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The Bulletin
of



Atlas & Axis Clubs



DEVOTED
TO THE



SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY

OCTOBER 1908

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The Bulletin

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS.

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OSTEOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS AND PATHOLOGY.

L. VAN H. GERDINE, A. M., M. D., D. O.

One hears much about Osteopathic Diagnosis and Pathology, especially as opposed to so-called "Medical Diagnosis and Pathology," and the contention is often made that the one is absolutely independent of the other and different, and that indeed "Medical Diagnosis" is a diabolic invention to be avoided by every good osteopath, and that "Medical Pathology" is all wrong and has been replaced by a new Pathology discovered by the osteopath. Such ideas indicate a radical misconception of the true state of affairs. To show the proper relations between the two is the object of this paper.

By "osteopathic diagnosis" is generally meant the recognition of bodily disorder, by means of finding abnormal structural conditions connected, especially, with the bones. Now, so far as it goes, this is good. In many cases, however, certainly it does not go far enough to recognize the exact diseased process taking place in the body. Hence, the physician cannot always obtain the comprehensive knowledge which is important for intelligent treatment. Now, it is the duty of the osteopath, as of any physician, to use every means available to recognize the true conditions. Hence, of necessity, he must use other methods, such

as "physical diagnosis," and "chemical diagnosis" of urine and stomach contents, and "microscopical diagnosis" of sputum, blood, etc. These latter methods, to be sure, are used by medical men and for this reason are denominated "medical diagnosis," and as such are scorned by some. Such an attitude is altogether irrational. We want every available means to help us recognize disease in order to give it intelligent treatment, and simply because some of these means are known to the medical profession is no reason why we should not use them. The osteopath's dispute with the medical man is concerning etiology and therapeutics and not diagnosis. Osteopathy was meant to "improve upon present methods," in the language of Dr. A. T. Still, so the osteopath utilizes the good in medical methods, and improves upon them. If he deliberately neglect all of these means he will often be bitterly disappointed in prognosis and outcome of the affection, even if he does not actually get into the clutches of the law. To illustrate, passive congestion of the liver could not be diagnosed by a study of the spine alone, for there would be no spinal lesion as causative factor, and if the osteopath were ignorant of Pathology he would be at a loss to account for the liver condition, and indeed, would not recognize it. By using physical methods of examination, however, he would discover an enlarged smooth and tender liver, and from his knowledge of Pathology he would reason that such is always a secondary condition, resulting from blocking of the circulation somewhere, and he would accordingly look for the block elsewhere in the circulation. On examination of the heart he would find a leaky tricuspid valve, and hence the cause of the enlarged and congested liver. His treatment, therefore, would be directed toward the heart rather than the liver. Numerous other instances might be cited to illustrate the same point. The fact remains that to obtain an intelligent conception of the morbid conditions in the body and, therefore, to treat them rationally requires every method of diagnosis that is available. There are many conditions which are distinctly "secondary." That is, they are due to a preceding disease as a cause, hence these secondary conditions cannot be diagnosed by spinal lesions ALONE.

Again, suppose one finds a lesion in the lung area. Will that alone differentiate a lobar pneumonia from a broncho-pneumonia, or a pluri-sy? By no means. It may be said, however, that giving a name to the condition is of no value, because we treat, in any case, the lesion, and hence cure the disease; therefore, it is urged, Why not call it a lesion of the second dorsal causing "lung trouble," and correct the lesion and cure the trouble. By such procedure the osteopath will be unable to give a proper diagnosis, and will be absolutely ignorant as to the outcome of

his treatment. He will not be able to tell in advance, he will never know what is going to happen until it does happen. In short he may treat the condition for years without results, and never know why, or he may kill the patient through injudicious measures, since he is unaware of the morbid process. For example, he may diagnose his "lung trouble" from second dorsal lesion, but the "trouble" may be a fibroid lung or a lobar pneumonia, and what a difference in prognosis. The first he can never cure, the second will probably respond quickly to treatment.

Again, the trouble may be tuberculosis of a joint. The osteopath would recognize joint involvement, but not its nature, unless he uses "physical diagnosis" methods. Therefore, in treating the joint, without the proper examination, he may cause the death of the patient, and go to law as a consequence.

In regard to the question of "Osteopathic" versus "Medical" pathology, there is an error at the root of the statement. Pathology is pathology. That is, morbid processes must be the same whether occurring in the Osteopath, Homeopath, Allopath or Mental Healer. The diseased conditions are the same in every case of lobar pneumonia, no matter who the patient or physician may be. The real point that the osteopath differs from his medical brother is etiology. The osteopath can give a cause, whereas the medical man often cannot, but the disease is the same in each case. There is, then, no such thing as "Medical" or "Osteopathic" pathology. Pathology is the same for each, but the conception of cause is different. We can, therefore, properly speak of "Osteopathic Etiology" as compared with "Medical Etiology." In this case, again the osteopath has improved upon the medical practitioner, in etiology as well as in diagnosis by adding additional factor heretofore unrecognized. Of course the treatment depends upon the cause, and therefore the superiority of Osteopathic therapeutics, since the osteopath corrects the CAUSE, which it is usually only SYMPTOMS that his medical brother treats.

* * *

OSTEOPATHIC RESEARCH.

R. E. HAMILTON, M. S., D. O.

(An address delivered before the Atlas Club Sept. 10, 1908.)

Just now the osteopathic profession is keenly interested in research work, and a large fund is being raised as an aid to investigation.

