

The Journal of Osteopathy

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THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

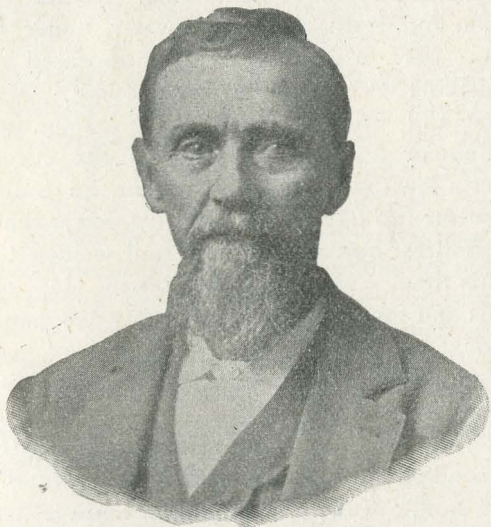
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, MARCH, 1901.

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Dr. A. T. Still's Department.

DEHORNING BULLS AND OTHER CATTLE.

IN the course of human events, with the accumulated power to observe and reason, it has been thought to be an act of wisdom and mercy to dehorn cattle, though it may be a little severe on the animals at the time. But for the safety and good of the people, to stop unnecessary torture and death of weaker cattle, horses, sheep, human beings and so on it has been thought best to take their horns off. The result has been good, in many ways very satisfactory, and is now adopted and recommended.



Twenty-five years ago when first I took up Osteopathy I went out into the open pastures of nature to view the cattle of a thousand hills. I had not traveled very far until I saw scraping and heard bellowing, it was a warm day and I traveled to a shade tree, sat down to rest and converse with the gentleman

who was with me. Soon I saw three or four burly old bulls, the champions of many victories coming toward the tree. I felt safe enough as I had been raised among cattle, until they approached close enough that I could see their eyes were green with rage, so my life's safety and that of my friend was to climb the tree without delay. One of them seemed to be endowed with the power of speech and entered into a conversation with me. He asked me what my profession was. I told him it had been in the practice of medicine. He asked me why I had abandoned so great a profession. I told him because it was not worthy the name of a science, and the most that I could say and speak honestly of it, was, it is simply a system of guess work, "cut and try." I spoke a few words, tried to point him to a higher and more Godly system of

relieving diseases, a more rational system. He got into a rage, pawed the ground, pitched his horns into the tree in which my friend and I were situated, and we thought it a god-send that we could climb a tree. Soon the other two began to bellow, scrape and paw, their voices became dangerously shrill. The old one who could talk said to me, "You must get out of this pasture and never appear again or we will horn you to death." He went back roaring at the top of his voice, which was much stronger than any fog-horn used to proclaim the danger of one vessel meeting another in the seas of Newfoundland. In a very short time he was surrounded by hundreds of older and younger bulls, big and little bulls, lank and fat, they seemed to be greatly under his influence and control. He turned his voice toward us and with one single bellow many thousands of angry bulls from all over the United States seemed to fly around our tree of safety, which was a sturdy oak. My friend was very much agitated, he asked if I was not afraid those bulls would kill us. I told him we were perfectly safe as long as the tree stood. He asked if I was not afraid of perishing for the want of food. I told him that I believed according to history that one man had fasted for forty days and nights. While we were meditating upon horns, starvation and death, away from water, under a temperature of 110° in the hot days of July, a very angry cloud appeared in the west, we could see in it much lightning with the appearance of hail. My friend was afraid it might be a cyclone and would shake us down among the cattle. I told him to sit still as a cyclone or hail storm always had the effect to drive cattle to hiding places. After a few loud cracks of thunder the bulls began to look one at the other, they seemed to have some intuitive power that govern wild beasts. They became restless, quit roaring at us and seemed to be in a quandary what to do. At this time a very hard and terrific clap of lightning struck an old tree close to us and tore it all to pieces. My companion says "My God, we will catch it next." Said I, "My friend, be easy, see that hail falling thick and fast, look away back there, we are safe here in the tree, the foliage is thick and will protect us."

I called him "Joshua" I said "Josh, be still, mother nature is going to scatter the cattle." It pelted, rumbled and pummeled them and in five minutes' time there was not a bull in sight. I said, "Now, Josh, jump out and let us go." Josh said, "Pap, did you think about dying and all such things as that, while you were up the tree?" I said "No my son, I thought I would get a rope and saw and would dehorn bulls until they would eat grass and attend to their own business."

In 1784, I began the business of dehorning medical jerseys, durhams, herefords and every other name and shade. If you will just listen to the report of this and other states that are trying to pass laws to prohibit dehorning, you will be very glad that "Josh" and I stayed up in that tree during the storm, instead of coming down and being hooked to death by those bulls.

Moral:—Osteopathy like any other important science seeking adoption has had to contend with the bellowing of ignorance and intolerance.

SURGERY.

How much surgery should be taught in an osteopathic school is a very important inquiry, and should be answered positively to the point. We claim under our charter to teach surgery, and if we fail to teach that branch we have not lived up to our promise, and we have failed to honor our obligation to the student. We have a chair of surgery filled by a professor whose learning and practice have made him an able judge of the importance of this branch.

In answer to how much surgery the Osteopath should have taught to him we will say, that he should be armed with a general knowledge of operative surgery to the degree that the physician when in ordinary practice will always be ready and sensibly qualified to meet all emergencies in common practice; such as setting dislocated shoulders, elbows, wrists and fingers, then the hip, knee, ankle, foot, and bone or bones of the arm and leg. He should know how to adjust fractured ribs and bandage the body to keep such fractures in place until the bones unite. He should be taught to explore and note all dislocations of the spine from the head to the coccyx; and how to adjust and keep in place the many divisions of the spine, the neck, the dorsal, the lumbar, the sacrum and the innominates. He should be and is taught to do all operative surgery, with or without council, that is generally done in small villages and in the country; such as amputations of a toe, a foot, a leg or thigh. How to operate to relieve watery and other deposits of the abdomen and the chest. To remove external growths that appear upon the body at any place, that is done by the ordinary surgeon in general practice.

Then in obstetrics we teach thoroughly and impress good training in the use of instruments in that branch of practice, as we wish him particularly trained for the responsible duties that an hour may throw on him. We teach the use and the administration of anesthetics, and how to proceed in gunshot, knife, saw and other wounds. In short, our school is prepared and intended to qualify its graduates when called in council or to lead, that they may have the necessary information at that time so they will not be handicapped nor embarrassed.

* * *

OSTEOPATHY.

LISTEN to me!

I, A. T. Still, created or coined the name Osteopathy way back in the eighties. I had worked and tried to reason that a body that was perfectly normal could keep man in the full enjoyment of health just as long as the body was perfectly normal. On that conclusion, I worked first to know what was normal in form and what was not normal; then I compared the two in disease and health. I found my hard study and experimenting that no human body was normal in bone form whilst laboring under any disease, either acute or chronic. I got good results in adjusting these bodies to such a degree that people began to ask what I was going to call my new science.

I listened to all who thought I ought to name my baby, so I began to think over names such as allopathy, hydropathy, homeopathy and other names, and as I was in Kansas when the name Osawatomie was coined by taking the first part of the word Osage and the last part of Pottawattamie and the new word coined represented two tribes of Indians. I concluded I would start out with the word os (bone) and the last part of pathology and press them into one word Osteopathy, and I was like the Dutchman when he named his boy, he went out of his house to his barn and filled his lungs full so that he could talk loud then he began to call at the top of his voice, "Oh Yockup! Oh Yocup!" and said, "Dat poy vas named now already, and I don't care vat others call de poy, I like Yocup best."

I wanted to call my boy Osteopathy and I don't care what Greek scholars say about osteo, osteon, osmosis, exosmosis or endosmosis, I will call my science Osteopathy.

I give the students this bit of history that they may know from me why and when I coined the word. Pathology is a system of treating disease, and the bone is my guide in treating disease, thus bone or osteopathology—Osteopathy.

AFTER THOUGHTS.

FRED W. GAGE, D. O.

THOSE familiar with the science of Osteopathy know the leading thought has always been to heal the sick and relieve the suffering.

Dr. A. T. Still has made this the fundamental principle in devising ways and means to make the method of treatment as nearly perfect as possible. All students of the A. S. O. have heard how in the early days of Osteopathy Dr. Still would treat a patient on a goods box; against a tree or door casing, upon the ground or floor as was most convenient or suited to the needs of the case. About ten years ago he built the table which is used by most operators today. Then came the "swing." A great deal could be said in favor of both table and swing but they did not seem to answer all requirements.

So many operators in the field come to the Old Doctor for repairs, all complaining from injuries caused by stooping and lifting while treating: The "after thoughts" are for the operator, as he had not been considered in constructing the table and swing. About twelve months ago Dr. Still began to plan a device that would save labor and yet get the results. After days and nights spent in study his plans took the form of a treating chair and the "Gyascutus" made its appearance in July 1900. This chair is made from a stool about thirty inches high, the top of which is eighteen or twenty inches in diameter with an iron back made on angles to fit the spine. Upon this back plays a slide which extends out each side to about the angles of the ribs; by adjusting the slides some seventeen or more specific points are made between the first dorsal and fifth lumbar, thereby allowing the operator to move any

vertebrae or rib in this region. The great advantage of this device to the operator is, that he may stand erect while treating, his energies being directed to specific treatment, thus avoiding the strain or lifting while bending over as is necessary when treating on the table. On the chair muscles may be easily relaxed and ribs or vertebrae set without so much preliminary work as heretofore. All who have seen the chair think it fills a long felt osteopathic want and that it will do all that is claimed for it. The chair has been experimented with until perfected in detail and may now be considered a fixture. A few have been roughly finished and placed in the treating rooms. In a few months, June at farthest, it is expected that the "treating chair" nicely finished will be exhibited to the graduates and friends who meet in convention here at that time.

TUBERCULAR JOINTS.

M. E. CLARK, D. O.

TUBERCULOSIS is defined as an infectious disease due to the introduction into the system of the bacillus tuberculosis. This bacillus gains entrance into the body (1) by the digestive tract; (2) by the respiratory tract and (3) by way of an abrasion of the skin. The bacillus having gained admission by one of the above ways, is believed to set up a tubercular process, that is there is the formation of tubercles or nodules, from which the disease derives its name.



