

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

**August 1904**

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# THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

KIRKSVILLE, MO., AUGUST, 1904.

## HOW OSTEOPATHY WAS EVOLVED.

DR. A. T. STILL.

During the early years of my career as a physician, I had many obstacles to meet and to overcome under the conditions then existing. I was always seeking a better method, and thirty years ago I took as my subject the form and functioning of the human body. Although I was about as well posted in anatomy as the ordinary physician I found that in reality my knowledge of the subject was limited. I knew that there were about 206 bones in man's framework. Each bone had two ends and as many articulations. I knew something about how one bone articulated with another. I looked upon man as the perfect machine which was run by a force we call life. I knew that if a hip was dislocated and the femur kept out of its articulating socket, that a man would have an unnatural, wobbling gait. I knew that the way to correct this was to put the thigh bone back into its socket. So long as it staid out of its socket, just so long the man would not walk properly and would present an unnatural appearance while in motion.

I began to reason that if a dislocated hip would derange the appearance of a man while in the act of walking, what might we expect in the functioning process with the head of a humerous dropped down upon the axillary vessels and nerves? Could a normal action or a normal physical condition of that arm be expected? What would be the effect of pushing a clavicle at its sternal articulation against the nerves and blood vessels of the anterior part of the neck? Would it produce an enlargement of the thyroid gland by pressure on the thyroid veins, causing what is commonly known as goiter? Is that the cause of blood and other fluids being detained in the thyroid gland and is the enlargement caused by venous blood failing to pass back to the heart?

I proceeded to examine the bony relations in a few cases of goiter—both simple and exophthalmic.

In every case I found almost complete dislocation of the clavicle, the inner end onto the blood vessels of the neck and the outer end forward and off the acromion process; also there was usually one or both of the first ribs pushed far back and off their spinal articulations. I adjusted ribs and clavicle to their normal positions, stagnation of fluids stopped and enlargement of

the thyroid gland disappeared. I did not stop with one experiment, but tried others. In exophthalmic goiter I proceeded to adjust the bony framework of the upper dorsal, and to my surprise, in a few days or weeks, when the work was properly done, the eyes became natural in appearance, the heaving of the heart stopped and the goiter disappeared. I was proud to know that my philosophy could be demonstrated in all cases of goiter by reduction of the tumor and the disappearance of the distressing symptoms.

In sciatic rheumatism, I found obstruction to blood circulation to be the cause of the pain and suffering in the lower spine and limbs. In every case I found a sub-luxation or dislocation of the head of the femur; or one or both innominates off their articulation with the sacrum. This reduced the subject of sciatic rheumatism to a demonstrable fact of variations in bones and muscles.

Proceeding with my experiments, I found variations in ribs to be the cause of asthma. I adjusted the ribs, the asthma vanished. It was simply an effect of abnormal articulation of the ribs with the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

I found the cause of sick headache and fascial neuralgia to be equally simple. They could both be traced to a slip of one or more of the cervical vertebræ or a subluxation of the heads of the first ribs, shutting off the ascending vertebral artery and the venous drainage from the brain. I continued my explorations of the human body. I dissected to acquaint myself with the forms and function of every organ, its supply and drainage. I tried to acquaint myself with the mechanical and physiological processes of the whole body and I am happy to say I have found and repeatedly demonstrated that the body is a machine and can vindicate all its claims for health in the hands of a man or woman who knows the normal and the abnormal. With me it is no longer a debatable question; if I fail to get the results desired, I am frank to say that my ignorance is responsible for the failure and not the ability of the body to vindicate the intelligence of its architect and builder.

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#### LENGTH OF TIME NECESSARY TO ACQUIRE THE FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY.

DR. A. T. STILL.

The question is often asked, "How long will it take a person to learn to do this work successfully?" In reply I will say that with a man or woman of ordinary intelligence, my observation has been that by close application under competent instructors, he will have obtained a comprehensive and practical knowledge of anatomy, physiology and the workings of the body in two years' time. He is then qualified and well prepared to take charge of and do successful work, provided he has been properly taught or is not a mental blank. I have been advised to make our school course longer than two years; to add another year and make it three.

I have been constantly in this service for the past thirty years. I think

I know all the requirements of a competent osteopathic physician. My best operators have completed the school course and gone to work at the end of two years. They use no adjuncts and are unqualified successes. My opinion is, that after two years of constant application to his studies in my school, if he can show good grades, he is then as well qualified to begin practicing as he ever will be. He must learn much by experience.

Another point that I would make is that I think my opinion should be as well worth your consideration, after thirty years experience, as that of any man or boy who has gone out from our schools and has only devoted two or three years to the study and practice.

And as the discoverer and unfold of the science of osteopathy, I will emphatically state that I consider a two years' course sufficient, if the work is confined to the essentials and all obsolete theories carefully excluded, the student attends strictly to his business, keeps out of billiard saloons and is well versed in all branches taught in the schools of our science which are to prepare him for the higher school of experience. The graduate should go to work at the end of the two years or he will lose many of the valuable principles that have been taught him before he has gotten hands and head to practice them until they became second nature, and he finds a proof in the results obtained. Thus I consider every day wasted to the serious detriment of the student, that he delays putting his knowledge into practice, after he completes his two years' course. If he begins on a third year the work assumes a monotonous routine and he begins to unlearn that which should have become a part of himself from frequent practice. At the end of the two years he should be master of the knowledge of the form and functioning of the human body and should be able to assume full charge of the engine of life and wisely direct it along its course. Again the average man or woman does not have the means to spend for an additional year. If I thought a student could not master the science in two years, I would tell him so and refuse his money. We need in our ranks only those qualified to do good work as osteopaths.

Let us stand by our flag or quit!

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#### \*OSTEOPATHY—ITS THEORY, HISTORY AND SCOPE, AND ITS RELATION TO OTHER SYSTEMS.

FRED JULIUS FASSETT, B. A., D. O., BOSTON, MASS.

DEFINITION.

For a preliminary, working definition of osteopathy, we may employ the following words —Osteopathy is a system of treating disease in which the curative agents employed are the natural fluids and forces of the body, and in which the distribution and application of these agents are accomplished, chiefly, by external manipulation.

OSTEOPATHIC THEORY.

The fundamental principle of osteopathy is not that manipulations are

\*Reprinted from the "Journal of Osteopathy," May, 1903.

good or that other methods are bad. It is simply that the human body is a perfect machine. The osteopathist has observed that when the muscles are exhausted, they rebuild their cells from materials prepared for their use in the body; when the skin or flesh is cut, the process of repair is immediately begun by forces acting from within; when the heart has been disturbed in its rhythm by some mysterious regulating device brings it back to its normal rate; when the composition of the blood has been altered, the lungs and kidneys and liver immediately set to work to restore it, and when the temperature of the body becomes, for a moment, too high, millions of cells pause in their heat-producing activity, and some two millions of sweat glands pour water upon the surface to remove heat by evaporation. With such a machine before him, the osteopathist reasons that it ought to be able to restore its equilibrium in those more grave irregularities which we call disease, as well as in these minor ones which pass unnoticed.

The two chief agents by which the body cares for and controls its various organs are the blood and the nerve impulses. In regard to the blood it is known that it possesses a certain uniform composition, that, propelled by the heart, it travels through the body in well defined blood vessels and that it is necessary for the existence of every part of the body. In regard to the true nature of a nerve impulse, very little is known. It is known, however, that these impulses pass along the fixed paths furnished by the nerve fibers, that they have their source of energy in the brain and spinal cord, and that, like the blood, they are essential to the healthful existence of every part of the body. It is, perhaps, a pardonable digression to mention the mutual dependence to these two vital agents. Nerves cannot act or live without a proper blood supply. The blood cannot be properly propelled, distributed or purified without the influence of the nerves.