The first research worker in the Osteopathic field was, of course, Dr. Still, whose activity in the study of the human body is a matter of history. We have all heard how he would dig up the bones in the Indian mounds,

when he lacked other facilities for the study of the bony structures of the body. Among other things which are claimed for Dr. Still is, that he could recognize and name any bone of the body. It is not so well known, however, that after he started his school, he maintained a laboratory of his own, and even after he had reached an advanced age continued experiments along various lines. Now, at eighty years of age, he shows us the value of a life training in research by his achievements in burning smoke, the designing of furnaces etc., which he has only followed as a past time. I have been asked to review the progress of Osteopathic research during the past few years. Let me first say what research ought to include. It should summarize the work of all investigators, of what school and give to them due credit. There the problems should be begun where known experiments leave off. The training necessary for research work includes two chief qualifications viz., first, a genius for hard work, and second, ability to tell the truth. Some phases of Osteopathic research require thorough experience in laboratory methods, others do not. Of the researches already published much is not worthy of the name, some depending on a single observation for results, others containing nothing new. In this respect, however, we are no worse off than other professions. The most distinctive results yet obtained by laboratory methods are those of Dr. Carl P. McConnell, of Chicago. The result of his experiments on dogs were striking in their confirmation of the osteopathic theory of the production of disease by the bony lesion. I regret to add that, although these experiments were formed three years ago, no other investigator has undertaken the task of repeating them.

Osteopathy has won its place in the confidence of the people through cure wrought, and some believe this to be a sufficient demonstration of the correctness of the Osteopathic theory. This might do, but, unfortunately, it was also the way that all other healing professions got their start. For the human body is fearfully and wonderfully made, and will, oftentimes, cure itself without, or in spite of, any kind of treatment. So, we need for our proof carefully made experiments on animals, such experiments as we cannot perform on human beings, and under conditions which cannot be applied to human subjects.

I believe that the research fund is a move in the right direction, for even now laboratory methods are being used by members of the so-called "Regulars" of the medical profession for the demonstration of facts long known to the osteopathic profession. These facts are being published as their discoveries. The proof of the mobility of the sacro-iliac articulation being a case in point.

Therefore, it behooves us to be up and doing, for the people, our court of last resort, will eventually require proof other than cures effected. They are not all from Missouri, but we will have to "show them" just the same.

* * *

THE FUTURE OF OSTEOPATHY.

DR. C. E. STILL.

In 1892 the first charter for the first school of Osteopathy was taken out. The intention at that time was to improve upon our present system of surgery, midwifery, and general practice. How far we have succeeded is determined by the results.

The first class was taught during the winter of 1892, and '93, and they were issued certificates the following spring. It was not the intention at that time to do anything more than to qualify some assistants. The demand, however, was for the founding of a new school of therapeutics. In the year of 1896 the two years' course was inaugurated, and a systematized course with regular curriculum was published. In 1905 the three years' course was started. During the period elapsing from the first school, 1892, until 1905, when the three years' course was established, almost everything that human flesh is heir to has come under the observation of the osteopath.

In the beginning it was not the expectation, nor intention, for the osteopath to be the family physician. His work was largely along the lines of chronic diseases, but shortly after the beginning it was found that acute troubles yielded more readily to the osteopath than the chronic, hence the school as it is to-day. We have often wondered why it was that some of our practitioners had taken up the study of medicine after having graduated, and the writer communicated with all that had studied Osteopathy and later taken a medical degree. With probably one exception the answers that came in were very much like the following: "My studying medicine did in no way lessen my respect and faith in the practice of osteopathy, but at times I felt that I would very much like to know what the other man knew, so in order to satisfy myself I concluded to, and did enter a medical school, took a four years' course, and am now a better osteopath than the day I matriculated for my M.D. degree. I know now that the medical doctor has no advantage over me, and I can treat successfully many things that he cannot."

It was very gratifying, indeed, to us to receive these letters. We feel that although we knew the course here at that time was not what it would be in the future, and what it is at the present time, nor what it

will be in the future, we were very much pleased to know that our graduates were as well satisfied as the letters that were received by us indicated. It is the intention of the present management that as long as they are associated with the A. S. O. that each year the personnel of the faculty will be better, although we may have occasion to fill the chairs by the same men we will require of these heads of the departments that they qualify themselves to meet the demands of the student body, and that whenever we are satisfied that we have any teachers that are not interested in being strictly up-to-date their places will be filled by men who have not already made a reputation, but by men who are trying to "do things" and make something of themselves. Not only is the personnel of the faculty improving, but also the student body as a whole is made up of ladies and gentlemen who, while in school, are qualifying themselves to take up the study of Osteopathy.

Time was once when the business man, and mechanic, and the men who had been in other walks of life, were attracted to osteopathy strictly from the monetary side, but we are very glad to say that at the present, since the science of osteopathy is overtaking the art, that scientific men are giving a great deal of time and thought to it.

Osteopathy at the present time is established. The periods of scoff and ridicule are past. It is certain that osteopathy has its place and will live to the end of time. It will not be an adjunct to any system, as it is distinctly individual, and the only thing at the present time that is bothering the osteopaths the most, is for them to know their limitations. We appreciate the fact that some of our early graduates are like the graduates of the early medical schools. Their training was not what it should be, but the man that intends to be up to date has the chance to come back and specialize in any line he may choose. There is no question but what it is a "survival of the fittest," and that is true among osteopaths as well as other professions.

At a recent meeting of the American Medical Association they passed rules denying osteopaths any credit in any of the leading medical schools. I do not believe they appreciate the fact how much they are really doing for osteopathy by doing so. As it now stands it means that in order to qualify the osteopath to be a family physician we are giving a four years' course, three compulsory, and one elective, the student can select any subject he may choose and specialize the fourth year. It is the opinion of the writer that very few of our students that want to be osteopaths, and get all that is being taught in the four years' course, will put in four years in order to get an M. D. degree. Our future is what we make it.

LOVE SONG OF "THE CHEMIST."

I.

Oh, come where the Cyanides silently flow
And the Hydroxids droop o'er the oxides below;
Where the rays of Potassium shine on the hill
And the song of the Silicate never is still.
Come! Oh, come!
Peroxide of Soda and Magnesium.

II.

While alcohol's liquid at thirty degrees,
And no chemical change can affect Manganese,
While the Alkalies flourish and Acids are free
Shall my true heart be Faithful, sweet Science, to thee.
Yes, to thee!
Zinc, Borax and Bismuth and HO plus C.

III.

