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The Popular Osteopath.

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IOWA'S MEDICAL BOARD AND OSTEOPATHY LAW.

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The multiplied cures effected through Osteopathy, of patients afflicted with chronic and acute ailments, fully prove the experimental merits of Osteopathic treatment. When it is remembered that in many cases complete cures have been effected through Osteopathy, where practitioners of medicine, with large experience in the old or regular methods, had pronounced the patient incurable, the efficiency of the Osteopathic method of treatment, is very much accentuated. These cures, which have not been hid under a bushel, but have been proclaimed by those who have received the healing, have given to the science of Osteopathy and the methods of healing practiced through it, a very large and general popularity. This is not to be wondered at, since good health is the greatest boon of our race, and prolonged life is far above price. Osteopathy, then, has resulted in great benefit to innumerable persons. This fact is established be-

yond dispute and is known and read by multiplied thousands. The question then presents itself, whether Osteopathy shall be suppressed or even repressed, simply to gratify the cupidity, or the professional pride of any association of individuals. Do not the interests of humanity demand that Osteopathy shall be maintained, and further and broader opportunities afforded for the manifestation of its beneficence?

In Iowa, the people have recognized the merits of Osteopathy, and have expressed their sovereign will by an act of the legislature, approved by the governor, that Osteopathy shall be practiced within the state; and by that law they have regulated its practice and provided for the recognition of those who qualify themselves for its thorough and scientific administration.

To its Board of Medical Examiners, which is composed of the same persons as the State Board of Health, the people by the act



of the legislature, to which we have referred, have committed the duty of examining the qualifications of persons desiring to practice Osteopathy, and of granting certificates to such as have the evidence of the qualifications prescribed by the act. This Board being composed of the old-school and "regular" practitioners, (except the Attorney General and the State Veterinary Surgeon,) at its December Session, 1898, instead of discharging their duty according to the sovereign will expressed through the legislature, by granting certificates to those showing the qualifications prescribed by the act, refused to grant such certificates; not on the ground that the applicants were not qualified as prescribed by the statute, but, by specifying objections which the Board had to the law itself. It was a remarkable instance of refusing obedience to the law, and then giving as reasons therefor their non-concurrence with the legislature in the merits, necessity and beneficence of the law. The action of the Board was manifestly in plain disregard of that law, and showed that the Board preferred to yield to their bias and prejudice, existing because of the schools of medicine to which they belonged, and thereby override the will of the people, rather than obey the law.

It has ever been true in the history of our race, and manifestly inheres in human nature, to oppose progress; and when the pro-

gress of science interferes with cupidity or pre-conceived notions, as it always does to a greater or less extent, that opposition becomes greatly intensified. In the opinion of the Board of Medical Examiners of Iowa, the legislature either had no right to recognize Osteopathy, or it was foolishly carried away with the idea that Osteopathy had merit as a healing art. Hence the Board determined to correct the error into which the people had fallen as shown by their legislative enactment. But this kind of opposition, while it may delay the full recognition and ultimate triumph of Osteopathy, is very certain, like similar obstructions in the past, to be overwhelmed by the progress and development of that which is itself real progress.

Osteopathy is not hoar with age, nor can it be truthfully claimed, that the boundaries of the science on which it is bottomed, have been fully ascertained, nor the profundity of its depths explored; yet, it seems to have accomplished enough already to entitle it to recognition and to demand the considerate attention of scientists, including physicians of the older schools. What Osteopathy asks is a fair opportunity to present its merits; and it claims the right to such opportunity by reason of its past achievements. The writer of this, lays no claim to special knowledge in connection with the science of Osteopathy, but he feels, that in view of its history, it deserves fair treatment and should be awarded an open field for the manifestations of its usefulness.

Des Moines, Iowa.

OSTEOPATHIC LEGISLATION.

BY HON. ALFRED N. SEABER.

For centuries civilized nations have entrusted their medical laws entirely in the hands of the "profession;" and the result is that in most states the drug doctors have arranged the laws so that no school of healing but their own, can be recognized, thus making it a "close corporation," endowed with almost despotic power. Osteopathy never needed any special legislation to foster it. It is quite capable of making its way side by side with its venerable antagonist. It only needs fair play—the right to exist. That was however, denied it, hence it is necessary that the laws of most of the states should be so modified or amended that Osteopathic graduates may practice. Several of the states have so changed their laws that Osteopathy is recognized, and among these is Missouri which may be termed the foster mother of the science.

As a member of the 38th and 39th General Assemblies it became my duty to "steer" through the Senate bills recognizing Osteopathy in both sessions. The bill passed in the former session was vetoed by the Governor.

Just at this time, when so much is said about the power of the lobby, a short review of the history of this legislation may be interesting to the general reader. I desire to say emphatically that not a dollar was used, in any manner, that I have any knowledge of,

to "influence" legislators. The facts of the case were brought to their attention. The wonderful success that had attended the practice of Osteopathy in the city of Kirksville; the thousands of people who were constantly coming here to be treated, their speedy recovery, in many cases, and their gratitude after recovery, as manifested by letters to members of the legislature, had a great effect. Frequently, I was asked if "this was not some kind of a faith cure"; and one senator who was suffering said that it could not benefit him as he "had no faith in it." He seemed astonished when I told him that no faith was needed. "Why", I remarked, "When an engineer finds the throttle of his engine jammed, he fixes it without requiring any faith on the part of the engine; and as most human ills are the result of the 'machinery' being out of order, the Osteopath ascertains where the trouble is and then 'fixes' it, without regard to the faith or want of faith, of the patient."

