

The Journal of Osteopathy

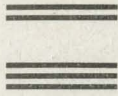
November 1901

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THE



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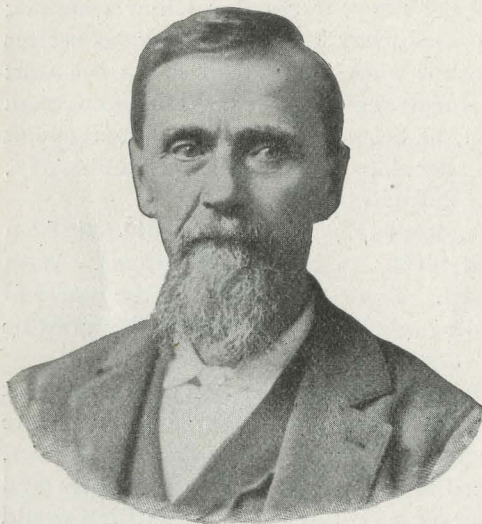
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, NOVEMBER, 1901.

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Dr. A. T. Still's Department.

TRADITION.

TRADITION should never have any claim whatever on our religious, political, scientific or literary opinions. Truth does not come from tradition. Tradition is a stranger to knowledge. It is a stranger to genius. It has been



the everlasting parent of tyranny. It is an enemy to God, peace and prosperity. To act by the tenets of tradition would stop the revolutions of the planets, thus heavenly bodies seek and obey the harmonious law of absolute truth. Should the moon be older than the earth, why should the earth revolve and travel through space with the same motion and velocity that the moon does when her velocity would not succeed in retaining the designed functionings of the earth? Thus a velocity and a different orbit would be demanded by the size, form and function of the earth. If the earth was the

same as the moon in all particulars then without tradition it would act in time and motion as the moon does. The philosopher begins an ignorant man, knows this to be his condition and uses the many methods that occur to his mind to better his condition by a knowledge of demonstrated truths. Thus he seeks demonstrations, satisfied that they will never lead him astray. Thus he is content to labor days and years with the hope of the reward of demonstrated truths; and when he has received a satisfactory demonstration he adds this to his store of knowledge, until that quantity has accumulated to the extraordinary degree of being sought by men of similar desires as their instructor, by

giving the benefit of the truths he has received; thus he is considered and received as a careful and trustworthy philosopher upon cause and effect. He has no more respect for tradition than the web-footed bird has for the traditions of all the geese and ducks that ever sat upon the face of the water. They act upon the self-evident fact of demonstrated truths; why not man?

The scientist is only an ignorant man well fed with experience. A history of the experimenting of others is beneficial to the historian, but lacks the practical part, which experience can only afford. Another reason why the customs of tradition should slumber in the tombs of the past is, that with the velocity of time useful demands of a different nature appear and multiply so fast that we do not have the time to devote to the accumulation of traditionary knowledge, when that knowledge would be of no benefit to us now.

Each day and generation has by its philosophical powers to bring forth new truths suited to the wants of the present day. Thus the reader will see that navigation handed down to us by tradition would be of no benefit to us.

When two or more soldiers meet, visit and tell their many exploits they are dealing in realities that have existed with themselves. A great many of them have been dangerous adventures, some have been laughable things that afford great pleasure and satisfaction to the narrator and his fellow comrade; but when his day and generation has passed away it would simply be useless tales of tradition for his children to rehearse what he had said about the war; how he ate, took chickens from the enemy and so forth. The young man belongs to a new day, a new generation, he becomes a part of the government and a system of customs that has to be formulated and adjusted to suit his day, with no place left in which traditionary customs could be used.

In old methods of war and in preparations for the same would only be a useless expenditure of time, labor and means to be lost by defeats. With time and acquaintance intelligence grows. The skilled arts take the places of the clumsy methods of war in preceding generations. "Each day must be sufficient for the evil thereof."

The great generals Napoleon, Alexander, Washington and all great warriors who have led successful armies a half century previous to this date with the attainments that have come up in arms, military skill, explosives, etc., such great generals would be forced in this day to surrender sabers and armies to a 4th corporal, thus the hope of good coming from that line would be a failure.

Our theologians are our most devoted specimens of tradition, no two of them know or worship the same God. Their traditionary life seems to be a desire without a compass.

Our colleges come under another heading, that is very little if any better than the blunders of tradition. They talk much, demonstrate but little, they are theorists in place of time saying philosophers.

Our great and useful men and women are those who have been content to wrestle from morn till night with the stern realities of cause to produce any or

all natural effects. Our best painters are not theorists but practical men. Our chemists, machinists, architects, great ship builders and on through the wonders given to us, navigating of both land and sea, and constructing the useful machinery that the whole world enjoys—such men are the hard-fisted, determined successes of the world's present day triumphs.

Tradition has its good effects. The oral part is good if for nothing but pleasant pastime. Much of the talk of the ancient struggles of the human race to elevate its standard of useful knowledge is of but little use for our day, and but little use can be found for these productions, either in their philosophy or practice. Civilization has become so extended that time gives a premium on brevity. We have to learn so much more now to be practical than then that we cannot afford to spend years on theories of the infant past, when all that is useful in a thousand pages of traditionary theories can be written in more intelligent form on a single sheet of foolscap.

Why write any more, when you have said all you know. We read and philosophize for knowledge and should use some healthy brevity when we talk, as instructors. A theory may do for today and be a clog to the foot of progress tomorrow. Then to use such theories would be foolish procedure for any man born above the condition of an idiot. Our school wants long strides towards brevity in all branches. When a house is on fire who would stop to read how the city of Sodom burned and what kind of goat skins was used to "tote" water in to quench the fire. Keep away with dead theories of record or the tongue of tradition unless they be demonstrated truths.

"WHEN DID MAN APPEAR UPON THE EARTH?"

Did he exist for many millions of years as a mite in protoplasm before he got for himself a "brainless form" that was neither man, beast, reptile nor fish? Or were all the substances in a shapeless condition that compose man, beast, mineral, vegetable and animated nature with all the material substances as found in strata, such as coal, stone, metal, oil, vegetables, fruit, and of each being that was to inhabit the earth, with the substances that would take the form of the being, tree, fruit and cereals, such as corn, wheat and rice? I say, or wish to be understood as asking the question, was not the earth going through a chemical preparation to make men and all material forms whilst in the gaseous or nebular condition?

I will ask, how is a cloud formed from gas? How is rain formed from gases? How is iron, gold, copper, oil and each substance formed which is found in the earth? Is it by material affinity of gaseous conditions?

We see no reason why we should not allow the arm of nature guided by its own store of knowledge of how to prepare for a great event and momentary change, the change from the gaseous condition to a globe (the earth.) It is formed of many strata, all different in kind. All the results of the perfect law of affinities.

Since our earth has ceased to act as a world of gas as under the law by

which the change from the nebular life to organic beings of reason and individual actions, I will say to him of the protoplasm theory to allow twelve months, or twenty years to change from the gaseous condition and allow man's life, mind and material form to appear as a result of the law that gave the great change from the nebular to the organic beings for the first appearance of man in form and life, with powers of future propagation of his race.

Let us grant that Nature is law, wisdom and motion, and that motion is life's proof of its universality with all visible and invisible actions. A nebular display of gaseous matter appears in space, visible to the astronomer, and a change appears each year. Is that change by chemical additions to the nebular laboratory? When chemical with definite union is complete we can well look for magnetic action, and a new globe appears where a nebular spot has vanished. Thus as men of reasonable observation will see when we cut into that new globe (or earth) we would expect to find strata of stone, mineral and matter selected and deposited by affinities, and all wisely done to a completed world, with man and beast, with fruit and grain for the animal stratum on which to subsist, and continue life and species of animal and vegetable for all time after nebular mother has handed the earth over to the male and female law given to man to continue his race. He was given full size when our nebular mother closed the door after nebular birth. Thus man and beast were conceived and formed in our nebular parental action and man is the result.

Question. If the nebular theory be true of all worlds, when will mother Saturn throw off her nebular veil, and open her bosom and say to the beings she has given birth to whilst in the nebular state, that from now on man and beast, fowl and fish, tree and grass, and of the whole globe shall bear seed after its own kind, be fruitful and multiply as the earth does since she threw off her nebular veil?

* * *

WHAT is God? What is the eternal genius of nature? What is life? Is it that calm force sent forth by Deity to vivify all?

Man has tried for millions of years to solve the mysteries of animal life. At the end of all efforts to know and answer the question, "What is God?" "We know not." God to-day is just as near man's comprehension as when the sun turned her light upon the earth the first time. Of God man has learned nothing; of his works but very little. He says in humble soliloquy, I am the effect, but where and what caused man to appear? When I behold man, I halt in the open field of crushing amazement. I feel that man is the work of the most exalted mental genius, that man, is also a secret, that no finite mind can even approach for acquaintance. While man is not the creative being as conjoined and sent forth, he is just as hard to solve as his author, God. He, the man, begins and ends in a perpetual soliloquy. How did I come? Who or what is the cause that gave man form, life and mind? Man is only a mite of creation, but he is an astounding mystery. How he came we know not. He is formed for many uses, and has power of reason suf-

ficient for them all. A few generations of his ancestors he knows of by history, and no further. He reasons from his form, life and attributes, that he is the result of great wisdom. He thinks much of the cause of his being. One believes that his being, wonderful as it is, came by a law of "spontaneous production." Another mind thinks there was great work done during seven days by God's own hands. Another thinks he sees the mite that was to progress through many millions of years in protoplasm and appear as man. One guesses that when the earth was in the nebular or gaseous condition that it was a female world, covered and surrounded with protoplasm in the gaseous state, and the harder parts condensed and formed a placenta which was enveloped by a covering from the condensed gas that surrounded the earth, as the womb surrounds the placenta, and formed a sack that gave life and growth to man, beast and all vegetation at that time only; then the earth ceased to give life as the nebular parent or mother, and left further propagation of species to be from the beings that had taken form and size with such endowments as each required. This philosopher thinks while the earth was in the nebular condition that the laboratory was mixing life, mind and matter for the seven days of creation, and that the mental effort to make man from this gaseous condition to a living being with all his endowments, could be no greater effort than to make a stratum of coal, or of stone. He thinks no more mystery would appear in making a stratum of animals than there is about making a stratum of coal. No matter how we look at the subject, one is just as mysterious as the other.

NEURALGIA.

GUY E. LOUDON, D. O., BURLINGTON, VERMONT.

(Read before the Vermont State Osteopathic Association, October 16, 1901.)

IN attempting to discuss the subject of neuralgia before this association, I am aware that the osteopath's success is so great in this disease, that a more appropriate subject might have been chosen for our mutual benefit, but when we consider that at least 10 per cent. of all nervous diseases are neuralgic, and that there is no better way of advertising our profession than by speedily relieving the neuralgic patient, our subject becomes one of no small importance.

Neuralgia is a name given to pain in a nerve trunk or its peripheral terminations, unaccompanied by structural changes in the nerve substance. It is the painful manifestation of direct or indirect irritation to the nerve involved. It is therefore, always symptomatic, and may indicate a cause (1) locally, (2) systemically, (3) or in both these ways at once.

These causes may further be divided into two classes: (a) predisposing, (b) exciting. Under the former division, we cite the following: The female sex is more susceptible to neuralgia than the male; the winter

and autumnal seasons are most favorable; likewise dampness and cold. The young and aged are only rarely affected, the period from 15 to 25 years of age recording fully 25 per cent. of all cases, while the remaining years up to the 45th show a slow decline in the percentage of cases. Inherited tendencies in the form of a neurotic temperament are undoubtedly worthy of mention as a predisposing cause, especially when coupled with overwork and worry. The most important factor under this heading is the osteopathic lesion. Many times a strained condition of a rib or vertebra, or other osseous lesion; a contracted muscle; an inflamed and thickened ligament; a congested or displaced viscus is the starting point of an obstruction to nerve force, either by direct pressure or by interfering with the circulation to the nerve cells, that only needs an additional slight strain, blow, cold or systemic weakness to bring about a sudden and intense neuralgia.

The point I wish to make is, that while the additional lesion acted as an exciting cause, if it had not been for the predisposed weakness, such a slight exciting cause would have been inoperative.