The tubercular process may then (1) remain confined to the seat of inoculation or (2) it may spread by the lymphatics, to the nearest lymphatic glands, or (3) the bacillus may pass the glands and enter the circulation and then either set up an acute form of tuberculosis, or it may lodge in a joint. This, then, brings us to our subject, viz., the symptoms and treatment of joint tuberculosis. The joints most commonly affected are the hip joint, knee joint and the dorsal vertebrae (Potts disease,) also various other joints are affected but we will confine our remarks to hip and knee joints. The cause of tuberculosis of a joint is the presence of the tubercle bacillus, that is, as given by medical authority. Bacilli are found in these conditions and hence they jump at the conclusion that they are the causative factor. We will not attempt to deny their existence in the tubercular joint but we will venture the statement that they are not the cause, but the results of the diseased condition. This statement can be applied to any tubercular condition of any part of the body. When there is a tubercular condition of a joint it is in most cases the result of traumatism, either a strain, fracture or dislocation. These injuries would weaken the part, inflammation may set in or an abscess be formed and then if

the patient is strumous or in other words if the bacilli are in the system, they would certainly attack the part of least resistance or lowest vitality. By getting the history of cases treated here at the A. T. Still Infirmary we usually find that the patient attributes the trouble to a fall or other injury. In fact it is rare to get a case of tuberculosis of joint especially the hip joint without there being a slight or complete dislocation of hip, sometimes as a result, sometimes as a cause of the disease. Often spinal lesions by interfering with the blood and nerve supply to a joint are found as the real cause of the trouble in a great many cases. For example, we saw a case of tuberculosis of the arm, or at least it was so diagnosed by the attending physician, in which the trouble was at the 3rd dorsal vertebra. The lesion which was a lateral displacement was corrected and the tubercular symptoms disappeared much to the amazement of the physician. Another case of tuberculosis that came under our notice was one in which the 5th rib on right side was attacked. The case was operated on and the wound healed after some months, but now the corresponding rib on left side is beginning to show some symptoms similar to the diseased side. On examination a marked lesion was found at 5th dorsal vertebrae which is the real cause of each attack, the intercostal nerves on each side being impinged upon by the slightly slipped vertebra. There must be a predisposing cause before the bacillus which is the exciting cause can gain admission into affected part. This predisposing cause is usually a *lesion* which directly affects nutrition although heredity and various other causes are named as important factors.

In viewing the pathology of the joint we find a chronic form of inflammation which attacks the synovial membrane, cartilages, ligaments and the bone itself, principally the cancellous portion. The synovial membrane is swollen and ultimately becomes pulpy. The cartilages and ligaments are softened which permits of dislocation of joint from muscular contraction. A rarefying osteitis sets in and the bone becomes friable and weak with tendency to fracture if much force is applied in treatment. Sometimes the tubercles become caseated and the progress of the disease is stopped for awhile, but may break out afresh in some other part of the body. In these kinds of cases manipulation of the joint must be guarded.

The disease usually comes on insidiously although it may be acute, this however, depends on the character and severity of the injury. When the hip or knee joints is attacked, there is slight stiffness and noticeable limp in walking. The limb is usually held in a slightly flexed position, the range of flexion and extension being somewhat restricted. At first there is little swelling but as the disease advances the swelling becomes more diffuse and soon obscures the bony landmarks of the joint. This swelling is usually found at knee whether the hip or knee joint is affected. The wasting away of the muscles above and below the joint gives it the appearance of being considerably enlarged.

In chronic cases where the knee joint is affected there is in some cases a true enlargement of the ends of the bones but the enlargement is in most cases

due to œdema of tissues instead of hypertrophy, the atrophy of muscles helping to make the enlargement seem larger. Pain at first may be absent, or only present when the joint is moved, but as the disease progresses it increases gradually until it prevents use of joint. Any little jar starts a paroxysm of pain and finally the patient dreads even the sight of a physician. There is little heat developed in this kind of disease there being a slow form of inflammation. In the case of the hip-joint the limb assumes the position in which the ligaments are most relaxed, that is, slight flexion, eversion and abduction. Later erosion of the posterior part of the acetabulum causes other changes, even a dislocation. The pelvis is depressed on the affected side, in efforts to use the slightly flexed limb, the opposite side elevated on account of increased weight on sound limb. As the disease progresses, pus is formed and makes its way toward the surface, carrying with it particles of carious bone. In case of hip-joint the abscess usually breaks near trochanter or sometimes in groin, in knee joint, just below and internal to joint. Sinuses or fistulae are formed from the successive abscesses which sometimes exist for years or may heal and then break out afresh. At this stage there are marked constitutional symptoms. The patient is anemic, weak, hectic fever may set in and the case may terminate fatally. This results from transmission of the bacilli to other parts, usually the lungs or bowels.

Judging from the number and varieties of cases which simulate but are not true tuberculosis, we would think that unless great care is taken any physician may be mistaken in the diagnosis. Prominent physicians have diagnosed a case of simple dislocation as tuberculosis of joint. I will illustrate this with a case that I am treating: Mr. C. brought his little boy, age 7, to the infirmary for treatment. Some three years ago the boy fell from a horse hurting himself slightly. No particular attention was paid the trouble at that time, since the boy complained only of slight pain and soreness. After a short time the knee joint became sore, which interfered with the movements of the limb. Swelling commenced and the knee gradually became larger until it seemed to be twice the size of the other knee.

He was treated by a local physician who had applied the old stereotyped remedies arnica, iodine, etc. Finally the boy was taken to a St. Louis physician and he diagnosed the case as one of tuberculosis of knee-joint. A brace was made to fit the limb and was worn until the father became disgusted and threw it away. Also the usual cod-liver oil was prescribed.

The limb being no better after all this, an operation was recommended whereby the carious (?) bone could be removed. At about this stage the father heard of osteopathy and resolved to try it before having the boy operated on. On September last he arrived with the boy and Dr. C. E. Still and myself examined the case and found an obturator dislocation of *hip-joint*, a slight lesion at 5th lumbar, also a slight backward slip of ilium on affected side. At this time the limb was flexed at a right angle. Knee swollen with atrophy both above and below knee. No weight could be borne on limb and the knee

was so sore that any jar caused great pain. Here were some symptoms of tuberculosis, but finding the dislocation we attributed the trouble to it. I applied the treatment to the hip and lower lumbar region. The soreness began to leave, swelling diminish, and the muscles to develop. Now he walks without crutches, soreness gone, the case having resolved itself into one of simple obturator dislocation of hip. It seems that a cure is only a question of time. This case is only one out of dozens which are received here. Why is it such mistakes are made? In the above case there were the usual symptoms of tuberculosis, swelling, pain, loss of function, flexion, in fact nearly all except the running sore. From an osteopathic standpoint, dislocations are sought for when there is a local disease, especially where there is a diseased hip or knee, either in affected or intermediate joints.

If there is an open ulcer and constitutional symptoms in addition to the symptoms mentioned, probably the joint is tubercular. Sometimes in the early stages an abscess is absent and in those cases it is hard to make a diagnosis. A thorough examination of the joints and spine should be made, for the chances are it is not tubercular and can be cured, and again, what if it were tubercular? the chances are that it can be cured even then.

The first step in the treatment is to find the cause of the trouble, or in other words be sure you know what is wrong. If the case is one of true tuberculosis of the joint and it is in the early stages, treatment can be applied directly to the joint, that is, if it is displaced and needs it, if it is in the later stages treatment should be directed to build up the general health. In these cases the health is always affected and the first step would be to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the blood. This can be accomplished in favorable cases by treating the nutrition centers that are supposed to be located in splanchnic area. In addition attention to hygiene and diet is of great importance and will help very materially.

After pus has formed, local treatment to joint is contraindicated at first because (1) by the manipulation tubercles may be carried to other portions of the body and there set up general tuberculosis and (2) there is danger of fracturing the bone.

After the health has been improved light treatments can then be given the joint. If there is a running sore some mild antiseptic dressing can be applied, not as a curative agent, but for the sake of cleanliness. If the case is seen before an abscess forms, the treatment should be directed to the lesion, for probably there is a dislocation.

Hilton advises *rest* and by this method he claims to have cured numbers of cases. His method is defective in that ankylosis of joint results. By our method the function of the joint is preserved and we certainly cure as many as Hilton claims to have cured and on this account our method is certainly superior to his.

There are two points that I want to present for consideration (1) the diagnosis of a tubercular joint and (2) how much manipulation if any, can be given the joint without producing evil results.

A mistake in either of the above points is serious and on this account it would be best to defer giving an opinion until you are certain, in the meanwhile *not* manipulating the joint if very tender or at least manipulating *very* gently.

OSTEOPATHY: A SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF TREATING ALL DISEASES.

E. R. BOOTH, A. M., PH. D., D. O.

Formerly Principal Technical School, Cinn., Ohio.

THE best way in which to inform the people concerning any measure of importance is often a question. This is especially true of anything relating to the healing art. (1) Because of the limitless advertising of nostrums which may not only be worthless, but positively injurious; and (2) because of the fact that the dignity of the medical profession and the self respect of its members will not permit one to resort to the usual methods of advertising. If done through the ordinary means it savors so much of "fakery" that most intelligent people who know anything about the subject are more or less disgusted and those who know nothing about it must of necessity look upon it with suspicion.

All are more or less subject to disease. The people are therefore interested in the science and art of healing and are entitled to an opportunity to know what progress is being made along these lines. Unfortunately, the treatment of the sick has always been intermingled with mysticism. This fact was no more evident in the rites, ceremonies, and incantations of early times than it is in the written prescriptions and the air of secrecy surrounding the giving of drugs at the present time.

There is nothing unreasonable in the claims of the true osteopathist to him who can and will look into the principles underlying its practice and who will not close his mind against a knowledge of the results of pure and intelligent osteopathic treatment. No osteopathist need be ashamed of trying to extend a knowledge of the science. In the ranks of the profession are men and women who have attained high rank as teachers, preachers, lawyers, and scientists; and the adherents of osteopathy are the most intelligent members of society. Personally, I take the same pride in extending a knowledge of osteopathy that I did as a teacher in helping my fellow teachers and my pupils to a realization of the best in education.

Osteopathy is not a "cure-all." It has, however, demonstrated its ability to cure many diseases that have hitherto been considered incurable, and has proven the scope of its application to be greater than that of any other system of medicine. This is due to the fact that it is strictly scientific and its basis is just as broad as the sciences of anatomy and physiology upon which it rests.

If you want to know what osteopathy is, ask a graduate of a reputable school of osteopathy or some one else who knows. Do not be content with the information you may get from some one who proves himself absolutely ignorant of the subject by claiming it is "rubbing," "massage," "suggestion," "faith," etc. Probably the following statement by Dr. A. T. Still, the founder

of the science, comes as near covering the ground in a few words as any that has yet been made:

"This new philosophy is based upon the most perfect attainable knowledge of anatomy, with an advanced understanding of the relations existing between the different parts of the human body, and the fact that the all-wise Master Mechanic failed not to place within the machinery of man every force essential to physical health, save that which the natural appetites and sensations demand.

"As long as the human machine is in order, like the locomotive or any other mechanical contrivance, it will perform the functions for which it was intended. *When every part of the machine is adjusted and in harmony, health will hold dominion over the human organism by laws as natural and immutable as the law of gravitation.*

"Every living organism has within it, as a special gift from God, the power to manufacture and prepare all the chemicals, materials and forces needed to build and rebuild itself, together with all the machinery and apparatus required to do this work in the most perfect manner, producing the only substance that can be utilized in the economy of that individual. No material, other than water and food, taken in satisfaction of the demands of appetite (not perverted taste), can be introduced from the outside without detriment.