The average member of a Missouri legislature is frank, open-hearted, generous, and heartily in favor of "fair play." He is anxious, as a rule, to do what he believes to be for the best interests of the people; and he has great faith in the idea that Missourians are quite capable of judging for themselves as to the relative merit-

its of the doctors who practice in their families. Hence it was comparatively easy for them to become interested; and there would have been but little trouble in passing the Osteopathy bill had it not been for the bitter hostility of the drug doctors, who used every means possible to defeat the bill. One of them took a senator to task roundly for favoring what he, the doctor, called "quackery or humbug." "Never mind, Doctor," said the Senator, who by the by, was, by all odds, the ablest member of that body, "I don't know much about this thing, but I do know that a lady relative of mine was cured up there at Kirksville after you fellows had given her up. And if this is quackery, I want to say right here that I would rather any time be cured by a quack than killed by a regular."

In spite of the opposition of the "Regulars" and the Board of Health, the Osteopathy bill was passed by an overwhelming vote in the Senate, and having passed the house previously, awaited only the governor's signature to become a law. This was in the session of the 38th General Assembly. The governor was an ardent politician; the drug doctors got in their work on him; and the result was a veto that was sent in just in the closing hours of the session, when many of the members had gone home, thus making it impos-

sible to pass the bill over the veto. And so the work had to be done over.

In the 39th General Assembly the friends of Osteopathy began early. A new legislature with many new men had to be reasoned with and informed upon the matter. The former governor's veto had some weight, as quite a number of members disliked to antagonize one who was a powerful factor in his party as well as an astute politician. However, all obstacles were overcome and once more the House and Senate of Missouri recorded their faith in the good old Anglo Saxon principle of fair play, by passing the Osteopathic bill by a decisive majority. The new governor, having himself been benefited by Osteopathic treatment, signed it and it became a law.

Thus this grand old state, the cradle of Osteopathy, gave the new science the recognition it so justly deserved. Since then other states have fallen into line; and the friends of Osteopathy confidently believe that it will only be a short time until this honored science can pursue its beneficent way, unvexed by adverse legislation, wherever the American name is honored and wherever the American flag is flung to the breeze.

Kirksville, Mo.

WHERE THE BATTLE RAGES.

A Review of the Osteopathic Situation in Many States.

BY THE EDITORS.

CALIFORNIA.

In the Golden Gate state the Osteopaths have not yet perfected their organization but an Osteopathy bill framed on the lines of the Missouri statute will be presented for passage in the legislature that is now in session. The medical practice act seems sufficiently sweeping and drastic, but not satisfied with this, the medical doctors have drawn a bill which specifically includes Osteopathy as one of the things to be proscribed and prohibited. It is said that the representative who was chosen to introduce the medical bill, he not being a doctor and having seen some of the good results of Osteopathic treatment, has declined to act for the doctors unless they leave Osteopathy out of the bill. The battle in California will be watched with intense interest.

COLORADO.

In Colorado, the medicine men have framed a bill especially aiming to prohibit the practice of Osteopathy and specifically naming it. This bill will be introduced some time in the present session which lasts till April. There is nothing in the existing law to prevent the practice of Osteopathy;

and the State Board of Health do not consider that the Osteopath infringes upon the law so long as he abstains from giving drugs, writing prescriptions, using the knife or advertising himself as doctor. No effort will be made at this session to secure legal recognition of Osteopathy in Colorado; but the Colorado branch of the American Association, which was lately organized, will of course endeavor to prevent the passage of the anti-Osteopathic bill which the medical gentlemen propose.

In vetoing the Osteopathy bill two years ago the governor of Colorado based his objections upon the fact that Osteopathy was then but little known in the state and upon what he regarded as inherent defects in the bill. He said however that there was nothing in the existing law to prevent the practice of Osteopathy and that those who wished its benefits might have them. For this reason the State Medical Board have never encouraged suits against Osteopaths in Colorado.

CANADA.

In the province of New Brunswick in Canada there is a prospect of legislation in behalf of Osteop-

athy this month. In February of last year a bill to legalize the practice of Osteopathy in this province was introduced but was defeated by the narrow majority of three votes. Whether the practice of Osteopathy can be prohibited under the existing law is a much mooted question; but the weightier authorities are of the opinion that it cannot.

GEORGIA.

The laws of Georgia provide for maintaining three Examining Boards representing the different schools of drug doctors and all who practice medicine here must submit to an examination. As no Osteopathic Board is provided the inference is that the practice of Osteopathy is not the practice of medicine under the Georgia law, hence not prohibited.

INDIANA.

This is one of the great debatable states in which legislation both for and against Osteopathy will probably be attempted. Recently the Osteopaths of the state met and organized the Indiana Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. They elected the following officers: President Dr. H. J. Jones, of Indianapolis; Vice-President, Dr. B. E. May, of Crawfordsville; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. E. W. Goetz, of Terre Haute.

The medical men are well or-

ganized and it is thought that they will attempt to strengthen the medical practice act at the present legislature, so that the practice of Osteopathy can be prohibited within the state. The Board some time ago announced a campaign of extermination against unlicensed practitioners; but it has not yet accomplished anything beyond the stirring up of a considerable newspaper controversy from which the Board has emerged distinctly worsted.

IDAHO.

Idaho virtually has no law regulating medical practice, the enactment of two years ago having been declared unconstitutional; but some of the medical doctors are nevertheless talking of legislating Osteopathy out of the state. On the other hand, it is possible that the legislature, which began its session January 2, may pass a bill favorable to Osteopathy, in spite of the hostility of the old school physicians.

ILLINOIS.

In the great state of Illinois Osteopathy is widely and favorably known, and in no other state has the medical fraternity been more energetic in its persecution of Osteopaths. The substance of the law under which prosecutions are made is as follows: Any person shall be deemed as practicing medicine who shall treat, operate on, or prescribe for the physical

ailment of another. Any person practicing medicine without a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners shall be liable to a fine of \$100 for the first offence and \$200 for each subsequent offence. Two cases against Osteopaths are now pending; the case of Dr. Colé of Cairo which was appealed and set for trial February 2d, in circuit court; and the case of Dr. Densmore of Princeton which was recently continued.

