

VOL. IX

NUMBER 6

The Bulletin
of



Atlas & Axis Clubs



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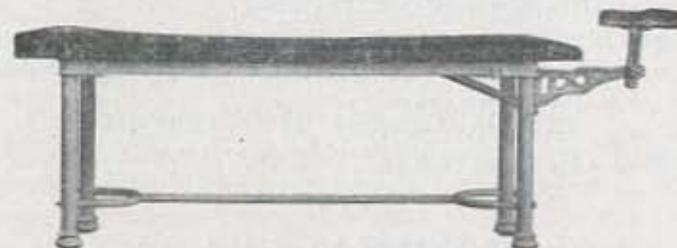


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FEBRUARY, 1908

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CONTENTS—FEBRUARY, 1908.

THE OSTEOPATH AND SEXUAL LIFE. William Smith, M.D., L.R.C.P., D.O.
 NATURE, THE DOCTOR OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.
 A MEDICAL CONTEMPORARY ON MR. BOK.
 AN AUTHOR'S RESPECT FOR OUR TRAINING.
 OSTEOPATHS IGNORED BY BROOKLYN HEALTH OFFICE.
 EDITORIALS: IN INITIO. THE BULLETIN. THE 1908 DIRECTORY.
 NATIONAL ORGANIZATION.
 ATLAS NOTES—ATLAS FIELD NOTES.
 AXIS NOTES—AXIS FIELD NOTES.

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The Bulletin

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS

VOLUME IX

FEBRUARY 1908.

NUMBER 6

THE OSTEOPATH AND SEXUAL LIFE.

(Only a partial report of an address delivered by Dr. William Smith before the Atlas Club can be given, since, at the request of the Club the matters specially discussed were those which could not be dwelt upon in class the room where students of both sexes were met at the same time.)

"At every age the genital organs require consideration and come under the notice of the physician, from the time when the infant is born with an adherent or tight prepuce to the time when the old man has trouble with an indurated prostate. Shakespeare has divided the ages of men into a series of seven, and in each of the series we find special conditions of the sexual apparatus which are liable to require attention, in this talk the psychical as well as the medical aspect of the various conditions will be considered. In the infant, always examine the genitals both of the male and the female. An adherent prepuce may cause nervous troubles, or a tight prepuce lead to the same result. In any case remove the condition if existent, there is no more frequent cause for infantile masturbation. The same thing is true in the female, see to it that the clitoris is free and that the labia minora are not coalesced to form a complete "hood" for the clitoris. Masturbation is just as common in girls as it is in boys and is more destructive to the nervous system, owing to the fact that from physiological causes, the frequency of the act in boys is limited, not so in the female. Encourage parents to talk to their children and to explain to them at the age of eight or nine years the simplest facts of sex physiology, the boys will learn from their fathers that which otherwise they will only learn in an impure manner at school, and the same holds good with the girls and their mother. If they do not learn from one source or the other, they will arrive at manhood or womanhood woefully ignorant of the simplest rules for the preservation of health. To all let the evils of masturbation be pointed out, it is wiser to guard against the occurrence of a disease than, ostrich-like to hide behind "Oh, my boy, or girl, is not likely to do that," then later on find a nervous wreck for a child. As early womanhood and manhood approach, again let the parent warn, let the mother point out to the daughter the

dangers to be avoided, the care to be taken for the protection of organs which only too often are the cause, in a diseased condition, of untold misery in later life. Let the boy be plainly counselled, and let it be clearly laid down to him that the fellow who seduces a girl, starts a her on a road, which traveled, can only have one termination; he takes upon himself the responsibility for a human life hereafter. Do not preach absolute continence, if that is in the boy he will practise it, but only too often, enforcement of continence has meant secret improprieties. Let a father encourage his son to repose his confidence in him. From experience the assertion can be safely made that the professedly continent man is often addicted to masturbation. Many cases of masturbation in the female will be met with, never question a girl about such practices under conditions which will encourage a lie, that is to say where acknowledgment would lead to her humiliation, better not to question at all, advise discretely against any such practice in such terms as she can not fail to understand, but without hinting that she is addicted thereto. With a young man of course no such hesitancy need be felt, other than not subjecting him to humiliation, and remember that anything told YOU MUST be taken CUM GRANO SALIS. As regards venereal disease, to the patient must be pointed out the danger of spreading the condition. In the case of parents who are married and have contracted disease the utmost caution is necessary, a breach of that confidence which ought to be sacred between physician and patient may disrupt a home, may bring disgrace upon children. On the other hand diplomacy and tact in such cases may heal up differences, in addition to guarding against trouble from this one unfortunate incident. Never, under any circumstances, forget that you have no right to discuss the case of a wife with the husband without the wife's consent and vice versa. Further, remember that in cases where you are asked regarding the presence or absence of disease or pregnancy, you have no right to make an examination of the person of the suspected person without their full consent and understanding of the act, an examination under other conditions constitutes a criminal assault. You will be solicited to perform abortion or to induce premature labor. The cases in which such procedures are justifiable are rare and you must never do either one without consultation with a practitioner, your senior in years or experience. If such application is made to you, never forget that when you have turned down the applicant, professional secrecy is to be maintained as to the application. You are neither a detective or a newspaper.

You are liable to be consulted by males at any age from puberty to decline on account of seminal emissions. Such are physiological,

if the individual is leading a continent life, at intervals varying from two weeks to a month. Individuals, however, vary. If excessive in number, remember that two or three common causes are going to bed with the rectum distended; lying on the back so that the partially full bladder rests upon the vesiculae seminales, and erotic thoughts. There may be pathological conditions present acting as the cause, but this is exceptional. Encourage the individual to eat lightly early in the evening and then take a little food, such as a cracker and a glass of milk, before retiring, see that both bladder and rectum are empty at that time, lie for preference on the right side so as to facilitate the emptying of the stomach. Cold bathing, exercise—anything which promotes general health—is an aid. Men will come to you dreading that they are losing their sexual power, the majority of those are persons who have lived lives of excess in their younger days, are now remembering the quack literature which they read in the past, or else are reading that which is so glaringly put before them in the indecent public press of to-day. "Diseases of Men treated by Old Dr. Shark" "Use Vivo, and be strong sexually," are flauntingly put out in newspapers which would blush to be called panders to vice and yet just as surely are for the price of double advertisement rates. The majority of such cases are, actually suffering from a neurasthenic condition, their brain centers are constantly dwelling on the thought, "I am failing," the center in the cord fails in its duty as the result of inhibiting impulses from the cranial center. In such cases the treatment is purely psychical, the confidence of the patient in his own ability requires re-establishment, he must be encouraged to understand that his powers of animal life are not as great at fifty as they were at twenty-two.