In considering the exciting causes, we discuss (1) The direct causes, and (2) The indirect causes. The predominating factors under the direct exciting causes are the osteopathic lesions as above referred to, which act by bringing mechanical pressure upon the sensory nerve trunk. The lesion in many cases is purely muscular; the muscle being contracted by atmospherical changes; exposure to cold; or irritation to their motor nerves, bring pressure upon the nerves passing through or between them, resulting in pain in the irritated nerve. In a very few cases the lesion may be in the cerebrum.

The indirect exciting causes are illustrated by two types: (a) The reflex neuralgia and (2) The systemic neuralgia. Reflex neuralgia is a local manifestation of an irritation to the center with which the involved nerve is connected, through afferent stimuli from a remote disturbance, e. g., supra-orbital neuralgia from uterine displacement; testicular pain from renal colic; right scapular pain in diseases of the liver; earache from carious teeth; or a diseased tongue.

Systemic neuralgias, depending primarily upon a weakened condition of the metabolism of the body and circulating media, are represented by such diseases as syphilis, lithæmia, acute infections, metallic poisonings, alcoholism, malaria and anemia. Neuralgia occurring periodically in the spring and fall, preceded by chill or malaise, suggests malaria. Neuralgia is occasionally found in the debilitated, especially women, due to anemia. It is readily seen that in all of these diseases the blood is inferior in quality, containing toxic products which are abnormal constituents, or else containing an excess of some of the normal constituents, as in diabetes, or deficient, as in anemia, in some of the vital elements. Since the normal nerve cell can only exist under normal circulatory conditions,

the pressure of these toxic agents, leads to excessive stimulation of the sensory nerves, resulting in pain, the pain being manifest in the nerves arising from the center or centers most affected by the osteopathic lesions referred to under predisposing causes.

In those cases where the neuralgia is present in more than one nerve at a time, or appears first in one place and then in another, we assume that there are several centers whose nutrition is affected by the lesions, thus rendering them more susceptible to the irritating effects of the toxic matter in the blood.

The neuralgia, then, in systemic affections appears in those nerves arising from the centers which have the least power to resist the chemical stimulations of the toxins circulating in the system.

The axiom of neuralgia therefore, "being the cry of the nerve for pure blood," is well founded. Dana says, "Impaired nutrition of the sensory neuron causes some forms of neuralgia; that the toxic products act by affecting the *nervi nervorum*, and that where the trouble shifts from one locality to another, we may assume lesions in spinal or cerebral sensory neurons.

SYMPTOMS. The most annoying symptom of neuralgia is the presence of pain in the affected nerve. This pain is usually unilateral and may vary greatly in intensity and character. The words stabbing, darting, shooting, twisting and burning have been used to describe the pain, but rarely it is a persistent dull, tense ache. It is usually an intermittent pain, but often the pain is remittent. The paroxysms may last only a few seconds, or they may persist for hours, or even days. The pain is not usually increased by motion. At the beginning of an attack there is usually no tenderness upon pressure, but after the pain has been present for some time, there often appears a redness and swelling of the involved area, accompanied by local sweating, increase of temperature and tenderness, and if the attack is persistent, trophic disturbances may follow, such as local atrophy, or rarely hypertrophy, scaliness of the skin, loss of or local grayness of the hair, etc. Reflex twitchings of the muscles in the involved region sometimes occur. The nerve trunk commonly presents some tenderness upon pressure, especially where the nerve passes over bones or through fasciæ, and at the points of division of the nerve into two or more branches.

VARIETIES OF NEURALGIA, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS. Tic Douloureux, or Tri-Facial neuralgia is the most common form. It is usually caused by lesions at the upper three cervical vertebræ; occasionally at the inferior maxillary articulation; but often to reflex irritation and general system disturbances. Musser says, "that the majority of cephalic neuralgias are due to systemic troubles."

Case 1. Lady, age thirty-five years; had suffered from neuralgia in ophthalmic branch of the right fifth cranial nerve for three years. The

eye was painful and congested the entire time. Glasses and various treatments were of no avail. One treatment which corrected the dislocation of her atlas, gave complete and permanent relief.

Case 2. Man, age thirty-three years; had been troubled with facial neuralgia in the first and second branches of the right fifth nerve, and weak eyes for several years. Paroxysms were frequent and severe for several years. A lateral dislocation of the atlas to the right, and a lateral third dorsal were the lesions. One month's treatment devoted to correcting the lesions cured the case.

Case 3. Young unmarried lady, age twenty years; had a severe fall when ten years old, resulting in a badly tilted pelvis, anterior and lateral luxation of the fifth lumbar vertebra, and either at that time or subsequently, a badly strained condition of the cervical region. No bad symptoms developed until puberty when the development of the female organs was interfered with, leading to an aggravated bladder trouble. During the past five years, the irritation has been more or less constant, and when the bladder was annoying her most, her right eye would be painful and weak. Three months ago she was seized with the severest attack of bladder trouble she had ever had. There was a constant desire to evacuate the bladder, and during the day she would be obliged to relieve herself every ten or fifteen minutes, and be up every half hour during the night. Her eye began to trouble her. Sharp, darting pains would pass from the eyeball to the right palpebral branch, and vice versa. The conjunctiva became congested and there was a blur forming over the cornea so that vision was much impaired. Her oculist stated that bladder trouble was the cause of the eye trouble and advised medical treatment for that difficulty. After two months' treatment from these physicians the bladder trouble was not improved at all, and the eye but slightly, if any better. She then came to me for treatment. I found the left limb one inch longer than the right owing to pelvic dislocation. One treatment to the pelvic lesions greatly relieved her, and two weeks' treatment have benefited her so much that she has to urinate only once or twice at night; the eye is free from neuralgic pain, the oculist has removed the bandage from the eye and says she is greatly improved. When informed that osteopathy had given relief to the bladder trouble, the oculist remarked that it made no difference who treated her so long as she had been so greatly benefited. Undoubtedly the trouble in the cervical region was the predisposing cause of the neuralgia in her eye; but the reflex irritation from pelvic disorders was the exciting cause.

Case 4. Lady about forty years old; had taken treatment from senior students at Kirksville for nearly a year for severe neuralgia which alternated between the right eye and the right lower intercostal nerve. If the treatment would relieve one place, the other would be the seat of trouble. Finally an old operator made a vaginal examination, found a badly dis-

placed uterus, corrected the same and the relief was immediate and permanent. This brings out the point that we must always bear in mind, the possibility of reflex causes.

CERVICO-OCCIPITAL neuralgia is due to lesions to the upper four cervical vertebræ, which either directly bring pressure upon the occipital and auricular nerves, or indirectly, by leading to contractures in the deep muscles, result in irritation to these nerves. Reflex irritation often excites this form of neuralgia, e. g., eye strains or pelvic disorders, but in these cases you will usually find local lesions causing the trouble to center in the occipital region.

Case 1. Man, age sixty years; suffered from cervico-occipital neuralgia for a number of weeks. Paroxysms were so severe, the patient was obliged to sleep in a chair, as a recumbent posture was unendurable. A posterior atlas was the cause. Several treatments enabled me to correct the lesion and the case was cured.

Case 2. Lady, thirty-five years old; had suffered for years with this form of neuralgia. Allôpathy, homeopathy, electricity, massage, magnetism had all been tried in a futile effort to get relief. Finally an M. D., who was liberal enough to see some good in the new school, and who had had his wife treated by me, advised this patient to try osteopathy. A month's treatment cured the case. The cause having been a cervical lesion which could never have been removed by any treatment other than osteopathy.

CERVICO-BRACHIAL neuralgia is usually caused by lesions in the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ. Dislocated ribs as low as the sixth are quite common causes. The first rib may be elevated and thus bring direct pressure on the brachial plexus. A luxated second rib might affect the intercosto-humeral nerve, while lesions lower than this could readily irritate the vaso-motor fibers to the arm. Occasionally a lesion in the upper cervical vertebræ would affect the brachial plexus via the branch from the cervical plexus. Dana mentions, "that carious teeth and pelvic disorders may be reflex causes." He cites neuralgia in the little finger as having been caused in one instance by a displaced uterus. Probably in such cases osteopathic lesions were the predisposing causes, and the reflex stimuli, the exciting causes.

Case 1. Man, aged 25 years; was approached from behind by a friend who suddenly grasped him by the left shoulder, and forcefully faced him about. Immediately he was seized with severe neuralgic pains in shoulder and arm; the slightest movement of the arm aggravating the pain. After suffering for several hours, he came to me remarking, that his shoulder was dislocated. I assisted him to prepare for treatment, suspecting the trouble was due to displaced ribs. I found on examination that the second, third and fourth ribs on the affected side were luxated, by the violent stretch given the pectoral muscles. In five minutes time the

ribs were returned to their normal position, and the arm could be used freely without pain.

Case 2. Lady, aged 70 years; had been suffering with neuralgia in circumflex nerves on the left side for about two months. I found the atlas and axis anterior, and a humped condition of the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebrae. The pain was constant, at times being sharp and lancinating, at other times a persistent dull ache. The paroxysms were most severe at night and her sleep was much broken. Hot applications and flannel afforded but slight relief. Treatment to the above mentioned lesions, entirely relieved the pain in two weeks. There has been no return since treatment was discontinued over three months ago.

INTERCOSTAL neuralgia is usually due to direct pressure upon the intercostal nerves by displaced ribs or vertebra. If the neuralgia is unilateral the cause is usually a displaced rib; if bilateral, a displaced vertebra. Some cases may be reflex from visceral disturbances.

Case 1. Lady, 70 years of age; fell while in her bath room striking her side against the corner of the bath tub. She was immediately taken with a sharp pain in her left side. Her physician pronounced the trouble a fractured rib, and strapped the side to afford mechanical rest. This treatment failed to relieve her, so several weeks after the fall she came to me with her side still strapped. By examination, I satisfied myself that the rib had been dislocated, rather than fractured, gave the treatment to relieve the dislocation, and after five treatments the patient was discharged cured.

Case 2. MASTODYNIA. Lady, aged 40 years; discovered a growth in her left breast about two years ago. Eminent surgeons diagnosed the growth as cancer and operated at once, removing the gland. A few months later growths were discovered in many places along the lymphatic chain of the left side. A second and very extensive removal of tissue was once more followed by the return of the growths. The patient gave up all hope. Certainly, surgery could do no more. Growths were in the neck nearly as large as a hen's egg; hard nodules varying in size were found along the course of the surgeon's stitches. A small nodule had now appeared in the right breast. Her left arm was bound down owing to the contraction of the scar tissue, until it was useless. The whole side was a dusky blue color and the skin bound down to the ribs so firmly that it was immovable. Some of the larger growths were fiery red and immovable. Sharp lancinating pains darted through the side. Thus as a last resort she went to Dr. Helmer who treated her for five months, during which time she made steady improvement in every way. The growth in her right breast ceased to develop, while those of the left side began to slowly disappear. The gain was surprising even to the most ardent osteopath. The skin began to loosen and resume a normal color; the muscles to develop; the left arm to regain its usefulness. She then came to me for treatment,

having left the city, at the advice of Dr. Helmer, to escape the hot weather. She has been under my care for two months, the growths continue to disappear gradually; one of the largest has opened externally; the skin has become movable over the entire side; the muscles are developing; the left arm is now as useful as ever; the neuralgia has entirely disappeared. The large growth in the neck can now only be recognized by palpation. As to the right side, the patient fell a few weeks ago, striking the breast. In a few hours the growth covered half the gland, and mastodynia was intense. A single treatment given to correct the fourth rib on that side, reduced the growth considerably, and gave relief from the pain for thirty-six hours. Subsequent treatment has entirely relieved the neuralgia, and at the last visit, the patient said that for a week she had felt as well as she ever had in her life. The growth in the right breast is slowly decreasing, and I believe, will finally disappear. It is too early yet to be certain that osteopathy will cure this case, but it is certainly looking favorable. It has already done what nothing else could do.

LUMBO-ABDOMINAL neuralgia is due to lesions of the lower dorsal vertebrae and ribs, also in the lumbar vertebrae. Luxations at the sacro-iliac articulation may cause obturator neuralgia; likewise hip-joint disease may affect the obturator and sciatic nerves. Dana says, "diseases of the internal genital organs are especially liable to cause reflex neuralgia in the lumbar nerves; and the external genital organs and bladder to cause neuralgia of the sacral nerves." Pressure of the foetal head, or an impacted sigmoid or rectum may cause reflex lumbar neuralgia.