If then we could insure to every organ of the body its proper supply of blood of normal quality, and its proper supply of nerve impulses of normal strength, the problem of health would be solved. Moreover, if the body is diseased and we can restore these two essential conditions we have solved the problem of treatment.

But why should the body become diseased? In other words, what could interfere with the normal production and distribution of these vital agents?

We saw that they pass, in the normal body, along the fixed paths furnished by the blood vessels and nerve trunks. These paths wind in and out among bones and muscles and ligaments. These structures are frequently movable or variable in size and could hardly fail to cause more or less pressure upon the blood vessels or nerves about them. Under ordinary circumstances, any such pressure is of very short duration and the vessel or nerve very readily adapts itself to its interference. But in certain parts of the body such an interference may become more intense or prolonged and, hence, a much more serious affair. The nerves which connect the spinal cord with other parts of the body pass out of the spinal column through small openings between the bones.

These openings are always larger than the nerves, but when the ligaments which connect the bones are in place, and the blood vessels which also pass through these openings, the space is completely occupied.

If, now, as a result of a sudden strain or long continued stooping or exposure to cold, the bones are ever so slightly moved or the ligaments thickened or the muscles made stiff, the soft blood vessels and nerves are the parts to suffer. The nerve fibers are compressed or, at least, irritated. The blood vessels which supply the spinal cord are interfered with and the organs which are connected with this particular part of the cord receive abnormal nerve impulses or none at all. The blood in these organs is not properly distributed and there exist all the essential conditions of disease. To a less degree, the muscles alone when exposed to cold or strain may interfere with these vital agents, but the first named condition in which slight movements of the bones play a part is probably much the most important. It is the habit of attentive examination to discover these irregularities of bones that has given this system its name, osteopathy. (Greek, *osteon*, bone.)

If, then, disease is simply an interference with the normal supply of blood and nerve force, and we have found the probable point of interference, the obvious method of treatment is to remove the obstruction. Slightly displaced bones can be replaced by sufficient patience and attention to the mechanics of the problem. Shortened muscles can be made to relax by gentle manipulation. Even thickened ligaments can be stretched by firm but cautious tension. These are the things which the osteopathist aims to accomplish. When they are accomplished, the body forces and fluids pursue their normal course and upon them the osteopathist depends to perform the healing of the disease.

#### HISTORY.

These principles were first put forth by Dr. A. T. Still in 1874. Dr. Still has also devised many of the manipulations which are employed in putting these principles into practice. In 1892, he began teaching these manipulations and the necessary anatomy to a small class in Kirksville, Missouri. In the last decade this class has grown to a school of over five hundred students. Of this, the "American School of Osteopathy," Dr. Still is now the President. Graduates of this school have opened other schools in various parts of the country. Several of these institutions have adequate equipment and competent instruction. Others are little more than offices for selling "diplomas." Men who represent the latter class of schools have little training in osteopathy or the sciences upon which it is founded and they have done great harm to the good name of the system. In the first-class schools the course of study is identical with that in the regular medical schools save that, for materia medica is substituted osteopathic theory and practice.

#### RELATION TO DRUGS.

The osteopathist admits the utility of the following chemical agents: (1) Anæsthetics such as ether and chloroform when surgical operations are neces-

sary. (2) Antidotes when the patient has swallowed a dose of some active poison; and (3) antiseptics in case of external injury, as a means of protecting the wound from external contamination.

In place of purgatives, the osteopathist restores the secretion of the natural purgatives intended to keep the intestinal contents in motion. In place of tonics, he restores the circulation and the body cells build themselves up and perform their work without external goading. Instead of giving drugs to combat high temperature, he increases the action of the sweat glands and ultimately seeks to remove the cause which makes the existing high temperature necessary. In place of opiates, he either removes the cause of the pain or makes it more tolerable by pressure over the nerve paths from the diseased part to the brain.

In the words of our original definition, he uses as healing agents the natural fluids and forces of the body.

#### RELATION TO SURGERY.

Osteopathy recognizes the great value of surgery and the great skill and ingenuity of well trained surgeons. But no surgical operation, however skillfully performed, is free from the serious possibility of unhappy consequences. Hence, it is very gratifying to record that thousands of cases have been cured or relieved by osteopathic treatment wherein a severe surgical operation had been advised as the only hope of recovery.

#### RELATION TO BACTERIOLOGY.

Along with all other students of the human body in health and disease, osteopathists recognize the strong evidence tending to show that bacteria are in some way related to many of the common diseases. But the most advanced students of these subjects hold, that, in order for a germ to cause disease it must find a body or organ or cell that has been weakened by some previous disorder or exposure. It is also known that fresh, pure blood is the most efficient germicide. Therefore the osteopathist finds no contradiction of his view in the study of bacteriology. On the contrary, he finds that the control which he is able to exercise over the circulation and the blood purifying organs puts him in a position to fight bacteria by the most efficient means.

#### RELATION TO MASSAGE.

The osteopathist and the masseur are alike in two respects; they both place great confidence in the value of the proper circulation of body fluids, and they both work with their hands. Beyond this point the likeness ceases. The masseur discovers a congested or badly nourished area and proceeds to mechanically propel the blood out of the organs into which it is crowded, and into the parts to which it should flow. The osteopathist believes that, if he can find the point of obstruction of these currents and open the channel, the heart will propel the blood and the nervous system will attend to its distribution in a manner that makes any rubbing or pushing on his part unnecessary.

#### THE SCOPE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Like all things of man's devising, osteopathy has limits to its field of

usefulness. At the present, however, no one can tell just where those limits are going to fall.

During the last seven years, the writer has seen this method applied to more and more of the acute and chronic and even the infectious diseases with very satisfactory results. For these diseases, it has passed the experimental stage and become where it is best known, a matter of routine procedure. As to the untried fields into which it may go, only the coming generations can tell.



### ADDRESSES GIVEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF OSTEOPATHY AND THE GRADUATION OF THE JUNE CLASS 1904, A. S. O.

#### ADDRESS BY FACULTY REPRESENTATIVE.

DR. WILLIAM D. DOBSON.

#### MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS:

Personally, I have a warm, tender feeling for this class, for with you I entered this institution—you as students, I as instructor—with you have I sympathized in your struggles and shared your reverses, as well as joined in acclamations of joy over victories won. You have fulfilled your course for your chosen profession and have done a noble part in such preparation; but your task of acquiring knowledge to aid you in making a success is just now beginning. You must "dig if you would dazzle." The lines of Pope are applicable to you:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.  
Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring;  
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely sobers us again,"

You are to-night turning your faces toward the field ripe unto the harvest; thrust in your sickles and gather the golden grain. Bear the heat and burden of the day and rest your tired, weary heads at night—fall on your gathered sheaves. We feel that you will make good laborers in the osteopathic vineyard. We have no fears for you, equipped as you are for the conflict. The place you have taken and the work you have done are guarantees for your future. That future will hardly be changed by anything I may say to-night; but knowing how your work looms up before you, and how an ingenuous mind shrinks from its untried responsibilities, I would fain speak one word in such a tone that it may echo and re-echo down the long reaches of your career, and whenever memory repeats it from her golden pages, may give you new hope and inspiration.

That word is COURAGE—which means patience, fortitude, endurance. Nothing is more needed when you have to suffer, or to stand and wait. It is the martyr-spirit. It lives in you, though like smouldering embers, it sometimes takes the wild wind of adversity or persecution to strip it of its ashy crust and reveal its steady glow.

This martyr-spirit you must possess, for you must be willing to sacrifice for the principles of your profession.

But the martyr is not only a sufferer—he is a witness. There is something positive and aggressive about him. He gives testimony. And to give testimony requires active courage—independent, whole-hearted, out-spoken courage which amounts to boldness. It is this kind I commend to you. If the fire is only kept up, there will be coals enough left to glow in time of need.