"When the machine fails to properly perform its work, the osteopathist seeks a remedy as would the engineer if his engine was out of order. He must know the anatomy and the physiological use of every part, just as the engineer or machinist understands an engine; and he 'treats' the diseased human body as the engineer treats his engine when it fails to perform the functions for which it was constructed. *When each organ and part of the human system is provided with an unobstructed nerve and blood supply, it will do its full share of the work, and the normal condition of health, toward which all vitality is constantly striving, will be restored and maintained.*"

All diseased conditions are due to disturbance of structure or disturbance of function, the latter generally being the result of the former. But if the cause of a disease cannot be traced directly to an anatomical disturbance which can be detected by the trained osteopathist's physical senses, it will be found to be due to a disturbed circulation of the blood or lymph, thus interfering with nourishment in its tearing down and building up processes, or with nerve force in its control of the vital processes involved in motion, sensation, circulation, nutrition, secretion, etc.

From what has been said it is evident that the work of the osteopathist consists (1) in restoring to the normal all deranged tissues, such as bone, muscles, ligaments, and tendons, so as to remove all interference with the natural functions and allow nature to re-establish itself; or (2) in restoring normal function by mechanically stimulating or inhibiting nerve force by osteopathic methods, so as to aid nature in its efforts to return to its normal condition.

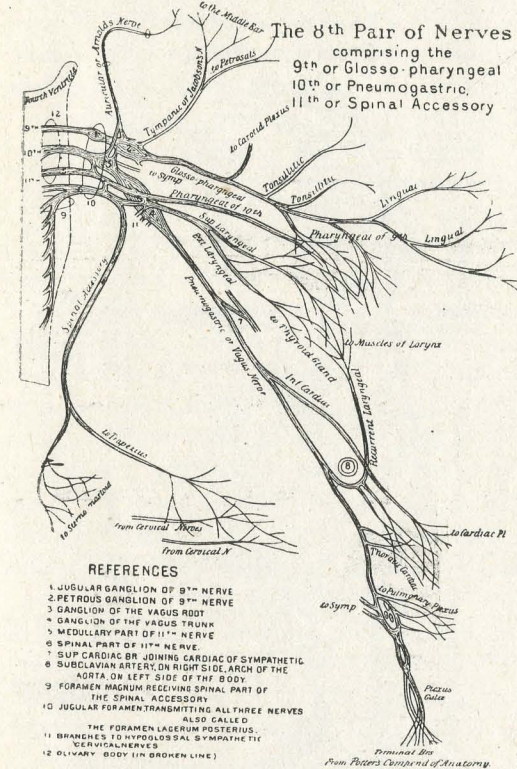
A glance at the accompanying cuts of the pneumogastric nerve and the sympathetic nervous system will give a hint as to the principle upon which osteopathic cures are effected and help the reader to understand one of the hundreds of conditions found in osteopathic practice. Suppose there is a thickening, contraction, or displacement of any tissues along the neck. It would almost of necessity interfere with the circulation of the blood or lymph through some of the vessels of the neck, which would, of course, disturb all parts reached by those vessels. This is found to be a common cause of sore throat, headache, etc. Again, such a condition in the neck might irritate or benumb some of the nerves issuing from the base of the brain, as the tenth cranial nerve (also called the pneumogastric, or vagus), which passes along

the neck to be distributed as shown in Figure 1; in which case there will be a predisposing cause to disease existing in every part to which its branches are distributed; namely, the meninges of the brain, the ear, the pharynx, the larynx, the heart, the lungs, the pancreas, the spleen, the liver, and the intestines. Or the disturbance may be to the sympathetic nerves of the neck or the cervical nerves connecting the spinal nerves in the neck with the cervical ganglia, as shown in Figure 2; in which case there is almost sure to be some interference with the parts above the line of the diaphragm to which those nerves are distributed, as shown in the cut.

Suppose there be added to any of these conditions predisposing to disease in any part

an exciting cause and nature will be over-powered. If the lungs are already weakened, bacilli have a suitable field for growth and pneumonia may result; or if the intestines are weakened by interference with their blood or nerve supply the subject is a fit candidate for typhoid fever. All that is necessary to produce a clearly defined disease is the presence of an exciting cause to act in conjunction with the predisposing cause.

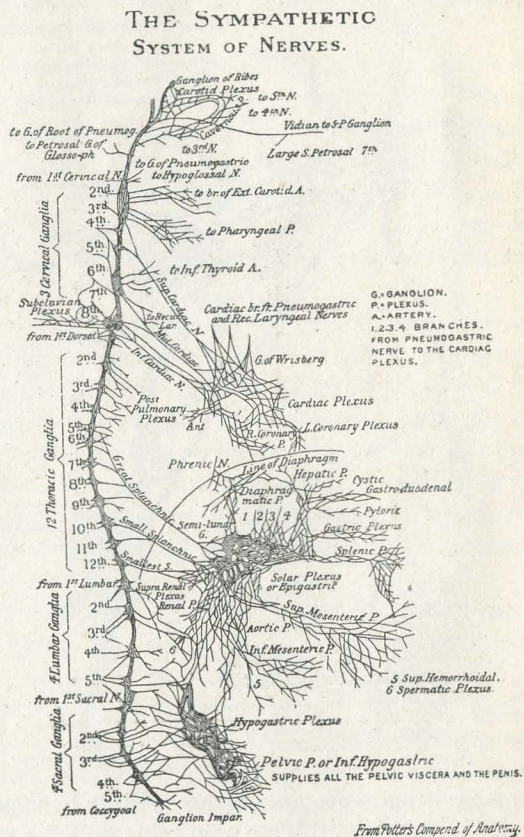
Illustrations might be multiplied. Like principles apply to diseases of every part of the body; yet this body of ours is so complicated that no two dis-



eased conditions are exactly alike. Hence the importance of a thorough knowledge of all the details that can in any way affect the conditions of the case.

Osteopathy cannot be learned in a day. The scientific osteopathist does not find that the two years given to its study and practice under skilled operators were too much. The idea that some have that it can be learned in a few lessons and that one may acquire skill in the practice by seeing a few treatments or by studying the illustrations of movements, etc., in books is erroneous and misleading in every particular. A person not trained in osteopathy cannot tell anything about what a scientific osteopathist is doing when treating a patient, because his work depends upon the conditions found in diagnosing the case and studying the changes as treatment proceeds. One of the distinctive features of Osteopathy is its method of diagnosis. It differs in this respect as radically from the practice of other doctors as it does in the means used to restore health. A correct diagnosis is the first essential. This requires on the part of the osteopathist not only a knowledge of the subjects involved, but a development of his physical senses, especially the sense of touch, which is possible only through long and careful training. One may learn in a short time certain movements which may enable him to secure certain results. It does not follow, however, that he is qualified to treat diseased conditions of the human body any more than ability to pull the lever that opens and closes the throttle valve of a steam engine is proof of ability to repair the engine itself. The work of the osteopathist requires skill based upon scientific knowledge, and much harm may be done by one not trained especially for that work.

Suit 65 Atlas Bank Bldg., Cinn., Ohio.



COMMENCEMENT.

CHAS. L. RICHARDSON, LL. B., JUNE, '01.

“SHOW them to the archangels’ boxes and turn on the limes”—thus might one make a suppositional St. Peter express himself had the February, 1901, class appeared at the gates of heaven. But on January 31st, Commencement day, this nebular cluster of diamonds was still in aphelion. It was then undertaking its new career—after which night that radiant aggregation of osteopathic star dust would no longer glow like Andromeda’s gem in the firmament, but each separate bit of cosmos would begin an orbit of its own, and a career, it is hoped, of glory. To launch a ship requires a greased way, a be-ribboned bottle, and a pretty girl to smash it; but to launch a bunch of doctors requires much harder work, and when that bunch is the first osteopathic crop of a brand new century, freshly budded from the *fin de siecle* state, the job must be most prayerfully begun.

In Kirksville it was a brilliant week, begun with a brilliant sermon. Rev. T. P. Haley of Kansas City was the baccalaureate preacher. Haley is a big man with a loud voice that is musical and clear. He preached from Paul’s Epistle to the Gentiles: “Acquit yourselves like men and be strong,” and said: “No man or woman comes into a community without modifying it for weal or woe. You are going to the holiest office except the ministry. You are going out to treat. Keep your reason, mind, and heart in touch with God. This world needs a hospital instead of a penitentiary, and one great mistake the world has made is clinging to the past as if that were the best thing God has given to our race. Make men and women, who are bearing the burdens of life, better men. Generations to come will feel the benefit of it. As a man thinketh, so he is. Thinking is an element of real strength. Teach a man to think without past traditions, whether of medicine or religion. I would rather a man would look forward. After a man is strong in thought he becomes mighty to work. Man is strong when he is working in the interest of the human race.” Mr. Haley held the close attention of the large audience. The Glee Club furnished the music, and Mr. Howard H. Plowe sang a solo. The scripture reading was done by Prof. C. W. Proctor.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES WERE THE NEXT FEATURE

of the graduating week. Class day furnishes the fireworks; it is the students’, little Fourth of July without smoke. Wednesday was the time, and Class President Melvin, the first whale that spouted. Melvin felicitated his class on being the first graduates of a century. He said: “Make a record. There is pioneer work for us all. Join forces and fight the common enemy. Every branch of the healing art has had this to go through. We must expect some reverses but our David is a healthy youth. We must lend our financial aid to the cause. People must be shown the benefit of osteopathy. When they see

it they are our best "ad." Be honest and candid and don't talk above people's heads. Make a careful diagnosis, demonstrate the lesion to your patient and he will be proud of his own defect. Each case is a study in itself. Gain a knowledge of business methods; be careful of your appearance, and be cheerful. I wish you all success."

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE INFANTS

and their history down to date was done by Mrs. Archie Howick. In the beginning things were without form and void yet the class "knew it all" even though it couldn't pronounce the big words. Mrs. Howick proceeded to reduce all lesions en masse, yet so delicate was her sense of touch, she didn't make a heart ache nor a twang. Hoagland's dodging, Ingraham's study on a west porch, Murray's phrenology, Frederick's sanctification, Grandpa Barr's advice, the Cramb-Schrock-Siamese-twin-combine, Gravett's wasted sweetness, Norman's rat hunting, Fogarty and Kingsbury the philosophers, Boswell and Kissinger's pugnacity, Huston's broken ankle, Harris' hyoid, Westfall's K. O., Willie West's doll, Peck et al, the Bowes-Huston-Renshaw sweetheart monopoly, Dunnington's cortex, Pennock's plunge, the Boston whist club and Miss McCoy's good luck, Melvin's lunch at Ellison's and the cyclone, all these came in for a touch of her artist's brush.