Case 1. Lady, aged 33 years, had suffered from crural neuralgia for several weeks. Lesions were a lateral dislocation of the eleventh and twelfth dorsal vertebrae to the right, and the right lower rib down. The attacks were daily, coming usually after supper and were of the most distressing type. Medicines and electricity failed to give any permanent relief. The recumbent posture would partially relieve the paroxysms. The crural group of muscles were much contracted, and were very sore between the severe attacks. There was no severe pains after the third treatment, and by the end of six weeks' treatment, the soreness in the muscles had entirely disappeared.

Case. Lady, 30 years old; had been afflicted with neuralgia in the lumbo-sacral region of the right side for about seven years. The lesions were a lateral displacement of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae to the right, and the right innominate tilted; the ilium forward, ischium backward. The paroxysms were very severe, the pain extending down the sciatic nerve, and over the hip. The patient was rarely free from some pain in the intervals between the attacks. Five treatments entirely and permanently cured the case.

SPINAL NEURALGIA is often excited by systemic affections, e. g., malaria, anemia, syphilis, etc. Doubtless, in many cases, the lesions in

the vertebræ and ribs are sufficient to cause neuralgia in the several regions; but in most cases, I believe there is present a general nutritional disturbance, which, by means of toxins in the blood, affect the spinal centers weakened by predisposing osteopathic lesions, resulting in multiple neuralgia.

Case 1. Lady, 30 years old; had been a sufferer from spinal neuralgia for five years. This trouble, I believe, was of the anæmic type, but was predisposed by lesions in many places from the atlas to the coccyx. Correction of the lesions was not followed by complete relief in the respective places; but these sections would still participate in the general shifting pains. Upbuilding of the general health by improving the quality of the blood, through treatment of the blood making glands, and the administration of liberal and nutritious diet, greatly ameliorated the condition, and a cure will result from continuation of this treatment. *Visceral* neuralgia is caused by vertebral or rib lesions to the nerves of the involved viscus. Over indulgence in strong liquors may be the exciting cause in some cases.

Case 1. GASTRALGIA. Man, aged 30 years; had suffered from gastralgia for several months. The lesions were found at the seventh dorsal vertebra and the twelfth ribs. Excessive use of liquors undoubtedly should be mentioned as the etiological factor, until the distress was almost constant. The patient was taking 1 1-4 grains of morphine daily to deaden the pain. My first treatment was given to relieve one of these paroxysms, and I succeeded in giving complete relief for a few minutes. In less than a month's treatment, all pain and distress were gone, liquor and morphine were abandoned, the abnormal craving for alcohol was gone, and there has been no return of the neuralgia or the desire for liquor for over a year.

Time only prevents me from citing other cases of neuralgia of the viscera and extremities, nearly if not quite, as interesting as those enumerated above.

TREATMENT:—Since neuralgia is a symptom rather than a disease *per se*, the treatment must necessarily resolve itself into the removal of the cause. The successful treatment depends upon the correct diagnosis. Direct exciting causes, such as displaced ribs or vertebræ, or contracted muscles, must receive specific treatment, that the irritation to the sensory nerve may be removed. Indirect exciting causes, represented by the reflex and systemic neuralgias are often hard to locate, and usually require a longer course of treatment than direct. It is readily seen that most of the trifacial neuralgias are caused by reflex or systemic disturbance. A few cases may be the result of contracted muscles about the facial foramina, but the vast majority will yield only when the cervical region is in a correct anatomical condition. Systemic neuralgias require the upbuilding of the general health and the removal of any local irritation to the involved nerve which leads them to be more susceptible to the stimulation from im-

poverished blood. By tracing the affected nerves to their origin from the spine, the cause of the disturbance will usually be found. Even in reflex neuralgia, treatment of the spinal origin of the nerve affected assists in overcoming the pain, since the local work causes a local increase of circulation. Dana recognizes our theory when he states, "that in rare cases there is tenderness over the spine corresponding to a point where the affected nerves arise." In addition to specific work upon the cause of the neuralgia, light manipulation over the course of the affected nerve, assists in relieving the paroxysms. Deep inhibition at the spinal origin, also lessens the pain; but if applied over the peripheral endings of the involved nerves, may aggravate the trouble.

Local applications of heat and cold have been found useful in the form of the hot and cold water bag. A hot nasal douche often proves of benefit in supra-orbital neuralgia. Heat is usually more efficient than cold, although the latter is valuable in cervical-occipital neuralgia. The pain may often be lessened by gentle stretching of the nerve, as in sciatica. The diet, as a rule, should be nutritious and ample, and accompanied by moderate exercise, and fresh air, to insure oxidation of effete matter which often deteriorates the blood. Austie says, "Neuralgic patients require, and are benefited by a nutrition considerably richer than that required by healthy persons." Gowers says, "he has known a severe neuralgia to occur first on the patient commencing a purely vegetable diet, to disappear when meat was taken, and to recur on each of four successive attempts to return to vegetarianism." Thus a diet rich in fats and proteids is indicated. Tea and coffee should be used only in moderation, if at all. By following in general, the treatment above outlined, we as osteopaths, shall be able to cure the great majority of neuralgic patients, while the intractible case shall indeed be of rare occurrence.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

BY DR. U. M. BROWDER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

THE system or theory known as Christian Science is more popular in Salt Lake City, Utah, than in any other city of its population in the civilized world.

This, perhaps, is due to the fact that, Salt Lake City furnishes the most fertile soil for the growth and development of religious fads known to civilization. The writer lived in their midst for more than a year, and the general trend of the religious thought of that population soon became a subject of interest to him. We have met many of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy's followers, many of them at the bedside of the afflicted. Christian Scientists compose a peculiar class of minds whose characteristics lay the foundation for differential diagnosis, which places them all in one class.

One of the most peculiar and universal of those characteristics, is found in the fact that, they are all *flighty* on religious and psychological subjects. And to their credit it may be said that they are generally very good people, far better than their theory.

We have never met a single advocate of this system of psycho-therapy with any worthy conceptions of the scientific relations which exist between the mind and body of man. They are all purely speculation and visionary, and all deny that the relations between the mind and body are in any sense mutual, which in fact, is too absurd to even need discussion. It is not at all difficult to see how that a certain class of mind should fall an easy prey to this organized deception. First, the masses of men are not supposed to be critics in relation to what the Bible teaches respecting either soul or body; secondly, neither do the masses of men and women know how to differentiate between *true* science and science falsely so-called. Hence, the ignorance of the masses on those difficult subjects furnishes them a field for operation. Nearly all fads, however, are either dressed in a robe of science or cloaked in religion. The history of the world and of civilization proves this statement true. It is, therefore, easy to see how this false theory—both as respects the Bible and Science—should come into prominence with the class already defined.

Christian Science as applied to the people known as Christian Scientists, is a miserable misnomer, a bad use of the term. The theory they advocate does not deserve the name, being only a bundle of theories and facts recklessly thrown together without regard to either the Bible or Science. As a matter of fact, Christian Science is neither *Christian* nor *Scientific*. The theory has no foundation in Bible teaching, nor is it in any sense in harmony with psychological science.

The theory is absurd because it rests in a false view of man's nature and a false view of the mutual relations of the different parts of his nature.

1. The advocates of Christian Science study man's mental nature to the utter exclusion of his bodily nature. This in the very nature of things must result in a false theory as to man's nature, which is bound to confuse the mind and drive its advocates into foolish speculation. This is *exactly* what we have in Christian Science.

2. The advocates of this theory hold that the mind has complete control over the body and that it does not necessarily follow that the body has any influence whatever over the mind. This false view of man has led to two miserable extremes, the *spiritualistic* idea and the *materialistic*, the latter holding that *all* the operations of the mind are but manifestations or expressions of material changes in the brain. The advocates of these two extremes—the *spiritualistic* and the *materialistic*—have for an age been engaged in a fruitless controversy, all of which is due to a false view of man's nature. Christian Science, falsely so-called, is a logical product of this false view of man's nature. Dr. Carpenter in his work on Mental

Physiology, compares the controversy between the *spiritualistic* and the *materialistic* to the fable of the two knights respecting the material of a shield about which these two knights had a wonderful controversy. This shield was seen by the two knights from opposite sides. One of them contended that the shield was gold, the other argued that the shield was silver. The fact was that the shield was silver on one side and gold on the other. The careful observer can easily trace the many fallacies of both the *spiritualistic* and the *materialistic* sides of this controversy, directly to the common neglect of the study of the *mutual relations* of mind and body. It is indeed, strange that, fairly well educated people should expect to understand the mind without reference to its material instrument, the body. All that we know of the mind and its functions must be learned by a careful study of the mind in connection with the body.

3. Among the well established facts denied by Christian Science, we desire to mention the *mutual relations of mind and body*. They maintain that the mind in the nature of things, has perfect and complete control over the body, to the extent that, if one is perfectly imbued with the spirit of their theory, the most acute pain may be banished from the body. That all you have to do is to think you are well and you are well. This is an absurdity which merits no notice whatever from any man's pen.

4. Christian Science, as its name implies, claims a foundation in both the Bible and Science. This theory is in no sense *Christian*, it is absolutely not in harmony with either the spirit or letter of the religion established by Jesus Christ. If in the miraculous age of the Apostolic Church when the dead men raised and persons were healed of disease, the followers of Christ had made the failure that these pretenders now make, the cause Christ came to establish among men would have been defeated long before it ever reached the Gentiles at Cæsarea. Hence, you see, this theory has no claim whatever in the Bible, more especially that part of the Bible indicated by the term "Christian" as used by the advocates of the theory of so-called Christian Science. As to their claim upon science it only needs to be stated here that there is no compatibility whatever between this theory and the science of psychology. So far from it being in harmony with psychological science it's in direct opposition to that science.

An eminent scholar once said: "That mental antecedents can thus call forth physical consequents, is just as certain as that physical antecedents can call forth mental consequents; and thus the correlation between mind-force and nerve-force is shown to be complete *both ways*, each being able to excite the other." Now, based on these facts it may be said that, all mental operations take place through a physiological mechanism, and notwithstanding the fact that there are *laws of thought* expressing sequences of mental activity, the physiological mechanism which furnishes the instrumentality through which such mental operations take place must not be overlooked if one would have proper conceptions of man's nature.

There is nothing more certain than that the relations between mind and body are *mutual*. The only way to study man is to study him as a unit, a harmonious whole, composed of mind and body. The body is the condition of the mind, the body is, therefore, the servant of the mind, with mutual relation between them.

The writer does not intend to be understood as opposing psychotherapy, by no means; we believe there is a real value which attaches to *suggestion*, but we only wish to be understood as opposing the idea of science having any connection whatever, with the *theory* of Christian Science.

SOME THINGS WE CANNOT DO.

M. E. DONOHUE, D. O., MAXTON BLOCK, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

THE success with which osteopathy has met within the last few years in dealing with all kinds of disease; the inroads it has made upon the older systems of treating all human ills and the marvelous victories it has



won in the many different states over the strong and bitter opposition of the older schools, is proof sufficient to the unprejudiced mind of its merits, and has given it a firm and permanent standing as a healing art. But for fear this bright record might lead some to overestimate its possibilities, it might be well, while contributing a few words of praise to its proud record, to mention a few things it will not do.

Osteopathy will cure asthma in most cases if taken in time and given a fair trial, and seldom fails to give relief in the oldest and most chronic cases of that terrible disease, but it will not, after years of suffering, restore the chest to its normal position or reduce an emphysematous lung to its normal condition.

It will regulate the most aggravated cases of bowel trouble, if given a reasonable trial, even though it has been pronounced appendicitis, but it will not render such person immune for all time from a recurrence of the trouble, nor will it give him a written guarantee that he may safely eat, drink and be merry for years to come without fear of evil consequences.

Osteopathy has brought comfort and happiness to thousands of homes by the relief of the many different forms of female disease and is today achieving greater results in those cases than any other method of treatment, but when confronted by a woman who has been the victim of a knife in the hands of some experimenting quack disguised as a surgeon, and who has been relieved of one or both of her ovaries or uterus, or per-

haps has undergone that wonderful piece of surgery for which Alexander (poor man) must stand responsible, it is absolutely powerless to restore her to perfect health, but still offers her more hope for making life bearable than she had ever expected to find.