Yours is the courage of him who knows he has the truth, the truth that the world is seeking for with out-stretched arms. Yours is the courage of him who has come to the conviction that he is sent to proclaim the truth that will stand the test of centuries yet to come. You are a part of that host that have and will enter that conflict for the right and the defense and advancement of a science that has taken its place among the greatest factors in the enlightenment and benefaction of our race. A science, though given to the world only thirty years ago to-day by its great discoverer, yet the principles of which have lived and will live forever. Its illustrious founder has given you and us the key that unlocks the hitherto hidden mysteries of the healing art that shall revolutionize the ages, enlighten our already glorious civilization, and shall be a potent factor in the elevation of mankind from the grovelings of ignorance and prejudice. Let us be thankful that our profession as well as our national spirit demands of us positive achievements. Better not to live at all than to do nothing in the world. To be a mere recipient, to spend one's days in watching others work, to float through life artistically reclining upon the cushions of a gondola—this can be tolerated in the old world, but not in the new; in other professions perhaps but not in ours. "What wilt thou have me to do?"—that is the keynote of your vocation. You, my friends, are to make yourselves felt. You are as it were, to turn the world upside down. When you take the bow you are to let the arrows of truth fly full and strong, and straight to the mark. You must put your life into your work. Keep a straight course. Let no siren voice of a false philosophy lure you from your chosen course lest your bark be dashed to pieces on the treacherous Scylla of other methods, or be engulfed in the dangerous Charybdis of indifference and lethargy.

If you should deviate from the principles of this true philosophy, may you be placed in the predicament of Gov. Taylor of Tennessee when he related the story of how his brother Alf and himself were caught in a Dakota blizzard and being separated he sought shelter in a tree which he found to be hollow throughout trunk and limbs. Climbing up into a hollow limb his weight bent the limb until all means of exit were cut off. Lying in this precarious position he could view through a knot-hole the landscape about him and yet death stared him in the face. His whole life passing in review before him, he remembered that he once voted the Republican ticket, the memory of which caused him to so shrink in size that he actually crawled out through the knot-hole. Avoid such acts in your osteopathic career that you may have a clean conscience and clear memory.

Remember, as you doubtless will, the sacred bonds you have made here by fellow-student and faculty associations. By the way I am here reminded of a dream, in which I died and went to heaven. While viewing with admiration the beauty, glory and happiness of my celestial home my attention was directed to a group of men and women in a secluded corner all chained to stakes and bound hand and foot. Upon inquiry into such unusual treatment, I was informed that these were members of the June class, 1904, who had to be bound to prevent their going back to Kirksville.

Yes, come back and renew old ties and ever keep in touch with your cherished mother, and may the God of peace attend you and success mark every step of your triumphant career.

Stand firmly for true, undiluted and untarnished osteopathy. Keep constantly before you and the world all of this great science you have learned here. Guard sacredly the best interest of your Alma Mater. Cherish in sweetest memory the "Old Doctor"—the benefactor of mankind.

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#### ADDRESS BY CLASS PRESIDENT.

W. S. THOMASSON, D. O.

Members of the Faculty, Fellow Students and Friends:

We meet today to review briefly the past and to look hopefully into the future. One goal in life has been reached; ere we start for another we look back over the way to see whether we have run a good race, whether we have loitered on the way, or too greatly over-taxed our strength; to recall the incidents of the past two years and to glance into the future with a feeling of mingled joy and sadness, hope and fear, resolution and despair.

This class is made up of representatives from twenty-seven states, some of the territories and the Dominion of Canada. Men and women who two years ago chose this profession as their life-work and entered this school to prepare themselves for the highest vocation in which one can engage, that of benefiting and relieving suffering humanity, in which we follow the example of the Great Physician Himself, who ministered unto the sick and afflicted and went about the country healing all manner of disease.

There is a certain preparation necessary to fit one for any great undertaking. Joseph had to undergo certain persecutions and hardships to prepare him to be ruler of Egypt; Moses served a time of persecution and exile that he could be the better prepared for the great responsibility which God had placed upon him. The lowly Nazarene served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and spent the early years of his life in studying the degradation and wickedness of the human race in order that he might be prepared to fulfill his mission in redemption and in teaching his followers that the highest calling is to serve God and to benefit mankind. God designed us for noble purposes and has placed us in this trial world to develop the best that is in us. So we, as students of this profession, have undergone a time of training, hardship, sacrifice, and labor in studying the anatomy, and physiology of the human body and the ills that it

is heir to, abstractly and concretely, thereby preparing ourselves for this noble and high calling. The teachers in this school have encouraged us and raised our hopes all along by telling us that this is the best prepared class that has ever been in this institution and as we have never heard them pay that compliment to any other class, and as this class has been famous ever since matriculating—for its originality, for the many changes it has instituted in this school, and for the precedents it has set for other classes which follow us—of course we believe every word of it. And therefore we congratulate ourselves and this school this morning on turning out such an array of intellect, and promise you that by the help of Almighty God and close application to the study of anatomy and physiology to do all we can to bring the science up on an equal plane with the art and to elevate and promote the standard of osteopathy and never to dishonor our Alma Mater that fostered us, nor to bring the profession of osteopathy into disrepute by using any artificial hot-air machines, vibrators, or hypodermic syringes.

When first we entered these halls this time seemed far, far away and it was with somewhat of wonder, we thought of the time when we, too,—as many before us had done—should bid a fond farewell to our Alma Mater and go forth to fight the battles which have been so nobly fought by many of those who have preceded us. The time which once seemed so far away, has been of the very shortest duration, and now it is ours to wonder how we could have thought it would be long. We are now beginning to realize that it is the easiest part of our life-work which has been accomplished. It was but our preparation: the most difficult part is still to come. Not that we feel that we have not received the very best preparation that it is possible for any school of this character to give but that from now on we are thrown upon our own resources, and no longer will it be possible for us, whenever an unusual case arises to go to one who is more largely experienced, for help and instruction. But, may we not reasonably hope that with the excellence of the training we have received in this institution that our path will be comparatively easy, and the most difficult and puzzling problems be solved ere they arise?

To the members of the faculty in behalf of this graduating class, I will say that we all love and honor you; that our joy in graduating is mingled with sorrow and regret that we must part, and that our every act in the field shall reflect credit upon the members of the faculty who have taught us, and the school that has graduated us. May your lives be spent in usefulness to the profession in teaching and developing the science we love so dearly, and may your names long be connected with the American School of Osteopathy—for then we know this school to be in safe hands and nothing taught but osteopathy, pure and unadulterated. And on behalf of my class I would speak a few words to the man we reverence, honor and respect most highly, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. Words fail me when I would attempt to set forth the profound benefit and help your life has been to us and all mankind. Through many years of obscurity, ridicule, and scoffing did you labor, being absolutely

sure as time and events have proved, that you were right, and that you had within your grasp, the truth of God and nature. We are most profoundly grateful that events did not in those years of fruitful toil take a different course and we are thankful that in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles you did not turn your face backward in discouragement and so permit this child—osteopathy—the youthful offspring of science to fall still-born into the darkness of time.