Then she tackled the married people who had tired of squeezing hands and "Son George" and "Billy" and Clark and Hulett were tickled in their turn. Fassett she said was lonesome, and Hazzard led a quiet kind of life, but of Proctor—well, his H₂S, it smelled to heaven, and Chesney's smelled to—1. Dr's. Chas. Still, and Hildreth and DeFrance got love taps with the historian's magic wand.

LIKE THE MEAT IN A SANDWICH

Mrs. Willie West's recitation filled in the next chink. Tom Sawyer's love making was told in so winsome a way that tenderness infiltrated the heart of every listener. A matrimonial cyclone struck the town. Seven weddings happened in seven days. Queen Victoria may have been the match maker for the royal word, but Mrs. West is champion in the osteopathic kingdom, and with her departure the school has lost a genuine favorite.

WILSON, THE POET'S, CUTE PLAY

on words covered the physiological highway from fatted calves and the corn crop up to an orang-outang's cerebral centers. The histological little things furnished him ample food for thought. The peripheral stimulation of his rhyming receptacle has despoiled the dictionary. His ingestion and digestion of pathological big words should be perpetuated. His closing mordent intellectual tit bit was: "For when at last our race of life is run we shall remembered be by what we've done."

THE PROPHETESS DREAMED OF HEAVEN.

Miss McCoy really thought the Old Doctor and herself were sporting

halos in the skies along with this diamond sunburst class, and the gates were barred for pill slingers. As an angel Miss McCoy would measure seven feet six, from tip to tip. Her living cluster of crystallized carbon marked the turning point in the osteopathic world, its advent would make a dating time for all new calendars. From the chilly Klondike to the court of St. James these experts would restore youth, make it more difficult to die. New legs would grow on stumps, and pink pills would petrify to marbles. With a sense of touch so delicate it could detect misplaced optic thalmi from a sacrum, no lesion had a chance.

Gravett as a colic specialist, and Dunnington the sage, were her meat; while Wernicke froze the Atlantic as easily as she cured a fever.

Miss McCoy built a new A. S. O. three hundred feet high, and added twenty more years to Dr. A. T. Still's career before she finished.

Other class day features were the duet by Misses Wilson and Schaub, and a solo by Miss Winifred Bryan, which were greatly enjoyed.

THE EVER MEMORABLE NIGHT

of commencement came on Thursday the 31st. The halls, beautifully decorated in red and black, and pink and white class colors, were crowded. It was necessary to extend the big platform in the north hall to hold the class, and in front of that the Glee Club and A. S. O. orchestra occupied a space.

The class marched in in single file and took its seats, the orchestra played and the Rev. Joseph McBride, of Trinity church, opened the exercises with prayer for the institution and all concerned, for a blessing on those going forth to cure, and a request that might they remember that all power lies with God.

AN IMPRESSIVE MOMENT TO PAUL M. PECK

was] when he arose as class representative to tell the faculty farewell. Mr. Peck said: "We realize that the bonds of friendship are hard to break. We leave Kirksville with regret. As I look around me tonight I catch a glimpse of our possibilities. We are going out with power to combat disease and with that certainty born of knowledge that we are right. The A. S. O. is a monument to that philosophy which recognizes the superiority of nature's God and that perfection with which he has endowed the human system."

Mr. Peck paid a tribute to Dr. A. T. Still, and continued: "Let us protect the public against pretenders, and elevate our standing. Let us feel a pride in our school that we may not seek false gods." He closed by expressing to the faculty the appreciation of the class for their untiring efforts.

A WISH FOR THE CLASS'S GODSPEED

and] a congratulation to it for its good work opened Prof. C. W. Proctor's speech for the faculty. He said: "We are congratulated over being born, on marriage, and on graduation. I would add another, and that is a congratulation for a noble old age replete with good works. You go forth full of bright anticipations, and I trust they will be more than realized."

The progress of Osteopathy in a legal way was noted by the speaker, who declared it had won its way in spite of all difficulties, by reason of its merit. "We will plant the flag higher yet," he said. "This age demands more. We must to keep pace with the world. Diplomas mean what we make them. As alumni you have the school's reputation in your hands. You can build, or tear down. Add credit to the diploma you hold, by your conduct when you go out. We want you to succeed. If you work like men, with high ideals, osteopathy will not betray you."

Prof. Proctor closed by inviting the class back to Dr. Still's celebration next June.

"YOU GO OUT TO STUDY ANATOMY"

said Dr. A. T. Still, as he commenced his good-bye speech to the class. "I have put more years on the study of anatomy than most of you have lived. We get to the bottom of things." The Old Doctor referred to problems yet to be solved and forecasted the progress for the coming decade, in a speech that was short and characteristic.

The presentation of diplomas followed and there were one hundred and twenty six more doctors in the world.

Judge Ellison, who presided at the exercises, will be fondly remembered by his many student friends.

OSTEOPATHY IN INDIANA.

J. F. SPAUNHURST, D. O., FIFTH FLOOR, STEVENSON B'LD'G, INDIANAPOLIS.

SELDOM does any state legislature meet without some sort of a medical bill coming before it. These bills have always been restrictive in character, seeking to perpetuate one system of cure and aiming to compel every system of drugless healing to be under the control of those who give drugs.

The medical profession evidently desires to create a "Medical Trust" through legislation which will compel sick people to employ a medical doctor whether they want to take drugs or not.

The path of osteopathy has been anything but a smooth one, for the efficacy of its practice is being more strongly impressed on the medical profession every day and they are doing everything in their power to prevent its further progress. At first they assailed it with sarcasm and epithets of fad, fake, massage, faith cure, quackery, etc., but finding these means useless, in the face of numerous cures resulting from its application, they began an active resistance in the state legislatures. Thus they have provoked every hard blow the osteopaths have given them. These doctors have made it their business to call physicians of other schools, quacks, frauds, humbugs; but fortunately, it does not make a man a quack because an M. D. calls him one. When they talk of *quack doctors* they can't mean physicians, who in their efforts to help humanity,

have brought into the sick room for the relief of their patients, osteopathy with its thousands of blessings, and such valuable and reliable adjuncts as hygiene, dietetics, heat and cold, through the medium of water, good nursing, in fact all that is good in the history of the healing art. If they mean by *quack doctors* such physicians, then the "irregular" osteopaths plead guilty.

RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE.

It is a well known fact that all just governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed and that it is the duty of the state to protect the rights of the people, than which there is none more sacred than the right to choose their medical as well as their spiritual advisers, and every educated physician should denounce all movements that confer special rights on a few at the expense of the general welfare of the many. Will the people permit class legislation that will confine them to a monopoly of the medical profession and be deprived of the effectual and rational methods of cure? I say the thinking public will not permit honest, skillful, conscientious men and women to be fined and imprisoned for conferring health upon the sick by nature's simple, curative agents; neither will they consent to be deprived of every rational method known to this age of scientific advancement and tie themselves down to the medical profession.

These doctors have seen fit to ask for laws which will substantially prohibit a large number of the most scientific, successful practitioners that the world has ever known from practicing their calling. A law which prohibits a large number of the best citizens from having the physicians of their choice in the hour of sickness and the moment of death. Osteopathy can never be outlawed. A law of nature once discovered can never cease to exist, and will continue to be a mighty factor in the life of humanity.

STANDING OF OSTEOPATHY.

Today osteopathy is recognized by special legislative enactments in the following nine states: Vermont, Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois, Tennessee and Ohio, and no law against its practice in any state. Judges and juries have investigated osteopathy and they have unanimously declared for it by giving it equality with medical practice. Osteopathy stands upon its merits. It does not dread criticism. It courts investigation. It has been tried by all classes of people and is not afraid of all reasonable tests. It throws its doors wide open and asks all who will to enter and challenge its merits in order that its principles and philosophy may be illustrated in disease as the rules of mathematics in numbers or forces in mechanics.

ITS CLAIMS.

Osteopathy does not claim to have made any new discovery in anatomy, physiology or chemistry. The discoveries of osteopathy have all been along the line of *cause* and *cure* of disease. Here has been the scene of its investiga-

tion, its toil, its trial, and its triumphs. It claims that the intelligent application of osteopathic methods has been always beneficial, restoring many otherwise incurable cases to health without recourse to drugs. All known diseases so far subjected to osteopathic treatments have yielded, and great land-mark points in the body structure have been identified with certain diseases. Even the dread disease of insanity, when associated with regional displacement of the cervical vertebrae of the spine has yielded to its skillful application.

Osteopathy conforms itself to physiology, anatomy and pathology, applies well known and rational principles of physiological physics and demands a place in the field of scientific therapy. It does not ask a place second to any other system, simply because it has done some good, but asks equality for demonstrated methods of healing. Its course of study is that of regular medical schools, except osteopathic therapeutics takes the place of *materia medica*. It does not claim to have *all the truth* nor that other systems contain *no truth*; neither does it make pretensions beyond the simple facts and conditions. It claims to be builded on the solid rock of absolute science, common sense and *nature*; that the living organism is in itself adequate to cure all its curable diseases when rightly directed by osteopathic methods for the real curative force resides in the patient and the osteopath assists *nature* in her efforts by supplying safe and natural means to aid her in correcting abnormal conditions.

ITS LEGISLATIVE ATTITUDE.

Osteopathy asks for no privileges other than those the people themselves ask. Her legislative attitude is pure, peaceful and progressive. She simply asks equal privileges with the medical profession to exercise her rights and be permitted to do her work unmolested, in rescuing suffering humanity from diseases which have baffled the skill of other systems of healing. The legislative question is not that of prohibition but of recognition and proper regulation. Osteopathy should be regulated by law because the unskilled, uneducated individual who sets himself up before the world as an osteopath is capable of doing great and lasting harm to the infirm, hence the worst foes of osteopathy are these pretended exponents, and therefore legislation henceforth should be protective. The practice of osteopathy is not the practice of medicine. *Nine states by special enactments have declared that osteopathy is not the practice of medicine within the definition of that word as given in the existing statutes.* Osteopaths do not give drugs and should not be measured by a medical standard.

There are now four examining boards in the state, which represent the four systems of drug practice, Allopathy, Homeopathy, Eclecticism and Physio-Medical. Osteopathy should also have a board to regulate its practice. Such a law would not trample on the rights of anyone and would comply with the great legal maxim: "The law treats all alike."

STATE MEDICAL BOARD HEDGES.

The State Medical Board being advised of the vast number of staunch

friends of osteopathy among the best people in the state have endeavored to compromise matters by amending the Senate Bill 268, and House Bill 349, and offered same in committee meeting as follows:

"The said Medical Board may grant limited certificates for the practice of osteopathy only. Such certificates shall be issued on the same terms as others except the applicant therefor shall not be required to pass an examination in *materia medica*. Such a license shall authorize the holder thereof to practice osteopathy, but they shall not prescribe or use drugs or medicine."