Just so women for years in advance are dreading the "change of life," the menopause holds for them vague terrors in store, and frequent conversations with friends on the matter, the considerations of terrible cases, which are in the knowledge of every woman among her acquaintances or their friends, are repeated, so that there is a psychical side to that era of the life of the woman which plays only too often a grave part in the passing of that period. In the stage of decline again we find our troubles, the physiological enlargement and subsequent hardening of the prostate, accompanied as it is almost always by a decadence of the mental powers, first most often manifested by a proneness to forget names, causes great and steadily increasing distress. The frequency of nocturnal micturition increases, the life of the individual is disturbed by the frequent wakening at night, and the fibroid contraction of the organ so often leads to stricture in the prostatic portion of the urethra, and so very frequently to exhaustion of the nervous system via the sympathetic

plexus of the prostatic area, that removal of the gland surgically is now in many cases recommended by the surgeon. Such treatment seems too radical; let the sufferer limit his taking of water or other liquid in the evening, take as little liquid as possible after supper and that at an early hour. Remember that the frequency of micturition is not due either to increased action of the kidney nor diminished size of the bladder, but the bladder cannot expand to as great a size as it is not so elastic, the prostate lies in anterior relation to that sensitive area of the bladder which we call trigone, whence emanate the nerve fibres which communicate with the micturition center in the cord. The area is stimulated by the presence of more fluid in the bladder owing to the fact that the bladder does not so freely expand owing not only to its own diminished power of allowing distension, but also to the presence of the enlarged prostate in its wall at the junction with the urethra. If you give less cause for the distension of the bladder, you diminish the frequency of micturition. You do not remove the predisposing cause, you eliminate the exciting.

The most prevalent disturbances of these parts met with in elderly females are a certain amount of uterine prolapse as the result of loss of vaginal tone, and frequently a condition of partial incontinence of urine largely from the same cause, the anterior wall of the vagina holding the urethra and, to a large extent, its muscular coat forming the sphincter. From infancy to the grave the sexual apparatus may be the seat of trouble, and remember that there is no more shame or disgrace attached to any part of the sexual apparatus than there is to the nose or the ears. Experience will show you that it is not the most truly modest who are easily shocked by reference to that apparatus, the persons who bear legibly printed on every line of their faces the word "masturbator" will be hurt by a mere reference, and the sexual pervert considers all sexual gratification save from that in which he especially indulges himself as the very height of disgusting impropriety. To the pure all things are pure, the person always looking out for evil will find it, he who hunts for an ill odor will not be disappointed, while he who looks into his own soul, minds his own business and is not eternally sniffing to get at scandal or dirt will probably only notice such evil as he himself creates. Because a person prates of decency is no proof of mental cleanliness, do not start out with that idea any stronger than you would with the ridiculous notion that every church-goer is a Christian, and whenever a question arises involving the genital apparatus of a man or a woman, remember that, owing to some occult cause, for which no explanation can be offered other than this ridiculous prudery which exists; you may or may not get the truth told you, but certainly there is no part of the body about which the patient is, as a generality, more apt to wander from the paths of truth.

NATURE, THE DOCTOR OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

The following is part of a clipping from a late issue of the St. Louis Republic.—Ed.

"The most popular man in Vienna, after the Emperor, Francis Joseph, is his body physician, Dr. Kerzl, who has kept the aged monarch in excellent health for twenty years, with but one lapse, the catarrhal attack that afflicted his majesty some few weeks ago. The Viennese, however, never feared for Francis Joseph after the doctor announced curtly that his patient would be out and about in a few days.

As a man and scientist, the imperial body physician is remarkable in many respects. Though one of Vienna's greatest medical authorities, he has but one patient, the Emperor. Never since he assumed the post, two decades ago, has Dr. Kerzl, prescribed for, or been consulted by any other person than his majesty. He lives, strives, studies, experiments, and investigates for Francis Joseph, and no one else.

The court and government having intrusted him with the care of the monarch's health, he turned nature-investigator, and medical experimenter, deciding that his task must be rather to PREVENT, than to cure disease.

First of all, he laid down a strict regimen, and, though before Dr. Kerzl's appointment, Francis Joseph had been very fond of the pleasures of the table, he accepted his physician's dietum.

Dinners at the imperial court are as elaborate as ever, but, while the nobles of the realm indulge in the finest meats, and the rarest game, their host has on his golden plate, boiled beef and carrots. Instead of green turtle, he takes potato or pea soup, while small beer or a very light country wine constitutes his beverage.

The diet prescribed by Dr. Kerzl helped to make the aged Francis Joseph a well man; it enabled him to weather the many vicissitudes and heart troubles of his life. In Europe, the Emperor of Austria is the one head of a government who never missed a day's work in several decades.

Kerzl has no apothecary of his own, and the Hofburg drug store would not recognize his signature. "My patient has no organic defects," argues Dr. Kerzl. "If I succeed in keeping him in general good health, there is no doubt that he will live to a ripe old age." "I am merely Nature's associate physician," he says. "If my patient were not sound to the marrow, my labor would be in vain."

Speaking of Francis Joseph's late illness, in October, the first in twenty years, the doctor added:

"It was this Majesty's fine constitution that carried the day. When Europe was shaking at the thought of his possible demise, I was most confident that Dr. Nature would pull my patient through."

A MEDICAL CONTEMPORARY ON MR. BOK.

In the Medical Record of Feb. 8th, appears an article somewhat editorial in nature, entitled "The Disappointment of Mr. Bok." Quite naturally, the view taken of Mr. Bok's recent address to the Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association is not, to say the least, compatible with our own. There is no cause why we should impeach Mr. Bok's good judgment, either in his pro-osteopathic utterances, or in the publication of the Old Doctor's article, in his journal.

We are not of the fire eating kind, and do not wish even to SEEM doubtful of the honesty of another man's convictions. Yet, we do know something of environment, as an opinion—determining force. One has only to place himself the wrong side of the canvas, to condemn the finest painting, or decide colors by gas-light, to be mistaken, again. View-point as an excuse, however, is of temporary use, only. The pointed moral is, get on the right side.

The introductive, "A Mr. Bok," the editor of a female magazine," strikes the key-note of the Record's article, which in a general way, aims to belittle the editor as a would-be reformer. There is no necessity for our defending Mr. Bok. He doesn't need it. If he did, we should probably say, "Pickwickian," though it were, that his implied advocacy of Osteopathy was proof positive, of eminent sanity, as well as courage on his part.

The Record says of him, "If the doctors won't prescribe the remedies of which he approves, or will give those he has been told are bad, he will have none of them and it's Osteopathy for him. In his own circle of friends, he said, fourteen families had, within a year, turned to 'the drugless method of treatment,' because they could not take, 'the chances with prescriptions,' AND OSLER HAVING GONE, THERE WAS NO REFUGE BUT WITH STILL. To help on the good work, we may note, and in witness of the editor's repudiation of drugs, good, bad and indifferent, he has recently caused to be published in his journal a lucid exposition of the virtues of Osteopathy, written by the founder of the school."

(It is worthy of note that there is no animosity here; indeed the spirit is pleasantly amusing. And, so new a thing, is it, that a prominent medical journal can say, "Osteopathy" except ad nauseum, that it is to be recognized as another item to be added, to an interesting list of signs of the times enumerated by Prof. Gerdine, in his late address to the Club.)—Ed.

AN AUTHOR'S RESPECT FOR OUR TRAINING.