It has long been the custom of the world, to give great benefactors little or no honor during the years of his life, only recognizing his merits after he has departed hence and then try to atone by erecting magnificent monuments to his memory. But in your case, Dr. Still, this order has been reversed and you have lived to see fruits of your life-work and to enjoy the honor and praise you so richly deserve, and our earnest hope is that God, the giver of all blessings, who prepared Joseph, Moses and the Son of man and gave them their mission here upon earth, who ordained that you should undergo a time of preparation in suffering and persecution that you might fulfill the high mission he has given you, in studying the laws of nature, anatomy and physiology and in applying these laws for the relief of suffering humanity, may spare you to us for years to come. In this, the early part of the 20th century, we may point with greater pride to the discovery of osteopathy than to any other achievement which has preceded it, as the greatest boon which has ever fallen to the lot of man; and all the honor and glory is due you as the greatest philanthropist and benefactor of any age. Africa is growing greenest laurels, but she grows none green enough to adorn the brow of such a man; South America has quarries of fairest marble, but none too white on which to carve the name of such a philanthropist; Asia has sky-kissing Himalayas but no peak high enough to furnish a pedestal for a statue for such a benefactor; the cities of the earth have built splendid Mausoleums for their greatest men; London her Westminster Abbey, Rome her Pantheon Cathedral; Memphis her Pyramids; and New York her Hall of Fame; but no Mausoleum is rich and gorgeous enough to commemorate the memory of Andrew Taylor Still.

We represent one common cause—that of advancing the cause of osteopathy and relieving suffering humanity. Soon we will leave this parental roof, scatter to all parts of the United States, and enter our professional career. May the hopes we have long cherished, be fulfilled. May our motives be high—not riches as an end—but may we be actuated by the highest incentive in life to serve God and benefit mankind. Let us cling tenaciously to the principles we have been taught, ever keeping in mind those that have been instilled into us by the "Old Doctor" since we first entered school; that God makes no mistakes and that man is a perfect machine, and he has placed within him all of the inherent elements necessary to combat disease. And in conclusion, I would impress upon you the admonition of old Polonius to his son in Shakespeare's Hamlet:

"This, above all, to thine own self be true,  
And it must follow as the night, the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

## CLASS PROPHECY.

MRS. NETTIE OLDS HAIGHT, D. O.

I would have us as a class to-day throw open the doors of the great Past and read the record of human progress, that we may know something of what to expect of the future. I would have us remember that from out the sea of darkness and superstition, the sea of human suffering, ignorance and pain, has arisen the star of our present civilization. Man, the most complete production of Nature's organic functioning, has been able to learn of many of her laws only as he has been required to pay the penalty following the violation of those laws. These lessons have been quickly learned where the penalty immediately follows the violation, e. g., the pain of the burn when the flesh comes in contact with fire; but where the penalty is remote, these lessons have been learned with difficulty. This procrastination on the part of Nature in balancing her accounts gave rise to various systems and rules of practice whereby man thought to lessen the amount of the penalty or evade the payment altogether. As a result, in the ecclesiastical world we see the formulation of various creeds, the institution of rites and ceremonies, for the purpose of thwarting or annulling the harsh judgment of a supposed angry deity. In the political and social worlds we see arising a class of self-styled economists and reformers, whose efforts have largely been to apply a plaster to the surface wound on the body politic in the hope of preventing the outbreak of the ulcer beneath. In the physical world we see an army of men, calling themselves "physicians," presuming to step in between the violation of a natural law and the payment of the penalty and with pills, potions and powders seeking to wipe out the entire debt.

In some instances this has seemingly been accomplished,—I say SEEMINGLY? because of man's lack of mental ability to grasp the ultimate truth, and hence has arisen a tremendous error which holds sway over the minds of a great majority of our people. We seek, through the intercession of ministers, to be granted full pardon for the sins of the flesh; we resign to the care of politicians the sacred matters of home and state, blindly believing they will eventually lead us, as did Moses of old, safely out of the wilderness of corruption and wrong. We likewise persist in imposing upon the physical body, with the faithful assurance that the physician will plead our case at Nature's bar and set us free.

Thus two classes have arisen,—those who failed to observe the immutability of Nature's laws, and those whose financial interests were subserved by keeping the masses in ignorance.

Custom and popularity two of the strongest governing factors in human affairs, operated to prevent the education of the common people upon the subjects of most vital importance to their mental and physical well-being. Finally laws were formulated intended to forcibly bind the present to the practices of the past. Then followed an era of persecution. Prisons were built, instru-

ments of torture made, the gibbet erected, the stake prepared. The prophet who saw clearly and dared utter a thought looking to the emancipation of his fellows, was straightway made to feel both the force and the spirit of the law.

But truth is mighty, and in the course of time we see hope and courage springing in the hearts of men. We see the seals of fear torn from their lips and hear the clank of broken chains. We witness the onset of a mighty revolution, destined to shake the very foundation of ancient customs and creeds and pave the way for man's complete physical and mental emancipation.

As prominent figures in this revolution we see the great galaxy of the world's reformers, Luther, Garibaldi, Spencer, Darwin, Paracelsus, Harvey, and a host of others, and in the later time him, in testimony of whose labors, we are here assembled.

The story of the past is before us. From its lessons we must draw our prophesy of the future.

Our two years' study in this school has made us familiar with the hypocrisy and deception that have been practiced upon humanity in the name of healing drugs. We have gained somewhat of an accurate idea as to the origin and development of our system of medicine which, like a great octopus, has fastened itself with such tenacious grip upon the minds of the masses. We have noted that when confidence in the efficacy of drugs has for any reason been shaken, the practitioners have resorted to bolstering up their tottering theories with the strong arm of the law. We have not failed to observe the effect of the lash of custom and popularity in keeping the masses in the line of the "regulars."

When, thirty years ago the summation of his life's experience and knowledge at that time, forced upon the mind of Dr. Still the conviction that there is a better method of healing than the drug method, and he started out, unaided and alone, to blaze a pathway through a new and hitherto untraversed field of thought, he met not only with the bitter opposition of the medical practitioners but also with the insolent jeers and contemptuous sneers of those he sought to aid. Of the few who came to him some came in disguise, under cover of night, that they might escape the lash of popular censure.

What was the result? What has always been the result when Truth was persecuted? that which follows the stroke of the mallet upon the nugget of gold, or the cutting of the pure carbon stone. It but shines with a more effulgent radiance.

So it was with the labors of Dr. Still. Having become convinced of the truth of the proposition that the human body is a machine, perfect in all its parts, self-operative and self-regulating, and that disease is an evidence of maladjustment, he dealt a death blow to drug medication, and the light of the truth he then proclaimed is to day lighting almost every corner of the civilized world. Osteopathy is today legally recognized in twenty states of our Union and the science is sustained in many other states by special decisions of the courts. Prominent physicians everywhere are recognizing osteopathy as a science, and the thousands of laymen who have been redeemed from supposed



incurable conditions of sorrow and pain are ready witnesses to the permanent blessings osteopathy has already bestowed upon mankind.

Armed with the proper understanding of osteopathic principles and trained in the methods of applying them, there can be no possible excuse for an osteopathic practitioner underrating his ability and the efficacy of the science by any compromise with drug methods. If the future of osteopathy is to be worthy its illustrious parentage, we, its exponents, must be true both to its principles and its practice.

The surest way to effectually kill the drug system is to cut off the demand for drugs. The osteopath who seeks to advertise his profession by ridiculing the medical practitioners depreciates his own manhood in the eyes of the public and does the science a grave injustice. Let him demonstrate the superiority of his methods.

With prophetic eye, then, we turn to the future. We see the rise of a great educational era when boys and girls will be taught less about the dead languages of Greece and Rome and more about the living languages of the bones, nerves and vessels of the human body. We see osteopathic practitioners in every community, not only adjusting the machinery of the body that it may run properly, but also the machinery of the mind that men may think properly,—that they may know their needs and be able to protect their own interests. We see a race practically free from disease as we know it to-day. We see no prisons, no asylums, for these have existence only in the abnormal functioning of man's mental and physical organism. We see the home radiant with hope, and love and peace, for HEALTH is there to banish all unseemly things and temper every word and act with loving kindness; it is there to fill every eye with light and every heart with joy; to brighten every pleasure and lighten every care. Woman enjoys her rightful heritage—an equal opportunity with her brother in every field of life's labors. We see no ministers standing above the coffins of babes. Man has learned to so live that the full measure of his years is given as a heritage to his posterity, and his passing is like the passing of the day that is done when Nature draws the twilight's shadowy veil about our heads.