Oh, Sulphides and Chlorides and Nitrates so dear,
Never names to my soul can so closely cohere;
So while Alkalies flourish and Acids are free
Shall my true heart be Faithful, sweet Science to thee.
Yes! to thee.
Zinc, Borax and Bismuth and HO plus C.

—ANON.

* * *

OSTEOPATHS AROUND THE WORLD IN 1920.

During the past year the writer has talked to a number of osteopaths and written to others, relative to "a trip around the world in 1920"—a distant date giving plenty of time for the rounding out of a very elaborate program as a whole, a part of which to be carried out in each country visited under the management of a committee in charge, of the various places visited.

The cost of this trip, the steam ship chartered, the time it leaves, the countries to be visited, the time required to make this trip, all to be gradually shaped up and perfected as the time draws near.

The originator of this idea is the self-appointed secretary and treasurer, and since it will take some little letter writing and a few stamps with no charge for the time spent, I shall have to call upon the profession for voluntary contributions (not over 10c. since I don't care to keep any books) to help me push this idea to the front.

It is my idea that a Board of Travels be formed, one member to be drawn from each State Association, one member from each Inter-state one from each Osteopathic Club and Fraternity and one from each recognized Osteopathic College.

The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and various committee chairmen to be elected by and from this Board of Travels.

In view of the above will the various associations, clubs and schools appoint one from their midst, and send in the name to me, now acting as secretary and treasurer until the Board of Travels is duly formed and my successor elected? Time and place of meeting of the Board of Travels would naturally be at the annual A. O. A. convention.

All osteopathic publications please copy. All schools, clubs and associations please make your appointments before the 1909 A. O. A. convention at Minneapolis.

REUBEN T. CLARK, D. O.
Secy. and Treas., Frank Bldg., Natchez, Mississippi.

* * *

THE ACADEMIC ROUTE.

A maiden at college named Breeze,
Weighted down by B. A's. and M. D's.,
Collapsed from the strain,
Said her doctor, " 'Tis plain
You are killing yourself by degrees!"

EVERYTHING IN PROPORTION.

For many weeks the irritable merchant had been riveted to his bed by typhoid fever. Now he was convalescing. He clamored for something to eat, declaring that he was starving.

"Tomorrow you may have something to eat," promised the doctor. The merchant realized that there would be a restraint to his appetite, yet he saw, in vision, a modest steaming meal placed at his bedside.

"Here is your dinner," said the nurse next day, as she gave the glowering patient a spoonful of tapioca pudding, "and the doctor emphasizes that everything else you do must be in the same proportion."

Two hours later the nurse heard a frantic call from the bed chamber.

"Nurse," breathed the man heavily, "I want to do some reading; bring me a postage stamp."—Harper's Weekly.

A POLITE DOCTOR.

When the baby came to Mary's home, she was told that the doctor brought it. She thought he kept an unlimited supply. Mary had been taught that politeness was one of the greatest charms a person could possess.

One day the doctor called, and said, "Mary we have a new baby at our home; would you like to go with me to see it?"

Mary was delighted. The baby was very tiny, only weighing 3½ pounds. When Mary saw this frail bit of humanity she turned her face up to the doctor, and said: I think you are very peelite, to take the smallest for yourself."

THE BULLETIN

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS.

HOUSTON A. PRICE EDITOR
C. B. MORROW BUSINESS MANAGER
STAFF EDITORS:
MRS. MARY M. EWING AXIS
DR. PAULINE R. MANTLE AXIS GRAND CHAPTER

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, OCTOBER, 1908.

EDITORIALS.

The Atlas Club On Saturday evening, Nov. 14th, the Atlas Club will Entertains. entertain all the Frats and male culbs connected with the A. S. O. There will be a special program for this evening and it is hoped that the Frats will "turn out," to a man." It is hoped, moreover, that this will be the starting of a more fraternal feeling between the various Frats and Clubs. We realize that while in school, a certain amount of competition between the organizations is conducive to a more aggressive spirit,—the different organizations meet the different demands of the students. Likewise, we realize that a too great separation of the students, while here, means a separation of the profession, after leaving here. While we do not believe this has been the result of such competition, to any extent, it is the very thing we hope will never occur.

On the other hand, a certain amount of fraternal spirit shown here ought to draw us more closely together in a broader sense of fraternalism when we get into the field as practitioners. It has been the history of osteopaths that they need to stick together, and it is with this point in view that the Axis Chapter of the Atlas Club extend their hospitality to the other Frats and Clubs.

Reception to Freshmen. On Friday evening, October 9th, the Junior class, assisted by the "23's" and Seniors, gave a reception to the Freshman class.

The following program was rendered:

Special Welcome by the 'Old Doctor.'

Welcome, on the part of the school, Dr. R. E. Hamilton.

Vocal Solo, Mrs. Russ Coplantz. Selection, accompanied by violin and cello.

Reading, E. D. Williams.

Whistling Solo—Selected—M. J. Grieves.

Vocal Solo—Goodbye—Miss Grace Cutter.

Smith's Orchestra.

The reception committee carried out a very quaint idea in that each person was provided a card on which they wrote their name and home address, and this card then was pinned on lapel, or other promiscuous place.

After the program was rendered, there was general mixing and getting acquainted. Punch was served by the ladies, and dancing was indulged in.

In all, it was a very strikingly enjoyable occasion, and we were told that the Freshman class, todate, numbered 191. (The class now numbers over 200.)

* * *

Osteopathy and the Public Press. That the people all over the country, are demanding public recognition for osteopathy is being recognized more and more by the public press. Not alone have the newspapers all over the country spoken more or less favorably of osteopathy, but a number of the current magazines are giving space to articles on osteopathy. The Cosmopolitan for September, and the Metropolitan for September and October all contain articles on osteopathy. It is only another proof to us that our science, based on so much of truth, so much of nature, is destined to become the healing art of the twentieth century.