The following is a paragraph from the pen of Ella Wheeler Wilcox printed in a New York newspaper, and quoted in Osteopathic Health:

"There is need in our land for a new society with many initials. It should be called the S. F. T. P. O. T. C.—The Society for The Protection of the Credulous. The work of this society should be to pass and enforce laws making the many fake advertisers of 'Fame and Success by Correspondence,' punishable by fine or imprisonment. Not long ago, I received a circular from an alleged, 'School of Osteopathy,' taught by correspondence. Surely, such advertisements are little less than criminal, since the person who attempts to give osteopathic treatments without the thorough training of the recognized osteopathic colleges, is endangering the life of his patients, as surely as is the quack who deals out drugs. There is no quick easy road to achievement in any worthy line of art or in any profession. Beware of all such advertisers. They take your money, and give you no return."

(It is pleasant to read a public acknowledgement of the thoroughness of our training, especially when that acknowledgement comes from one who is widely known as an exponent of the true and good. Still, the lesson to be gathered, is the pointed necessity for intelligent and united effort on the part of osteopaths everywhere to make our standards definite, and to maintain their full recognition.)—Ed.

OSTEOPATHS IGNORED BY HEALTH OFFICE.

Unless the officials in the Brooklyn office of the Health Department can give a satisfactory explanation, there is trouble in store for them because a death certificate issued by Dr. Charles F. Bandel of 148 Hancock street, one of the most prominent osteopaths in the borough, and president of the New York State Society of osteopaths, was turned down. Dr. Sylvester J. Byrne, assistant registrar of records of the Department of Health, chief of the Brooklyn division, rejected the certificate unceremoniously when the document was presented to him.

The osteopaths were admitted to the practice of medicine by the medical unity bill, which the State Legislature made a law on May 13, 1907, with the approval of Governor Hughes. It provided that osteopaths, who, previous to the passage of the act, had no legal standing, be admitted to official recognition as practitioners of medicine and contained certain provisions requiring osteopaths to satisfy the State Board of Regents as to their competency and registration, as "regular" physicians do.

NO ANSWER FROM HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The attitude of the local office of the Department of Health is somewhat of a mystery, inasmuch as Dr. Bandel declares that he has complied with every requirement of the law, which is known as chapter 334 of the laws of 1907. An effort was made to-day to get some explanation from Dr. Sylvester J. Byrne, who has direct charge of matters pertaining to death certificates, from Dr. Travers R. Maxfield, the Brooklyn superintendent or from Health Commissioner Darlington. None of these officials could be located, however, and lesser employes of the department were unwilling to make any statement or comment relative to the matter of death certificates issued by osteopaths.

The case which caused the trouble which will be stirred up for the Health Department is the result of the death of John Visscher, 66 years old, who died on February 1 at his late home, 427 Clermont avenue, of nephritis. He had been suffering for a year and a half from that ailment and Dr. Bandel, now a regularly licensed practitioner of medicine under the law, was called in to treat him. As far back as last August Dr. Bandel called in Dr. Robert E. Kinloch, a well-known surgeon, who has an office at 283 Franklin avenue. The two physicians paid two visits a week each and consulted regularly on the development and treatment of the case.

When Visscher died on February 1, Dr. Bandel made out a death certificate in the usual form. F. M. Fairchild, an undertaker of 702 Fulton street, who had charge of the funeral arrangements, presented the certificate to Dr. Byrne at the Clinton street office of the Department of Health.

A TIRADE AGAINST OSTEOPATHS.

According to reliable information, Dr. Byrne denounced osteopaths and refused to accept the certificate or record it. Word was brought back to Dr. Bandel that his certificate had been rejected, presumably because he was an osteopath.

Dr. Bandel, not wishing to cause the family of the deceased any inconvenience, asked Dr. Kinloch to make out a death certificate. Dr. Kinloch made out the required certificate, and a Mr. Strickland, connected with the undertaking firm, took it the following morning, February 2, to Dr. Byrne. Once again Dr. Byrne, it is said, spoke slightly of osteopaths, and said some uncomplimentary things concerning Dr. Kinloch for being associated in a case with an osteopath. He rejected the second certificate, issued by Dr. Kinloch, who, as has been said, is a surgeon.

Dr. Byrne then referred the matter to the coroner, and Dr. Emil F. Hartung, the coroner's physician, went to the Visscher home and made an examination. His report was to the effect that everything was regular and that there was every reason for the issuing of a burial permit. And last Wednesday the body of Mr. Visscher was buried.

EVERY LEGAL PROVISION MET.

Careful inquiry showed that Dr. Bandel had complied with every provision of Chapter 334, under which he became a licensed and recognized practitioner of medicine. The definition contained in the law says that a practitioner of medicine is, "one who holds himself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity, or physical condition, and who shall either offer or undertake by any means or method, to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe, for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition;" the law then states that, "physician," means a practitioner of medicine.

Dr. Bandel, while refusing to discuss the details of the case, pointed out that he had registered and performed all the acts required in the law and showed his certificate from the county clerk given him when he filed his certificate from the medical board. He also registered, he says, at the office of the Health Department.

If there are any legal aspects of the case not disposed of, they will be fully brought out in the suit which is being prepared by Martin W. Littleton, who is the attorney also for the New York State Osteopathic Society, of which Dr. Bandel is president. The doctor expects to make it "hot" for the officials of the Health Department for turning down his certificate and the trial of the issue will, in all probability, bring forth some important as well as interesting testimony.—Copied from a late issue of The Brooklyn Eagle.

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THE BULLETIN

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS.

GRANVILLE B. WALLER, Editor.

HOUSTON A. PIERCE, Business Manager.

MISS FRANCES PEARLE SAUNDERS, Reporter for Axis Club.

Entered as second class matter, Oct. 12, 1903, at the post office at Kirksville, Mo., under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Readers of the Bulletin are urged to send the editor prompt notice of their addresses on making their first location, and on making any change in their mailing addresses thereafter. Only by doing so can the reader provide against loss of some of the copies.

When the Bulletin has been sent to the earlier address, through neglect to inform the editor of the change, the number may generally be secured by sending a stamp (within 30 days) to the postmaster of the place, with a request to forward it.

Copies lost through change of address without notification can generally be furnished by the editor at ten cents per copy.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, FEBRUARY 1908.

EDITORIALS.

In Initio. Of the change in editorial and business managership which is effective with this issue, due announcement has already been made. And now, it is our first and pleasant duty to speak for the Atlas and Axis Clubs, their high appreciation of the earnestness and ability of our immediate predecessor. We would then, most heartily confirm the praises he has won; and while expressing sincere regret for the conditions necessitating his withdrawal from office, wish him an early and permanent return to that health which we feel will assure his future success.

