

receiving the bodies, in such manner as may be specified by said board of distribution or otherwise agreed upon.

SEC. 6. Any person or officer having duties enjoined upon him by the provisions of this Act, who shall neglect, refuse or omit to perform the same as hereby required, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a penalty of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offense; and for the second offense a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and for a third offense, or any offense thereafter, the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned in the county jail not less than six nor more than twelve months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, such penalties to be sued for by the Health Department, as the case may be.

SEC. 7. That all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

The following are the Chartered Medical Colleges in the State, according to the list furnished by the State Board of Health, and, through their teachers of Anatomy, constitute the Missouri Anatomical Association:

COLUMBIA.—Medical Department of the University of the State of Missouri.

KANSAS CITY.—Kansas City Medical College, University of Kansas City Medical Department, Kansas City Hospital College of Medicine.

ST. JOSEPH.—St. Joseph Medical College, Northwestern Medical College.

ST. LOUIS.—Missouri Medical College, St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine, Beaumont Hospital Medical College, Homœopathic Medical College, American Medical College.

Indian Practice on the Northern Coast of California.

Editor Medical Herald.

Thinking to interest your readers by a description of my experience among that class of patients, the physician living in this section, is occasionally called upon to attend, I have prepared this letter. Among us, living scattered about in small settlements, called rancheros, are remnants of the fiercest and most treacherous Indians of the coast. These, refusing to live upon the reservations provided elsewhere, have become partially civilized and obtain their support by various employments among the whites. These Indians have a medicine man who does not don the garb of civilization, but is clad in true Indian style; frayed buckskin leggins, flannel shirt, head decorated with feathers, huge rings in his ears and peculiar horn shaped shells passed through his nose and barefooted. He is quite a character, and is said to be upwards of a hundred years old, erect as an arrow, and as he struts along the street, gaudily attired, he is quite an amusing spectacle. Among the diseases the untutored are mainly afflicted with, is ophthalmia and its consequences, the result of mode of living and rude treatment. They live in rude huts, in which it is impossible to stand erect, the place of entrance being so low that one is compelled to crawl in. A fire is burning in the centre of the room, on the bare floor, the smoke escaping in an opening directly above, the room is always smoky and keeps the eyes constantly irritated. When the weather is cold and raining, the atmosphere of these hovels is stifling. I have often been obliged to crawl out to breath the fresh air, or be suffocated.

Inappetence is never present in the Digger Indians, filling themselves to repletion, when at work for the whites, and when employment is scarce, fall back upon their natural diet, viz: Smoked and decaying fish and acorns

ground into a meal. Medical treatment rarely results in a cure, as they are liable to digress from the instructions of the physicians.

Labor cases occasionally require the services of the physician. My attendance in one case, in particular, was trying, owing to the physical inconveniences I had to suffer. One end of the hut was partitioned off, making a room about six feet wide by eight feet long, and it was impossible to stand upright therein. The parturient was sitting upon the floor and supported at each side by two wrinkled crones. There were three or more squaws squatting around the room. My position was a peculiar one, I was constantly on my knees for over three hours in that triangular space formed by the patient's separated limbs. The atmosphere of the room was suffocating, perspiration bathed my face and I was obliged to crawl out to relieve my back from the strained position. Labor was progressing slowly, everything being favorable I concluded to apply the forceps and terminate the case then and there, as I was almost worn out. I produced the forceps, the squaws however did not like their appearance and manifested their objection by jibbering. I called the husband and had him order them out. I then applied the forceps and delivered a dead child. Upon it becoming known that the child was dead, the squaws outside set up a chorus of discordant sounds. I was told that the squaw was taken out into the woods where a temporary shelter was prepared for her and here she was confined, no one being permitted to approach and hold any communication with her. The bringing forth of a dead foetus being a sin and this was her punishment. Food and drink were placed where she could obtain it and she was obliged to remain for two weeks in this exposed place, unprotected from the storms prevailing at that time.

Each settlement of Indians has its sweat house near a river. This sweat house is made by simply digging a deep hole in the ground and roofing it over, allowing an aperture simply large enough to enter the confined place. Soon after entering the sweat house a profuse perspiration appears and the Indian rushes out and plunges into the river. Once during an epidemic of measles, many Indians succumbed to this form of treatment.

It is needless to mention that gonorrhoea and syphilis are ever present complications in all diseases among the Indians hereabouts, particularly syphilis. I once applied the bivalve speculum to a young squaw. She was accompanied by another similarly affected, but who refused to have the instrument inserted. They were much amused by the operation, and were constantly laughing at the novelty of the performance.

If the physician does not wish to practice for glory, he must be sure of his pay, as the Indian is not liable to pay any bills, always making some excuse, that the medicine did him no good. This paper was not intended to be instructive, but finding it rather novel to practice for the aborigines, I thought an account of my experience might be interesting to the medical reader in the civilized world.

J. F. THORWORTH, M. D.,
Smith River, Cal.

I used Acid Mannate with great satisfaction in the case of a young lady in her first pregnancy. She was most obstinately constipated for five months—had taken everything she could hear of. No relief. She was entirely cured with one bottle of Acid Mannate. Completed her term, and has remained well ever since—now four months.

F. W. BATHRICK, M. D.
Battle Creek, Mich.