Two years ago the Illinois Legislature passed a bill legalizing the practice of Osteopathy but Gov. Tanner vetoed it. This year it is probable that another bill will be introduced and meet with a better fate than the last one. It is rumored that the State Board of Health will endeavor to secure a more restrictive law than the present medical practice act but the bomb has not yet burst and the intentions of the Board are only surmised.

IOWA.

Iowa was the fifth state of the Union to welcome by legislative enactment the new science of Osteopathy and it is the only state having an Osteopathy law, in which the Board of Health has openly attempted to nullify that law. After putting off, from time to time the granting of licenses to those Osteopaths who under the plain terms of the law are entitled to them, the Board announced on Dec. 28, 1898, that it had decided

not to issue licenses to any of the applicants therefor. This action was a surprise and it will without doubt be adjudged illegal if the matter is tested judicially, as it certainly will be. Early in January forty-seven Osteopaths of the state held a meeting at Des Moines and organized a State Association auxiliary to the National Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. The organization is as follows: President, S. S. Still, Des Moines; Vice Presidents, U. M. Hibbetts of Brooklyn, M. Machin of Keokuk, and A. U. Jorris, of Red Oak; Secretary, Blanche I. Thoburn of Des Moines; Treasurer, E. R. M. Gil-mour of Sheldon. Trustees—Charles Hartupee, of Des Moines; Harry Emeny, of Marshalltown; J. K. Johnson, of Jefferson; O. E. McFadon, of Davenport; Robert S. Johnson, of Mason City; J. E. Owen, of Indianola; E. B. Morris, of Ottumwa. Another meeting will be held soon at which it is presumed that appropriate action will be taken to compel the Board of Examiners to obey the plain mandate of the law.

KENTUCKY.

Prior to 1898 there were two or three Osteopaths practicing in Kentucky. The work they accomplished in healing the sick so alarmed the medical men that they used the power of their numbers and influence in securing the passage of a law, the purpose of which was to exclude Osteopaths

from the state. That law which went into effect on June 15, 1898, is in part as follows: "Any person living in this state, or any person coming into this state, who shall practice medicine or attempt to practice medicine in any of its branches, or who shall treat or attempt to treat any sick or affected person by any system or method whatsoever for reward or compensation without first complying with the provisions of this law shall upon conviction" etc. The "provisions" above referred to are that an applicant must have a diploma from a medical school in Kentucky, or from a school in another state recognized by their State Board, or must have practiced medicine in the state prior to 1874, or have passed a satisfactory examination since 1884.

Upon the passage of the law it was given out by the State Board that the Osteopaths were to be prosecuted under it. Dr. H. E. Nelson, who was then and is now practicing in Louisville, instead of waiting for the blow to fall, pluckily assumed the aggressive. On July 26, 1898, he filed in court a petition in equity alleging that the law in question was in violation of the Bill of Rights and hence unconstitutional, and asking that the Board be restrained from interfering with him in his practice. Inasmuch as the medical law states that "no peculiar system or method shall be discriminated against" the petition further asked that in the

event the constitutional question was decided against him that a writ of mandamus be issued compelling the Board to recognize his *Alma Mater* as a reputable college and on his diploma from it to issue him a license to practice.

The medical men evidently fear to face the issues presented by this case for they induced the grand jury at Eminence in Henry county, Kentucky, where Dr. Nelson had treated some patients to return two indictments against him for practicing medicine without license.

January 10th was the day set for the hearing of these cases, but before a demurrer to the indictment filed by Dr. Nelson's attorneys could be judicially passed upon, the attorneys for the State and Board, realizing the weakness of their cause, withdrew or dismissed the indictments.

It is now thought that before the defendant can be brought to trial on further indictments that his equity suit will be determined and the law of the matter settled, and settled on the side of Osteopathy and right.

Dr. Nelson is deserving of great credit for the manly and courageous fight he has made in standing up for his rights under adverse circumstances. And inasmuch as every Osteopath in the state will reap the benefit of his victory they ought in justice to help him, by providing a part of the "sinews of war."

MARYLAND.

In this state no legislation either for or against Osteopathy will be possible this winter as the legislature will not be in session. The law requires all practitioners of medicine to pass an examination before the Board of Health. No diplomas are recognized, not even those of the medical department of Johns Hopkins's University. Drs. Boyles and Smith of Baltimore are believed to be the only practitioners of Osteopathy in the state.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The practice of Osteopathy in the old Bay State has never been interfered with and it is believed that there is nothing in the existing law that in any way forbids the practice. Whether legislation will be sought either for or against Osteopathy cannot be predicted at this time.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan was the fourth state to legalize the practice of Osteopathy and up to the present time its Board of Health have done nothing to disturb the serenity of the situation in that state. There are dark rumors however that the medical fraternity is laying its plans to trip up the Osteopaths in spite of the statute that now protects them from vexatious annoyance. It may be well for the friends of Osteopathy in Michigan to be on

their guard during the present session of the legislature.

MINNESOTA.

A sharp engagement between the medicine men and the Osteopaths may be expected in the Minnesota legislature this winter. Bills favorable to and hostile to Osteopathy will probably be introduced in the legislature; and the outcome can only be guessed. Little or no active opposition has hitherto been offered by the medical fraternity to the practice of Osteopathy in Minnesota.

MISSOURI.

In "Imperial Missouri" Osteopathy has such a stronghold that it may surprise some readers to learn that a bill was recently introduced in the legislature, to repeal the Osteopathy statute. This does not at all signify that the statute is in any danger of repeal. It may be merely the outcropping of the inveterate hostility of some of the medical politicians; or it may be merely a measure introduced "by request."