The Bulletin. There is a matter, which is unadulterated with personality, and of it, we may speak more freely. The club would seek to make stronger and dearer, the bond of fraternity between each and all its members, here, and everywhere. We would be reluctant to think, like some child accusing parental neglect, that anything we did, or anything the A. S. O. did, should be of indifferent interest to our field members, however busy they might be. The only unpleasant thing we can think of as incidental to our work, would be a repetition of the experience of our predecessors in the occasional failure of some of our brothers to answer letters requesting them for articles. Needless to say, we do not

ask articles of any that we think incapable of writing them. And, as those who can write are generally apt to be of the busiest in the profession, and the busiest men are always the the ones best to be depended upon for favors; we are sure it will always hurt us, if our requests meet with no response. We must remind you again that the Bulletin is a community of interests, in which the best and most fortunate of us should contribute of our best for the benefit of the less fortunate. Now we beg of you, not to wait to see whether, by our asking or not asking you for an article, our infant judgment place you in one or the other of these classes, but send us a contribution. Likely enough, we can use it. If not, we will be grateful for the CHANCE to use it. The exacting duties of a student will enforce a definite limit upon the time we will have for doing our work, and we ask your fullest cooperation in keeping the Bulletin worth while for us all.

1908 Directory. The 1908 Osteopathic Directory and Year Book is out. In absence of experience with other volumes of its kind, we are unable to make comparison, yet we can not refrain from calling attention to its many points of interest. We feel that in many little ways it marks the progress of our profession, but there is one notice that strikes us with such a thrill of pride, that we quote it in full:-

"In order that three year graduates may secure a four year certificate before the four year regular course is adopted, there will be inaugurated Sept. 1st, 1908, at the American School of Osteopathy, a special four year course."

"Original research work and a thesis embodying the results obtained will be required as a preliminary to graduation."

"The student will be given elective opportunities."

Signed——

So profoundly true do we believe the statement, that the vital interests of Osteopathy are bound up in its first school, that we make no apology for any appearance of advertising in these columns.

It is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon the advantages of a four year course, but we satisfy a feeling, akin to filial pride, in the announcement of this, another epoch making step.

National Organization The January issue of the Bulletin contained a short article from Dr. Ivie, urging the club to take such action as would provide for the formation of Alumni Chapters of its members in the field. Our brothers in practice are already writing to various officers of the club expressing their opinion of the proposition and the Bulletin will probably print these opinions in full. In this way, each man may

register, and if he choose, explain what would be his vote. Propriety shall, of course, silence the editors' views of the matter until all have had fair opportunity to decide for themselves and to make known their decision. Here are excerpts from letters we have received:

"In regard to Dr. Ivie's idea, I would say I am very much in favor of forming Alumni chapters where there is sufficient number to warrant. It would be a fine thing when the men of any locality are ready to push such a move. Making the Atlas Club a National Organization, though, is another question. Some of the Western colleges are not ready, yet. By this, I mean I do not believe the brand of Osteopathy they put up, is such as the Atlas Club ever has, or does stand for. I see no objection to Alumni Chapters, but chapters in some of the Osteopathic colleges should not be considered yet."

DR. ARTHUR S. BEAN.

"In regard to making the Atlas Club a National Organization, and admitting students and graduates of other schools, I am most emphatically opposed to it. If graduates of other schools want to become members, and are in every way worthy, let them qualify by taking a P. G. course at the only old A. S. O. It is hard enough to keep out those who are not strictly up to standard in one school; what would it be if scattered over the whole United States? NO, do not let it ever be that A. S. O. graduate and member of Atlas Club means less than it does now."

DR. W. E. SCOTT.

"Insofar as I am concerned, I would like to keep the Atlas Club an exclusive Kirksville Institution. So, kindly record my vote, "NO," when it comes to a vote. I hope to be with you in August at the 'home coming' but if I am not there, you already have my vote."

DR. A. E. MACGALLIARD.

ATLAS NOTES.

For obvious reason, publication of the proceedings of the evening of January 11th was reserved for this issue.

PROGRAM.

- Mr. Turner.....Piano Solo
 - Mr. Gazda.....Song
 - Mr. Irwin.....Case Reports
 - Mr. Dove.....Case Reports
 - Mr. Haswell.....Case Reports
 - Mr. Prescott.....Song
 - Dr. Mell S. Slaughter.....Address
- Mr. Irwin gave briefly, the course of four cases. He said. We are able to do more in convincing people in a minute's demonstration, than

in several days of argument. In proof of this, there was a case of a four year old boy, who had constipation. His mother was a sister of an M. D., and did not approve of Osteopathy. She had given the boy, two doses of physic, and they had had no effect. Upon a visit I was paying to the house, the boy's father asked him in my presence if Osteopathy could relieve constipation. I called the boy to me, and gave him the appropriate manipulations in the dorsal region. This treatment had almost immediate results, and as a consequence, the boy's father was convinced of the efficacy of Osteopathy, and that in about sixty seconds. My second case was one of a girl who had large cervical lymphatics. They were of a serofulous nature, and were of about twelve years standing. She complained considerably of suffocating feeling, and at one time several of the glands had broken down, and had to be lanced. In spite of the swollen condition of the throat, she was a popular singer. After her first treatment, her throat was sufficiently cleared up for her to notice that she could sing better than before. After four treatments, the swelling of these glands was practically gone. Another case was the sister of the same girl. Patient had had nose bleed for about four months. The bleeding would occur as often as three times per day. I found in this case, a rotated atlas, and in starting to turn her neck for the purpose of getting relaxation of muscles, the bone popped into position. There was no return of trouble but once in three months, and that was due to trauma.

My fourth case, I only speak of here, because it is the record of a mistake, and we can also profit by mistakes. A sixty year old lady came to me for treatment for headache. I found a mid cervical lesion. I did not go about its reduction by loosening up the muscles, but tried to correct the lesion immediately, by giving a rotary movement. The vertebrae popped into place, immediately, but the shock was so great to the patient, that to my surprise, she jumped off the table, ran out of the room, and went home. I afterwards heard that this woman said that I was too rough, that, like my father, I was too fond of making experiments, and would never be a good osteopath. My last was a gynecological case. In all these cases, let me advise that you let nothing prevent your getting at the root of the trouble. In two cases I have had, I have found that local treatment that had been needed had not been given, although these patients had had the attention of well known practitioners. In both cases, there was suffering from backache and headache, and in both cases, I replaced prolapsed organs with the Old Doctor's spoon, and had immediate results. During the Xmas vacation, I treated a middle ear disease, and a pneumonia. In the former, the

abscess had to be lanced to evacuate a pus cavity. The pneumonia case was peculiar, in that the temperature declined by lysis instead of by crisis. The principle lesion was that of a fourth rib. The back muscles were contracted from the occiput to the lumbar region. The fever lasted about five days. Vigorous treatments were given four or five times, daily, and they seemed to give relief, each time. The middle lobe of the right lung was consolidated. Patient had painful cough, and rusty sputum. One day, I succeeded in setting his rib, and almost from that time on, he seemed to be free from pain, and progressed nicely to recovery.

* * *

Mr. Dove's case:—"Male, age seventeen years; a high school student. Introduction to the case came with a call for treatment, at noon, for sore throat. About four o'clock, patient had a chill, after which, temperature went up rapidly, until, at 7 p. m., it was at 104. The face was flushed, tongue furrowed, and there was much restlessness, and complaint of extreme soreness of right side of throat, which was greatly inflamed.