Osteopaths justly object to the above amendment because it does not provide for an examination in osteopathic therapeutics and submits them to an examination from the standpoint of medical schools, not osteopathic schools. What a farce it would be for an allopath to submit to a homeopathic examination. The same farce applies to osteopaths submitting to the examination of any schools other than their own, and none is asked to do this except the last science in the field, osteopathy. They are all schools, not of equal age, but of equal dignity and usefulness. Does any new science just born have to wait, shivering out in the cold, before it dare be practiced? Never. Let the new science enter the field, free, leaving the individuals to judge for themselves and afterward if the law chooses to regulate it in the interest of the people, do so.

Osteopaths make no war on the M. D's, for there are many learned and philanthropic men in their ranks. They demand only equal reciprocity, equal recognition and deny that any school has the right to dictate the standard by which to measure other schools or arrogate to itself that it cures all the ills of man.

The time is coming when every profession will have to fight its own battles independently of the law, for the people are coming to realize that any cause that cannot stand the light of day and be subjected to the most searching investigation ought not to enjoy the confidence and patronage of sick people, or have recognition and standing with the masses. This is the point to which the race is advancing, and when the mist and the clouds that are caused by the confusion of methods have been cleared away, the power of osteopathy will be known and appreciated and the people will be granted the liberty to choose their physician. Then will people realize that osteopathy lays the warm hand of certain healing on the feverish pulse of pain and that the flag of osteopathy floats over every state capitol.

[The bill introduced by the medical fraternity and the one referred to above was intended to shut out all irregular practitioners including the osteopaths who have no legal standing at present in Indiana as the law does not regulate the practice of osteopathy. The osteopaths were too strong for such a bill to pass. As a result the medical men were compelled to accept an amendment which requires the State Board of Health to grant osteopaths certificates to practice osteopathy. The osteopaths, however, are required to pass an examination before the State Board of Health on the same subjects as medical practitioners, except *materia medica*. The following amendment was also ac-

cepted which exempts the osteopaths now in the state from the examination.

"Provided this act does not apply to any osteopath who holds at the time this act becomes a law a diploma from a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy in good standing as such, wherein the course of study requires at least four terms of five months each in *two separate years*."

This bill with the above amendments has passed the senate and in all probability will pass the house within a few days. Together with the above article Dr. Spauhurst sent to us his arguments produced before the senate committee that had the bill in charge. He discussed at length (1) The People's objection to the bill. (2) Attitude of Osteopaths. (3) The analysis of the bill.

He objected to the main bill on the ground that (1) it restricted the liberty of the people in that they were not allowed to choose a physician from any school of practice they wished. (2) It deprived the osteopaths of the right to practice their profession but allowed physicians of other schools to do so. (3) It created a medical monopoly.

The first amendment was accepted by the osteopaths as it was the best that could be done at present. It is to be objected to, however, as it required the osteopaths to be examined by a medical board and there is no examination in osteopathic therapeutics as there is no osteopaths on the board. Dr. Spauhurst and the Indiana osteopaths are to be congratulated, however, for they certainly have gained a victory for osteopathy.]—ED.

TO THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

L. H. MCCARTNEY, D. O.

For some time I have noticed in the clinic reports of the several Osteopathic Journals, still a tendency of some of the osteopathic practitioners to leave out the all important part of the case reported, viz: the *cause* of the disease, and how you proceed to remove it; then we would know, as a consequence, *how* your patient recovered.

In the first place the general public, which read the thousands of these journals, get very little satisfaction out of these reported cases, simply because you do not tell them *how* you cured them; what trouble you found which produced the disease, and how you proceeded to remove the cause.

There are very few people nowadays but what know enough about anatomy and physiology to understand what we mean when we speak of contracted muscle, dislocated rib, vertebra, or spinal curvature, thereby causing an obstruction to such life-giving forces as blood or nerve supply to different parts or organs of the body. To a layman some of these reported cases would lead him to believe that osteopathic treatment was a sort of a mys-

terious process and that all cases were treated alike in regard to procedure and severity.

It is an established fact that no two cases are alike, not even of the same disease, and consequently the treatment varies according to the condition of the patient; hence it is most necessary to describe each case in full.

In the second place it does the practitioner little good, if any, to read of some brother osteopathist curing some case of neuralgia, heart trouble, or paralysis, simply by a month's, or by five or six osteopathic treatments. We have enough confidence, and experience in our own science to know that curable cases can be cured. What we want to know is, how your results were obtained. What was the cause of the diseased condition you found, and how did you remove the cause? We want the benefit of your experience.

Every carefully explained case reported in every detail in these Journals has a far reaching effect in explaining the Science of Osteopathy to the public. I do not think we can be any too careful.

Xenia, Ohio, Steele Bldg.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

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with all its contents, is fully protected by copyright.

Dr. A. T. Still is preparing a text book on the Practice of Osteopathy which he expects to have completed by Sept. 1st.

THE Practice of Osteopathy is the title of a new book just published. Dr. Chas. Hazzard of the A. S. O. is the author. This book represents the work Dr. Hazzard has given to his classes in practice during the term just past.

Our New Class.

Never before was the A. S. O. in so flourishing a condition. The number in our new class even exceeded our most ardent expectations. We are still growing in numbers, strength and character.

Our new class is 156 strong while 126 were graduated last month. A net gain of 30. This is the largest Feb. class ever enrolled in the A. S. O.

THE next meeting of the A. A. A. O., will be held in Kirksville. The exact date has not been selected yet, but June 27, 28 and 29, have been suggested. If this time is selected, the commencement exercises will be held Saturday June 22d. while June 24th and 25th (Monday and Tuesday) will be set aside for the Alumni Association and reunion of graduates of the A. S. O. The barbecue will then follow on Wednesday and the remainder of the week Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be devoted to the meeting of the A. A. A. O. A tent large enough to accommodate several thousand people will be used for all these meetings. Extensive preparations are already being made for the grandest osteopathic meetings ever yet held.

Dr. C. E. Still Visits the Atlantic School.

While on his trip to Washington in connection the case of Dr. Little of Lincoln, Neb., Dr. C. E. Still visited the Atlantic School of Osteopathy at Wilkes Barre, Penn. He spent some time in the classes and was well pleased with the work they were doing. He reports the school well equipped and orderly conducted.

Mark Twain Likes Osteopathy.

Mark Twain, the noted humorist recently appeared before the New York Legislature in behalf of osteopathy. Among other things he said:

"I will take a chance with osteopathy for old-times' sake. When a boy my mother three times tried new remedies on me, and they left me so low that they had to pull me out by the means of the family doctor. I like osteopathy. It is quicker and you don't have to take any medicine; so I want liberty to do as I choose with my physical body and experiment as much as possible."

The Missouri Osteopathic Association is doing a good work in attempting to require all osteopathic practitioners to conform to the law. The following letter explains itself but is especially intended to require pretenders to stop practicing or attend some regular school the time required by law. The law should be enforced for the benefit of the people and the science.

"It is the purpose of the M. A. A. O., to see that the high standard of the osteopathic profession be sustained in this state and to see that those practicing conform to the letter and intention of the law as passed by the State Legislature. The attention is called to four points in this law:

1. The clause "As taught xx by the American School" plainly makes that school a standard, and for a school to be legal, it must maintain a course of study equivalent to a standard school.

2. "Legally Chartered." A recent decision in the court of this state showed that because an Osteopathic School was regularly chartered did not entitle that school to issue diplomas.

3. "Regularly conducted." A case recently tried in Judge Henry's division of Kansas City circuit court, developed the fact that osteopathic diplomas had been sold outright; without any instruction. The inference is plain that parties from SUCH a school are not entitled to issue diplomas and neither are they entitled to practice osteopathy.

4. "Whoshall have been in personal attendance as a student in such a school for at least four terms of not less than five months each, before graduation." This clause of law is plain. It is known to this committee that certain chartered schools have issued diplomas to their students after an attendance of from three months up. No one from such a school is entitled to practice under this law even though his diploma is registered, in fact he lays himself liable for registering such a diploma. There are seven or eight schools all of which belong to the associated colleges and are recognized as standard. This committee appointed by the M. A. A. O., were instructed to furnish this statement for the secretary to send out and to cooperate with the State Board of Health and the several county attorneys in determining who is entitled to practice under the state law. To persons practicing osteopathy we desire to say PLAINLY if you are not graduates of a REGULAR up to STANDARD school and are not capable of answering such questions as a regular osteopath should know, in all of which questions the court must be the judge, and yet continue to persist in such practice we shall see that the case be tested at once in the court. We inclose a copy of the state law and call your attention to the clause, "A fine of not less than \$5.00 and not over \$100.00 for every offense, also as to registration. The law does not permit nor is it the desire of the legitimate osteopath to administer medicine in the drug sense. Anyone securing this letter and desiring to ask a question concerning the same will receive a prompt answer by addressing the Secretary, Dr. Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.

Legislative and Field Notes.

At Cleveland, Ohio.

The osteopaths of Cleveland meet the second Wednesday evening of every month at 7:30 p. m. Eight out of ten in the city met the 13th of Feb., and discussed state and national interests pertinent to the profession, Dr. Wait presiding and Dr. Ewing, Sec. Dr. Dixon being the latest acquisition was asked for a talk and took pleasure in reiterating the report of Dr. Charles Still, which lends cheer to the osteopathic field. The publication of one Walters in the east was properly handled. Dr. Hulett was present and made good points. Dr. Eckert is always bristling with pungent, piquant, piercing items, *multum in parvo*. Dr. Kerr favored us with pleasant experience with a local bacteriologist. Dr. Hulett, Jr., added interest to the meeting and Dr. Giddings was too late filling an appointment to get to the meeting in time. Dr. Wait just returned from Los Angeles and reports about forty osteopaths practicing there. Dr. Forquer has built up a fair and growing practice since October.

★

Wisconsin Senate Passes a Bill Recognizing the Profession.

Special to the Chicago Record.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 26.—An important amendment in the nature of a compromise was offered today in committee to the medical license bill. The old school doctors are pushing the bill offered to compromise with the osteopaths by inserting a provision that osteopaths may be licensed to practice their system of treating disease, provided they do not write prescriptions or perform surgical operations. This offer materially changes the original bill, which required all osteopaths to pass the regular medical examination for a regular physician's license before they could treat disease. As the osteopaths do not believe in medicine, it was considered a hardship to require

them to take the examination in medicine, and they proposed to fight the bill. The opposition bill, recognizing the profession of osteopathy and creating a state board of osteopathist examiners passed the senate today, and this fact had an influence in securing the offer of a compromise.

★

The Fight in Nebraska.

On my arrival at Lincoln I found my way to the office of Dr. Little, where I learned that owing to a caucus to be held that night, it would be impossible to get a hearing before the senate committee. This committee had charge of the bill to legalize the practice of osteopathy in Nebraska, and had arranged to hear both those in favor and those opposed to the bill. The postponement was a disappointment, but the committee finally set Monday Feb. 19, as the date for the hearing. This was an especial favor as the senate was then in session and the committee would have to miss a considerable part of one session.

Dr. Little had done hard work in getting matters in shape and opened the discussion before the committee.