Osteopathy stands at the head of all systems to-day in the correction of all spinal deformities in children and in the relief of the many functional and nervous diseases, such as chorea and epilepsy, for which those conditions are responsible, but it cannot restore to normal a spine distorted and twisted by the ravages of disease which has existed from childhood to maturity or build upon the ruins of that shattered nervous system a human structure perfect in form and intellect.

Osteopathy has never claimed to be a cure-all, but whenever given a fair chance has had no trouble in demonstrating by results that it is the scientific curative system that it claims to be, and, while meeting many cases which seem beyond the reach of all human aid to cure, it is in most such cases able to extend such palliative relief that an otherwise miserable existence is made endurable and in many cases comfortable and happy.

OSTEOPATHIC CAMPAIGN.

IV.

TRIAL BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

There must always be progress, and in the wake of that progress, discredited ideas and perhaps institutions. There must always be contrast between the new knowledge and the old ignorance, and because human nature is what it is, because men will fight for their ideas, new or old, there must be bitterness between the representatives of the new and the old.

What can be done to allay the bitterness? Progress has no apologies to make for itself. It can only be careful not to condemn the good with the bad, and not to condemn the men instead of the things.

But when ignorance protects itself; when that which believes itself to be the final truth tries to enforce that belief by legislative enactment; when empowered by custom, the medical profession or parts thereof obtains the passage of laws compelling all investigators to pass examination before them, "for the protection of the people" a blow is struck at liberty and a lock and key placed upon lives and pocket books. This should receive every citizen's attention.

Into whatever state the osteopaths have gone, they have had to fight legislative battles with fraternities of medical men, who wished a monopoly of the field, who condemned without pretending to investigate. It happens that they have condemned truth, which is unfortunate for them. The final legislators, however, are the people. To them directly, therefore, shall the case be carried.

The old order changeth, yielding place unto the new. Yet because the old order will fight, will resist change and oppose progress, therefore must the new order fight back defensively and aggressively.

Of the old orders that survive, the oldest by many thousands of years is the medical system. Its position and its power have made it arrogant. Yet in the light of the new physiology it ought to become impossible. Osteopathy does not wish to condemn the whole of the medical science, but does unreservedly condemn the largest part of it, the practice of experimental drugging. The unfortunate thing is that the medical profession chooses to stand or fall with this largest part.

Now nature is not an unwilling slave, needing to be whipped or driven by a drug. She is not even helped in her work by substances having no relation to her method—unnatural substances. Neither is she released from any impediment by them, nor supported nor supplemented by them. Only that power whose interruption allowed the abnormal, can, being released, restore the normal. Only that which can build can rebuild.

Nature can be trusted to make every possible effort to preserve the equilibrium of life. These efforts manifest certain signs, which have been called symptoms. These symptoms now—signs, effects, it has been the practice of the medical profession to counteract by means of drugs. Being ignorant of the cause of the disease it is all they *could* do!

"Treat symptoms as they arise" is said to be the first rule the student of medicine learns. To treat the effects as they become apparent is to confess ignorance of the cause—as it is also to confess that the system is purely experimental; experimenting with poisons in ignorance of the disease. True, the disease is known by name; yet it requires not much thought to see that ignorance of the cause is ignorance of the disease.

This it is that is to be condemned in the present practice. Experimenting upon vitality with poisons for results has no place among the systems of the twentieth century.

The plea of osteopathy in this trial before the people is that it is based upon verifiable knowledge of the causes of disease and pure reasoning thereon; is scientific; whereas the medical profession is self-confessed a systematic experimenting, dangerous if not highly injurious, in the great majority of its practices. That as a profession, they (with many courteous and encouraging exceptions) refuse even to consider the value of osteopathy. That in their annoyance they have condemned the greatest contribution to human comfort and health ever made. Whereof the facts, which are public property, are the witnesses.

V.

AN ACCUSATION.

It has been said that our system of medicine was a bold arraignment of the intelligence of the Creator—which means just this:

The savage, offering to his wooden idol the blood of his enemies, imputes to that god human greed and passion. So the semi-civilized man, offering to the god of his imagination flattery and praise, imputes to that god his own faults, vanity and pride.

These two, who make their gods of their own largest ideas, do no harm in imputing to them the faults of their own nature. But did they know better, or have larger ideas, and still impute the meaner ones to their gods, they would then be accusing them of those faults.

Of what things do we thus accuse God! Our intelligence teaches us higher things, so with us it is accusing, not imputing. For an instance—when we into the human body, into God's finished work, the human body, put a chemical of whose action we are uncertain, of the mode of whose action we are ignorant, of whose influence on this particular patient we are yet to learn (for the oldest and most tried drugs often have different effects on different people, or even on the same person at different times) do we not therein accuse the Creator of that body of such bungling wisdom in His creation as we in our drugging use?

And when we thus experiment on human nature do we not therein accuse Him of indifference thereto?

When we attempt to improve upon His methods in the body chemistry, by adding drugs of whose relation to the body chemistry we are ignorant—quite ignorant—do we not therein convict Him in the grossest way of the grossest incompetence? And this we do chiefly when the body is weakened, laboring under some disadvantage.

The crime is not that we assist or imitate nature; indeed, that much is demanded of us. The crime is this—that ignorant of the chemistry of the organism we doctor, ignorant of the workings of the chemicals we administer, ignorant even of the cause and nature of the disease for which we prescribe, we yet boldly dose with strong chemicals, in the hope, apparently, that we may happen upon the right thing.

At least let us be quite certain of what we are doing when we administer poisons to the human body,

We may not venture to assist nature except with an understanding of that which we treat, for a God of infinite intelligence, and not of chance, made that nature.

Dr. Still does not allow a condemnation of the medical profession. The greater part of its practice he condemns unreservedly and unqualifiedly. Another part he has rendered entirely unnecessary by his discoveries, showing how nature herself produces those results, and how they may be produced through nature. The medical method, being dangerous, must be discarded.

That which he condemns, which, indeed, condemns itself, is the practice of experimenting on the body—a daring of Providence and an accusation of the intelligence of the Creator.

VI.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE.

Even as early as the days of the Aboriginal American Indians, long before Noah built his ark, we find a medicine man as one of the features of civilization—such as it was. In those days both christian science and materia medica were represented, united in the medicine man; and we now know that the more effective of those two was the part which corresponded to christian science.

If we follow the evolution down through the flood and the ark, and the dark ages, we find that even as late as Shakespeare's time the play on imagination was a large part and probably the more effective part of the practice of medicine as it then was. The preparation of potions was still attended with cabalistic rites and dark witcheries.

It was adhered to and honored by the people for many reasons. First, because of the traditions of their fathers. Second, because it surpassed the people's learning. Third, because there was nothing else offered or suggested to take its place. Fourth, because the practice was said to obtain results—there was no opportunity for comparison.

In the last century the separation began, and seems to have become complete; one phase of the ancient method of treating diseases taking the shape of christian science and its fellows; the other becoming the accepted materia medica. Between these two, just now, is war.

Which of the two is the most—or the least—reasonable, however, is a question for this century to decide.

Many things have been added to medicine, and many discoveries of undoubted value made in connection with it, the credit for which is due to its representatives. But the general character remains. The method of both remains alike in this, that they are based solely on experiment—entirely on systematic experiment. The most damaging word in that condemnation is the word "systematic." Any experiment on human life is—what it is, an experiment on human life, and systematic experiment is systematically the same.

Christian science, because it has tried to explain itself, stands in a very unenviable and unprofitable blaze of light before the intelligence of the country. Could the other half of this inheritance from superstition be brought into a similar plight, the world would be in a better position to judge of its value.

It is known that the christian scientists treat sometimes a hundred patients at the same time, according to the absent treatment. It is not so well known that the German chemists during a single year (and probably every year, and probably other chemists also) produced something over six hundred new chemical compounds with which as many doctors experimented on many thousands of unwitting patients. Let the people take their choice.

The world is ripe for the coming of osteopathy. There has been a marked tendency on the part of the whole medical profession, singly and in aggregate,

away from drugs, many of the more radical having turned against and repudiated them altogether. The system has been continued because it was the only clue there was as to the treatment of disease. As soon as it is realized that osteopathy is a scientific and successful application of knowledge of anatomy, physiology and pathology (which studies have no relation whatever to the medicine system,) the system of experiment will no doubt be abandoned. Let it be remembered that it is not the medical profession, but the practice of experimenting on human life, which has come down from the age of superstition, that is here condemned.

As to osteopathy, its philosophy is the most fundamental of all philosophies, faith in the intelligence of the Creator.

Its diagnosis is not open to question, but is verifiable and demonstrable.

Its methods are not experimental, but are scientific, being based on knowledge. The application of them is reasoned out in each case, so is always specific.

Its cures—those who have been cured wish to extend its help to others by spreading these pamphlets.

A LETTER FROM DR. S. D. BARNES.

LONDON, ENG., Oct. 25, 1901.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:—Although I have been far away and have not seen a copy of anything osteopathic since I left home last June, I have by no means forgotten the Journal of Osteopathy. I have as yet heard nothing of osteopathy on this side of the water, but in my passage over here, I had a real verification of the principles of osteopathy. Our voyage was not a rough one, but one day the sea ran pretty high. On that day an unusually severe lurch of the ship threw me heavily against a knobbed corner of a hand rail. The blow against my ribs together with the vigorous muscular effort to save myself from a fall resulted in a severe strain that actually dislocated my 4th left rib at the transverse vertebral process. It took a long while to discover that fact of course, as I thought nothing of it at the time and all I felt was the skin bruise. As the day wore on, a faintness came over me that I then attributed to sea-sickness but later decided was not, for with it came a pain at both ends of the 4th rib, especially at the attachment to the transverse vertebral process. I thus gradually came to

the unpleasant conclusion that it was an actual rib lesion,—and no osteopath near to help me. I have often longed for an osteopath, but never so earnestly as I did then. Fortunately one of my trusty chums, having seen some osteopathic work done, was able, after receiving a very careful lesson in rib setting on his own body, to reduce the lesion in mine. By the next morning the trouble was all gone, though it had been a source of increasing pain for two days. Had I not been so fortunate as to be an osteopath there is no telling how long it would have been before relief would have come, if it ever did; for any other doctor would have given cough medicine or applied a salve. I have spent many delightful days seeing the beautiful and classical places of England and Scotland, and expect to spend some time in London. The business correspondence is being attended to at my home, but my forwarding address abroad is care American Express Co., 3 Waterloo Place, London, Eng. Success to the JOURNAL.

yours very truly,
S. D. BARNES, D. O.

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* * *

IN his "American Illustrated Medical Dictionary," published by W. B. Saunders & Company, of Philadelphia, Dr. W. A. Newman, of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital, has struck the happy medium between the large unwieldy lexicon and the student's small dictionary. The JOURNAL acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the new work which is a model word-book, both as to contents and its typographical appearance. It is very complete and contains much collateral information of value. It is well illustrated. Its price is \$4.50.

* * *

AN associated press report from Denver, Colo., states that informations have been filed by the district attorney in that county against a number of osteopaths, charging them with practicing "medicine" without a license from the state board of medical examiners. And it is reported that similar informations have been filed in other counties of the state. It is the opinion of an eminent jurist of Colorado that no license is required for the practice of osteopathy in

that state. Colorado osteopaths are not worrying over the threatened "persecution," expecting but one outcome, namely, the legal recognition of osteopathy in the Centennial state.

* * *

THE first issue of the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association has been received, and the new publication makes a most auspicious bow to the osteopathic public. The initial number contains a historical sketch of the association from the pen of Dr. C. M. T. Hulett and forty one pages of other interesting matter. A directory of the members of the American Association is also given. The new Journal, a bi-monthly, is printed at Chattanooga, Tenn. The subscription price is \$5.00 a year, which covers membership dues in the association. All three members of the publication committee are graduates of the A. S. O. and the editor-in-chief, Dr. A. L. Evans, and five of the associate editors are graduates of the Kirksville school.