The following morning, there was delirium, with vomiting, several times. Pulse, 130, and temperature, 104, 3-5, and that evening there was a diarrhæa, which continued for twelve hours but from this time on, there were no particular gastro-intestinal disturbances. On the third day, the red points of the rash, made their appearance on the chest and neck. The health officer was called, and he quarantined the family. After the third day, the fever gradually subsided. About this time the characteristic, "strawberry tongue," could be easily detected. On examining the spine, the third and fourth cervical vertebrae were found to be rotated to the right, and the muscles were very tense. The lower dorsal and upper lumbar regions were contracted and tender.

The patient was treated both morning and evening; especial attention being paid to the neck, lower dorsal, and lumbar areas. The muscles about the throat and jaw were kept relaxed as much as possible. Cold packs, which were used on the throat, seemed to be pleasing to the patient and gave him much relief. He was bathed twice a day, and after desquamation began, which was on the eighth day, he was anointed with olive oil before each treatment. No food was given for three days; then liquids were allowed, and as the appetite returned, his diet was cautiously increased. I always changed my clothes before entering the house, and wore a cap on my head. Before leaving, I was sprayed with a forty per cent solution of formaldehyde. The only sign of a complication was a slight earache about the sixth day, and it soon disappeared."

Brother Haswell reported the case of a Mr. N—, age fifty-three. "His disease was locomotor ataxia, in preataxic stage. He had been a farmer till ten years ago; since then, had been in the grocery business. I could get no history of previous injury or disease, but patient volunteered the information that at one time, he had been troubled with sores in the mouth, scars of which could be easily seen. Also, he had had sore throat, and falling out of hair in patches. On examining the liver, I found nodular lumps on the right lobe, which had been diagnosed at one time as gall stones, but they were not sensitive on pressure. Jaundice was not present, and there was no biliary colic.

With this information, and a knowledge of the patient's habits, I think the predisposing cause may be safely conjectured. About two years ago, he began to have creeping sensations over his limbs, slight, and gradually increasing numbness, shooting pains, and inability to walk well in the dark. There was a general tendency to stumbling, and also difficulty in maintaining his equilibrium, when bending over to wash his face. He had tried medical and electrical treatments, sweat baths, mineral springs, etc. An M. D. finally advised him to come to Kirksville, and as a last resort, he came here in October, 1907. As I first saw him, he walked with a cane, and his gait was characteristic. Beside the other symptoms mentioned, the Romberg symptom was slightly present. The knee jerk was gone; Argyll Robertson pupil absent, but pupil responded very slowly to light, hippus was present. Gastric crisis had occurred about nine months before. Patient was also troubled with indigestion, constipation, and severe headache.

The lesions found were very tight upper cervical, and a generally rigid spine. The condition of the lower dorsal and lumbar regions was posterior. The muscles of the back were very hard and contracted, and the right innominate was anterior.

In treating him, I gave vigorous attention to the spine, generally, and worked especially on the upper cervicals, splanchnic region and posterior condition in lower dorsal and lumbar. The anterior condition of right innominate was corrected in two treatments.

After a few months' treatment, he said that the creeping sensations and lightning pains had disappeared, and his numbness was to some extent, relieved. The Romberg symptom had also somewhat disappeared, and he was able to walk without a cane. Also a very slight knee jerk could be elicited by having him turn toes upward while making the test. In the eyes, there was prompter pupillary response to light, and hippus was only slightly present in one eye. His constipation and indigestion were relieved; his headaches were less frequent, and he had gained

fifteen pounds in weight. This patient has recently returned to his business, but I understand continues treatment.

* * *

Dr. Mell S. Slaughter of the last P. G. class gave us the following entertaining and informal talk: "I would sooner play foot-ball than make a speech, but I will do the best I can. I just thought I would talk to you about some of your first experiences when you get into the field. For one thing, patients will be harder to find than a possum is, when you are hunting with a coon-dog. Of course, you must get patients; the more patients, the merrier. That is one thing to do. Remember, though, to be careful what you don't do. Things you don't do are the things that people notice the most. Case reports are always interesting, not only to the Seniors, but to the Juniors as well. Of course, the Freshmen know how to treat better than we do,—I suppose I shall have to take my brother out with me next summer. He will be apt to help my reputation a great deal. The hardest case I have had to treat was that of a lumbar neuralgia. The patient came to me apparently to see what an osteopath looked like. His manners were rather surly, and he wanted to know what I could do for him, saying he thought he would like to take a treatment or two. I discouraged him, and told him that one or two treatments would probably do him no good. He said that he could not return on Friday, which was two days later, for a second treatment. Finally it ended in my giving him a course of four treatments, which seemed to cure him. I thought he was all right, but about four days after his last treatment, he was back again. It seems he had an automobile, and while cranking the machine, he gave his back a twist, which I found affected the twelfth dorsal, and first lumbar vertebrae. Unfortunately, I gave him some encouragement this time, and I wish I hadn't, for he still has lumbar neuralgia. The patient is resting from all treatment now, hoping to get well.

When we are in school, we do not realize the importance of anatomy,—learn your blood vessels, bones, and nerves, especially, the nerves. Many osteopaths do not know the nerves as well as they should, and nerves are important to the understanding of many diseases; pneumonia, for instance. Talking about pneumonia; not long ago, an M. D. tried to call me down. He thought that the pneumococcus was the only cause. It was claimed for him, that he was the best read doctor in his town, which was putting it pretty badly for the rest of them. Talking with me about Osteopathy, he said, "If an osteopath had any sympathy for his patients, he would never attempt to treat pneumonia." As for typhoid fever, he considered it extremely bad policy to massage over the

intestines, announcing that that would scatter the bacilli over the whole system! We must learn to meet not only the laymen, but others. While you are dissecting, and do not dissect until you are ready, go slow. Be sure and thorough in your work.

Another thing you must know is your pathology. I have had experience with M. D's. They make their mistakes, too. But I think we can be, and should be, better equipped to diagnose a case, than are they. In making a diagnosis, do not take for granted, all that a patient says about his case. Consider the symptoms, and make a thorough examination. Here again, you have to know your blood and nerve supply, and call to mind, all the things that will interfere with it. Not long ago, I knew that Gray said so-and-so about a matter, and several M. D's. doubted it. The majority of M. D's. do not know the nervous system as well as we do. But while you are in school, if you study, you will find that the anatomy that you get here stays with you. When in the field, you have to work for yourself. Then, your time for study is limited.

Another thing we ought to do while in school, is to learn to hold together. Osteopathy is not well enough known for us to be pulling against each other all the time. "Knockers" are not only here in the school, but they are in the field as well. Lately, I heard of one osteopath having criticized another one's diagnosis. And that, right to the other man's patient. This sort of thing hurts. If people get to disbelieving one man, they will be more apt to disbelieve another. Do not say too much to patients. It is much harder to correct mistakes than not to say something wrong in the first place. You had better learn how to make a good diagnosis for yourself. While here, you have a professor to depend upon, but in the field, you are alone. There may be another osteopath near, but you will hate to go and ask his advice. In the case of nearly every diagnosis you make, you will probably be able to go to a book, and find you were right. Still, it is a good idea to be cautious, not to say too much to the patient at first.