Representatives of the medical profession from Omaha came down to argue against the bill, while Drs. Donahue and Kilgore came from their respective fields to uphold our cause. Dr. Waters, now attending the Nebraska State University and Dr. Schooling who now regrets that he is not a graduate of the American School, were present, as were about 100 spectators from the legislature and from Lincoln.

The discussion lasted about two hours, and was near its close when Dr. Crummer proposed a compromise law requiring all applicants for a license to take an examination. This proposition Dr. Little promptly accepted, and every osteopath present gave approval. But fearing delay we insisted that our bill be put on the senate file and come to a vote in its turn, then the proposed bill could be substituted, if it was presented.

We arranged for a meeting with the M. D's in Omaha where Drs. Little, Donahue, Gervais and Hunt were present. After

consultation Dr. Crummer announced that they could not unite in any action on a bill requiring examinations.

After protests on the part of osteopaths the conference broke up, and it was then agreed to push the bill on the senate file, which calls for a license for those holding diplomas from reputable schools of osteopathy.

A number of persons in both the senate and the house favor the bill. A majority of the senate, where the hardest fight has been expected, have already signified to our friends that they are favorable to the bill. The disagreement of the doctors will probably help our cause; but we cannot count on success until the voting is done, though everything now looks favorable.

The burden of the fight in Nebraska is borne by a few, but very capable men. Drs. Donahue, Kilgore, Little, Hunt, Gid Johnson and a few others seem to comprise the list of those who have staid through it thus far. The American School has done all it could. And if defeated this time there is no question but what a bill similar to the Illinois bill can be passed at the next session of the legislature.

C. W. PROCTOR.

★

Texas Upholds Osteopathy.

Dr. D. L. Clark, of Sherman, Texas, writes that a medical bill has passed the house. This bill has an osteopathic amendment which will allow the osteopaths to practice in that state. Full particulars as to the nature of this bill will be given in our next issue.

★

West Virginia All Right.

A bill was introduced in the legislature of West Virginia during its present session which was intended to drive the osteopaths out of the state. Dr. J. W. Kibler of Charleston and Dr. J. W. Seaman of Huntington appeared before the senate committee that had the bill in charge. They not only made speeches in behalf of osteopathy but brought with them a number of their patients whom they had cured. These people testified before the committee and the bill was killed.

Dr. Hildreth Writes From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., FEB. 27, 1901.
 EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:—Dear Sir. Since writing you last there has come to pass here in our Capitol quite a number of things of interest to Kirksville, and especially to the members of the osteopathic profession. You know I said to your readers in my last article that we had a great many good warm friends in the Missouri Legislature. I thought I was right then. We know it now. On about February 14th the medical bill came up in the house for amendment and engrossment. It was called up at 11 a. m. and at 5 p. m. it was engrossed, after five hours of the hardest fought discussion I ever witnessed. Our amendment was the first offered and was adopted with less than twenty votes against; in fact there was what you might say no fight at all against our amendment, which simply leaves the existing Missouri law as it now is. I wish the osteopaths could realize the difference in sentiment toward us now and four years and six years ago, not only as regards the treatment extended us by men of other schools of medicine but by all the people. The Hall bill or medical bill, will be on our calendar for final passage today, and the intention is to call it up. It is very hard to tell whether it will pass or not. Identically the same bill was introduced in the senate and it came up yesterday for amendment and engrossment and was amended just as it had been in the house. Our amendment went on first without a single objection. Our position now is that it matters not whether the bill passes and becomes a law or not, our law remains just as it is now. I fully realize the fact that our law is not all it should be or that we could desire, yet could the members of our profession have been here and understood the conditions which have surrounded us at this time they would readily have seen the wisdom of the course we have pursued. As is well known by every well informed osteopath, this year of all years has been one in which the battle for our existence or for recognition for our school has raged the fiercest, ranging from New York to California and from Wisconsin to Alabama.

In two-thirds of the states of this union there have been bills introduced which have had for their object the extermination of the osteopaths. We should certainly feel proud of the fight, for so far where we have not killed their iron clad medical measure outright, we have succeeded in amending them or else introduced and passed counter measures which gives to us independent recognition. The above being the facts in regard to the condition of affairs throughout the United States, you can readily see how much depended upon our not only maintaining our present standing in Missouri, but necessitated our taking a stand that would demonstrate the growth of our strength here in our profession's home state. And I am glad to report to the osteopaths that never in the history of our practice have we been blessed with such good, solid, substantial strength as we now enjoy in Missouri.

Mr. Editor, I want here and now to congratulate the members of our profession scattered throughout the states of the Union for the heroic fight being made by them for recognition. Never in the history of the civilized world has there been such signal success. The strength in numbers is overwhelmingly against us, but with truth as our motto and with justice as our shield we have been equal to all emergencies. Every osteopath is entitled to a just pride in the progress made in the last six years, and especially so in what has been done in the past year. I again congratulate every one who has had his shoulder to the wheel.

There is some grave doubt here yet as regards the passage of the medical bill. Notwithstanding there were nine amendments tacked onto the bill it still has a good many enemies, and only a vote can tell the actual result.

Your correspondent was invited to Kansas City to attend a banquet given there by the Knife and Fork Club of that city last Friday night, but owing to the condition of affairs pending here of interest to Adair Co., it was impossible for me to get away. We hope to adjourn by the 12th of March, but as yet it is problematical whether we will be able to or not.

With highest regards to all friends I remain

Respectfully,
 A. G. HILDRETH.

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Colorado in Line.

DENVER, COL., Feb. 20, 1901.

MR. GEO. LAUGHLIN, Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR FRIEND—Yours received. No osteopathic bill has been passed, though one on which all legitimates in the state are agreed is at the foot of the calendar for second reading in the house, where it originated. It may be crowded out by important financial and other bills, which are requiring urgent attention at the hands of our legislators, but we are surely "all right" in the sense that no adverse legislation can possibly get through. The friends of the most drastic medical bill ever offered here have agreed to an amendment to the effect that it shall not interfere "with graduates of any osteopathic college in good standing as such," and our friends in the senate, where the bill originated, will see to it that the amendment is attached. The friends of this bill also agreed that their friends in the assembly should be asked to support our bill, which provides for a board of osteopathic examiners, graduates of osteopathic schools of undoubted respectability, that any one wishing to practice is eligible for examination, and that practitioners shall report births, deaths and contagious diseases occurring in their practice.

There is a strong opposition to medical trust legislation in this assembly, and apparently a decided disposition to give us fair play, if not the full recognition we ask.

We have all the work we can comfortably do, and I think all other legitimates in the state have also. There are about thirty.

With kindest regards,
 N. ALDEN BOLLES, D. O.

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Recent Osteopathic Marriages.

Dr. Stanley Pemberton of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and Miss Lulu Beeman of the Feb. class, 1901.

Dr. W. A. Gravett and Miss Margaret Bowes both of the Feb. class, 1901.

Dr. Robert Conner of Lumberton, Miss., and Miss Carrie Reynolds of Kirksville.

Dr. Bert Swett of Denver, Col., and Miss Daisy Schrock of LaBelle, Mo.

Dr. W. E. Reid of the Feb. class, 1901, and Mrs. Anra Barton of the June class, '02.

Dr. J. W. Brown of Belleville, Kan. and Miss Minnie French of Kirksville.

Dr. C. M. Graham of the Feb. class, 1901 and Miss Fannie Seward of the June class, 1901.

Mr. Walter Davis and Miss Grace Daniels both of the June class, 1901.

Dr. R. W. Perkins of Clarksdale, Miss., and Miss Myrtle Vance of the Feb. class, 1901.

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The Situation in New York.

Dr. C. E. Still is now in New York assisting the osteopaths of that state to secure favorable legislation.

Two bills have already been introduced for the purpose of regulating the practice of medicine and osteopathy.

The bill introduced by the medical men is intended to shut out the osteopaths but Dr. Smiley of Albany informs us that it cannot pass. The bill introduced by the osteopaths has much support and in all probability it will pass.

Under this bill the graduates of osteopathic colleges are allowed to practice after registration. The only schools recognized in this bill are those that have a course of four terms of five months each in two separate years and belong to the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy. The medics are asking by circular letter the influence of every medical doctor in the state to down the osteopaths.

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Kansas Has a Good Bill.

A bill to regulate the practice of medicine, surgery and osteopathy, is the title of a bill that has passed the house of the Kansas Legislature.

The osteopathic part of the bill is not an amendment but is included in the main body of the bill. This bill is somewhat similar to the law now in force in Missouri. Those wishing to practice osteopathy must be the legal holders of a diploma

issued by a regular, legally chartered school wherein the course of instruction is four terms of five months each in two separate years. No examination is required, the diplomas however must be registered. This bill will probably pass the senate and become a law. Dr. C. E. Hulett of Topeka, assisted by the other D. O's. of Kansas, has conducted a successful fight. Mr. G. F. Grattan, a member of the house did good work for the osteopaths.

Later. This bill has passed the senate, 32 for and 1 against. In the house it was carried 84 to 4.

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In Other States.

A medical bill was introduced in the Alabama Legislature which was not to the liking of the osteopaths. Mrs. Ellen Barrett Ligon of Mobile, spoke to the senators from the rostrum of the senate chamber and the bill was overwhelmingly defeated when brought to a vote. In North Dakota the medics wanted a law requiring the osteopaths to be examined by a medical board but Mrs. de Lendrecie objected to such a bill unless an osteopath be placed on the board. No bill was passed. Osteopathy is already legalized in North Dakota. Bills to regulate the practice of osteopathy have been introduced in the legislatures of Oklahoma and New Mexico but to date they have not been reached on the calendar. A bill to exclude osteopaths has also been introduced in Oklahoma but there is no probability of it passing.

Osteopathy scored another victory in the Pacific North West. In Oregon several medical bills were introduced, but all failed to pass. While in Washington Gov. Rodgers very sensibly vetoed the medical bill, the interest of which was professedly to prevent the practice of osteopathy. The Gov's veto message is a scorching arraignment of the ways of the medical profession, which are dark and devious.

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Montana Passes a Bill.

A bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy has recently passed both branches of the Montana Legislature. This bill creates an osteopathic board of examiners,

consisting of three members. Applicants for examination must have graduated at a regular, legally chartered school wherein the course of instruction is four terms of 5 months each in two separate years. Drs. Prickett & Sheehan and the other members of the Montana Association have made an aggressive and successful fight for this bill. We are just in receipt of a telegram from Dr. Asa Willard of Dillon, Mont., stating that Gov. Toole had signed the bill.

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California Gets an Osteopathic Board. An Interesting Letter From Dr. Tasker.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Feb. 22, 1901.

DR. A. T. STILL, Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Knowing that every osteopathic victory is of vital interest to you and your school, I telegraphed you that osteopathy had scored a victory in California.

I will give you some of the details of the contest for legal recognition:

Last fall the D. O's. of this state formed an organization known as The Osteopathic Association of the State of California. It has a membership of about 40. I was elected president without a dissenting vote. We immediately began to plan our campaign. Formulated a bill. Interested our senators and assemblymen, then when the legislature convened I came to this city, Sacramento, and have remained here constantly. I secured the support of both daily papers without price of any kind. Both have been loyal throughout.