And in the wealth and splendor of that day the misfortunes and sorrows and pain of the past will be forgotten. The world will grow rich in brotherly love and kindness; and when historians are sifting the events of the times for epoch-making discoveries of science and civilization, and listing the names of those whose efforts made possible the dawning of the better day, no event will be given greater prominence than the discovery of osteopathy and no name greater honor than that of Andrew Taylor Still. And in the ranks of those whose fidelity to his teachings maintained the integrity of his science, there shall be recorded many names which now appear upon the class roll of June, 1904 of the American School of Osteopathy.

#### ADDRESS BY CLASS REPRESENTATIVE.

GEORGE W. RILEY, D. O.

Mr. President, Members of the Faculty, Fellow Students, and Good Friends All: We appreciate your presence here and regard it as an earnest of your good wishes for our success in the conflict that lies before us. We realize that henceforth we are to be engaged in a battle against ideas as well as against disease.

In fact, the development of the human race along its various lines of activity has ever been a series of conflicts, at times, of the most bitter and acrimonious type.

Our own representative form of government is a fact that it has taken centuries to produce. The growth and development of the study and handling of disease is hoary with age and bears the scars of many a bitter siege.

Before man began to recognize in himself and in all things about him the existence of a natural law, disease, to him, was either due to the wrath of a good being or the malice of an evil one.

The great world of mythology was saturated with that idea, as is evidenced by the necessity of their healing god. Hence, by inheritance and succession, we find in early history a close connection between the priestly class and the healing of diseases. The power and influence of this class upon the masses was but an easy and natural step from that of the Patriarch and leader of the tribe. Indeed so strong was the influence of this class, that they were looked upon with the greatest veneration. Now it is out of this venerating frame of mind, this love and devotion, that the myth-making, miracle-working element of all ages is made. We therefore find that history is replete with miraculous cures of all kinds of diseases by the priestly class.

Hand in hand with the miracles by which the wrath of God was appeased we find them advocating the doctrine of signatures; that is, that a Divine Stamp is placed upon the various means of nature for curing disease, and that disease being an entity, something should be given the patient to drive out the evil spirit. And so we are told they taught that eye-bright, having a spot on it like an eye, cures diseases of the eye; bugloss, resembling a snake's head, is good for snake bites; celadine, having a yellow juice, cures jaundice; liverwort having a leaf-like the liver, cures diseases of the liver. These miracles, these dosings, these purgings coupled with bleeding, give one a fair picture of the incipient stage of medical therapeutics.

The relation of church and people being a peculiarly confidential one, we can well surmise how deeply rooted in the minds of the people these practices and customs became. The church, and by church I mean the ancient as well as the mediæval religious body, anxious to maintain its hold upon the people, was antagonistic to all attempts of the better sort of physicians at individual investigation.

Much, very much information of truly scientific worth, in anatomy and physiology, had been given to the world by such great men as Hippocrates and

Galen, up to the latter's death, at the beginning of the 3rd century. Their system of therapeutics however was the system which I have just described. Stretching over that broad period of time from Galen to the Middle Ages, the 14th and 15th centuries—a period of one thousand years—there was comparatively little progress made in the healing art. Forced stagnation is a fairly descriptive term of this Transitional Period in the history of medicine. What effect did that have upon the masses of the people? The answer may be given in general terms. The public is affected most by that with which it comes in contact most. Ask the layman of today a question in anatomy, physiology, or surgery, and he will not be unable to answer you. But ask him how his physician will treat a pain in his back, or a chill, he will tell you by rubbing on some concoction, putting on a plaster, or by giving a dose of quinine. In other words, ladies and gentlemen, you have in that individual a commentary, an epitome of the ages; viz., an ignorance of the scientific, a familiarity with the traditional.

At the beginning of the 14th century with the life of Mondino, great, fearless, courageous man was he, a new and fresh impetus was given to the scientific part of medicine, anatomy and its kindred studies. A thousand long, weary years from Galen had come and gone without a single dissection save an occasional one on the bodies of animals, but he suffered much, braved much, defied much for the science of anatomy which we today hold so essential to our system of therapeutics, but his therapeutics remained the same as that of those who had gone before, viz., traditional. Then began that warfare between the scientific and the traditional in medicine that has been waged so bitterly ever since. Little by little the scientific spirit continued to grow and broaden, and the power of the church in medicine as a church began to slowly wane. But while this relative change within the church was taking place, the position of the scientific and traditional elements in medicine remained the same; sometimes, a part of the church was on the scientific side, but most generally it was wholly upon that of the other. To the student of human nature, of man in his various walks of life, it is appalling, almost inconceivable to learn and note to what extremities man will go when he finds his position is becoming endangered and superseded by that of another. And nowhere in the whole realm of human experience are the instances more marked than in medical history.

The prominence of the Elizabethan Period in history and literature is no more marked than the scientific period in medicine. The first among the brilliant coterie of warriors to appear in behalf of the scientific struggle, was Vesalius. As has been the case with so many brilliant men in the world of medicine he represented, in his own person, the two opposing elements. His therapeutics was traditional, but he suffered the anathemas and epithets of bigotry, and was persecuted and hunted to his grave on account of his splendid work and devotion to the cause of the scientific. Happily his work was carried on by his pupil and co-worker Columbus, not the American discoverer, but

almost the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. He came so near winning that honor from Harvey that it is almost unexplainable how he missed it. But his therapeutics was also traditional.

The same observations hold true in regard to those great lights in the medical world, Pare in surgery, Harvey for the discovery of the circulation of the blood, and William Hunter in obstetrics. Their fame rests solely upon their scientific work and not upon what they did therapeutically. But why multiply examples? The same picture presents itself at every view point at which we stop for observation. What conclusions then can be drawn from these facts? One, and only one, and that is, that ever since the early dawn of medical history, there have been in the growth and development of the healing art, two distinct, separate, and warring elements the traditional and the scientific; and that progress at every point has been in absolute proportion to the relative supremacy of those two elements.

We have noticed, ladies and gentlemen, that the earliest, and for a time, the only branch of the healing art, was that of therapeutics, and that that therapeutics was founded upon superstition handed down from generation to generation through dogmatic tradition, and for centuries was the special pride and protection of the all-powerful arm of the church. The only progress made for over two thousand years was in anatomy, physiology, chemistry, pathology, and surgery, those belonging to the scientific.

No more persistent and striking example of the traditional can be found than the practice of bleeding. Even though it had never been practical before, Hippocrates' humoral theory of pathology would have led him to bleed. Galen bled, Veralius bled, Benjamin Rush bled. They bled in the morning, they bled at noon, they bled at night. To traditional therapeutics, bleeding was both curative and prophylactic. As one has aptly said, "If the patient grew worse after bleeding, the physician bled him more on the theory, beautiful in its simplicity, that if the first bleeding had been sufficient the patient would not have been worse but better." This system was so deeply rooted in the minds of the profession, and people, that when Brissot, in the 16th century dared to bleed in a different part of the body than the customary place, he was not only expelled from the faculty of the medical school there, but by public law expelled from the city of Paris as well. Do I lack conservatism, ladies and gentlemen, when I ask the question, "Has there not been more blood spilled under the guise and in the name of the medical profession than in all the wars of Christendom?" Why this custom made up such a part of the practice, was so religiously and persistently resorted to, that in one year there were imported into France alone nearly fifty millions of leeches. But while it is comparatively infrequently resorted to today let us not get the impression that it belongs wholly to the ancient and mediæval times, for Dr. Wm. Osler, an accepted authority in both continents, still advocates its use on occasions. And yet the modern ideas of bleeding is a partial recognition of the basic principle of our system of therapeutics, viz., that there is an obstruction to the

venous drainage. But the trouble with the "regulars" as they are pleased to call themselves, is that they spill the blood without removing the obstruction. I have simply mentioned bleeding as a sample of the traditional element in medicine. I do not wish to seem impartial and unjust. There has been considerable, yes, much progress made in drug therapeutics and especially during the past quarter of a century. But chief among that progress has been a gradual recognition and a gradual admission that the less amount of drugs given, the better.