Last of all, let me say again, while you are students, learn to hold together. Learn to be professional. Osteopathy has received some hard knocks, but I believe we are now about to receive the hardest we have ever had, and may be ever will have. All the medical journals are hinting that now is the time for their profession to crowd out all the rest. When things go easily, we grow careless. But do not forget that we need more unity.

The school and the science are advancing, and there is plenty to encourage you. While you are here, take a little recreation, you need it, but do not neglect your work. Let that, always come first—do it to

the best that's in you, and when you get into the field, success will be yours.

* * *

On the evening of January 25th, the Club was entertained by the following program:

Reading Mr. C. B. Morrow
 Song Mr. R. H. Prindle
 Address Dr. L. van H. Gerdine
 Dr. Gerdine's address was in substance as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Atlas Club, I am glad to be with you once again, after my long vacation. I am glad to say that the next best thing to being in Europe for the purpose of studying, is to be here in Kirksville with you. I was thinking the other day, that notwithstanding the fact that practitioners in the field make more money, if they do anything at all, than we do in teaching, yet I much prefer teaching. This work of teaching in my chosen field, is to me, irresistably fascinating.

I want to talk this evening, about the early future of your profession. While such a theme might seem commonplace enough, yet, I think we never tire of listening. The old doctor got a letter recently, from a medical man in Pennsylvania, who had just read the article on Osteopathy in the Ladies' Home Journal. This gentleman asserted that he had never heard of Osteopathy before; which shows how well he was keeping up with the times. Further, he remarked that the whole matter was sheer nonsense, and would be forgotten within twenty-five years. I told the Old Doctor that it reminded me of a statement made by Oliver Wendel Holmes, relative to homeopathy. Now, it is to be remembered Oliver Wendel Holmes was regarded as one of the wisest men of his day. Yet, he said of homeopathy, that the time would soon come, when it would be a thing of the past. He gave it, I have forgotten just how long,—about twenty-five or thirty years—to live. Now, we all know that homeopathy is certainly as strong to-day as it has ever been in the past, and for that matter, I think stronger. This goes to show, that a very wise man, may sometimes make very foolish mistakes, and, when such mistakes are made by smaller men, we need take little heed of them. Apropos of Holmes, I am reminded of his witty saying concerning another very wise man, the great English Bishop, Berkley. Berkley was a philosopher, a wise man, and a bishop. His philosophy was practically, that there is no external reality, but that the real is only within ourselves. The bishop became interested at one time in medicine, and especially in tar-water as a curative agent. He came to the conclusion finally, that it was a universal cure-all, or panacea. Concerning the

bishop's ideas, Holmes said, "Bishop Berkley was a very wise man, but he had two very curious ideas, namely, that, tar-water was everything, and this world was nothing." So far as I know, Bishop Berkley had no scientific basis for his belief in tar-water. Now down here in Missouri, we have the reputation for wanting to be shown why. Merely stating a fact does not prove it.

This evening, it is my purpose to give you some reasons for my views about the near future of Osteopathy. Some things have happened within the last few months, which may be regarded as signs of the times. Notably, the article, of which you all know, that appeared in the Ladies' Home Journal. Edwin Bok, the editor of this Journal, is one of the best known men in the country. He is recognized as a leading citizen in Philadelphia, and is widely acquainted in business, literary, and professional circles, and is noted for his absolute honesty and fearlessness, in the expression of his opinions.

The advocacy of new institutions is not usually tolerated amongst the polite, yet Mr. Bok has come out openly in favor of Osteopathy. Certainly, so far as the management of his periodical is concerned, it can be said that they are extremely careful and conservative with regard to its contents; especially with those implying their sanction, or of an editorial nature. All these facts add to the significance of their publishing the Old Doctor's article. As some of you may not know it, I will say here, that the article was solicited, and paid for, so it was clearly not an advertisement. This is an extremely significant fact—it means that the editors of other magazines will probably follow suit, as they, having the example of editor Bok behind them, may feel that they have nothing to be afraid of.

Bok also lately made a speech before a convention of medical men in Philadelphia. Amongst them, was John Musser, one of the most prominent medical men of this country. Bok did not hesitate to score the medical profession, and charged that a great number among them, even practitioners in Philadelphia itself, still persisted in the prescribing of compounds that, for some years back, their profession had condemned. He added that this thing he knew, had caused a number of people to go to the osteopaths, and that they had been pleased with the results obtained. All this in a medical meeting, mind you, and that speech was to have been reported in a medical journal! I have not since heard what they did with it.

Now I understand that several other magazines are going to do somewhat the same thing, that the Ladies' Home Journal has done. An editor of a certain large magazine in New York, who has been under

treatment, and who has been pleased with its results is coming out here to investigate, and plans to write a series of articles on Osteopathy. Of course, advertising is important, and legitimate advertising is advisable. Some years ago, a friend of mine in Boston, who was septical about Osteopathy, thought that she had quite a joke on me. She showed me the spread eagle advertisement of an osteopath who claimed nearly everything for himself. The advertisement bore his picture, and he sent it to the wealthier people of the town. The respectable osteopath wants his profession to be known as that of a gentleman. Now these magazine articles are a natural and proper way for the spreading of Osteopathy. The sooner it becomes known, the sooner it will become appreciated, and recognized for its worth. The personal influence of the editors of these magazines is important, and they are in evident sympathy with Osteopathy, else they would not have published articles in its favor. One last consideration in this connection is, that these magazines go into the best homes in the country.

In thinking of tendencies and influences affecting our immediate future, one is reminded of the possibilities for Osteopathy in the approaching presidential election. The president of the country is the center of all eyes, and it is our custom to watch and write about everything he does. What he eats for breakfast, or what his wife wears, and if he cuts church, are facts carefully watched for, and widely reported. So we can all see what a sensation it would create, and how important it would be for us, if the president of the United States were ever to call in an osteopath! Now we know that one of the most powerful men in the Republican party is Senator Foraker and we all know what he thinks of Osteopathy, and how enthusiastic his wife is on the subject. Senator Foraker is a most intellectual man, but such men frequently fail to reach the presidency on account of their very strength. Such was the case with Blain and Henry Clay, and others. Foraker is lacking in that power of conciliation and capacity for compromise, which is so needed in an executive. Yet, he is a possibility for this office, and it certainly is very pleasant to think of what his election would mean for us.

Again, there is the figure of Mark Twain, a man of eminently good common sense; one who is not usually taken in by anything. One would indeed think that such a man would seize upon Osteopathy as an opportunity for fun, possibly that he might write a book ridiculing it. On the contrary, Mark Twain helped in our legislative fight in New York.