The medical societies introduced a 15th century bill which was absolutely prohibitive.

Read Sec. 16 of the printed bill which I send you. You will note that nothing more sweeping has ever been attempted.

I worked steadily to defeat this bill but the strength it had was remarkable. There are 4500 M. D's. in this state and only 50 D. O's., hence you can easily understand the difficulties to be overcome.

I succeeded in developing just enough strength to worry the medical men, so they came to me with a proposition to stop opposing our bill if I would let them alone. Our bill was in the hands of the

Public Health and Quarantine Com. composed of 7 members, none of whom were within my influence because the com. had been appointed with the very end in view to defeat us. Dr. Hasson, the author of the medical bill was chairman.

My supporters made him promise, to return our bill on the following day with a recommendation that *it do pass*; also that Dr. Hasson should vote for the bill. This agreement should hold good in the senate also. The legislative com. sent here by the State Medical Society visited the three M. D's. on the Senate Health Com. and told them the agreement. We allowed the medical bill to pass the assembly after having delayed it 10 days. It passed on Jan. 31st.

The com. returned our bill as agreed and it was carried forward on the file by special order, and passed the assembly Feby. 7th, 46 to 9, absentees 25.

We would not let the medical bill come to a vote until the senate com. reported our bill with a recommendation that *it do pass*. The Senate Health Com. of 5 contained 3 M. D's. I appeared before this com. to present my side of the case. Senators Simpson and Smith of Los Angeles and Senator Caldwell of Riverside addressed the com. in our behalf.

The M. D's. on the com. said they could not stultify themselves by reporting our bill favorably. They decided to hold it awhile. This was a breach of agreement so our friends went to work to defeat the med. bill which was pending in the senate. Tremendous opposition to the bill arose on all sides. The Christian Scientists just flocked here. It soon became evident to the medics that their bill could not get through without amendment. They agreed day by day to return our bill. In the meantime they were compelled to amend their bill so as to except the osteopaths and Christian Scientists. Even after that it could not pass without placating some of our supporters.

To do this they reported our assembly bill favorably on Feb. 13th. This action put our assembly bill on a special file in the senate, a position far better than our senate bill, introduced by Senator Simp-

son, then held. Having placed us in a favorable position for final action in the senate, our assembly friends allowed the med. bill, as amended, to be concurred in by that body.

The med. bill in the senate was carried by a bare majority of 1 vote. In its present shape it cannot touch us and was so understood by those who voted for it. The existing law in this state contains the word "manipulation." This new one does not.

I think the homeopaths and eclectics will rue the day they joined hands with their arch enemy the allopaths to get a joint bill in this state.

The medical men kept faith with us because the relative positions of the two bills were such that they, the medics, could not move without we consented. We could not kill their bill but we didn't want to if we could get our bill in the form we introduced it.

Our bill passed the senate Feby. 19th, 23 to 10, absent 7. Notice of reconsideration was given which was defeated on the following day.

You will note that our bill gives us a board of osteopathic examiners and makes us independent on the M. D's. We are not prohibited from performing minor surgical operations. This is the best bill osteopathy has had. Power is vested in the profession at large in the state. The Osteopathic Association of the State of California is incorporated, and is therefore a legally organized body.

The M. D's. can not legitimately ask the governor to veto our bill because the legislative com. from the State Medical Society told our friends in the legislature they would not oppose us.

Hon. Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento is the man who has won our fight for us. He has taken a deep interest in the matter from the start because Dr. C. A. Haines, D. O., who has offices in the same building with him was able to do more for his daughter, who was dying of diabetes, than any of the 12 physicians whom he had employed. Out of gratitude to Dr. Haines, Mr. Johnson introduced our bill in the assembly.

Mr. Johnson is an ex congressman, has also served terms as assemblyman in this state. He is chairman of the Judiciary Com. and in fact wields more influence than any other man in either branch of the legislature. He is an attorney, known all over the state in connection with large corporate affairs. I think I may state positively that our success is due to his earnest work in our behalf as a result of gratitude to Dr. Haines. This adds another victory as a result of what osteopathy can do for humanity.

Assemblymen Bliss of Oakland and Mellick of Pasadena ably assisted Mr. Johnson in the assembly.

Senators Simpson and Smith of Los Angeles worked steadily for us in the senate.

All of these men will urge the gov. to sign our bill. They are in harmony with the chief executive, therefore I have no fear as to the final outcome.

Ten prominent men of Sacramento went before the Assembly Health Com. on 3 different occasions to urge a favorable report on our bill. Mr. J. W. Johnson, at one time prosecuting attorney of Adair Co. Mo., has assisted me, in this fight, in many ways.

It will certainly be of pleasing interest to you to know that there has not been any money spent for dinners, liquors or cigars for the legislators in order to gain their favorable action. Neither has there been one penny or any other amount spent for newspaper comment. The whole campaign has been clean and honorable. Our success is due to our patients and their friends and to the united strength of all D. O's. in the state.

I am proud to say that since my first effort to organize the D. O's. of this state, until this day every D. O. in the association has given me steady support. There has been a unity of action that was bound to bring success.

The graduates of all schools have worked with one accord to gain the greatest good for osteopathy. Let this victory be a pattern for the new century. I believe this is the first victory this year.

The work done for suffering humanity

in this city by Drs. Haines & Miles made it possible to gain the assistance of the newspapers. Public opinion was molded for us by the Record-Union and The Bee.

I hope I will be able to soon notify you of the governor's favorable action.

Wishing you the continued love and respect of all D. O's. I remain,

Yours respectfully,

DAIN L. TASKER, D. O.

OUR attention has been called by our correspondents to some new advertisements of Dr. E. D Barber, in which he seems to have severed his connection with osteopathy and has adopted a new flag called "Manual Therapeutics" which he promises to impart by a "mail course" or correspondence. Since his overwhelming defeat at Milan, Mo., we are not unprepared for anything out of the regular order the doctor may do. While we regret it still we have no authority or power to prevent it. He would likely have made a good practitioner of osteopathy had he devoted himself to it. He has, however, chosen to do otherwise. We are curious to know how he expects his "graduates" to be protected by law when they go out into the field. What assurance does he give them? What assurance can he give them?

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A New Way to Prohibit the Practice of Osteopathy.

With the exception of Dr. Runyon, the doctors of Creston appear to be prospering under the reign of the grip and the scare of the smallpox. It might be noted here that public sentiment is largely in sympathy with Doctor Runyon, the osteopathy doctor whom the board of health refuses to let out of quarantine on the ground that he is not a recognized physician. It looks too much like petty persecution—The Morning American, Creston, Ia.

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The Multiscope and Film Co. of Burlington, Wisconsin, recently sent to W. B. Van de Sand, of this school, one of their new "hangers" showing the remarkable work that can be done with the "Al Vista" Panoramic Camera. This instrument takes in a scope of about 180 degrees and has an

attachment for making negatives of different lengths. The "hanger" referred to, is twenty-two by twenty-eight inches in size and contains five beautiful views; it is placed on exhibition in the gent's waiting room.

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Resolutions.

Whereas an Everwise Providence has removed from among us our friend and classmate, Finis E. Bryan, therefore be it

Resolved that the class of June '01 of the A. S. O. has lost one of its most faithful members, the school a loyal, upright student, and our profession one of its most ardent advocates.

Resolved, that we, his friends and classmates extend to his mother and brothers, A. L. and Charles Bryan, our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, that a copy be sent to the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY for publication and that they be added to the records of our class.

J. ARTHUR LINNELL,
MRS. R. M. MAGILL,
C. B. HUTCHINSON.

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Y. M. C. A. Reception.

The reception given by the Y. M. C. A. of the A. S. O. to the gentlemen of the freshman class, in Memorial Hall on Friday evening, February 22nd, was well attended. E. C. Crow of the senior class, acted as chairman. The address of welcome was delivered by Dean G. M. Laughlin and was followed in response by Mr. W. C. Swartz, President-elect of the freshman class. Other speakers of the evening were Drs. Chas. Hazzard, C. W. Proctor and F. J. Fassett, also Mr. W. B. Pettus of the State University of Columbia. Mr. Pettus in a most impressive and pleasing manner, spoke of the growth of the association, its bright future prospects and the duty of its members. Dr. Hulett read the names of those present and informed the audience that twenty-three states were represented. At the close, refreshments were served in the North Hall. The speaking was alternated by choice selections, rendered by the A. S. O. orchestra.

Atlas Club Banquet.

CHARLES L. RICHARDSON.

Every commencement week has its festivities. Probably the most enjoyable of these, next to Class Day itself, is the Atlas Club banquet to its graduating members. The ladies of the Axis Club are guests of honor at this function. This year the crush was so great that it took the Elks' headquarters to hold the crowd.

Wednesday night, January 30th, plates were laid for one hundred and twenty-five people. Dr. F. H. Young officiated as toast-master while an elaborate menu was discussed. Soft strains of music filled the air and added savor to the viands. Wit flowed in force exuberant, forerunner to the flow of soul.

Then Young arose, and in his happy, graceful way, he brought responses from the speakers. He called on President Melvin of the graduating class, who talked about "The 20th Century Osteopaths." Melvin found a ready ear, and said:

"There will be an evolution and I see the osteopathist no longer a specialist, but a general practitioner. His standard will be raised in response to the public demand. He will digest what he reads more thoroughly."

Then Mr. Melvin playfully referred to the evolution of the teacher and gave the crowd a glimpse of Prof. William Laughlin teaching in the dim distant future, but, as young and handsome as today; and another little glimpse was that of Ambrose Wyckoff at home in St. Louis, surrounded by a happy family just prior to receiving a wireless telephone message calling him to St. Paul on his air ship for a twenty minute consultation over a dislocated neck. We have a fleeting view of Ambrose making a crack in space as he goes on his errand of mercy, and are told that a few minutes later he stopped in Chicago on his way home again.

Melvin's speech was short and people wished it had been longer.

Then Mr. P. K. Norman was introduced. His subject was "The Mobility of a Dislocated Osteopath." Norman was in a humorous vein. He likened the migratory doctor to a bone out of joint, with its attendant

pain, swelling and lack of function. The professional nomad gave other folks a pain, had a swelled head and had lost his function while on the unhappy errand of disturbing the stillness and the quietness of his creditors.

Mr. P. Lee Hodges followed with a solo, a pleasing and harmonious alternation in the program, sung in a baritone voice that Kirksville wishes to hear more often.

Mr. W. A. Gravett, on "Echoes from the Minstrel Show" was spicy. Gravett said if a man wants to get married that's his own business, and the principal echoes of the show were bills, but about that time his voice was drowned in a real show echo when all the rest of the troupe present started up a coon song. Mr. Gravett was heard later in a solo that was one of the most agreeable events of the evening.

Mr. E. G. Herbst put everybody into ecstasy by his exquisite artist's touch at the piano. His solos always do delight.