* * *

UP to the time of going to press with this number of the JOURNAL, tetanus, following the administration of anti-toxin in the treatment of diphtheria, caused the death of ten children in St. Louis. There were twenty other cases reported in that city and the list constantly growing. There is consternation among the medical practitioners and among the families of the helpless victims whose lives hang in the balance. The incident is another frightful illustration of the chances taken every day in the reckless anti-toxin inoculations which have become such fads with the medicine men during the last few decades. And it is a sad commentary on the intelligence and progress of the disciples in that branch of therapeutics and on the intelligence of a people militant, whose fight against dangerous drugs and poisons in whatever form prescribed for the body ailments, needs a more general and much more vigorous prosecution. It rests with the people. There is no doubt of the final verdict, but fatalities like those occurring in St. Louis should not be necessary to

hurry the pronouncement of the coming universal judgment against "medicine," and the world-wide acceptance of osteopathy.

* * *

THE state's attorney general of Kansas has given a somewhat remarkable opinion in the matter of an application for an examination for a state license of a man claiming to be an osteopath but who is not a graduate of any regular school of osteopathy. The attorney general is of the opinion that the applicant for an examination should be given one, but there is no provision in the Kansas osteopathic law for a case of the kind. The law distinctly provides that "any graduate of a legally chartered school of osteopathy wherein the requirements for the giving of a diploma shall include a course of instruction of not less than four terms of five months each, in two or more separate years, shall be given a certificate to practice osteopathy upon the presentation of such diploma." The attorney general may have made his opinion on a section that provides that "examinations in the materia medica and therapeutics and in the theory and practice of medicine shall be conducted by those members only of the board who are of the same school of practice as the applicant claims to follow." That section, however, as a perusal of the Kansas law will show, has undoubtedly reference only to doctors of medicine. There is no osteopath on the Kansas board. It was the intention of the framers of the Kansas law and the osteopathic organization back of it that only graduates of regular schools should be allowed to practice in the state. The intent and purpose of the law would be defeated by the interpretation made by the attorney general. It may be that it was hastily formed, but under the law it does not seem possible that the medical board of the state would take the responsibility and make the blunder of attempting to give an examination to an applicant for a license to practice osteopathy.

* * *

Osteopathic Building at the World's Fair, to be Held in St. Louis, 1903.

At the Alumni meeting of the A. S. O. in July of this year, it was proposed that

they erect a building in St. Louis in 1903, to be known as the Osteopathic World's Fair Home. When originally proposed, the thought was for the graduates of the A. S. O. to erect the building and act in the capacity of hosts of all the graduates of all the recognized schools. Osteopathy having its origin in Missouri, and the celebration being in Missouri, they felt perhaps they should do this. The Alumni Association appointed a World's Fair committee to take charge of the work and push it as fast as possible. The committee was composed of five members, with power to increase the number to more. A. G. Hildreth was appointed as chairman with Mrs. Ligon, of Mobile, Alabama, H. E. Patterson, of Washington, D. C., Miss Minnie Schaub, of St. Louis and A. L. McKenzie, of Kansas City. The committee has discussed the matter as thoroughly as they could in this brief space of time, and find it to be the general opinion, both with our own graduates and the graduates of other schools, that all legitimate osteopaths should contribute towards this worthy enterprise, arguing that then they would all feel they individually had an interest in the building and should they visit the fair they would feel more at home there. The committee has met with universal endorsement of the plan of erecting such a building. If it be carried out, the intention is to erect a creditable building and make it purely an educational affair, keeping there a full and complete directory of all the osteopaths, a correct record of the progress made by our profession, and further, keep some able competent person there all the time to furnish any desired information to all visitors. After discussing the matter generally and especially with the existing committee, Dr. Hildreth has referred the matter to the president of the American Osteopathic association and requested that he take the matter up with the trustees of the A. O. A., and that they appoint a World's Fair Board or Executive Committee with full power to push the matter to a fruitful ending. Not with the idea that the A. O. A. and its members alone handle this matter, but that they could control the work

and by so doing show to the profession that it was not a question of any one school but all graduates of all schools that were interested alike. And each would be on an equal footing with the other. Work is already well under way to secure suitable concessions of ground for said building. Dr. Hildreth visited the convention held by the Sioux Valley Osteopathic Association on the 3d of October. There were present between fifteen and twenty osteopaths. Each individual endorsed the movement. He also visited Chicago and St. Louis the same trip. The Chicago osteopaths met at Dr. Sullivan's office on Thursday, October the 10th. There were about twenty-five present. They organized by electing Dr. Albert Fisher, Sr., chairman, and Dr. Melvin, sec'y. After an hour and a half's discussion each and every one heartily endorsed the movement and passed strong resolutions to that effect. At St. Louis there were nineteen osteopaths present. They organized by electing M. B. Harris, chairman and Miss Schaub, secretary. They also unanimously endorsed the movement and passed strong resolutions to that effect. With all these people the idea is to carry out the above plan and to make it general, asking all osteopaths to contribute their mite and that it must be purely a professional affair. It is the intention of those who now have charge of this work to take the matter up real soon with the individual graduates of all schools and they sincerely hope to have and believe they will have the loyal support of every osteopath in the field. The accomplishment of this work means much to our profession from an educational standpoint.

* * *

March on Columbia.

A. S. O. enthusiasm reached the high water mark on the memorable day of Oct. 4th. It was on that day that the red and black waved in triumph over the black and the yellow of the Missouri University in football on Rollin's field at Columbia. A special train of thirteen cars carried a thousand active, strong-lunged A. S. O. rooters to the scene of the big battle and it was long before the second half was

closed that the wearers of the red and black had a clear title to the exclusive rooting privileges of the day and were beginning to get ready to join in the chorus of that grand old sweet song, "Victory," as soon as the time of the half was called.

It was a great battle and a great day for the American School of Osteopathy. The students have been enthusiastic before, but the honors at stake and the peculiar conditions attached to this meeting with the "Tigers," ran the enthusiasm up into the superlative degree and the nerves of that vast crowd of A. S. O. and Normal students, who were with us from start to finish, and the Kirksville townspeople, also well represented, were up in the high places all through the great struggle. That Wabash "special" with its thirteen coaches filled to overflowing, with seats at a premium, was, certainly a magnificent showing and one the occasion merited. The two special cars occupied by the Normal students were decorated in the colors of the Normal school, blue and white, and brought up the rear of the train as it pulled out of Kirksville. The next car, on its exterior, bore two high streamers with the inscription, "American School of Osteopathy." The cars interiorly were a mass of A. S. O. colors which were probably given as great a flaunting that day as ever in the history of the institution. As the train made the towns along the route the crowd was supplemented by several hundreds more and additional coaches were added. These recruits were also loyal backers of the A. S. O. and the grid-iron representatives of the school. At Columbia the utmost courtesy was shown the Kirksville delegation and the residents and the students of the city could not do too much for the comfort and the entertainment of the A. S. O. hosts.

"Eat'em up Tigers" was the rallying cry of the 'varsity rooters but the "eating" was all done by those princes of football demonstrators, the A. S. O. eleven, in that day's exemplification of "The Battle of the Strong."

* * *

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, in the course of human events

we are called upon to mourn the loss of our esteemed friend and classmate, Mr. L. G. Mauk, who departed this life October 9, 1901, therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a class, extend to the sorrowing wife and friends of the deceased our deepest sympathy in this dark hour.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Mauk our class has lost one of its brightest members, a modest, dignified Christian gentleman, and that by his manly bearing he has won the respect and esteem of all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow, a copy spread upon the records of this class and that a copy be furnished the Journal of Osteopathy for publication.

PERRY D. HOLLOWAY,
D. A. BRAGG,
R. E. L. SEVIER.
Committee.

* * *

Dr. S. H. Morgan Expresses His Views.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, Oct. 24, 1901.
EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:

I have had a number of requests from students and practitioners to please send them a list of osteopaths in Kentucky. The Southern Journal for October has kindly published the list for me. Anyone desiring it can obtain a correct list up to the day it was made out. I cannot speak for to-day, for the reason many of them are not in one place long enough to get a snap shot at them. Those who remain on one field any length of time are doing well. Osteopathy is gaining ground in the state. Out of the seventy-four graduates in the state only about thirty are members of our organization. M. D's., nurses, magnetic healers and many who have taken a few treatments but never a lesson in an osteopathic school are out offering their services to the public as full fledged osteopaths—their prices range from twenty-five cents up—or take them free to get a start. Others will charge \$25.00 for the first month; \$20.00 for the second; \$15.00 for the third; then free until the patient is well.

A true osteopath is not a cheap John

man. All osteopaths coming to the state should send their names and address to Dr. H. E. Nelson, 210 W. St. Catherine St., Gainesville, our secretary, (or Dr. R. P. Buckmaster, Frankfort, our president.) We want to keep in touch with the profession. We would be glad to have all graduates come into our state association and work with us.

S. H. MORGAN.

73 N. Broadway, Lexington, Ky.

* * *

"Church and Osteopathy."

PERRY D. HOLLOWAY, CLASS OF JAN. '02.

In the October '01, number of the Journal of Osteopathy there is an article with the above heading from the pen of Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, which is misleading, and while I concede to the doctor a good motive and some well said things, I wish to point out some errors and thus counteract at least to some extent, the evil result that will attend his article.

In the first place he assumes that "the church" is a something that moves at the bidding of its officials, and as the officials dictate so the body must act. This is not true. Every member of "the church" is independent and can think and act for himself. "Her sympathies have been and are now on the side of giving large doses of medicine." Now just how the doctor found that out is a puzzle to me. To say the sympathies of the church are so and so just because some of the officials of some organizations have said so is about as logical as to say because the Governor of Missouri is a democrat, therefore, the United States as a whole is democratic. "While it is certainly the privilege of the churchmen to cling to their drug system," is absolutely inexcusable. "The churchmen" means all churchmen. Does the doctor want the world to understand osteopathy has no friends among christian people and thus conclude that it is something that christians cannot endorse? Surely not. The records of the A. S. O. and I doubt not that all other schools do the same, show that a large per cent of her pupils and graduates are christians, and that among them are quite a number of ministers of the gospel.

No sir, doctor, I am happy to inform you that among the admirers and friends of osteopathy are many of "the churchmen" and I am vain enough to believe that their influence in the field will be worth as much as that of any other class.

While the idea possessed by some eminent churchmen is that men must be healed either by drugs or by a special act of Providence, some others, perhaps not so eminent, do not believe either. So the doctor's logic is short on one leg. What does the doctor mean when he says "we pray our church officials to brush aside the cobwebs of prejudice." Does he belong to some church whose officials are "holy men" and yet full of prejudice? One is led to believe from what Dr. Sullivan says of "churchmen" that they are next to divine and hence are possessed of knowledge instead of prejudice, yet he charges them with the latter.

It is true that christianity invites investigation by a skeptical world that they may be convinced of its beauties and it is equally true that many good strong-minded churchmen see the beauties of osteopathy.

The doctor concludes his article by giving his reason for writing in these words to induce some eminent theologians to ponder—. There are many now who believe the statement of the M. D., as quoted by Dr. Sullivan, with reference to the apothecary shops being cast into the sea. I believe there is no other class of men superior in intellect to the ministers who are more easily convinced of the beauties of osteopathy than are they. All that the doctor says in favor of our science is true, but when he uses such terms as "the churchmen," "the church" as being opposed to us he does harm to the very thing he wishes to defend. He simply puts into the hands of our enemies a club with which to baste us.

The enemy comes with the false statement that your science is opposed to christianity, or at least so believed by "the churchmen" and is therefore false or believed so to be.

To correct this false impression, granted by Dr. Sullivan's article, let me say that osteopathy is being received kindly

by christian people and its praises sung by a number of "eminent churchmen."

* *

The Sioux Valley Osteopathic Association.

It was the privilege of your writer to visit a meeting of the above association held at Sheldon, Iowa, October 3rd, at the home and office of the Doctors Gilmour. When you consider how few we are in number, the meeting was certainly a very creditable one in point of attendance, and from a professional standpoint, it was simply a feast. We found the osteopaths of the North West thoroughly alive to their own interests, also, very prosperous, at all points visited. They are hustlers for themselves and for osteopathy, and are doing good work. They held a very interesting clinic, discussed the problem of better legislation in Iowa, and transacted quite a good deal of important business. The Sheldon local daily paper had the following to say of the meeting:

THE OSTEOPATHS.