We get one fact then; the best men in the country who are leaders in their line, are beginning to recognize and advocate Osteopathy. Of all the learned classes, the clergy were the first to advocate Osteopathy,

and now we are meeting with such recognition, at least in a limited way, on the part of the editors, literary men, and even medical men. Of course, there have been liberal men, amongst the physicians, all along, who have realized and acknowledged the good in our methods, but never, until very recently, has such recognition even been hinted publicly, by men of high standing. But now we hear of most significant statements lately made by Dr. Thayer, Osler's former chief assistant at Johns Hopkins University, and at present one of its professors. These expressions appeared in the Johns Hopkins Bulletin, the authorized paper of the University, and they were copied in several of the Baltimore newspapers. Dr. Thayer began with the usual condemnation of drugs, and then asked the rather startling question, why it was that in not a few cases, the patient's recovery was due to the care of the nurse, rather than to the result of medical attention. Now, having condemned drugs, he takes a step forward. He says that the therapeutics of the future will be PHYSICAL and PSYCHICAL. Of course, we all know what the psychical amounts to. Physicians of all schools have long known of the effect of mind upon matter. But when he mentions physical and says nothing about drugs whatever, he is playing right into the hands of the osteopath. Those of the medical profession who have been free to condemn drugs have looked forward to a future for the serum treatment, but Thayer takes no account of that, whatever, mentioning two things, and two only, both of them, NON-CHEMICAL, and NON-DRUG. This, then, is the therapeutic outlook as seen by Thayer, and you are the only ones in this country, at least, who are prepared to take care of cases, using physical methods of cure. Of course, some might consider that in speaking of physical methods, he meant massage, but remember that massage is the regular term used by the medical profession, for mechanical therapy, and hence includes Osteopathy. Heretofore, Osteopathy has always been called by them, "a crude kind of massage," but massage nevertheless, represents their idea of our methods.

Thayer asks the question, "To what is the success of the osteopath due?" And answering himself, adds, "It is due to a more or less skillful use of the hands." He admits that the osteopath's hands are skilled, yet in another place, he so far forgets himself (for of course, he knew better) as to say that these skilled hands were not backed up by a skilled brain! Of course, he just forgot that the skilled hand must of necessity be backed up by a skilled brain.

Yet, in summing up the matter, these little slighting remarks do not affect the judgment that he has practically given in our favor. Never before, have I seen such admission coming from a medical man of such

rank as is his. It seems to me that among the influences that are making for the furtherance of our cause, that this, perhaps, is the most important. Legislation is of importance, too, but it is not comparable to what I have just mentioned, being a thing, which in a way, can be bought. It is worthy of mention, however, that the past year has seen the enactment of good laws in several states.

So, a coming together of a number of circumstances and conditions has seemed to me indicative of a crisis or turning point, and for the better, in osteopathic affairs, and I have thought that to review them this evening, might be interesting. Certainly, these signs of the times tend to make us feel optimistic and enthusiastic, and to insure the continuance of our work with new encouragement.

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Program of the evening of February 8th:

Atlas Quartette.....Song
Address.....Dr. William Smith
Duet.....Messrs. Detwiler and Smith

There having been three program evenings to be reported in this issue, the address of Dr. Smith appears elsewhere.

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Mr. Wm. S. Childs has been elected to the vacancy in the office of Sacrum caused by the death of Brother R. J. Poulter. Mr. Childs is eminently fitted for his duties.

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Relative to the death of our regreted brother, Ralph J. Poulter, we print the following resolutions:

Whereas: In view of the loss we have sustained in the decease of our brother and fellow student, R. J. Poulter, and in view of the still greater sorrow to those who were nearest and dearest to him, and

Whereas: In the death of R. J. Poulter, the Atlas Club suffers the loss of one who was in every way worthy of our respect and esteem, and whose life and attainments were a standard of emulation to his fellows, therefore be it

Resolved: That the heartfelt sympathy of this club be extended to his bereaved family in their affliction, and be it further

Resolved: That these resolutions be spread on the records of the club, and that a copy of same be transmitted to the family of our deceased brother, and to the editor of the Bulletin of the Atlas Club, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

(Signed) E. C. MURPHY.
H. A. PRICE.
F. N. McHOLLAND.

Dr. Wm. H. Koester of the '07 class spent a few days in Kirksville visiting the A. S. O. and meeting old friends. Dr. Koester does not expect to enter practice until next year, when he will open an office in Chicago.

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NEW INITIATES:

Charles N. Brackett of the Freshman class is a former resident of Elkhart, Ind. He was led to study Osteopathy through the influence of his family physician who was an osteopath.

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Edwin M. Geyer, Freshman class, was for seven years, a teacher, having pursued a scientific course in Valparaiso College, Valparaiso, Ind. His wife, Dr. Elizabeth Geyer is a practicing osteopath in Goshen, Ind., from which town, Mr. Geyer comes. Besides his wife, he has also a brother-in-law in the profession, Dr. Frank H. Smith, of Kokomo, Ind.

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George R. Estes, Junior class, is a brother of Dr. Elmer C. Estes now located in Malvern, Ia. After taking a business education, witnessing the success of osteopathic work led him to undertake the course. Mr. Estes is also a connection of Dr. Authur E. Wolfe of Fall City, Neb.

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ATLAS FIELD NOTES.

Married—In Erie, Pa., on Jan. 29th, Dr. George W. Krohn, to Miss Wilhelmine C. Kerch. The groom is a graduate of the 1904 class, and has been practicing in Pennsylvania. After March 4th, Dr. and Mrs. Krohn will be at home, 209 No. Hanover St., Carlisle, Pa.

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Dr. A. S. Bean, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I enjoy the paper very much and wish I could run in and see the boys again. Always glad to hear Dr. Gerdine or read anything of his writing. I believe he adds to our profession the right kind of work and his article in the Bulletin is fine."

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Dr. George A. Pontius, Lockport, N. Y.: "The Bulletin is certainly improved, and I am always glad to receive it. Best wishes for the continued prosperity of the club."

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Dr. W. F. Hilliard, Haileybury, Ont.: "My best wishes are with the Club for a very successful year, and I am glad to see by the Bulletin, that you are getting in some good men, and hope that the lion's share of the best men will fall to the lot of the Atlas Club.

Things are rather quiet away up here in the north country, as our

system is very little known, and it takes time to get people interested in a new thing of this kind, but I hope to win out in time.

We have had a very pleasant winter so far, twenty below being about the coldest, while this time last year, forty below was common, I am told. On Tuesday night, it was raining, but turned cold during the night, and the streets are very icy."

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Dr. H. E. Thompson, McAlisterville, Okla.: "Receiving the Bulletin reminds me of the past, and I assure you it is read with much interest. Business is good, and the future, promising."

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Dr. H. M. Stoel, Des Moines, Ia.: "I have been looking every day for the Bulletin, and it finally occurred to me I had not paid my dues for 1908. I will hold you responsible if it happens again,—just write after my name, 'life member,' and send me a statement when it comes time to pay up. I would not think of missing a number, and I read it from kiver to kiver, adds included. It brings back many pleasant days, and many dear friends I have, who wear the Atlas pin. Success to you all, and I hope to visit you soon, and will tell you how glad I have been since leaving Kirksville, that I am an Atlas man."

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Dr. George F. Horn, Haverhill, Mass.: "I am glad to see that as a Club you are prospering and I am glad also, that you have the good will and assistance of the professors of the school. You cannot get too much of the work they are able to give you. You will need it all, and more when you enter the field. It is good to see the Bulletin maintaining its high standard. It is always welcome in this office. With kindest regards, to all, and best wishes for the continued success of the Club."

AXIS NOTES.