* * *

That New York Decision. Again a victory has been recorded for osteopathy, in the case of our Brother, Dr. M. M. Bandel, of Brooklyn. This victory comes in the form of a High Court decision in the case of Dr. Bandel signing a death certificate. Doubtless we are all acquainted with the particulars in the case, so we will not go into these here. We congratulate Dr. Bandel, and the New York osteopaths, on this great victory over the strongest opposition there is to osteopathy. New York has been the fighting ground between the so-called "Regu-

lars" and the osteopaths for several years, and the latter have made successive victories, although closely contested. At times, it has seemed the osteopaths would be driven from the state. This last victory guarantees that the osteopath has the right to sign death certificates, and is another marked step for advance in the fight in New York, in that it shows those who have power in that state to be, at least, willing to give us a show.

* * *

ATLAS NOTES.

Dr. Wm. Smith lectured in Hastings, Michigan, on Saturday evening, October 10.

* * *

Dr. Geo. Still was the guest of honor at a meeting of the St. Louis Women Osteopathic Physicians, on Friday, September 25. Dr. Still was entertained at a dinner at the Southern Hotel, and later examined, and lectured on, several cases.

* * *

On Saturday evening, October 10, 1908, the Club convened in social session, with a large number of visitors present. The following program was rendered:

Trio by Messrs. Rothfuss, Erwin and Grieves.

Address—Dr. R. E. Hamilton.

Reading—Mr. Morrow.

Talk by Dr. Fiske.

After listening to this entertaining program, we adjourned to the other room and indulged in cards and other games.

* * *

Dr. William Smith was operated upon, by Dr. Geo. Still, Sunday, October 25th, for appendicitis.

The operation was delayed as long as possible in the hope that it would not be necessary; but the doctor's condition Sunday morning was unfavorable, so it was decided to operate. Dr. Smith was at once removed to the hospital, and the operation begun at 1:45 p. m. The condition was found to be a walled off abscess low down, over the brim of the pelvis. The pus was removed, drainage introduced, and the Doctor's temperature went down to normal, at midnight. He is recovering nicely, and will doubtless be back at his post in school soon.

* * *

On Saturday evening, October 24th, the Club entertained a number of prospective members with an unusually nice program. Dr. Geo. Still had promised to be with us on that evening but was called out on a

case early in the evening, hence the program was changed somewhat, which was as follows:

- Vocal Solo—Mr. Prindle.
- Field Experience—Dr. Becker.
- Vocal Solo—Mr. Wilson, of Des Moines.
- Case Reports—Mr. Murphy.
- Vocal Solo—Mr. Coplantz.
- Case Report—H. A. Price.

After listening to the program, all who cared to indulged in a smoker, with cards.

DR. BECKER'S REMARKS, IN SUBSTANCE: Had I known I were to speak tonight, I would have made some preparation. I, as most of you know, am about the "youngest bird in the nest" of the Club. And it gives me a great deal of pleasure to come in as one of you. Here there is a mingling of good fellows, an interchange of ideas on the subject that interests us all most, and hence you get more out of your school work. So, I am glad to address you tonight as one of you.

I do not know what, in my experiences, might interest you unless it be some of my failures. There are lots of problems with which you will meet that will be similar to some you meet with here. But if you miss the right point here in examination, diagnosis or prognosis, you have some one to correct you, someone to check you, someone to bear the responsibility. When you get out from here you will miss this helper, you will have to rely upon your own knowledge, and bear your own responsibility.

I well remember that during the time in which I treated my first twenty cases, when I first went out to practice, I hated to hear anyone come up the stairs.

We will all make mistakes. But I believe in being honest about it. I remember one of my early cases, a lady, eighty years of age, who had been treated by the medical men for liver trouble. I was called in to see her. I found her in bed very weak, anemic and complained of pain in her right side, and had a bad heart. I gave her three or four treatments, relieving her pain, but told the family I couldn't promise anything in the case. But I kept track of the case. Each day her heart grew worse, and she seemed to be dying slowly. Finally, I stopped in one morning and examined her and found her heart action completely demoralized. I told the family she would probably die before night. But she is alive yet, and goes to church every Sunday. I told the family, later, that I was frightened, and completely fooled. I have been called to that family ever since. I was honest with them.

I practiced five years before I had a death, and feared the first one, but it finally came. I was called to see a boy, apparently dying, who had been treated by an M. D. for rheumatic fever, and had made a poor recovery. I found a valvular heart lesion from endocarditis. I told the family that I could promise nothing but they were satisfied for me to take the case. Well, the child lived eight weeks. I saw then it was going to die for sure and I felt as though I wanted to get rid of the case. I told the family that I thought the boy was going to die and that they had better get another doctor, if they wished to do so, but they were satisfied with what I was doing, so I staid it out. Although I lost this case, or rather it died on my hands, my practice in this town—I was only making this town at times—did not drop off a bit, and I have done a lot of work in this family since that time. I was honest with them.

Some osteopaths will knock on the M. D's., and I'll admit that some M. D's. are about as bad as the osteopaths. It does not matter how much is said of you, treat the other fellow right, and it will not be long before you will be more respected, and will be the winner. If I am called in to examine a case with an M. D., I make my examination, tell the M. D. alone what I think about the case, and leave the house. In such a case one is not called to talk with the family, but to consult with the M. D. That M. D. will, doubtless, call you in the next time he needs assistance. And there is good money in this kind of work, too.

When you go out from here, locate permanently in some good town. I know several osteopaths who have run around, changing locations four or five times before getting permanently located. These osteopaths hurt the profession at large, they leave a bad impression when they leave a town. Locate, try to satisfy each patient, and you will build up a good practice.

* * *

CASE REPORTS BY MR. MURPHY.

I have been called upon to relate some of my experiences out in Illinois this last summer. The doctor, whose practice I took charge of, left me in charge after I had been there a couple of days. The first day I treated alone, was treating a patient and heard an awful groaning down stairs. Pretty soon a man, about eighty years of age, came into the office holding his arm, and wanted to see me. I told him I was busy. Said he had fallen off of a ladder and hurt his shoulder. Said he would go down, put on a clean shirt and come back. This gave me a chance to think a few minutes. I went on with my treatment, which I was giving a young man, who said "the old fellow must have them pretty badly to-day." This gave me my cue. In a short time the old

fellow came back, groaning. Said his shoulder was dislocated. Well, I had never seen a dislocated shoulder, but had decided that his was not dislocated. I couldn't raise his arm without him howling. So, having noticed some peculiar markings on his chest, got him interested in telling me about them. While he was thus interested, I was working his arm freely, getting it up over his head. I told him he had probably sprained his shoulder, but he had no fracture nor dislocation. He paid me \$2.00 and went away. I never saw him any more.