MONTANA.

Montana has a very rigid medical law which is designed to punish all, except those complying with the provisions of the act, "who shall recommend, prescribe or direct for the use of any person any drug, medicine, appliance, apparatus or other agency whether material or not material for the

cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury or other deformity"—etc.

Some time ago one Norris, who claimed to be practicing Osteopathy in the state was arrested at the instigation of the State Board for a violation of the medical law. He was convicted in the magistrate's court and appealed to the district court where judgment was entered for the defendant on a demurrer. The State's Attorney undertook to appeal to the Supreme Court, but that court threw the case out on the ground that the state had no right to appeal from a judgment rendered on a demurrer. Since the case came so near getting into the Supreme Court it is rather disappointing that it was thrown out on a technicality and the rights of Osteopaths under the law there were not finally adjudicated.

NORTH DAKOTA.

It is not apprehended that the Osteopathy law in North Dakota will be disturbed at the present session of the legislature; though it is said that the medical men will try to secure the repeal of the law. There has been some newspaper controversy regarding Osteopathy but it is said that at least four-fifths of the editors are favorable to Osteopathy.

NEW YORK.

At the session of the legislature last winter two bills affecting Os-

teopathy were introduced. One, proposed by the friends of Osteopathy was designed to legalize this practice; the other, submitted by the medical men was intended to prohibit the practice of Osteopathy. Both bills failed. Probably no legislation will be attempted at the present session, either for or against Osteopathy.

NEBRASKA.

The medical practice act of Nebraska is so satisfactory to our medical brethren that it is doubtful whether they will attempt to strengthen it. Osteopaths however may ask that the act be so modified as to put Osteopathy on a legal basis. The status of Osteopathy has never been judicially defined in Nebraska but there is a fair prospect that it may be in the case of the state against Chas. W. Little. Dr. Little was fined last December for presuming to make sick folks well without the use of drugs and without the consent of the Board of Health. He appealed and the case will be tried this month (February.)

OREGON.

In this state there is a movement on the part of the friends of Osteopathy to secure legislation in its behalf but they have not yet fully decided to press their claims before the legislature this winter. The medical law of Oregon is much the same as that of Ohio; but the courts have never

decided the question whether it applies to the practice of Osteopathy.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Here the Osteopaths, who are few and far between, and the medical men seem to be in a state of quiescence so far as legislation is concerned. The former are pursuing the even tenor of their way and the latter are not interfering with them. No legislation either for or against Osteopathy may be expected at the present session.

TEXAS.

In this state the laws are so framed that for a nominal fee the Osteopath may register his diploma. He is thus practically placed on the same footing with physicians of other schools.

TENNESSEE.

This state has a medical law very much the same as other states. Its applicability to the practice of Osteopathy has never been brought into court, the question never having been raised by any one. There is a possibility that the legislature now in session there, will be asked to recognize Osteopathy and regulate its practice.

IN OTHER STATES.

On Dec. 31, 1898, the Ohio Osteopaths organized a state association subsidiary to the A. A. A. O., with officers as follows: Pres.,

G. W. Sommer, Cincinnati; Vice-Pres., T. F. Kirkpatrick, Columbus; Sec., M. F. Hulett, Columbus; Treas., W. J. Liffing, Toledo. The Executive Board, including President and Secretary, is as follows: H. H. Gravett, Piqua; Claire H. Gorman, Toledo; and J. T. L. Morris, Springfield. This organization will stand as a unit in defending the practice in Ohio. The lower courts have in several cases decided favorably to Osteopathy; and the case of Dr. Liffing soon to be decided by the Supreme Court, will, no doubt, firmly establish the rights of Osteopathy in Ohio. The legislature does not sit until next year, hence no change in the laws can occur until that time.

The medical laws of Pennsylvania are similar to those of other states and limit the practice of medicine, surgery and obstetrics to those holding medical diplomas. The laws are silent on the subject of Osteopathy and though it has been practiced there for some time it has never been interfered with. It is not expected that the legislature now in session will take any action on the subject.

In Arkansas the law provides for the registration of diplomas from reputable medical schools and says there shall be no discrimination between schools. If the Osteopath practices "medicine" within the meaning of the law, he may register his diploma, if he does not, he seems to be violating no law.

SCIENCE FOR YOUNG READERS.

Enigma No. 1—Plant.

BY N. A. BOLLES, D. O.

A TREE IN YOUR HEAD.

Let me first describe the tree as it grows on your lawn, and allow you to tell its name. In the course of these articles, other words may be called for, which I am confident your mental training will enable you to supply before the answers appear in the next number.

This tree is a native of the Western Hemisphere, or the *setting* sun, and on this account the scientific name of the species is *occidentalis*. An inferior specimen, small and much branched, grows in the Eastern Hemisphere, or the land of the *rising* sun, and is cultivated in China. Hence its species, named on the same principle, is ———— (What?)

In Upper Canada it grows high enough for very good timber. In the United States it is a mere shrub, but in this dwarfed condition it still retains its beautiful form and is highly valued as an ornamental evergreen. It prefers the cool rocky margin of streams, lakes, and swamps, but if transplanted to a sandy or gravelly bed and faithfully watered, it will be almost sure to grow in any good soil.

The leaves are scale-like and overlapping, the branches reddish, tough, flat or compressed leaf-like, and horizontal. Its wood

and foliage are very fragrant when burned, and were used with other aromatic trees by the ancient Greeks and Romans in sacrifice to their gods, especially the Furies, and were named Thuja, which means sacrifice; and this term has been adopted as the scientific name of the kind or Genus to which it belongs.

The wood was formerly used in Asia in carving images of favorite deities, and for this reason the poets have assigned to the plant the language of "Unchanging Friendship." Sir William Jones, an English poet, says:

"The true and only friend is he
Who, like the ———— tree,
Will bear our image on his heart."