Miss Mary W. Peery of the lower Senior class left the last of January for Tazenell, Va., to be with her sister, who is in a low state of health. We regret that Miss Peery was obliged to discontinue her studies for a while, but she hopes to return next September and finish the course.

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Dr. Carrie A. Bennett of Joliet, Ill., was obliged to retire from practice for awhile, having had the misfortune to fall on Dec. 28th, sustaining a Colles' fracture of the right arm. While here for treatment, she is taking the post-graduate work. On Feb. 12th, Dr. Bennett gave an interesting talk to the club, outlining the history of a case in early practice, with which she was quite successful. A synopsis of her address, appears below:

"Madame President, and Members of the Axis Club: It is a pleasure to be with you this afternoon, and it is gratifying to see so many bright and attractive women as members of our club. I scarcely know what to talk to you about; perhaps it would be well to tell you about my very first case in Joliet. It meant so much to me, and may be a means of encouragement to you, who are so nearly ready to enter the field."

"My class was graduated June, '04. On Sept. 1st, my office was opened in Joliet, and two weeks later, a lady came in bringing her two sons, small boys, for treatment. Both children were born in Porto Rico. Soon after the birth of the older boy, an infection of both eyes was noticed; one eye cleared up nicely, and gave no further trouble; the left eye continued to grow more inflamed, notwithstanding antiseptic washes, and good care. Various M. D's. had been consulted from time to time, and finally an eye specialist was consulted. He advised probing of the duct, and cutting of the inner canthus. The mother objected, and in sheer desperation, determined to try an osteopath, although she knew but little about osteopathy.

When she came to my office with the child, the conjunctivitis was very much pronounced. Epiphora had existed for some time. The tear duct was occluded, and full of pus at the upper end, as well as was the lacrymal sac. The cheek had a scarlet spot on it as large as a fifty cent piece. The child was very irritable, as might be expected, since he was then about three or three and a half years old. On examination, I found the lymph glands of the neck badly swollen, the neck vertebrae much compacted, the whole spine straight, and the right innominate tilted. The immediate use of a hot moist compress for the eye was indicated, and (perhaps it wasn't osteopathic) I advised the application of a bread and milk poultice, applied hot and worn while the child slept. This was applied nightly.

At the end of the first month, the glands of the neck were about normal, the pelvic lesion had been reduced at once, and watched; the neck vertebrae loosened up, but the gastro-intestinal disturbance continued and disturbed the eye reflexly as enough time had not elapsed in which to produce much normal curvature of the spine. At the end of six weeks, the inflammation had subsided; the cheek looked normal; no pus was seen for days in the upper tear duct, and at the end of the second month, the parents having paid out fifty dollars, a goodly sum by way of experiment, to them, they decided to stop for a time, but in two weeks, the mother returned with the child's eye badly inflamed again, although it had appeared perfectly normal during the interval between. The treatment was continued only occasionally until June, when the family left for the country to remain until September."

"During the time they were away, there was no recurrence of the trouble, and none has occurred since, though it has been three years. The eye is perfectly normal, the nasal duct performs its function, and the eye is as bright and clear as the other. The child attends school, and uses the eye in close work daily. The parents were perfectly satisfied, and it is needless to say, I have treated all the aunts, uncles, and cousins of that family who live in or near Joliet. At the time of my accident, I was treating seven relatives of the same family and the doctor I left in charge stated in her last letter that she had three more, making ten in all."

"It gives one a chance to see how far reaching are the influences of a good case. These boys know nothing about taking medicine, and often cry for a treatment at night, and they are so persistent that the mother has often pacified them by having them lie prone, and manipulating their backs after a fashion. I thank you for your attention."

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NEW MEMBERS FROM FRESHMAN CLASS:

Mrs. Lydia Heckman Holmes of Pekin, Ill., received her education at Manito, Ill., and State Normal University. The desire to study Osteopathy has been growing for five years, she having received benefit from treatment. After investigation she decided that our science held in store the greatest field for a life of usefulness.

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Mrs. Ida M. Rogers of Manito, Ill., was induced to take up the study of Osteopathy through a practicing physician at Mound City, Mo. She received education at Manito.

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Miss Alberta Margaret Gross comes from Joliet, Ill. She became interested in Osteopathy through acquaintance and treatment received from Dr. Bennett. Miss Gross was educated in the Joliet public school and University of Illinois.

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Miss Margaret Loring of Marseilles, Ill., was led to see the merits of Osteopathy through successful osteopathic treatment of her own illness. She was educated at the Marseilles High School.

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Miss Ida Sims Campbell is from Cohocton, N. Y. She attended a High School and Training School, and was led to take up Osteopathy through personal benefit from treatment.

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Miss Lily F. Taylor is from Northfield, Minn., and has a brother

who is an osteopathic physician in Northfield. Through his success and benefits received from osteopathic treatments she became greatly interested and decided to study for the profession herself. Miss Taylor was educated in Red Wing, Minn., also at the University of Minn. She is a cousin of Mr. W. T. Howard, Atlas, 1909.

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Miss Grace Bradbury Cutter, of Boston, Mass., attended the Melrose High School and Burdett College. From knowledge of results obtained by Osteopathy, it presented to her both intellectually and professionally a desirable occupation.

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Mrs. Victoria Haven, of Goshen, Ind., has a High School education. Not believing in drug therapeutics, she became interested in Osteopathy. Mrs. Haven has a brother-in-law in the Senior class.

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Mrs. I. F. Craig comes from Yellowstone Park. Her husband is in school with her in the freshman class, and is one of the new initiates of the Atlas Club.

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AXIS FIELD NOTES.

The following has been received from a prominent lady osteopath:

"Very best wishes for the Sisters, also appreciation of the Bulletin; it is like a letter 'from home.'"

I trust Dr. Heine's address, especially the statement that "a woman osteopath has no earthly business treating a man," will hold no discouragement for you. I do not know whether the depreciation is of the woman's ability, or character of men, with his idea. I believe it depends on the operator and the operator's attitude toward the patient.

When a man is in my office I treat him as a patient, I do not entertain him by making a "cheerful idiot" of myself, because I do not expect he has come to be entertained, but to get relief from pain. It has been my experience that we can treat gentlemen patients with all propriety and with success. I have had a most excellent class of gentlemen patients and have met with splendid results in almost every case.

I felt the Doctor's accusation against lady operators exposing patients very unjust."

* * *

Mr. James Prater, father of Dr. Lenna K. Prater, of Springfield, N. Y., died at his home in Princeville, Ill., on Jan. 19th.

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Dr. Myrtle L. Ecker, Flora, Ill.: "Wishing the club the best of success for the coming year."

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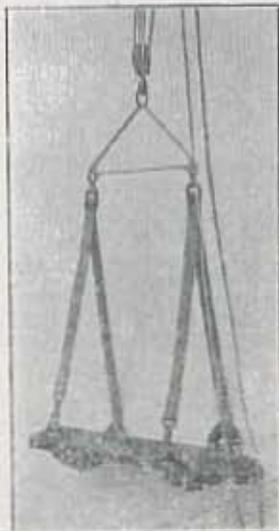
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