I have had several interesting cases this year, here in school. One case seemed most remarkable, so I'll give you the facts in the case. A few weeks ago Dr. Pratt came to me and said he had an interesting case out in the north part of town, and asked me if I would treat the case. I went out with him on Monday evening. On the Friday before the little girl came from school slightly ill. On Saturday had some temperature and did not play around with the children, as usual. Sunday she was about the same, had some temperature that night. Monday she was completely paralyzed. That afternoon we found the temperature to be 102 1-5, arms and legs paralyzed, characteristic toe drop and knee reflex, with pain. Dr. Pratt diagnosed the case as acute-anterior-polio-myelitis. Gave just regular spinal treatments, and put cold packs on spine and face. On Tuesday was about as on Monday. On Wednesday she could wiggle the toes, and draw up one foot, bending the knee. Thursday she could draw up both legs. Friday could kick around fairly well and could use right arm some, but had pain in palm, and fingers were limp. Saturday she was up, and walking a little, temperature 100, arm was in good shape. Monday when I went out could not find her, as she was out playing with the children. On the following Wednesday there was no temperature, no symptoms. I treated her each time I called, and kept reporting back to Dr. Pratt. He thought it a remarkable case. I asked Dr. Gerdine what he thought of the case. He said he had never seen a case gotten so early after the attack, which was only about six hours after paralysis was first noticed, but that it was indeed a remarkably rapid recovery. Treatment was strictly osteopathic and dietary. The girl is well to-day.

* * *

DROPPED FROM OUR ROLL.

Dr. A. J. Tarr resigned from membership in the Club last spring, just before leaving school. There were no reasons given.

* * *

The name of Dr. Fred J. Fassett of Seattle, Washington, has been dropped from our records. Dr. Fassett allowed his dues to accumulate

for three years, and explained that he was no longer practicing osteopathy, but orthopedic surgery. After some correspondence he returned his pin to the Club, which saved the Club the trouble of entering into proceedings against the Doctor.

* * *

OUR RECENT INITIATES:

Dr. Arthur D. Becker, of Preston, Minn., is a member of the post-graduate class. Dr. Becker graduated from the Still College in January, 1903, and has practiced in Preston since that time. He is registered both in Iowa and Minnesota, and shows his progressive spirit by coming to the parent school to further enhance his knowledge along osteopathic lines.

* * *

Mr. Harlie J. Fulford, from Chelsea, Mich., is a member of the Junior class. Mr. Fulford was formerly engaged in farming and factory work, has a high school education, and became interested in osteopathy because of the good results accomplished by it in his own case.

* * *

ATLAS FIELD NOTES.

Dr. C. C. Teall has written an article on osteopathy for Nelson's Encyclopedia.

* * *

Drs. S. T. Rosebrook and Geo. H. Tuttle gave reports of the A. O. A. convention to the Maine Association, which convened September 25, in Portland.

* * *

Dr. J. S. Allison of the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Atlas '05, is a candidate for the Legislature of California. The indications point strongly to his election, and is remarkable in that Dr. Allison is a candidate on the Democratic ticket in a district that is strongly Republican. Dr. Allison is a man of strong personality, and, if elected, will certainly give weight to osteopathy in the California Legislature.

* * *

Dr. Reuben T. Calrk, of Natchez, Miss., is the originator of the idea of a trip around the world in 1920. See article in this issue, taken from O. P.

* * *

Dr. E. J. Breitzman, Atlas '03, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, was a visitor at the A. S. O. for a week this month. It will be remembered that Brother Breitzman was Editor of the Bulletin, and Noble Skull during his senior term. He reports everything prosperous in Wisconsin.

The Brother went from here to Chicago, where he expected to remain a week before returning home.

* * *

Dr. D. H. Clouse, Loveland, Colo.: "I am always pleased when the Bulletin arrives, and read every word printed therein. I congratulate you on your work.

* * *

Dr. C. J. Gaddis, Oakland, Calif.: "I am just opening offices in rooms 314-315 First National Bank Bldg., * * * My best regards to the fellows, and if any of you come out here, be sure to come around and see me."

* * *

Dr. F. G. Carlow, Medford, Ore.: "We have been here only a few days and have not settled our temporary offices as yet, consequently have treated no one. We expect to have fine offices in the Mission Building, (which is not yet completed), after Jan. 1st. We will then be located on the main business street of the town and ought to do well. Kind regards to all of the Atlas and Axis boys and girls.

* * *

Dr. E. Randolph Smith, Lyons, Kans.: "I am in partnership with Dr. J. W. Bereman, of January, '04 class. I have neglected telling you about it, but I had to bring a Kirksville State Normal girl with me here, since July 22, Mrs. M. Alice Coe Smith. Success to the Bulletin."

* * *

Dr. F. Muir Turner, Savannah, Ga.: "How are all the Atlas boys? Kindly remember me to them and extend my best wishes for a big Atlas year. I have succeeded my brother, Dr. L. Newell Turner. Have two fine rooms in the best building in the city.

* * *

Dr. Clyde Gray, Horton, Kans.: "The only genuine homesickness I have ever had has been for the old Atlas Club and rooms."

* * *

Dr. A. S. Yewell, Owensboro, Ky.: "Best wishes to the Atlas members. Would be delighted to meet with you again."

* * *

Dr. John W. Robinson, Erie, Pa.: "I hope the Club is prospering and getting many new members, and that each and every one will enjoy his membership, and the advantages gained by it, as I have. I am delighted with my work and the success I am getting."

* * *

Dr. M. A. Spafford, Rock Rapids, Iowa: "Hope you are getting

a lot of good men into the club. I often think of you on Saturday evenings, and wish I could be with you.