From it a gum or resin is extracted, formerly ranked of such great value as a medicine, that the tree was called "Tree of Life," or ———— (What?)

Its fruit is a cone and this fact gives name to the Order to which it and other cone-bearing trees belong, Coniferae, which means cone-bearers, and its Cohort, Conoidea, which means cone-shaped. Its seeds are destitute of covering and this fact gives name to the Class, Gymnosperm, which means naked seed. Its wood grows in yearly rings increasing on the outside under the bark, and this fact

gives name to the Province, Exogen, which means outside grower. The flowers with which it is classed are suggestive of a wedding by their nuptial appearance: that is, the early botanists fancifully conceived the pistils as brides, the stamens as bridegrooms, and possibly the petals and sepals as witnesses, though these organs are not developed in this Class, hence the name of the Sub-Kingdom, Phenogamia, which means appearance nuptial. Since plants are examples of the greatest vigor of *life*, this one is classed with all others in the Kingdom, Vegetable, which means to be vigorous.

And now for the "Tree in Your Head." The wise Creator has made most of the organs of your body double, so that if one of a pair is disabled, the other may do much of the needed work, and still enable you to have the benefit of the work they both should do. Moreover, they relieve one another to some extent: so one works while the other rests. Hence, you have two feet, two hands, two eyes, two ears, two halves of the brain, etc. The two halves of the brain each have a front and a back part, the front part being the seat of the intellect and controlling the movements of the opposite side of the body, while the back part of the brain makes the two

sides work together when they ought to, as in walking, or stooping over, etc. These parts are lower down, in the back of the head, at the top of the backbone. They regulate such acts as I mentioned just now, and have been considered as being the seat of animal *life*. Together they are called by the Latin name for little brain ———— (What?)

Prior, an English poet, says:

"Surprise my readers, whilst I tell
'em
Of cerebeum and ————" (what?)

And a later writer, James Jeffrey Roche, in "Boston Lullaby," published in the the *Boston Pilot*, says of the baby:

"Quietude is always best
When his little ————
Needs recuperative rest."

If the little brain is equally divided in the plane of the backbone, each inner face shows a white mosaic whose shape resembles our tree, above, with trunk, branches, branchlets, and leaves and for this reason, and because it is the seat of animal *life*, it is also called "Tree of life," the Latin names for which are ———— (What?)

If you find out all these names within the month, please write me.

107 Steele St., Denver, Colo.

A CASE OF BLINDNESS.

Illustrating the Difference Between Medical and Osteopathic Diagnosis and Treatment. Result, a Cure.

BY CHAS. HAZZARD, PH. B., D. O.

To restore sight to the blind is truly a great thing. The following is a case in which the patient had been blind for twenty-three years, and well illustrates the difference, not only in methods, but in results, between Medical and Osteopathic treatment.

The patient when nine years of age, fell from a swing a distance of ten feet, finding herself upon her hands and knees, severely shaken up, and feeling as though she had "almost jerked her head off."

Though much bruised, she continued her play, thinking but little of the accident. In about a week her sight began to fail, this becoming apparent first as an inability to see the middle letters of a printed word, though the end ones were quite distinct. For ten days this condition continued, and in about three weeks she was totally blind. "It was such a darkness as could be felt."

Medical aid was called at once; the case was diagnosed as brain fever, although the patient had not been sick a day, and strychnine and calomel were prescribed, with fly-blisters to the back of the neck. The strychnine was taken three times, and the calomel once a day. After three months the only result was that the eyes were able to distinguish light.

Now the case was taken to a specialist. His diagnosis was "paralysis of the the optic nerve, the result of the fall, probably through rupture of the minute blood-vessels supplying the nerve." His treatment produced no result, and one specialist after another was consulted, with the same diagnosis of paralysis of the optic nerve, and with the uniform result of no improvement of the vision. The patient was finally sent home as a hopeless case. She had taken strychnine daily for seven years and calomel for four.

We read in Brunton's "Action of Medicines" that strychnine taken into the system acts as a stimulant of the respiratory center, as a tonic, and as a stimulant of the nerves in paralysis. Hare's "Practical Therapeutics" tells us that strychnine aids "acuity of vision;" while the action of the good old-fashioned calomel is that of a purge, antiphlogistic, *et cetera*. What was the result of these years of dosing upon the patient's system? Failure to benefit the eyes and wrecking of the general health. Previous to the accident she had never been sick a day, but at the age of twelve her health began to fail. Indigestion, palpitation of the heart, and a bad cough developed. She was pronounced a consumptive by the

doctors. This condition continued until less than two years ago, when the patient was very ill, with an unremitting headache in the back of the head, and nervous chills every twenty-four hours. The stomach would bear nothing but bread and milk.

One of the peculiarities of Osteopathic practice seems to be that a majority of the cases upon which it demonstrates its power are desperate before the Osteopath sees them. This patient, having now gotten about as bad as possible, came under Osteopathic treatment in September, 1897. Examination showed a dislocated atlas, displacement of several cervical and upper dorsal vertebrae, and sore and tightened muscles in the neck and between the shoulders. The diagnosis was that the atlas was pressing upon the vertebral artery, partly shutting off the flow of blood to the brain; that the other displaced vertebrae and the contracted muscles were so interfering with the nerves of the neck as to effect the sympathetic centers and nerve-fibres governing the arteries that supply the optic nerve, the nerve of vision; that consequently there was a resulting starvation or paralysis of that nerve, causing loss of sight.

Now, the optic nerve is wholly within the cranium, except at its entrance into the eyeball behind, and is safely out of direct reach of the Osteopath, or of any one else except the surgeon. People, especially our adversaries, are fond of

inquiring what Osteopathy can do in such situations. How did Osteopathy reach this starved optic nerve?