Then Mr. L. C. Kingsbury talked of "A Prospect and a Retrospect." Kingsbury's two years' retrospect was a happy one, made memorable by the formation of the club and the initiation of the big men in it. During this time the club had met with calm dignity all attacks on it and had never lowered its standard of membership. The future was found to be bright, being insured by a membership of which the club could well be proud.

Mr. Paul M. Peck was the last speaker on the program. Peck related Wyckoff's dream of inferno where the devil had a reserved seat for Gravett and the rest of the Atlas Minstrel troupe. Then Mr. Peck launched into his subject of "Two Vertebrae" by which he meant the Atlas and Axis Clubs—but while the vertebrae had bony prominences, there was a mysterious lack of bony prominences among the club members, especially when he beheld the graceful curves of his Axis sisters. The atlas supported the head but the axis supported the atlas, and that went to show that the women were at the bottom of things, and, too, since the axis is more movable than the atlas, that is like women who are more movable than the men. Sometimes these bones grew together, and

that only typified the union that so often results between Atlas and Axis Club members as exemplified at the marriage license desk. Then Peck looked at Gravett. Peck's talk was well received.

The banquet broke up after this, Drs. Laughlin and Rider declining to talk owing to the lateness of the hours.

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The Knights of Osteopathy Reception.

CHARLES C. CRAMPTON, SENIOR CLASS.

On Tuesday evening, January 29th, the Knights of Osteopathy tendered a farewell reception to its members of the graduating class of Feb. 1901.

To some of these is due the honor of originating, and to all of faithfully and zealously working for the upbuilding of the Knights of Osteopathy, which ever stands for the advancement and elevation of the science given us by that grand old man Dr. A. T. Still.

The castle hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion in the colors of the order, which are red, pink and green.

The audience was called to order by the master of ceremonies at 8:30 p. m., and the following program which was well received by a large and intelligent audience, was rendered:

Piano solo Miss Edith Collier
Opening address... Rev. Perry D. Holloway
Music Mandolin Club
Reading, The Child Wife from Dickens.

Miss Davis
Vocal solo... Frank E. Gamble
Farewell Address..... Prof. C. W. Proctor
Response D. C. Westfall
Music Mandolin Club

At the close of the program there was a few minutes, intermission, in which a general good time ensued.

At 9:45 p. m., the doors of the banquet hall were thrown open, and a large and tempting array of good things met the eyes of those present, and reflexly produced a hypersecretion of the salivary glands, commonly known as "watering at the mouth."

The guest of honor, namely, the graduating members of the Knights of Osteopathy, and the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, were ushered into

the banquet room where they were served with "blue points" and all of his accompaniments.

At the close of this feast a richer one was in store for the guests, when Prof. Proctor as toastmaster called for the following toasts, which were heartily responded to:

Knighthood..... J. W. Dixon
Our Goat..... D. C. Westfall
The Ladies and Knights of Osteopathy.
Dr. G. D. Hulett
The Ladies..... Dr. F. W. Young

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Personal Mention.

Miss Lola L. Hayes, D. O., of Ottawa, Ills., has sold her practice at that place to Mary E. Noyes, D. O., of the Feb. class, 1901. Miss Hays will open an office at Wyanet, Ill.

Dr. Ford D. French has located at Augusta, Ga.

Dr. Minnie Dawson has sold her practice at Frostburg, Md. to Dr. W. E. Reid and has located in Detroit, Mich.

The following osteopaths visited the A. S. O. during the past month:

Dr. Ira McRae, Trenton, Mo., Dr. Chas. Hartupee, Erie, Pa., Dr. Benton F. Gentry, San Antonio, Tex., Dr. J. W. Snavelly, Albia, Iowa, Dr. G. M. Beaven, Iowa Falls, Iowa, Dr. E. E. Westfall, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., Dr. H. E. Bailey, St. Louis, Mo., Dr. W. B. Fellows, Kansas City, Mo., Miss Flora Notestine, D. O., Trenton, Mo., Miss Bertha West, D. O., Gibson, Ill., Dr. Wm. West, Centerville, Ia., Dr. Wm. Reed, Mt.

Sterling, Ky., Dr. W. J. Smith, Ironton, Mo., Dr. H. L. Conner, St. Louis, Mo., Dr. Seth Trowbridge, Washington, Mo., Dr. McMurray, Omaha, Nebr., Dr. Chas. McCoy, Salt Lake, Utah, Dr. Wm. Sigler, McPherson, Kan., Dr. T. B. Mansfield, Grant City, Mo., Miss Mary Keeley, D. O., Chicago, Ill., Dr. W. F. Traugher, Centralia, Mo.

Mr. O. M. Carr, publisher of "Who is Who in Osteopathy," has changed his location from St. Louis to Lincoln, Neb. His present address is the Jacob North Printing Co.

The Medical Arena has the following to say in regard to Dr. Hildreth when a bill to regulate the practice of medicine was before the Public Health committee of which he is member:

"Dr. Hildreth, of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, is a member of the legislature and also of the committee that has the medical bill in charge. During the hearing Wednesday night he made one of the most manly speeches in his own defense that we ever had the pleasure of hearing. It rose so high above some of the low and dirty politics of that occasion that we shall ever remember him as one of nature's noblemen."

Dr. Sarah C. Morrey, a graduate of this school, is assisting Dr. U. M. Hibbets, of Grinnell, Iowa.

We note with pleasure the fact that Dr. Hibbets has practiced in Grinnell since his graduation, and has a very enviable reputation in the State of Iowa, and the profession in general. We wish him that continued success, which he so richly deserves, and a long life in the work.

CLINICAL REPORT

REPORTED BY L. B. SMITH & SON, PORTLAND, ORE.

Syphilis:—

Gentleman had had syphilis, had traveled a great deal and had visited many health resorts, among them Hot Springs, Ark., in search of health. Had taken a great amount of mercury and other drugs. We directed treatment to excretory organs and prostate gland. Two

Lumbago and Sciatica:—

A gentleman aged 50. Examination showed 5th lumbar posterior and to the left. Also right innominate thrown up. One month's treatment removed lesion and cured case.

months treatment practically cured the case.

Splenitis:—

Mr. H— came to us Oct. 6th, 1900, with what medical doctors had diagnosed as splenitis, also cystitis. Symptoms, pain in left side from 9th to 12th dorsal, sleeplessness, too frequent micturition and lost sexual power since June last. Examination revealed enlargement over spleen and whole left too prominent, partly due to the fact that patient was left handed, 9th, 10th and 11th ribs on left side depressed, posterior curvature in dorsal lumbar region, prostate gland atrophied. Patient had fever almost constantly with flushing of face, was greatly emaciated. Directed treatment to above lesions, especially to prostate gland. After four months' treatment patient's weight is normal, pain all relieved, sexual power completely restored. In fact he is as well and strong as ever. I failed to state that patient had been in one of the hospitals of this place for three months. I consider this one of our most remarkable cures.

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REPORTED BY FLORENCE MACGEORGE, D. O., GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO.

Deafness:—

Mrs. Clarissa McDermid complained of deafness of some years standing but she found it rapidly increasing for the last three years.

Several members of her family are afflicted in the same way. An ear specialist of Portland, Oregon, after treating her without relief pronounced her case hopeless. Upon testing her hearing she could hear a clock tick at 11 inches distance in the right ear and 3 inches in the left. On examination I found 2d and 3d cervical slipped and the tissues at the base of the skull thickened; also the upper dorsal vertebrae were irregular. Upon directing the entire treatment to the head, neck and upper dorsal regions in a month's time patient could hear double the distance in both ears. Instead of exerting oneself to make her hear as at first, patient could hear conversation in an ordi-

nary tone of voice when within easy distance.

Eczema:—

Mr. E. R. Sherwin, 80 years of age, applied for treatment after suffering with eczema for six months, during which time he had been unable to walk.

The former treatment under the regular physicians of salves and washes had failed. The lower limbs from the knee down and the feet were so badly swollen that the flesh had bursted open in great gashes. The skin was a bright scarlet and in the feet blue, the whole covered with sores.

After directing the treatment to stimulate the liver and excretory organs, vasomotors to the limbs and directly over the part affected, in spite of his great age he was on his feet in 10 days and in little more than a month the swelling and sores had entirely disappeared.

Tonsilitis:—

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* *

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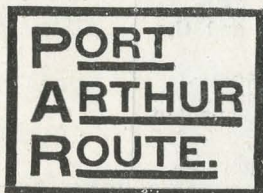
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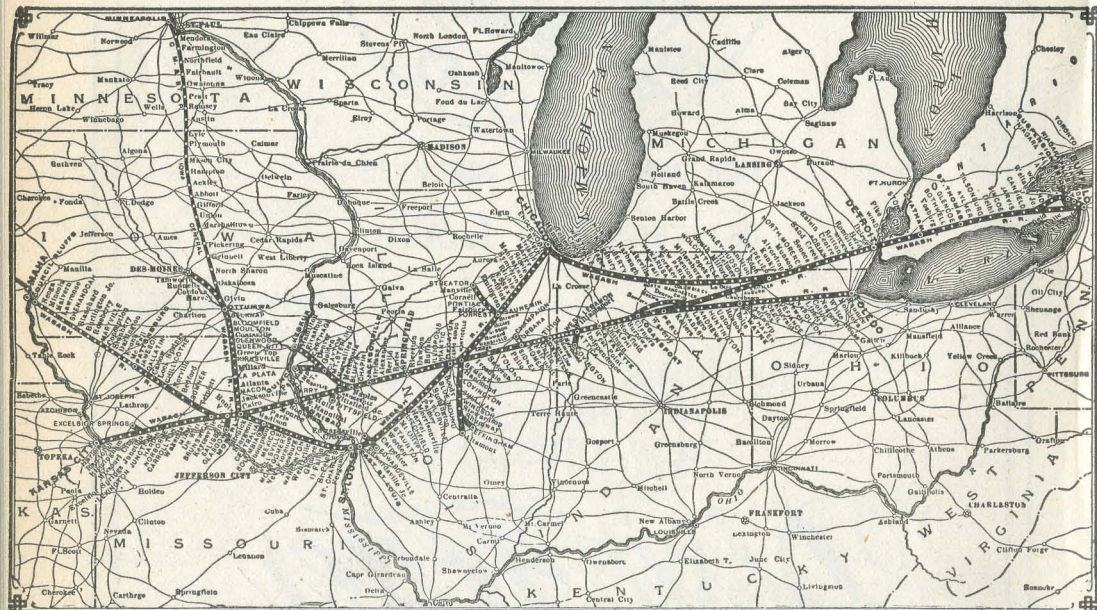
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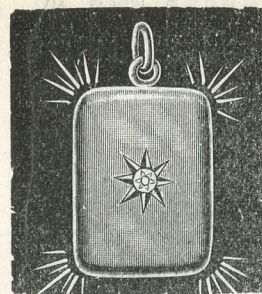
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