* * *

Dr. P. W. Gibson, Winfield, Kansas: "I am nicely located here in the Fuller Bldg., and like the town, people, and country fine. * * * Remember me to all the boys, and I wish the Club all possible success during the ensuing year.

* * *

Dr. Chas. G. Hatch, Lawrence, Mass.: "Will be glad to receive the Bulletin and see where the many brothers of the '08 class have located. I can think only of the new class as containing many good prospective Atlas men, if they should be Atlas men that is where they will land.

* * *

AXIS NOTES.

On Oct. 5, each Axis woman invited one visitor—not a member of any sorority—to hear a lecture by Dr. Pratt, and spend a social evening with us in Axis Hall. Here are a few thoughts gleaned from Dr. Pratt's most excellent discourse to the Axis Club and their guests of that evening.

"I hope my talk tonight will not be discouraging to you women who assumed the burdens of the study of this great science a year or two since, nor strike dismay into the heart of any freshman. But rather would I impress upon you that in proportion to the responsibility comes the opportunity to broaden your sphere of usefulness. And I might say that to you who are strong will come the victory, truly an example of the survival of the fittest.

"If any one has taken up her work here with the idea and hope of it leading to a life of ease, stop right now and turn back, or better still, cast off the delusion and remember that real happiness comes only after doing good work. The life of a physician is one of sacrifice. He is a servant of the community, and must be prepared to give up his own preference to answer the demands of his neighbor. Of course all this has a tendency to shorten his life. It is a well known fact that the life of a physician is not so long as of those in other professions or engaged in other business. If his life is shorter he must systematize as best he can to make a success of his work. Be business like. By close application and earnest study while here you will get the basic principles which help to make for you a successful career. When speaking of success, I do not refer to money. I admit that it is a good thing to have; yet money is not the only or even the most important consideration. The gratification which comes to one in being able to relieve the suffering is

of infinitely more value. It is a comfort which money cannot buy.

The A. S. O. is the place to get the best instruction in preparing for your profession. Located as the college is in a small city, naturally there are few diversions. Being constantly associated with others interested in the same work, you can't help but absorb the principles. There is one fact about the A. S. O. you should know, and that is, it is the only school of any note that has ever existed ten years without being endowed. Here, too, you will grow into the greatest enthusiasm. This is a good thing so far, but let me warn you, do not let a wave of enthusiasm carry you off of your feet, beyond your depth. Let me impress upon you that Osteopathy has its limitations, and it is as essential for you to know what Osteopathy can nor do, as it is that you know what Osteopathy CAN do. This knowledge need not interfere with your loyalty to your profession. This science is great enough to face the truth, and you never need to blush or make excuse for your profession. But by loyalty to one another and to the profession at large, and by careful study and thoughtful work it is your duty to obliterate the limitations of Osteopathy.

Begin your loyalty and work right here in your own club. This experience in club life you can not afford to miss, having associated with you women striving to attain the highest work possible in our profession?

So it behooves us to stand shoulder to shoulder, and pull straight together, for the fight is on with the medical doctors. They see our results, and fear us. We must be prepared to meet them with facts and to explain what it means to be a genuine Osteopathic Physician.

OUR NEW MEMBERS.

In the past month we have added to our active members of the Odontoid Chapter the following women:—Miss Mary Sheriffe, June 1910 class, of Berlin, Ont. Miss Sheriffe was born in Winterbourne, Ont., and has a teacher's certificate from a Normal school. In May 1907 she suffered a severe illness, during which time she was treated by an Osteopath, Dr. Heist, of Berlin, Ont. Through the improvement she became interested in Osteopathy and was strongly urged by Dr. Heist to take up the study. Feeling that she owed her life to Osteopathy and that her sphere of usefulness in doing good to others would be greater as an Osteopath, than as a teacher, she decided to take up the study.

Miss Pauline Sears, June 1910 class, of McCoy, Oregon was born at Penydale, Oregon, and was educated in Bethel, Oregon High School and the State Normal of the same state. The desire to study Osteopathy

had been growing for several years. Interest was first invoked through a great benefit received from treatment, and after careful investigation it seemed to present to her a noble and desirable profession.

Miss Harriet Sears of the June Class 1910, of McLoy, Oregon was born at Penydale, Oregon, and educated in Bethel, Oregon High School and in the Oregon State Normal at Monmouth. Was led to study Osteopathy by witnessing the good effects of treatment in her own family.

Miss Verna Belle Roberts of the June Class 1910, Kirksville, Mo. Miss Roberts was born in Missouri and educated at the State Normal in Kirksville. Having observed the benefits resulting from the science of Osteopathy, and believing it to be the greatest field open to woman for the alleviation of human ailments, she decided to make it her profession. Miss Roberts is a niece of our much respected Vice-President, Mrs. Bell Givens.

Miss Ida M. Sash, June Class 1910, Creston, Iowa, was born in Illinois. She is a graduate of the Creston, Iowa High School and also attended the Iowa State Normal School. Became interested in Osteopathy through a sister who is a graduate of the American School, and who practices in Meadville, Pa.

Miss Wilson, June Class 1910, Grand Junction, Colo. Miss Wilson was born at Grand Island, Neb. She is a graduate of Grand Junction High School. Became interested in, and decided to study, Osteopathy through beneficial treatments received by members of her family.

A very charming Japanese tea was given to the wives of the members of the A. S. O. Faculty, in Axis Hall Wednesday afternoon October 21. The occasion being the reception of the wives of the members of the faculty into honorary membership. With appropriate ceremony, our President, Mrs. Pheriger, presented each lady with an emblem of the club.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE GRAND CHAPTER.

GRAND CHAPTER OFFICERS:

The roster of officers of the Grand Chapter is to be found on the cover page along with the officers of the local Axis and Atlas Clubs.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

It was announced in the September Bulletin that as soon as possible the constitution and by-laws would be printed. They are ready to go to the printer and we have received bids for the work. This printing, together with the postage required for sending out such a number, will be considerable, and we especially urge our members, who know them-

selves to be delinquent with their field dues, to send them at once to the Financial Secretary of the Odontoid Chapter. This is necessary to establish good standing as a member of the Grand Chapter.