"What then," in the words of our ministerial brethren, "is the application" of this medical survey we have taken? Simply this, that progress under the general term MEDICINE has embraced many branches. And that of these, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, obstetrical anatomy and surgery have been along scientific lines, bristling with facts, while the advance of therapeutics has been that of detail, rather than of the entire system, has ever been traditional and to a greater or less degree clothed in uncertainty, until thirty years ago today, after years of study and observation and application of scientific principles to nature's laws, Dr. Still gave to the world his theory and system of healing disease and called it osteopathy. Impure and an obstructed blood and nerve supply is disease. Hastening the excretion of those impurities and the removal of those obstructions by mechanical manipulation is osteopathy. That is advance, that is progress. That is breaking away from the traditional and becoming scientific, and in doing that, Dr. Still, you have done for therapeutics what it has taken hundreds of other brilliant men to do for the other branches of the medical profession.

You know truth is so simple that it has ever been difficult of recognition and application. It takes a great keen, penetrating mind to see a truth in its proper setting, and demonstrate to the common mind its varied application. It is that quality of mind that made possible a Luther, a Harvey, a John Marshall, an Abraham Lincoln, an Andrew Taylor Still.

And yet when we are brought to recognize this truth we find it is so hard to break away from that which has been a part of our very lives for so many centuries. Through a proper recognition of that fact we are perhaps the better able to understand why in communities where osteopathy has been practiced a sufficient time for it to have become tolerably well known, that there is yet a considerable majority of the people who still have abiding faith in the absolute efficacy of drugs even though the prescribing physician with all these centuries of drug-giving experience back of him, can with but slight if any degree of certainty predict the effect, the result of that drug upon the human system. Specific remedies. Oh, that elusive phantom! That desirable and much sought after something o'er which men have grown gray and feeble of step! Why, the beginning of every year of every century for the past two thousand years has witnessed its crop of specifics, either in the form of miracles or drugs. Each of these for a season has been the chief attraction, has held the center of the stage, has been in the full glare of the lime light of the medi-

cal world, only to be cast aside except perhaps in two or three instances when measured by the inexorable standard of reason and experience. Yes, a recognition of how slow we are to embrace a truth when convinced of its existence, enables us to understand why that even those who have had personal experience with the power of osteopathy when they are in the throes of a serious illness feel that they must "take something." Aye, coming yet closer to home it explains why that even some of us, disciples of the faith, when the hour of dissolution looks imminent, weaken and feel that maybe a dose of podophyllin is all that is necessary to restore the system to its normal functioning.

But fellow class-mates, we have every reason to feel encouraged. That drug-taking spirit that everywhere pervades the human mind was conceived in superstition, nurtured and fed on custom and tradition and has taken centuries to produce. On the horizon of the future a mellow gleam of brightness is discernable. The little leaven that has gone from this institution is having its effect. Those mental ferments, reason and good sense, are slowly but surely and irresistibly taking hold of the great body of common thought. It takes time for "Water dropping day by day to wear that hardest rock away."

State medical societies, true to their traditional birthright, and following in the footsteps of the Mediæval Church, can belittle, can villify, can persecute us as practitioners, but thank God in this day and age of the world, in this day of independent, individual thought, they cannot incarcerate public opinion.

It meant something to us, ladies and gentlemen, to begin this course of study. It meant a sacrifice to every one of us to break away from our several occupations, to sever home ties and affiliations—many of us in the very teeth of family opposition. It means that in every breast upon this platform there is a something akin to real heroism. It now remains for us to stand by our convictions even as he has stood by his convictions. If there is any one thing that has impressed me more than another during my sojourn here, Dr. Still, it has been your unswerving, unflinching fidelity to your principles and system. No man has had more opportunities for wavering. You have been beset upon every hand by those who have come with propositions clothed in innocent-looking and oily words, that would have proved the entering wedge to the cleavage of your whole system, but you have stood as firm as adamantine rock upon your Ebenezer. And let me say that in my humble judgment outside of the inherent principles of the system itself, osteopathy owes more to your uncompromising position than to all other influences combined.

Fellow-classmates, it now becomes our duty to emulate his example. The time is ripe. The opportunity lies before us. Opportunities! What unfathomable possibilities that word contains. No analysis of it can surpass that of the late Senator John J. Ingalls.

**Opportunity.**

"Master of human destinies am I!

Fame, love, and fortune on my footsteps wait,  
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate

Deserts and fields remote, and, passing by  
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,  
I knock unbidden once at every gate.

If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before  
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,

And they who follow me reach every state  
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe

Save death, but those who doubt or hesitate,

Condemned to failure, penury or woe,

Seek me in vain and uselessly implore—

I answer not, and I return no more."

It was a favorite custom of the Friars of old when about to preach on the life of some patron saint to bring before their audiences some relic to further arouse their interest in their subject.

Such will never be necessary in the case of Dr. Still. The increasing thousands upon thousands with straightened spines, adjusted limbs, with motherhood yet perfect health, are quite sufficient to keep your name ever near and dear to the public heart. Who can estimate to mankind the value of such a life? Before such men as Raphæl, Michæl Angelo, as Mondino, as Vesalius, as Harvey, as Dr. Still, the world stands a hopeless bankrupt.

**Osteopathy in Texas.**

Having read several very interesting articles by practicing osteopaths residing in towns adjacent to Dallas, I concluded to relate to the readers of the Journal a few facts regarding osteopathy as I find it practiced in this town.

In my opinion, there is not a state in the Union needing osteopathic legislation more than Texas. I make this statement as a result of personal observation in Dallas, and from conversation with leading practitioners from towns nearby. There are all kinds of fakes here, who call themselves osteopaths, who are using various adjuncts in connection with their practice.

The following advertisement which appeared in the Dallas Times Herald substantiating my remark: "Dr. J. S. P., osteopathic physician, treats all diseases by Osteopathy, Hydropathic, Suggestive Therapeutics, Physical Culture, Hot Air and Cabinet Baths.

Long experience with chronic diseases of women and men. Hundreds of cured cases and testimonials. Advice how to continue well after cured."

However, there are a few osteopaths in Dallas, who practice osteopathy on the lines laid out by their Alma Mater. They are meeting with much success, and obtaining satisfactory results.

I called on a graduate of the A. S. O., who is practicing in this town, and saw an electric massage machine at the head of the treating table. I did not ask any questions, but took it for granted as to its purpose.

A boy 15 years of age, suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, consulted me some time ago; he was just able to walk at the time, his heart was affected by a slight valvular lesion, the heart-beat was very rapid, at times reaching 150-160, but no hyperthy. He stated that he had consulted an

osteopath a few blocks distant, who stated he would guarantee a cure in one month, but wanted to put him in a hot-air vibrator, to which both he and his mother objected. They wanted me to guarantee a cure within one month, which I refused to do, and further informed them that I would not guarantee a cure under any circumstances, but considered the boy's case a favorable one, which I thought might be cured within three to four months. I took the case, and after having treated it ten weeks, the rheumatism has disappeared and the heart-beat is now slightly above normal; patient is gaining strength rapidly. It appears to me very unwise and uncertain to promise a cure in any length of time in any case, and especially inflammatory rheumatism where there is a valvular lesion of the heart; and when a practitioner does promise a cure within a stated period he has promised something which he does not know he can accomplish.