The Sioux Valley Osteopathic Association met here yesterday with Doctors Gilmour and Gilmour. The session was instructive from a professional standpoint, as several interesting and obscure cases were examined by the doctors present. Doctor Arthur Hildreth, a member of the faculty of the Kirksville college, conducted the clinics. Those in attendance were:

Drs. Arthur Hildreth, Kirksville, Mo., F. G. Cluett, Sioux City; J. R. Gilmour, Mt. Ayr, M. A. Hoard, Cherokee; M. A. Urbain, Cherokee; Lillian Held, Rock Rapids; Chas. Ray, Le Mars; Methyl Bokes, Mankato, Minnesota; A. W. Leard, Spencer; Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Glasgow, Sioux Falls, S. D.

We had the privilege while in the North West of visiting Doctors Hoard and Urbain, also the office of Doctor Hook, both at Cherokee, Iowa, and found both offices flourishing and a great many good words for them and the profession from the best citizens in the town. We also visited the office of Doctor Alva Glasgow at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and found again a very prosperous practice and best of friends for the profession.

A. G. HILDRETH.

* *

New Jersey Society of Osteopaths.

The osteopaths of New Jersey met at the offices of Drs. S. H. McElhaney and

Violetta S. Davis, 19 West Park St., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 17th, and organized the New Jersey Osteopathic Society, its object being "to better cooperate with the American Osteopathic Association, to advance the science of osteopathy in New Jersey, and to unite its practitioners more closely in objects of mutual interest and advantage."

A constitution was adopted and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. W. S. Novinger; Vice-President, Dr. S. H. McElhaney; Sec. and Treas., Dr. Geo. F. Nason; Executive Committee, Pres. and Sec'y., ex officio members, Drs. S. H. McElhaney, D. W. Granberry and G. D. Herring.

The following practitioners were present: Drs. E. W. Christensen, Paterson; S. C. Matthews, Paterson; G. DeWitt Herring, Plainfield; Geo. R. Boston, Elizabeth, D. Webb Granberry, Orange; W. J. Novinger, Trenton; Geo. F. Nason, Montclair; O. J. Snyder, and M. W. Pressley, Atlantic City, represented by Dr. C. W. McCurdy; S. K. McElhaney, Newark; Violetta S. Davis, Newark.

The next annual meeting of the society will be held in October, 1902.

Prof. C. W. McCurdy, of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, was present and gave a talk before the society.

* *

Vermont State Osteopathic Association Holds its Second Annual Session.

The second annual meeting of the Vermont State Osteopathic Association was held October 15th and 16th in the office of Dr. Louis D. Martin, at Barre.

The visiting osteopaths were given a banquet by Dr. Martin, at his home, before the opening session.

Dr. W. W. Brock, of Montpelier, president of the Association, called the evening session to order at 8 o'clock. Owing to the absence of the secretary Dr. E. E. Beeman, the chair appointed Dr. Guy E. Loudon, of Burlington secretary pro tem.

Reports of the officers and committees were listened to and showed that the science of osteopathy was making good progress throughout the state.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. W. W. Brock, Montpelier; Vice-President, Dr. Guy E. Loudon, Burlington; Secretary and Treas., Mrs. S. D. Pemberton, D. O. St. Johnsbury; Executive Committee, Chas. G. Wheeler, L. D. Martin, S. M. Knauss.

Two new members were admitted, Mrs. S. D. Pemberton, D. O., graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.; Dr. Samuel M. Knauss, graduate of the Atlantic School, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

The association adopted the following resolutions to be sent to the American Association, against the fakes advertising osteopathy taught by mail, etc:

Resolutions.

WHEREAS, It has come to the notice of the members of the Vermont State Osteopathic Association, now assembled at its second annual meeting, held in Barre, Oct 15th and 16th, 1901, that E. D. Barber President and B. A. Turner Secretary of the National School of Osteopathy, located at 4000 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill., are advertising in the September and October numbers of Munsey's Magazine, (front part) and other publications, to teach osteopathy by mail, and

WHEREAS, We as an association, do emphatically denounce such methods which we believe to be injurious and detrimental to the best interests of Osteopathy, and that the present high standard of the science can be best maintained by the suppression of such methods, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Vermont State Osteopathic Association, do hereby request that the American Osteopathic Association investigate the matter and take such steps as it deems wise, to repress, restrain, put down, overthrow, overpower, overwhelm, conceal, stop, smother the same, whether found in Chicago or any other city in the United States.

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the American Osteopathic Association and that a copy be sent to

each of the leading osteopathic journals for publication.

MRS. S. D. PEMBERTON, D. O.

L. D. MARTIN, D. O.

CHAS. D. WHEELER, D. O.

Committee.

The following members were appointed by Dr. Brock to read papers at our next meeting: Dr. McIntyre, Gynecology; Dr. Knauss, Dietetics; Dr. Loudon, Vaccination; Mrs. S. D. Pemberton, D. O., Dislocations.

Following the business sessions Dr. Guy E. Loudon presented a very interesting paper on "Neuralgia." Dr. Chas. G. Wheeler gave a splendid talk on vasomotor nerves and their centers.

After the farewell session, we were very much delighted with the osteopathic excursion by rail, planned by Dr. Brock, visiting the Granite Quarries and numerous places of interest. The train was beautifully decorated in A. S. O. colors. Many citizens of Montpelier and Barre participated in the pleasure. We regretted the absence of two of our members, Mrs. G. E. Loudon, D. O., and Dr. H. H. McIntyre.

MRS. S. D. PEMBERTON, D. O.

Sec'y.

The association sent the following message to Dr. A. T. Still:

Greeting From Vermont.

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

Assembled in the heart of the Green Mountains, the Vermont State Osteopathic Association at the annual session Oct. 16-17, 1901, at Barre, Vermont, send you greetings and a renewed assurance of their love and respect. We wish you a long life of continued prosperity.

VERMONT STATE OSTEOPATHIC ASS'N

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Young Women's Christian Association.

The Young Women's Christian Association is a factor which is telling for the spiritual welfare and the upbuilding of christian character of the women of the school. With this year has begun a revival of interest in the work of the association and under the influence and guidance of Miss Radford, the secretary, the pros-

pect is very bright for a season of christian work that will leave a lasting impression on the lives of the women. Classes for Bible study have been organized with a large enrollment. Weekly meetings for all women of the school are held in Memorial Hall each Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. So far they have been a veritable spiritual feast. A song service prefaced by explanations of the circumstances under which our favorite hymns were written, a talk by Miss Radford on standards for college women, and one by Dr. F. J. Fassett on systematic Bible study which resulted in the determination of more than one woman to find time for devotional study of the Bible, have been especially helpful.

The college has given to the association two rooms which have been fitted up as reading and study rooms. These are "home" to the young women and afford opportunity for rest and recreation. Through the advisory board, which is composed of wives of the faculty and ladies of the alumnae, the association this year employs a general secretary, Miss Agnes Radford, formerly the state secretary of the associations of Kansas. This ranks the A. S. O. association one of the fourteen in the United States which has the direct assistance of a general secretary. From so auspicious a beginning of the year's work we are confident that a foundation is being laid not only for effective work in the development of strong christian character among the association members while in college but for their very active work among the non-christian women of the business world.

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Young Men's Christian Association Notes.

The Y. M. C. A. so far this year has had much to encourage it. This encouragement is the result of some of our successes.

We are still rejoicing over the success of the lecture course. Though early in the season we have sold enough tickets to cover the cost of the course.

The Y. M. C. A. plan of daily systematic Bible study is receiving the attention of many of our members. These men recog-

nize the fact that along with their school work they need the education of their better nature to help them in their work throughout their lives.

Our efforts to maintain a permanent home have been quite successful up to the present time. It is self-sustaining, and furnishes a place for our business meetings and things of that nature.

Mr. Moore, college secretary of Missouri, spent several days with us and gave us many encouraging words. All of the boys who met him were impressed by his earnestness and zeal to do those things that will be of lasting good.

Our financial appropriation as recommended by the committee, amounts to \$250. This gives the required amount for the state work, international work, cost of repair of our reception rooms, expenses of delegates to the state convention and Geneva convention, printing, stationary, etc.

Our state convention will be held at Columbia Nov. 21-24. The convention promises to be a great spiritual feast. The men that have it in charge have assured us that they will spare no efforts to make it the best convention ever held in the state. There will be workers of national reputation in attendance to give addresses and outline plans from time to time. It will certainly be worth while for any young man to spend a few days with such men as Michener, Don O. Shelton, Rev. John M. Dick and Fred T. Willis. Free entertainment will be furnished to all delegates. A railroad rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been secured. We are hopeful that at least fifteen will go and receive the blessings of this convention.

Class Notes.

Senior Notes.

DENNA DUFER.

F. J. McGuire, president of the senior class, recently met with a serious accident.

While riding his wheel through a crowded street he collided with a wagon, the fall dislocating his hip, which was set the same day. His improvement has been such that we expect him with us in a few days.

The present senior class is having the same trouble common to all senior classes, viz., that of allowing the under classmen to attend senior lectures. As this question has been decided by the faculty, that decision should be respected and no further trouble occur.

During a recent class meeting the "cap and gown" question was discussed and brought to a vote with the result that the class will graduate in caps and gowns.

Mrs. Lucy Mosher, whose extreme illness has caused much anxiety, has shown but little improvement during the past month, but we hope soon to hear of a change for the better.

Eugene Henry, who was compelled to be absent several weeks on account of sickness, is with us again, somewhat emaciated physically but as brilliant of mind as ever.

Miss Lois Robinson has returned from her home at Rensselaer, Ind., where she was called on account of the critical condition of her father, who has been very ill for several months past. She reports him much better and we are glad to have her with us again.

The death of Mr. L. G. Mauk, which occurred Oct. 9th, was a cause of much sorrow to the class. His gentlemanly bearing and upright life while among us had won the love of all who knew him. Services to which all the class were invited, were held at the house, P. D. Holloway making a short talk. Mrs. Mauk accompanied the body to New York City where burial took place.

Sophomore Notes.

The Sophomores are represented in the Southern Club's officers this term by Mr. H. L. Maxwell as president and Mrs. Maxwell, secretary.

Mr. Bush, of Louisville, Ky., has been visiting his wife who is a member of the Sophomore class.

Mrs. Susan Campbell has been absent from school five weeks on account of the serious illness of her son. The same week of her return to school she received word of her mother's death. Resolutions of respect were passed by the class.

Two class examinations are to be held during the week beginning the 28th inst. in physiology and principles of osteopathy.

The day principles examination was announced there was quite a lively demand for Miss Traceys notes.

Mrs. J. H. Wilkins, on account of illness, has been absent from school for some time.

Ralph B. Neal of Port Clinton, Ohio, who is not in school this term, will return in February and graduate with the June, '03, class.

Miss Ford's mother, of Mansfield, Ohio, visited her during the present month.

A number of the Sophomore girls were initiated in the Axisclub recently. Since then the expression "that reminds me" has been heard quite frequently coming from the girls who were initiated.

Freshmen Notes.

The Freshmen have during the last month done what was expected they would do, namely, they have become better acquainted. The ladies, bless their hearts, who were so frigid and distant on the start, are getting real sociable, and they are all right.

The class has adopted a constitution and by laws, the instrument drafted by the committee appointed for that purpose at a previous meeting, being accepted, almost in its entirety by the class. The section imposing a fine for non-attendance at class meetings which the committee incorporated, was killed after a heated argument in which the virtues and faults of the proposed new departure in class government were thoroughly brought out.

For fear that the Junior correspondent of the Journal may overlook it, it is no more than justice to the young men in the Milwaukee "bunch" who are in that class, to state that the Junior who recently

broke a girl's rib in a hugging match, was not one of their number. It is no more than right to also state that the girl in the mix-up was not an A. S. O. student. It's up to the Normal students and the town girls.

The young fellows who are amusing themselves by cat-calls of "doc" as the Freshman passes by, manage to cause considerable of an uproar and much confusion. The braying of asses will do as much. One of the Juniors claim that there is a noticeable falling off in the number of that class that are using the "vile" epithet to the under-classmen. Can it be that the Sophomore Indians are beginning to join in the chorus?