GRAND CHAPTER DUES.

One member has responded to the request in the September Bulletin for each member to get busy for a few minutes and send 25 cents in coin to the Secretary-Treasurer. She says "I got very busy and enclose the 25 cents for annual Grand Chapter dues." The way she did it was so safe and satisfactory that it is worth while telling about it, so that every member who reads this will go and do likewise. She took two card board cards and cut a hole in one the size of a quarter, and after laying the coin in, pasted a strip of paper over it. The few dues that were collected during the convention and summer school, and a small amount handed over by the out going Secretary-Treasurer, is all that we have in our individual fund. Some expenses have been paid and others must be met soon.

The field members will confer a great favor upon your Secretary-Treasurer if you will promptly send your dues of 25 cents for the year to her. Unless you do this she will be put to the trouble and expense of writing to you personally.

When you consider that there are several hundred Axis women in the field, and when you remember that the one who is your Secretary-Treasurer is as busy as yourself, will you not help to lift the burden to the extent of sending your quarter right away? The one who sends dues so promptly has our sincere thanks.

OUR EMBLEM.

Article 5, Section I, of the revised constitution reads, "Each emblem shall ever remain the property of the club to be held in trust by each member during her connection with the club, and to revert to the club whenever, for any reason, even death, her membership ceases. This has been so ordered in the interest of protecting our emblem. It is bestowed upon each member at the time of her initiation as her's, only to wear for the purpose of designating her as a member of the Axis Club.

Every one who has the honor of wearing the Axis pin knows its value as a mark of recognition, not only as a member of the club, but as a member of the osteopathic profession and a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy.

The pins were formerly made by hand, but within the last year a die has been made for them which is owned by the club. They are or-

dered in quantities of several dozen at a time and only one jeweler makes them. He receives orders for them through the club and is requested not to fill an individual order unless accompanied by an order from the club. This is the reason for announcing, in the September Bulletin, that any member having lost her pin can get a new one by applying to the Financial-Secretary of the Odontoid Chapter. The member when initiated does not pay for the pin, and for that reason, when the pin, for any reason, is recalled, the one returning it, is paid nothing for it. When a new pin is ordered to take the place of one that has been lost, the price of the one lost must be paid for the purpose of reimbursing the club for its lost property. The club will then send a new pin, of which the member will become its owner only in trust. If after receiving the new pin the old one should be found, the new pin must be returned to the club and the price of a pin having been paid, will in that instance be returned to the member.

It may not be out of place to mention the guarding of the pin while it is in our individual possession. The Axis pin has often been seen upon the person of non-members. A little thought upon the part of members will impress the fact that this pin is not a piece of jewelry to be regarded as an ornament, no matter how much it has been or may be admired. This pin has a particular form and significance, making it distinctive and representative. While it represents the Osteopathic physician it distinguishes only those who belong to the Axis Club.

Guard well this honor, sisters, and never permit your Axis pin to be worn upon the person of non-member, even if such a person is your own child.

WE SOLICIT.

The editor of this department earnestly solicits contributions appropriate for the Bulletin, and especially reports of unusual cases. All who practice Osteopathy have something to tell which will benefit others, and we want it.

* * *

AXIS FIELD NOTES.

Dr. Mary J. Bowden, Rockwell City, Iowa: "Best wishes for the prosperity of the Club the coming year. I have not been in practice the last six months, having been at home caring for my father in his last illness."

Dr. Ida Ellis Bush has opened offices at 32 W. Monroe St., Jacksonville, Florida.

Dr. Lorena Cagay, Richwood, Ohio: "I often think of all the girls, and wish I could meet with you again. I am anxiously awaiting the next number of the Bulletin."

* * *

Seven members of the summer post graduate school were Axis women. They were Dr. Sophronia Rosebrook, Dr. Lena Crater, Dr. Louise Bagley, Dr. Grace Bullas, Dr. Clara Wernicke, Dr. Mary Lyles-Sims and Dr. Mary Walters. Dr. Frances Howe spent the summer in Kirksville and attended the classes occasionally.

* * *

WANTED:—A lady graduate of A. S. O. with Missouri license wants position as assistant or partner. Address "Editor Bulletin."

* * *

CHANGE OF ADDRESSES AND LOCATIONS.

Brown, W. Clare, Suite 6 and 7 Edith Bldg., Waterville, Me.
 Brown, Nora R., Suite 6 and 7 Edith Bldg., Waterville, Me.
 Bush, Ida Ellis, from Denver, Colo., to 32 W. Monroe St., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Cagay, Lorena, Richwood, Ohio.
 Carlow, F. G., from Jonesville, Mich., to Suite 9, Ordell Bldg., Medford, Ore.
 Carlow, Eva I. Mains, from Jonesville, Mich., to Suite 9, Odell Bldg., Medford, Ore.
 Carlson, E. A. and Myrtle, from Madison, Ind., to 132 W. 19th St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Coke, R. H., Kerrville, Tex.
 Clouse, D. H., from Calhoun Bldg., to Bortholf Bldg., Loveland, Colo.
 Fisher, Nellie M., from Youngstown, O., to 239 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.
 Friend, Lillian, Wray, Colo.
 Gaddis, C. J., First National Bank Bldg., Oakland, Calif.
 Grayham, R. H., from Amsterdam, N. Y., to Box 395 Batavia, N. Y.
 Gray, Edmond John, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada.
 Hawk, Margaret, No. 2 Argyle Flats, Davenport, Ia.
 Houghton, Alice, from 37 E. North Temple, to 35 Mercantile Blk., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 Howe, Francis A., from 5 W. Oakwood Pl., Buffalo, N. Y., to R.F.D. No. 1, Lancaster, N. Y.
 Mattocks, Edward, from 3-4 Tetley Blk., Riverside, to 509 Scripps Bldg., San Diego, Calif.
 Miller, D. F., from Robinson Ill., to Mt. Carmel, Ill.