The treatment was wholly directed to correcting the position of the vertebrae and relaxing the muscles; taking away that which was hindering the nerve from receiving enough nutrition. The lungs, heart, and stomach, left without drugs, took care of themselves. When the case began Osteopathic treatment, the right eye could distinguish light from darkness, but the left one was entirely blind. It has been slow work; twelve months' treatment have been taken—one month with Dr. Wm. Hartford, nine months with Dr. A. G. Hildreth, two months with the writer. The case is still under treatment; it is not entirely restored, but is a practical cure. The general health is now very much improved, the eyes have recovered sufficient sight to reveal where the patient is going while walking; they can see a person across a street, and tell at that distance whether it be a man or woman; they allow the patient to do housework, a little crocheting, and can make out the headlines upon a newspaper.

Osteopathy has attained quite as marked success in the treatment of general diseases and, though the medical doctors object, its practitioners are certainly not unreasonable in asking of the people the legal right to practice in every state where they may locate.

OSTEOPATHIC EDUCATION.

BY C. M. T. HULETT, D. O.

Osteopathy as a system of therapeutics appeals to common sense. It meets the requirements and stands the test of scientific criticism; and it cures sick people. It is therefore, in great demand, and its practitioners have usually found a field "ripe unto the harvest" before them.

As a result of these conditions, two facts of an undesirable character have developed in connection with the practice. One is the pretensions of a number of fakirs, who without any knowledge whatever of Osteopathy, palm themselves off as qualified practitioners, and the other is, the existence of so-called schools of Osteopathy, which, by a process equivalent to selling diplomas, turn out men with the name, but without the knowledge, of Osteopathy; and who by reason of the semblance of official sanction embodied in their diplomas are even more of a menace to the legitimate profession than the fakirs.

To prevent Osteopathy from being brought into disrepute by such charlatans and to restrict the operations of such persons and institutions as much as possible, were problems pressing for solution by those who desired its practice to be ranked as a profession. But another set of problems was presented in the fact that Osteopathy

itself was as yet in a developmental stage. Many questions of a fundamental nature, and of vital import to the science were not yet fully answered. As usual, art had preceded science, and the method in much Osteopathic work was very much better understood than were the reasons for the results following its application. As a consequence of this, the constant tendency was, either to a narrow, routine, parrot-like imitation in practice, or to a divergence from Osteopathy into the vagaries of magnetism, the superficiality of massage, or something else equally as foreign to the science, and which in the light of a knowledge of its underlying principles, would not, for a moment, be considered. It became necessary therefore, that the teaching of Osteopathy in those schools which were trying to do legitimate work should conform to some standard statement of the principles and methods which most nearly represent Dr. Still's work.

The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy finds the reasons for its existence and the need and scope of its work in these two conditions. It was organized for the purpose of accomplishing a work along these lines which did not properly fall within the scope of any existing agency, and which perhaps no

other agency could quite so well perform.

Its constitution requires that a reputable school of Osteopathy shall be properly organized, incorporated and equipped; that it shall number as members of its faculty two or more graduates of reputable schools of Osteopathy; that it shall require of applicants for matriculation, a stated minimum degree of educational qualifications, and that students shall pursue for not less than twenty months, a stated minimum course of study. Provision is made for details of organization for carrying into effect these general objects.

The prescribed course of study conforms practically to that which has been in operation for two years in the American School of Osteopathy. With this as a basis the association may develop, unify and perfect the work of education in Osteopathy until full and complete recognition of its right to rank as one of the learned professions is freely accorded it.

But in order that the efforts of the Association shall accomplish fully their intended purpose several things are necessary:

(1) The commercial element, or the prospect of profit from tuition fees must be made entirely subordinate to the slightest demands for increased or enlarged efficiency in the legitimate work

of the school.

(2) Schools are built on men, and are justly gauged as to their standing before the world by the character and ability of those occupying their various chairs.

(3) Every legitimate means must be employed to discourage the founding of small schools by unqualified persons—such means as the requiring of a large and expensive equipment sufficient to fully illustrate and demonstrate the work in all of the various departments; enforcing the necessity for men of only the most thorough training and ripest experience in the teaching and practice of Osteopathy, in the position of teachers; and in general to insist on a standard that will be equal to that of other institutions of learning of the best collegiate grade.

(4) To discountenance the opening of so-called schools of Osteopathy in which a bargain is made with some medical college, by the terms of which more or less of the instruction to future Osteopaths is given from the medical standpoint by medical men.

By these and other means that experience will suggest the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy may become an important factor in the future development of the science and practice of Osteopathy and in the enlargement of its sphere of usefulness.

ABOUT JIM BILKINS.

For The Popular Osteopath.

Jim Bilkins was a village clerk,
With lots of worry, lots of work;
'Twixt measurin' cloth an' countin'
eggs,
He jes was run plumb off his legs.
He was'n't old—scant twenty-five—
An' yet was deader than alive;
He kep' a-wastin' more away,
Until as editors all say,
When they've a poet's piece in mind,
He had "respectfully declined."
He didn't wait for Gray & Brown,
With business zeal to turn him down,
An' say like skinflints, "We regret
Your hard luck—hope to use you yet;
When you are able for good work,
Come back agin an' be our clerk;"
No, sir, he jes throwed up his job,
An' said with somethin' like a sob,
"It grieves me to give up my plan,
But here you need a better man."
Jim loved a gal whose name was Kate,
An' didn't like to yield to fate;
He hankered for a brand-new deal,
An' clung to life with hooks of steel.
With heavy heart, complexion light,
He went to good old Dr. White,
A "regular" or "volunteer"—
Whichever 'twas don't matter here—
Who pinched him some an' thumped
him more,
Had him to sleep, to hear him snore,
Then found enough ails in his chest
To send Tom Sharkey to his rest.
"Jim," he observed, with pompous air,
"You of yourself must take good care;
Pneumony of the newest kind
To work on you is now inclined,
An' it will make us twist an' squirm
To save you from the clay an' worm."
Then Dr. White, with Frenchy shrugs,
Quite as mysterious as his drugs,
Proceeded dose and pill to mix,
To keep Jim on this side the Styx,
With penned directions on 'em spread,
None worse than that they could not be read.
Jim took the drugs, but health kep' shy,
An' stranger still, he didn't die;