The total enrollment in the class is now one-hundred and forty-one. Those who have matriculated since the first two weeks of the term are: Mrs E. E. Abott, Louisville, Ky.; Harvey N. Barker, Cainsville, Mo.; Miss Olive M. Booth, Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Bridges, Charlestown, Mo.; Miss Alma L. Bruce, Manchester, Ia.; J. O. Bruce, Brunswick, Mo.; C. A. Campbell, Dallas, Texas; Ben Crabtree, Kirksville; Miss Ollie R. Elam, Confidence, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gray, Steubenville, O.; Mrs. M. E. Hale, Yakimi, Wash.; Mrs. Eva M. Hunter, Livingston, Mont.; L. L. Knapp, Huntington, Ind.; C. B. Lindsey, Ellsberry, Mo.; S. R. Love, Erie, Pa.; Eugene Malone, Kirksville, Mo.; Mrs. A. Miller, Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Mills, Ann Arbor, Mich.; H. S. Moore, Lima, O.; Mrs. S. E. Morse, Atlanta, Ill.; J. R. Mosely, Griffin, Ky.; A. N. Ovens, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Queen City, Mo.; Mrs. Ruth Phalen, Kirksville; Mrs. A. K. Pigott, New York City; H. J. Richardson, Excelsior Springs; A. I. Ross, Alma, Ill.; Mrs. S. D. Webster, Atlanta, Ill.; Miss Mertie Wheeler, Ludington, Mich.; A. L. Wilson, Hebron, O.

Efforts are being made by the basketball enthusiasts in the class to organize a class team. Those at the head of the movement are Messrs Hoisington and Barnes. The following young men are trying for positions on the team: Ross, Barnes, Vallier, Hoisington, Glasscock, Downey, Dale Craig and Cottingham.

There is also some interest being taken in the game by a number of the young ladies in the class. Miss Mathison and Miss Florey are among those who give promise of distinguishing themselves in the game and are leaders in a move for a Freshman ladies' team. Each team will be a championship article.

The class, naturally, is exceedingly proud of the strong representation it has on the college football team. Six members made good for positions on the first eleven; certainly a fine showing. They are Van Dorn, captain of the eleven, Craig, Crowley, Johnson, Crabtree and Malone. Downey went into training the last week in October and will work for next year's team.

Personal Mention.

Dr. G. E. Graham, recently of Wellston, Ohio, has located at 503 Fifth St., New York City.

Dr. P. M. Agee, of Texarkana, Tex., and Dr. Jessie Gildersleeve, of Belvidere, Ill., have formed a partnership for the practice of osteopathy at Texarkana, Tex.

Dr. U. T. Miller and wife, formerly of Tyler, Texas, have located at Jefferson City, Mo.

Dr. Geo. F. Nason, recently connected with the Southern School of Osteopathy at Franklin, Ky., has located at Montclair, N. J., for the practice of his profession.

Dr. Elizabeth M. Ingraham announces the location of her new office at 303 Century Bldg, St. Louis, Mo. She was formerly in partnership with Dr. H. F. Goetz.

Dr. J. D. Wirt has sold his interest in the practice at St. Louis to his former partner, Dr. M. L. Stephens and has located at 228 Woolworth Bldg, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. B. F. McAllister and wife, formerly of Albany, Mo., are now located at Fayetteville, Ark.

Dr. Maurice B. Harris of St. Louis, Mo. and Miss Florence Corsin of the same city were married Oct. 28th at the Delmar Ave., Baptist Church.

Drs. Norris and Wilkes (The Chummies,) have opened offices for the practice of osteopathy at The Raymore, Central Park, West and Sixty-eighth Street, New York City.

Dr. E. E. Beeman of 52 West 38th St., New York City, has entered the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Dr. E. H. Shackelford of Richmond, Va., and Miss Maud Fout of Kirksville, Mo., on Nov 6, 1901.

Dr. Chas. C. Reid has recently moved to Worcester, Mass., for permanent location. He has been practicing at Warren, Ohio, for over two years, where osteopathy is well known and established as a result of his work. Dr. Geo. W. Reid, his brother, will succeed him in the practice at Warren.

Dr. C. L. Rider, Demonstrator of Anatomy, at the A. S. O. for the past two years, and a member of the operating staff of the A. T. Still Infirmary for the past five years, has located at 307 Ferguson Bldg., Detroit, Mich., for the practice of osteopathy. Dr. Rider is one of the best known and most successful practitioners in the profession and we predict for him a successful practice in his new location. His knowledge of anatomy and his large experience in the practice at the A. T. Still Infirmary have thoroughly equipped him for his professional work.

The following alumni visited the A. S. O. during the past month: Drs. J. Weller Long, Oskaloosa, Ia.; Asa Willard, Dillon, Mont.; Benton Gentry, Indianola, Ia.; Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.; L. D. Smith, Eugene, Oregon; J. F. Reid, Ashtabula, Ohio; Warren E. Dressel, Carrollton, Ill.; J. A. Linnell, LaGrange, Ill.; B. F. Overstreet, Liberty, Mo.; Nannie Barker, Keosauqua, Ia.

Dr. Chas. Z. Miller Dead.

Dr. Chas. Z. Miller, graduate of the A. S. O. June class, 1900, died at Huntsville, Ala., Oct. 10, of typhoid fever. His body was taken to Mt. Air, Ia., his former home for burial. Dr. Miller soon after graduation located in Huntsville, where he had established a successful practice. He was well and favorably known among the practitioners of osteopathy in the South. As a student he was popular with all members of the school. He made for himself a splendid record both as a student and practitioner.

Athletic Notes.

E. C. WHITE, M. D., DIRECTOR.

Sept. 18—A. S. O.	vs.	All Kirksville	11-0
Sept. 23— “	“	St. Joe Medics	46-0
Sept. 28— “	“	Univ. of Nebraska	0-5
Oct. 5— “	“	Univ. of Missouri	22-5
Oct. 12— “	“	Univ. of Kansas	6-17
Oct. 19— “	“	Haskell Indians	6-36
Oct. 26— “	“	Gem City B. Col.	40-0
Oct. 31— “	“	Tarkio College	23-0
Nov. 4— “	“	Ottawa Univ.	
Nov. 9— “	“	Highland Park Col.	
Nov. 15— “	“	C. B. C. St. Louis	
Nov. 23— “	“	Gem City B. College	
Nov. 28— “	“	Mo. School of Mines	

Although the work of the team in some of the big games was not all that it should be, in every game there has been periods of high class football. It is this latter fact that gives the supporters of the team high hopes that the A. S. O. will finish first in the state championship race.

The game against Kansas University was lost more because of incompetent officials than of anything else.

The Haskell Indians are football players, and the form shown at Kirksville would defeat almost any team in the west. Fumbling and careless playing at critical times allowed a score which in no ways represented the relative strength of the team.

THE M. S. U. GAME.

There is no team in the west that the Osteopaths would rather defeat than the Tigers. Everybody was confident of victory in spite of the optimistic reports sent out from Columbia.

Prof. "Dr." Hetherington, who has charge of affairs athletic at the University and aspires to be called the Caspar Whitney of the West, had protested about one half of the A. S. O. team. According to the contract drawn up by the "Dr." the protested cases were to be arbitrated by a committee composed of Pres. Jesse of the M. S. U. and Dr. Chas. Still of the A. S. O.

At 12:30 p. m., the Athletic Directors of the respective institutions appeared before the committee to present the evidence for and against the protested men. The

cases of all the men but Craig were easily disposed of, not that there was any more evidence against him than against the others, but Hetherington had personal feelings in the matter, which his conduct plainly showed. Seeing that Craig could not be thrown out for any just cause, the "Dr." allowed his dislike of Craig to push aside any common sense or feeling of fairness that he may have possessed. He took the utterly absurd position that Craig was a professional because he attended M. S. U., last fall and quit at the end of the football season. He maintained this position with such heat and passion that Pres. Jesse did not care to make the self-evident decision, and asked that Pres. Kirk of the State Normal be allowed to decide the matter. Mr. Kirk decided that Craig was not a professional on those grounds and should therefore be allowed to play.

"Dr." Hetherington at this flew into a rage and said the matter was not settled with him and that unless Craig was barred the game should be declared off. Pres. Jesse told him the affair was closed and the game must be played. Then, of course, the "Dr." had to bottle up his wrath which he did with ill grace. So after two hours of heated discussion the protests were settled to the satisfaction of every one except the great reformer.

At 3 p. m. the game was called. A. S. O. kicked off. After a few short gains the Tigers were forced to kick. By a series of short runs the Osteopaths take the ball for a touch down, but fail at goal. Score, A. S. O. 5, M. S. U. 0. M. S. U. kicks off. Illinski catches the ball and makes a forty yard run behind fine interference; umpire claims holding and the ball is given to M. S. U. After a few short gains Kirk tries for goal from the field, but misses by narrow margin. The osteopaths kick out from inside of 25 yd line. The Tigers after a few short gains are again forced to kick. The ball is fumbled and the Tigers get the ball on A. S. O. 15 yd line. They try to make touch down, but are unable to advance the ball. Kirk again tries for goal and misses. The ball is kicked up the field to the Tigers, and after a few gains they make their only long run of the game.

This brings the ball within kicking distance—Kirk makes place kick from the field. Score, A. S. O. 5; M. S. U. 5.

A. S. O. kicks off, after a few advances M. S. U. is forced to kick and Johnson makes a fine catch. The ball is now taken by five runs on the part of Craig. Crowley and Van Dorn to M. S. U. 5 yd line. Here the Tigers do the stone wall act more on account of bad selection of plays than of any merit on their part. Craig is finally pushed over for a touch down. Bigsby kicks goal. Score, A. S. O. 11; M. S. U. 5. The half is soon ended with the ball in the osteopath's possession.

SECOND HALF.

M. S. U. kicks off and it is the last time they have possession of the ball during this half. It is in this half that the real difference in the strength of the two teams is shown. The osteopaths have no trouble in puncturing the Tigers line at any point. Every man in the team with the exception of quarter back and center makes fine gains. Crowley kicks goal from field. Score A. S. O. 16; M. S. U. 5. A little later another touch down is made and goal kicked. Final score A. S. O. 22; M. S. U. 5. The half ends with the ball in A. S. O.'s possession on M. S. U. 10 yd. line.

KANSAS GAME.

Immediately after the Columbia game "Dr." Hetherington left for Lawrence, Kansas, and from the number and kind of telegrams received by the A. S. O. management from the Jayhawkers it was evident that the honorable (?) "Dr." tried his best to have Kansas cancel the game. But in spite of his efforts the Kansas University team arrived in Kirksville ready for the fray. The city and the school gave them a royal welcome. Over 1000 people and the A. S. O. band met them at the depot and escorted them to their hotel. All were anxious that each and every member of the visiting team should have the best of treatment. They were installed in the best hotel in the city, given both officials for the game, after the game a reception was held in their honor, and they were treated in every way as gentlemen. Before leaving they were profuse

in their praise of the treatment they received. But on their return to Lawrence, they showed themselves to be anything but gentlemen. They circulated the basest slanders. They claimed that they were met at the train by a howling mob were "doped," half starved, terribly beaten by fists in the game, forced to walk over one mile from the grounds to the hotel—in fact it was "a wonder they escaped with their lives."

The above and many other slanders were circulated for days in the Kansas City papers without a protest from Manager Foster, Coach Outland or any member of the team. If any of the above persons had been the possessors of any idea of fairness he would have hastened to contradict such base lies.

But not until Prof. Dobson, manager of the A. S. O. team appeared before the Athletic Board of K. U., did any one make a move to correct matters. Manager Foster then offered to write a denial of the slanders and praise the treatment received at Kirksville.

Manager Foster and Coach Outland gave their word of honor that every man on their team was eligible to play under their rules. It was afterward found that they played White, the giant guard of last year's Washburn College team under the name of Lauthan. He was introduced as Lauthan and denied that he had any other name. No man by the name of White was registered at the hotel.

All amateur rules are very strict against playing a man under an assumed name, making the man and all who play with him professionals. It is evident that K. U., in spite of her professed reform is the same old Kansas—bound to win no matter how.