Case No. 2. Lady came to me for examination, stating that she had taken two treatments from a lady osteopath and was dissatisfied, saying that she had been rubbed, pinched and patted on the back until she was sore, black and blue for more than a week after the treatments were given. I find that the osteopath referred to in this case is not a graduate of any recognized school, and that she terms herself a "Rubber," and rubs for one dollar per rub.

I have reported the above cases to show with what we have to contend. If we had a law, requiring a diploma from a recognized school, and an Osteopathic Board of Examiners, it would prevent these people from calling themselves osteopaths. It is my opinion that we need local organizations in addition to our state association.

Let us get together and form a local organization, taking in as much territory as possible and, after organizing, hold monthly or semi-monthly meetings, at which each member will be expected to take an active part, thus cultivating a friendly spirit among the members.

Being, comparatively speaking, a new practitioner, I feel that some one having been in the field longer than myself should take the initiative step, and urge the matter along; but I am willing to do all in my power

to further any interest manifested by the osteopaths, and would like to hear from others in and around Dallas, as to what they think of a local organization, and to this end would be glad to have some one suggest a date and place where we could meet in the near future to discuss the advisability of forming a permanent local organization. I consider this an important matter for our profession.

It must be the delight of Dr. Still to look out over the Union and see the osteopaths that are organized and working shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of the science for which he labored so earnestly for years, and I can imagine the pride he feels when he sees the good work, as it is being done by the local organizations of the different states and counties. We owe it to him and we should put our shoulders to the wheel, and do something for this cause. If we do not, who will? No one is going to fight our battles for us. Do not sit down within one block of your fellow-practitioner, and continue to practice your profession for months and years without knowing him personally.

The medical doctors of our state are well organized, not only in state associations, but by counties, each county having its organization, and I see no reason why the osteopaths cannot do the same.

J. H. OVERTON, D. O.,  
Dallas, Texas.

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**State Boards Organize.**

In view of the fact that several states have laws providing for the licensing of osteopaths; and whereas, these laws differ greatly in their requirements for granting such license it was thought advisable to form a National Association of State Boards of Osteopathic Examiners for the purpose of coordinating these existing laws in so far as their present requirements will allow; and further, after due comparison of the effects of these laws on the educational standard in their respective states to outline such other legislation in addition to that already in force, which will tend toward a uniformly high standard of educational requirements in conformity with the action taken by the A. O. A. in the report of its educational committee, July 14, 1904.

An invitation is hereby extended to the State Boards of Osteopathic Examiners of all states having osteopathic laws and to the legislative and educational committees of the A. O. A. to name a representative in this proposed National Association of State Boards of Osteopathic Examiners.

This organization shall be known as the "National Association of State Boards of Osteopathic Examiners." Its officers shall consist of a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer, whose terms of office shall be one year.

The duties of the officers shall be to maintain active correspondence with the various boards as to qualifications of individuals applying for license, who are already licensed in another state and to do such other duties which may arise in the conduct of the affairs of the association. The officers shall serve without fee. The fee for membership shall be five dollars per annum per member.

Adopted unanimously by the A. O. A., July 15, 1904.

At the St. Louis Convention last month an organization was effected with the following officers: G. L. Huntington, D. O., of Minnesota, president; M. F. Hulett, D. O., of Ohio, vice-president; W. F. Traugher, D. O., of Missouri, secretary and treasurer.

States whose boards are already members are: California, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Arkansas and Missouri.

Those desiring membership will send dues to the treasurer.

W. F. TRAUGHER, D. O.,  
Sec'y and Treas.  
Mexico, Mo.

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#### Incidentally.

Incidentally the editor of a publication purely for the osteopathic profession stepped into the office of one Shop Talk, D. O., to make a friendly call. Incidentally, Dr. Shop Talk had a liver complaint, hadn't slept well for a fort-night and had of late donned blue spectacles (of course everything looked blue to him). In the course of the chat that followed Dr. Shop Talk incidentally asked, "Will the M. D. succeed in stealing the D. O.'s thunder by adopting vibratory massage as one of his stocks in trade?" At

the mention of vibrator the editor got very shaky, and as this prominent (?) D. O. from Gotham related how that incidentally an agent, a real live agent, for a vibrator had dropped into his office and incidentally told him how the M. D.'s were falling over each other to get vibratory machines that they may compete with the D. O., our friend, the editor, got shakier and shakier. Just here our Shop Talk friend asked a most profound question, viz: "Will the M. D. with his vibrator be able to force the D. O. to the wall if the D. O. uses no vibrator?" This last question was the straw that broke the camel's back, our editor friend could stand it no longer, clearly he must save the beloved profession, so seizing his hat and cane he rushed off to his editorial sanctum and embodied his conversation with Dr. Shop Talk in a two and one-half column article which he published in his periodical with these scare-crow headlines, "M. D.'s Use Vibrators to Complete with D. O's."

And now comes the incidentalest coincidence of all. In that same issue of his publication there appeared, incidentally, from two inch to full page "ads" of the various vibrator makers in the country. Incidentally these "ads" will bring into the editor's coffer no small amount of the coin of the realm.

Now let me say to the profession (incidentally of course) that a system of treatment that can, in the short space of a dozen years, cause the great medical profession to quake and cast about for a method to compete with it need have no fears of a few shaking machines "forcing it to the wall."

It has been said that, "Osteopathy is all right if the osteopath is all right." My brother osteopath if you are thorough in your knowledge and application of osteopathy you have wisdom which the sages and and wise men of the past have longed for and had not. You are all right.

AN ONLOOKER, D. O.

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#### Missouri State Association Holds Business Session in St. Louis.

At the recent meeting of the Missouri state association, held at St. Louis, July

13th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. T. M. King, Springfield; vice-president, Dr. Wm. F. Englehart, St. Louis; second vice-president, Dr. T. E. Purdom, Kansas City; secretary, Dr. G. I. Green, Washington; treasurer, Dr. M. E. Harwood, Kansas City. Trustees: Dr. G. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Dr. Minnie Schaub, St. Louis, Dr. J. W. Conner, Kansas City, Dr. A. L. McKenzie, Kansas City, Dr. A. B. King St. Louis.

On July 13, 1904, the Missouri association had 118 members, including those admitted on that day. (Ten admitted.)

ELIZABETH M. INGRAHAM, D. O.,  
Secretary.

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#### Chicago Society Elects Officers.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago osteopathic society May 28th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Alfred W. Young; vice-president, Dr. Jessie H. Willard; secretary and treasurer, Dr. W. Berry Irwin.

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#### Osteopaths Make Good Showing in Illinois.

At the recent state examination held at East St. Louis, Illinois, all of the thirty-one students from the American School of Osteopathy who took the examination passed, and have received their certificates from the state board.

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#### Osteopathy in the Household.

[From the Los Angeles Times.]

The editor of the department "The Care of the Body" has made arrangements with Dr. Dain L. Tasker, a prominent Los Angeles osteopath, and director of the Osteopathic Sanitarium at South Pasadena, whose book, "Principles of Osteopathy" was recently reviewed in this department, to furnish a series of articles on simple osteopathic manipulations that may be used by the patient at home, covering the treatment of such ailments as headache, sore throat, breast pain, gas on the stomach, constipation, loose bowels, inflammation of the bladder, sciatica and paralysis.

#### TWO GOOD CASES.

REPORTED BY G. E. HODGE, D. O.,

GLENWOOD, MINN.