So then he went to Dr. Redd,
An' to him thus that pillbags said,
"Your stomach, man, is killin' you—
I tell you what you'd better do:
Drop coffee cold an' take to tea,
An' still for tonics come to me;
Before the swallows home'ards fly,
I'll have you prime as chicken pie."
Jim hoped 'an tried, but growed less
strong,
Then called on Dr. Blue ere long,
An' that old medic shortly found
For azure tints Jim had him downed,
'Cause he to blues was so resigned,
That indigo would bleach his mind.
Said Dr. Blue, "Your stomach's wrong,
Instead of tea, take coffee strong;
Correct your diet, use my pills,
An' I will soon remove your ills."
Poor Jim! his hopes agin were vain,
An' then the war broke out with Spain;
Altho' a patriot thro' an' thro',
He doubted the Redd, White and Blue,
As he told neighbors in a joke,
An' couldn't sniff the cannon smoke.
He went to bed at last, a wreck—
A fiddler could 'most span his neck;
An' then his friends, the grave to rob,
Called in to see him Dr. Cobb,
A sort of Thomson tinker, who
Went square against Jim's grain, that's
true;
"For I have come to doubt," says he,
"All parts of doctorin' but the fee."
But Dr. Cobb examined him,
An' blarsted out with lots of vim,
"Do you, sir, know how I died?
Potassium yanked her o'er the tide,
An' minerals would do you the same—
Jes thank your lucky stars I came!
Compose yourself, impatience curb,
I'll fix you up with root an' herb."
But, pshaw! it makes a morbid verse,
To tell how Jim kep' gettin' worse,
In spite of gray hairs an' of rules
That appertain to older schools.
Jim kep' his bed an' tried to die,
But that gal Kate—she didn't cry,

But kep' a plannin' in the case
To take death's king in with the ace;
She done it too, i'jacks, she did—
Huh! truth from woman can't be hid!
Tho' all her folks showed doubt or wrath,
That gal jes got an Oste'path,
To go one day an' look at Jim,
To see him sink or help him swim.
That feller with new-fangled ways
The sick to heal, the lame to raise,
By takin' friction off or on,
He found Jim's back was kinked, iswan,
An' pullin here an' rubbin there,
Soon had him settled in a chair,
An' when his ma the dinner got,
He wanted jes to lick the pot!
Before that Oste'path went back,
Jim's mind was on another track,
A-mappin' out a future great,
With sunshine for himself an' Kate;
An' two more treatments done the work,
When he went back a healthy clerk,
To countin' eggs an' loadin' salt
His appetite his biggest fault.
In closin', I may simply state,
That Jim is married now to Kate,
An' he, in spite of Gran'ma's wrath,
May name a boy James Oste'path.
—N. J. S.

Notice.

Quite a large number of the members of the A. A. A. O. have not paid their dues for 1898-99. It is earnestly desired that those in arrears shall send in their dollar at once. Remit to

D. L. CLARK, D. O.,
Treasurer, A. A. A. O.,
Sherman, Texas.

WE are advised that one hundred and sixteen new applications for membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy have recently been filed with Secretary Harwood. Let the good work go on until every genuine Osteopath is a member of the national association.

The Mission of The Popular Osteopath.

THE POPULAR OSTEOPATH is the organ of the practicing Osteopath and of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. There can be no clash of interests between the diplomate of Osteopathy and the National Association for the advancement of the system which he practices. Their interests being identical we can very naturally serve both. Whatever tends to build up the business and enlarge the sphere of usefulness of the legitimate practitioner by that much advances Osteopathy.

Our system of practice, being new and revolutionary in the healing art, can only become the system of the people by being carried to them by the well equipped Osteopath. He goes as the evangel of a new science, and in teaching great truths there is no agency so helpful as good literature. To be the most effective, this literature should be so gotten up as that the people will not only read it but understand it. THE POPULAR OSTEOPATH having no master to serve, save the interests of the profession, and no mission to fulfill, except to furnish popular Osteopathic literature, has volunteered as a missionary for this field, and only asks to be sent in order that it may proclaim the gospel of Osteopathy throughout all the land.

The Popular Osteopath

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W. F. LINK, Editor.

M. C. HARDIN, A. L. EVANS,
CHAS. OWENS, CHAS. HAZZARD,

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

How To Know.

In all the world there are probably less than five hundred practitioners of Osteopathy that have any honest claim to be called doctors of Osteopathy. Yet so successful has their practice been that hundreds, possibly thousands, of ignorant or unscrupulous fellows have stolen the name Osteopath, and have gone forth to prey upon the sick and afflicted. These Osteopathic fakirs, are only less dangerous than medical fakirs and they ought to be exposed and denounced wherever found. When in doubt about the pretensions of anyone claiming to be an Osteopath, send a line of inquiry to Miss Irene Harwood, Secretary of the A. A. A. O., 330 N. Y. Building, Kansas City, Mo. She will cheerfully tell you whether the alleged Osteopath is genuine or spurious.