Mosely, J. R., from Colborn, Ky., to St. Augustine, Fla.
 Montague, E. A., from Eureka, Calif., to 415-16 Banker's Trust Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.
 Martin, F. C., P. O. Box 1008, Waterloo, N. Y.
 Smallwood, G. S. and Harriet F. Cornell, from Jefferson Arms Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y., to 108-13th St., Hoboken, N. J.
 Smith, E. R., Lyons, Kans.
 Spafford, Melville, Rock Rapids, Iowa, instead of Algona, Ia.
 Spence, Thos. H., 35 Mount Morris Park, West, New York City.
 Still, B. F., Elizabeth, N. J.
 Stephenson, C. L., from Seward, Nebr., to Alamoso, Colo.
 Turner, F. Muir, from 10 Jones St., to 205-6 Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Savannah, Ga.
 Wanless, Richard, Geneva, N. Y., to 105 E. 15th St., New York City.
 Walker, L. H., Davidson Bldg., Ellenburg, Wash.
 Walker, O. M. and Caroline Spangenberg, Silver City, N. M.
 Whibley, G. M., from 1155 19th St., Des Moines, Ia., to Grand Forks, North Dakota.
 Yewell, A. S., from Hartford, Ky., to Hess Bldg., Owensboro, Ky.

* * *

MARRIED.

Married—On July 22, at Hurdland, Mo., Dr. E. Randolph Smith, Atlas '08, to Miss M. Alice Coe of that place. Miss Coe had been a student at the Kirksville State Normal.

* * *

BORN.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Clouse, of Loveland, Colo., October 20th, a daughter.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. P. L. Hodges, of Washington, D. C., September 2nd, a son.

* * *

DIED.

Died—At Lake City, Ia., September 29th, John Bowden, Sr., father of Dr. Mary J. Bowden, of Rockwell City, Ia.

Died—At Fort Wayne, Ind., the latter part of August, the father of Dr. W. H. Johnston.

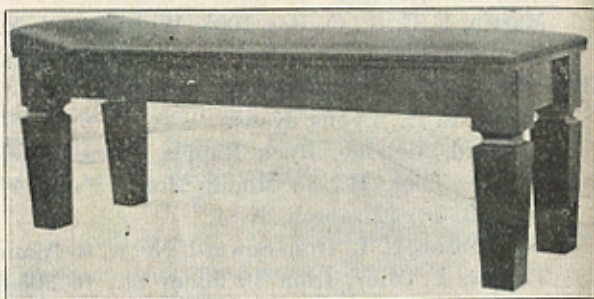
Died—On October 10th, Mrs. T. J. Vastine, mother of Dr. Harry M. Vastine, of Harrisburg, Pa.

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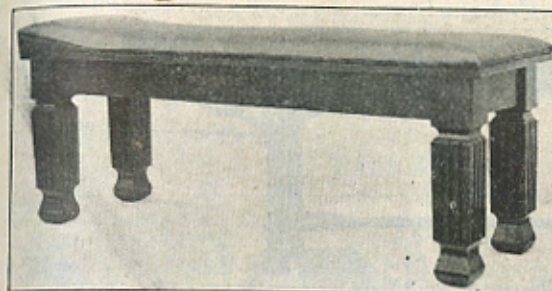
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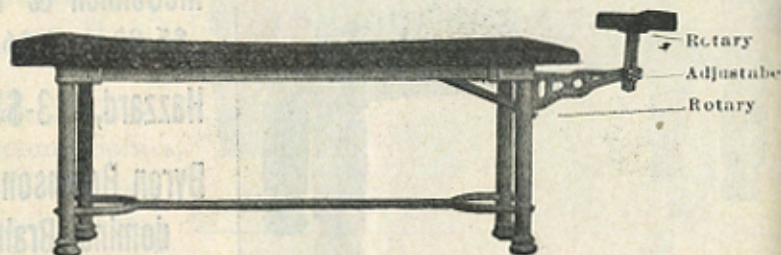
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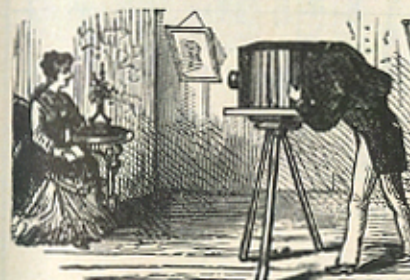
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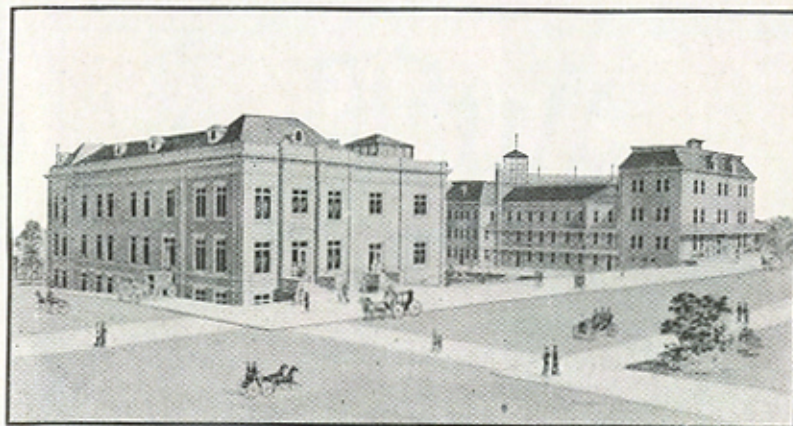
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ANNOUNCEMENT



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A NEW CLASS IN JANUARY

With the increased size of our classes we find it advisable to divide them, by once again returning to our former practice of starting classes twice a year.

We wish to announce to the profession that we will have a **Freshman Class Beginning Jan. 25, '09**

Our September class this year has very nearly an ever 200 students. Probably a larger class than will be found in any Medical School in the United States We take this opportunity to thank our loyal alumni whose co-operation have made this distinction possible.

WARREN HAMILTON, Sec'y
Kirksville, Mo.