The game was called at 3 p. m. K. U. kicked off. A. S. O. carried the ball from her 15 to her 45 yd. line when Davis fumbled the ball. A Kansas back carried the ball by a series of kicks toward the osteopathic goal line for a touch down. Once the ball bounded so he couldn't kick it, so he hit it with his hand. The ball should have gone to A. S. O. on the spot, but the referee was unable to see the foul and Kansas got the

touch down. The goal was missed. Score K. U., 5; A. S. O. 0.

The touch down seemed to send the osteopaths into a trance and in a few minutes a K. U. back slipped through for a forty yd. run and another touch down. Kicks goal. Score, K. U., 11; A. S. O. 0.

After the next kick off, A. S. O. held K. U. for downs and took the ball over for a touch down. Bigsby kicks goal. Score, K. U. 11; A. S. O. 5.

K. U. kicks off, and A. S. O. starts out for another touch down but time is too short. Half ends with ball in A. S. O. possession and on K. U. 20 yd line.

SECOND HALF.

K. U. gets the ball and carries it 60 yds for the first touch down. Their progress was materially assisted by Umpire Goodson who gave them 40 yds for alleged off side plays. Score, K. U. 17; A. S. O. 5.

A. S. O. gets ball on downs and starts for another touch down. After an advance of 60 yds the ball is given by mistake to K. U. in third down. Ball on K. U. 5 yd line, a touch down for A. S. O. could not have been prevented but for this error. No more scoring was done in this half.

A review of the games shows that A. S. O. advanced the ball 265 yds., K. S. U. 280 yds and that K. U. never held the osteopaths for downs while they were held for four and forced to kick three times.

HASKELL GAME.

For the first 15 minutes of this game the team seemed well matched, but it was the same old story a fumble, team in the air and three touch downs before it got back to solid earth. All the goals were kicked. Score, Haskell 18; A. S. O. 0.

SECOND HALF.

This half the boys had high hopes of doing something, but alas for best laid plans. Three touch downs were made by the Indians. The playing was the most terrific ever seen by any one present. The Indians were simply irresistible. Once in this half the osteopaths showed their speed by taking the ball from the middle of the field for a touch down by the hardest kind of straight football. The final score was

36-6. The Indians said it was the hardest game they ever played.

GEM CITY B. C. GAME.

These old opponents came here expecting defeat but hoped to hold the score down. The team is composed of a number of good men but they have received poor coaching and were unable to withstand the well drilled osteopaths. Short halves were played but the A. S. O. team put up the fastest game played here this season and easily scored 40 points. In the second half the substitutes were used and they seemed to be able to make more ground than the regular men.

Tennis Tournament.

Interest in tennis is on the increase at the A. S. O., largely as the result of the inter-class and faculty tournament which was pulled off during the week of Oct. 21. The credit for the success of the tournament falls largely upon Albert Mattison of the February class of '02, who devoted considerable time and energy in getting the several classes represented in the games and in arousing general interest in the contests. He was given the hearty cooperation of the faculty and of the tennis enthusiasts of the college in the arrangements for the games, but as is usual, the bulk of the work fell on the shoulders of one man and in this instance Mr. Mattison was the one to take most of the responsibility and work. The attendance each afternoon was large, among the spectators each day the ladies being well represented. The class rooters assisted in making the games the liveliest kind of tennis from a grand stand point of view.

The Seniors, represented by Mattison and Moore, won the contest handily, the greatest number of games scored against them being in the contest with the Juniors, Morgan and Smith, who were able to get two games in each of the two sets in Tuesday's play. The faculty, represented by Drs. Fassett and Young, struck one of their "off days" in tennis Wednesday when they met the Seniors and lost.

The Sophomores Dozier and Englehart, won from Breitzman and Laughlin, Fresh-

men, in Monday's games, the score of the sets being 7-5 and 6-3. Tuesday the Seniors laid the Junior colors low, winning each set with a score of 6-2. That afternoon the Seniors also met the winners of Monday's games, the Sophomores, who went down before them in scores of 6-1 and 6-2. The last games of the series that afternoon were played in darkness.

The greatest interest was centered in the games between the Senior team and the faculty representatives, with the "faculty" the favorites with the crowd on the bleachers.

It wasn't thought for a minute that the upper classmen would have the hardihood to defeat the faculty, even if they had the ability and there was a question of that, before the game. But they did, Drs Fassett and Young only getting one game out of

the two sets. An exhibition set between the winners of the tournament and Henry and Tindolph was then played, Henry and Tirdolph winning the set 6-3. The tournament games were played on the Kirksville Association court.

The contestants desire to extend their thanks to Rev. Mr. Darby, who officiated as umpire in all the games of the tournament with eminent satisfaction to all concerned. The men officiating as linesmen during the tournament also have the thanks of the players for giving their services in that capacity. The tournament has awakened interest in tennis and its beneficial results in getting out more players of the game and spurring the old players to better efforts have been noticeable since its close.

Clinical Reports.

REPORTED BY ETTA CHAMBERS, D. O., GEN-
ESEE, ILLINOIS.

Degeneration Anterior Crural Nerve?—

Miss O. P.—, sixty-five years old, weight 190 lbs., general health good, sole trouble in quadriceps extensor muscle. There is no pain, when there is no weight on muscle, but great pain when walking or standing on it, and a feeling of great weakness. There is also an inability to raise the limb as in climbing stairs. Found trouble at 2nd and 3rd lumbar vertebrae and of course directed the principal work there, but treated the muscle as well. The back improved readily and has remained strong, but the leg has not improved and after three months (since treatment) the back is still all right but leg is worse. What is the trouble? Can it be a degeneration of anterior crural nerve, without the other nerves being affected?

Median Nerve Involved:—

Miss A.— dressmaker, thirty-five years

old. Thumb and first and second fingers numb, could not tell the needle was in her fingers unless she saw it, intense soreness of elbow and along entire length of median nerve, could not straighten elbow because of pain. Found lesion at 5th cervical. After twelve treatments the hand was entirely well and during the seven months since treatment, has been working constantly, with no sign of trouble.

Pen Paralysis:—

Had another case of pen paralysis in which the 3rd and 4th fingers were numb. Lesion at atlas. After eight treatments entirely cured. No return in eight months.

Epilepsy:—

Mrs. S.—, age sixty-five. Has had epileptic attacks more or less frequently for thirty years. General health miserable, resulting from severe attacks of la grippe, and a history of delicate health for years, fits of course more frequent

She began taking treatment May, 1900, and at the end of first month, was able to come to office, continued treatment for three months and during that time had one attack of epilepsy. At the end of three months she was going everywhere attending to her home and social duties, and in better health than for years. After ten months she had no attack and health remains good, and as she says, "just think, I have not taken medicine for over a year."

* *

REPORTED BY W. E. DRESSEL.

A Dislocated Jaw Bone:—

Mr. H— a man of forty-two years was suffering of supposed neuralgia of the left ear. There was extreme pain and an increase of cerumen. His M. D. told him it was neuralgia and was caused by necrosis of the mastoid and sent him to a surgeon who said the diagnosis was right and he scraped the bone but received no benefit, but did him harm. He came to me and I found the inferior maxillary to the left. Four treatments reduced it and the man has had no further trouble. The history dated back to a blow on the jaw.

A Child Seven Weeks Old With Rupture:—

A child seven weeks old was suffering of supposed constipation, was passing from one convulsion into another when I was called. Three M. D's. had labored more than two days to move its bowels but with no result. They said no medicine could be kept on its stomach long enough to act. An enema had been used several times but to no avail. Morphine had been injected but would not quiet it for more than twenty minutes. On examination I found a rupture in the form of a femoral hernia caused by a bandage too tight around its belly. I was able to reduce the rupture in twenty minutes, its bowels moved immediately and the child nursed and in forty minutes was asleep. The M.D's. were unwilling to tell what they had done so in turn they did not find out what I did, but one of them being as fine as there is in the country said, "those osteopaths certainly have something we know nothing about."

REPORTED BY DR. E. PARK CROWDER,
FAIRFIELD, IOWA.

Young lady who had suffered with dysmenorrhea since puberty, found posterior 9th dorsal, anterior 5th lumbar and 4th lumbar straight, close and rigid, painful in region of ovaries. Could remain in town only two weeks I decided to make every treatment count. Object to correct lesions—break up spine, special attention to ovaries. At her next menstrual period she wrote her friend (a patient of mine at the time) that she did not suffer a pain, flow normal and was very enthusiastic in her praises of osteopathy. I have been highly successful in female disorders.

Lady suffering with dysentery (bloody flux) of several days standing, gave treatment at 9 a. m., called again at noon and gave a more thorough treatment, inhibiting spinal nerves in the lower dorsal and upper lumbar, also relaxed muscles in that region, finding them quite tense; carefully treated over abdomen to give tone to solar plexus, splanchnics and abdominal circulation. Prescribed diet of milk toast, buttered toast and eggs underdone. She was sitting on the front porch in the evening and has had no return of the trouble since.

* *

REPORTED BY DOCTORS WILSON, EUREKA
SPRINGS, ARK.

A young lady had had constant headache for five or six months. Was anæmic but not emaciated, eyes weak and circulation poor. Found upper dorsal region very flat, affecting nerves to the heart, also slight lesion affecting the liver. Headache was completely relieved in three weeks and patient considered O. K. after six weeks' treatment.

Mrs. C—after sleeping very near an open window awakened with most excruciating pain in lower back and left side—would have been called appendicitis had it been in right side. When we reached the room the patient was in a profuse cold perspiration and writhing from pain. Relaxing the contracted muscles of the back completely relieved the lady in half an hour, and she was out horseback riding that afternoon. She had had similar attacks before and would take opiates for relief and then would be confined to her room several days each time.

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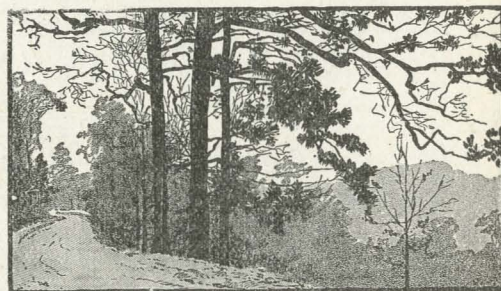
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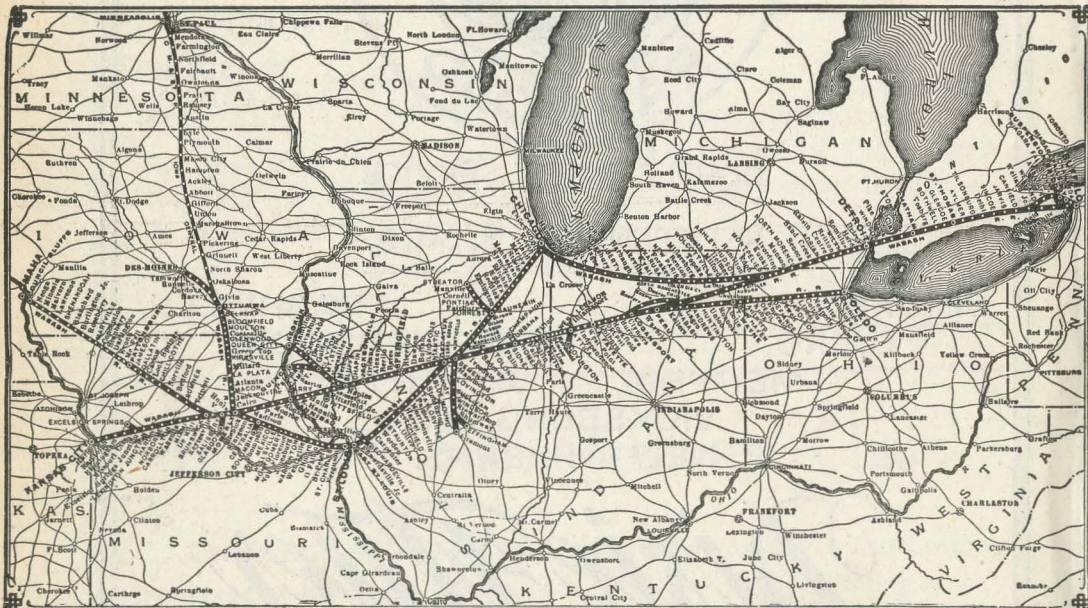
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