A BILL legalizing the practice of Osteopathy was introduced in the Minnesota legislature on January 12. We join the *Northern Osteopath* in saying, "We hope in our next issue to report the passage of this bill, when Osteopathy will make its legal debut in the "Gopher state,"

IN this month's issue of the POPULAR OSTEOPATH we begin the publication of a unique series of articles contributed to the POPULAR OSTEOPATH by President Bolles of the Western Institute of Osteopathy. In these articles Dr. Bolles, who is a man of varied scientific attainments, will entertainingly instruct our younger readers concerning important facts regarding their own bodies. These articles are well calculated to stimulate thought and research and will prove of interest and value to the older as well as the younger members of the family circle.

As a frontispiece this month we present an engraving of the first officers of the A. A. A. O., who retired from office in June last. The position filled, and the present address of each, is as follows:

D. B. Macauley, Pres't, The Seville, St. Paul, Minn.
 Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles, Vice-Pres't, 532 Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado.
 Miss Irene Harwood, 330 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 C. V. Kerr, Assistant Sec'y, Dubuque, Iowa.
 H. F. Goetz, Treasurer, Kirksville, Mo.
 J. D. Wheeler, Trustee, Boston, Mass.
 G. J. Helmer, Trustee, 137 Madison Ave., New York.
 C. A. Peterson, Trustee, Chesterton, Ind.
 Mrs. Ella Still, Trustee, Des Moines, Iowa.
 A. L. Evans, Trustee, Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE Colorado branch of the A. A. A. O. is a compact organization, including nearly all of the graduate operators in the state. It holds monthly meetings and its work hitherto has been of a scientific nature. Its officers are President, L. S. Brown, of Denver; Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Harlan, of Boulder.

WE call attention to the change of address of Miss Irene Harwood Secretary of the A. A. A. O. from 934 Topeka Ave. Topeka, Kansas, to 330 N. Y. Life Bld'g., Kansas City, Mo. Also to the notice of the Treasurer in regard to members who are delinquent in their dues. We trust that all will respond promptly, as the greatest battle in which Osteopathy has ever been engaged is now on, and it is highly necessary that the "sinews of war be provided."

THERE ought to be no difficulty in securing the passage of laws favorable to Osteopathy in states where its practitioners have located in sufficient numbers to widely introduce the science. The fact that we are asking, not for special privileges but for fair play and equal rights before the law with other systems of healing ought to commend favorably such proposed legislation to the judgment of the honest representatives of an honest and justice loving people. There is danger however that bills will be introduced in states where Osteopathy is not well enough known and established to insure their adoption and thus weaken instead of strengthen our position. We would advise the friends of Osteopathy in states where its practice is not interfered with to make sure that they are strong enough in point of numbers, influence and public sentiment to achieve success before attempting legislation.

Some Prominent People Who Endorse Osteopathy

Among the thousands of patients who have been treated by Osteopathy with success are some very prominent people in different parts of the country. They speak very highly of what it has done for them and for their friends. These cases, as almost all others that Osteopathy gets a chance at, have tried every other treatment first and come as a last resort to try the merits of the new science. But even under these conditions Osteopathy has made an enviable record, having cured fifty per cent. and helped, to a greater or less extent eighty per cent., of all such cases.

Mrs. Springer, of Washington, D. C., wife of Judge Springer, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals in Indian Territory, and member of congress for many years from the Springfield district, Illinois, was cured of gall stones by Osteopathy after everything else had failed. She says of Osteopathy: "I cannot say enough in praise of Osteopathy. I felt before I tried it that it was a scientific method * * * and now I am convinced that Osteopathy is rational, scientific and wonderful. It will be the greatest blessing to the world."

Judge I. H. Goodnight, of Franklin, Ky., and Representative in Congress, was cured of the same trouble by taking Osteopathy as a last resort. He says,

"The most skilled physicians failed me. Fighting for my life I tried Osteopathy as a last resort. The first treatment strengthened the old prejudice. I was sure no good could result. But afterwards I slept, slept like a child. It was sweeter than from narcotics. Then I thought, 'possibly there is something in it?' After a few treatments I ate with impunity anything desired. Then I began to hope. Directly strength returned, pain abated, organs became normal in their functions. Then I believed. Continuing to improve until I grew robust my belief strengthened. Many others came under my notice. I saw cures, of chronic and acute cases, that were marvelous—cures which if performed by orthodox methods would have caused the journals to abound in applause. I have seen cripples, paralytics, dyspeptics, asthmatics and rheumatics 'take up their beds and walk.' These observations, added to my own experience, have graduated my hopes and beliefs into knowledge, if knowledge can obtain as to human events." Judge Goodnight was cured in 1895. Since then an infirmary has been located in his own town where he has seen many of the results referred to above.

Among many others who have endorsed the merits of Osteopathy and of whom we may have more to say later are Col. A. L. Conger, Akron, Ohio; Senator and

Mrs. J. B. Foraker, also of Ohio; Gov. Frank S. Briggs, of North Dakota; Gov. Lon. V. Stephens, of Missouri; Ex-Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois; Ex-Gov. Grout, of Vermont; Gov. Pingree, of Michigan; Gov. Shaw, of Iowa; Ex-Gov. Dillingham, of Vermont; Lieut. Gov. Fisk, of Vermont. Ex-Gov. Robt. Taylor, of Tennessee, was treated in his late sickness by Drs. Shackelford of Nashville, and is very loud in his praises of the new science.

* * *

IN the POPULAR OSTEOPATH for January, lack of data prevented us from giving any just idea of the Western Institute of Osteopathy, located at Denver, Colorado. This school was organized in 1897, and naturally those most prominently connected with it are Dr. N. A. Bolles and his wife, Dr. Nettie H. Bolles. The former is president. He is also president of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy and is recognized as one of the ablest men in the profession of Osteopathy. Mrs. Bolles, his co-laborer in the work of building up a creditable institution of Osteopathy in Colorado, is well known to all of the earlier disciples of the new science, she having been an efficient teacher of anatomy in Dr. Still's school at Kirksville and the first editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*. Thorough scientific work may be expected of the Western Institute.