#### Melancholia and Delusional Insanity:—

Forest W., age 15, is the son of one of the leading citizens of Glenwood. The boy naturally was very studious and of a somewhat retiring disposition. Last fall he began to show melancholic symptoms but continued his school work up to January this year, at which time he began to lose all interest in his school work. At this juncture he was placed under a physician's care but continued to grow worse. About March 1st his mother consulted me in regard her son's condition. I told her I thought the chances for a cure were fair, but could tell more after seeing the boy. In the afternoon of the same day the boy was brought to my office for examination and treatment. I found the atlas and second cervical to the left; third, fourth and fifth dorsal lateral to the left; lumbar region posterior; thorax flat; right side of the thorax less developed than left, on account of an abscess in the sternal cavity on the right side which was discharging all the time.

The results from the treatment in this case have been very satisfactory. After the seventh treatment there was a marked change for the better and the boy became rational. He continued to make steady improvement and has returned to school, he is doing well but is still under treatment.

#### Gall Colic:—

Mr. P. I. R—, age 45, of Glenwood, Minn., had suffered with pains from gall colic for quite a number of years. Drugs had at last failed to give relief. So he sought the advice of a specialist in the Twin Cities, who pronounced his trouble a case of gall stones and advised an operation. Filled with a great deal of doubt as to the efficiency of osteopathy he at last consulted me, and took two and one half months treatment. This case was undoubtedly gall colic caused by a plugging of the common bile duct by a plug of mucus. He had pain beneath the cartilage of 9th rib and was somewhat jaundiced. There was a slight break between the 8th and 9th dor-

sal vertebræ, the lumbar region was posterior, the 2nd and 3rd cervical vertebræ were lateral to the left. Could find no gall stone on palpation, neither was any discovered in passages. Lesions were not all removed but the patient was entirely relieved of pains and jaundice in two and one half months. At present patient is in excellent health.

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#### Infantile Paralysis.

W. H. COBBLE, D. O., FREMONT, NEBR.

Acute anterior poliomyelitis is a disease of childhood, but may occur later in life. It is characterized at the time of attack by fever, nausea, anorexia and loss of muscular power in one or more limbs.

Recovery under osteopathic treatment is frequently secured if the case is taken in time or in the acute stage. The arterial supply to the spinal cord is one of the most important anatomical features to be held in mind in treating this disease. It consists of two systems, anterior and posterior; the anterior spinal artery arising within the skull by two roots from the vertebrals extends the entire length of the cord at the anterior fissure. It is reinforced by branches from the intercostal, lumbar and sacral arteries. The anterior spinal artery gives off about three hundred branches. The posterior spinal descends along the cord in front of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves and communicates with the lateral spinal.

#### Case I.

John Pruess, age three, was brought to my office, in Bloomfield, Nebr., April the 22, 1903. His trouble had been diagnosed acute anterior poliomyelitis, by the attending physician. He told the boy's father that there was not a ray of hope unless osteopathy could relieve him and advised him to go at once and consult the osteopath. Mr. P. brought John in his arms to my office as the boy was perfectly limp.

Lesions: Atlas to right, axis to left, and the right innominate bone anterior (caused by a fall.) Treatment was given every day

or three days, then three times per week until cured.

This case showed improvement from the beginning of treatment. The third day he was able to pull up his knees, the third week he was able to walk and in four weeks was entirely well.

#### Case II.

On September 3, 1903, I was called to the country to see Elton C—, age three. The attending physician had diagnosed the case as infantile paralysis and had advised the parents to take him to the hospital. He did not think he could completely recover, but would be a cripple for life.

Lesions: Fifth rib luxated on the right, axis to the right, and the muscles very tender the entire length of the spine. Elton took ill Aug. 28, 1903, suffering with pain in stomach and bowels. He had fever and the kidneys had not acted in twenty-four hours, constipation very bad, legs flexed and cramping, especially at night. Cramps would come on every half hour at night till the sixth day. I could not relieve him so he could sleep but little at a time. After the seventh day the muscles relaxed and legs straightened out. He commenced to improve the twelfth day; in six weeks he could stand alone, two months could walk but would drag his toes on the left foot. The left leg showed some atrophy of the muscles.

Treatment was given every day until the fifth day, three times per week for four weeks when he was able to come to the office for treatment. In seven months he was well. The last two months he got only one to two treatments per week.

I treated one case of fourteen years standing with but little success, but I am convinced that if taken in time many cases can be cured by osteopathy.

\* \* \*

#### NOTICE TO ARKANSAS D. O's.

On account of the A. O. A. meeting in St. Louis, July 11 to 16, the Osteopathic Association of Arkansas will not hold its regular meeting in Little Rock but will hold a business meeting, to be called later.

Trustees { JESSIE GILDERSLEEVE, D. O.  
A. W. BERROW, D. O.

## The Journal of Osteopathy

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES  
OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY  
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Subscription, - 50cts per year in advance.

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### EDITORIALS.

WHOSE'S all right? Dr. H. L. Childs, the new A. O. A. secretary. Why? Because he does the work correct.

\* \* \*

WHAT the matter with Dr. Mac Hulett? He's all right. Why? Because he's treasurer and has to be shown (your dues.)

\* \* \*

THE Old Doctor enjoyed the St. Louis convention to the full limit of his capacity and says he expects to attend the meeting at Denver next year.

\* \* \*

MUCH obliged, Dr. Wm. Smith, for getting the osteopathic bunch into the Boer War at half the regular figure.

This is the first time in your life though that you have ever done anything by half.

\* \* \*

DR. C. P. McCONNELL, the new A. O. A. president, is a man from whom the association can with assurance expect a most successful conduct of its affairs. He is capable, honest and a hard worker. We predict for him a popular administration.

\* \* \*

THE debate on the three years' course question developed a lot of material for campaign orators for the coming political campaign, most any one of the number

ought to be heard without difficulty against any ordinary brass band. Those debaters, though, were really brilliant and forceful speakers.

\* \* \*

DR. CHAS. HAZZARD, the out-going president of the A. O. A., is the longest headed man in the profession. He has been a careful executive, a model presiding officer. His administration has been a success in every particular and the association owes much to him.

\* \* \*

The vibrator osteopath is rapidly losing caste in his profession, especially the vibrator osteopath who acts as agent for these infernal machines. This condition of affairs was manifested at the St. Louis convention. Nine-tenths of the 1200 D. O's in attendance were outspoken advocates of the genuine method. Those who had made continued successes in the practice were all of that stripe. There was no glad hand for the D. O. who represented a vibrator company. The delegates wouldn't be buttonholed—alas! the agent looked sad, no big fish bit, and the vibrator man in the rush and hurrah of the convention doings stood around the dancing stand like the poor boy at the country picnic waiting for the bare-footed set.

\* \* \*

The banquet at the St. Louis convention was one of the most notable features of the entire session for two reasons: First, it was one of the largest banquets held in the city during the Fair and it was liquorless, a fact commented on quite extensively by the local press. Second, the sedate toastmaster, and erstwhile stern pedagogue, Dr. Chas. Hazzard, was really funny, in fact, he was about the whole show when it came to jokes, he was chuck full of them—and they all fit in as if made to order. The doctor had a birthday, too, he said that day was it, so the ladies gave him a nice bunch of flowers and then he told more jokes—good jokes, too. Dr. Hazzard always fills the bill wherever he is placed.

Toasts were reported by Drs. T. L. Drennen, Nashville, Tenn.; Charles A. Upton, St. Paul, Minn.; R. W. Bowling, Franklin, Tenn.; George W. Riley, New

York City; D. Ella McNicoll, Frankfort, Ind.; Irene Bissonette, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. T. Crawford, Boston, Mass., and C. H. Spencer, Des Moines, Ia.

\* \* \*

Now comes the vibrator stalking along scaring the daylights out of some of our good people who fear lest its use as an adjunct to straight osteopathy will cripple the good standing of the profession that has been built up by the cure-em'-up, bone-setting type of osteopaths. The fact that the vibrator is used by barbers, masseurs, medics or even some osteopaths is not sufficient cause for the genuine article D. O. to tremble in his boots for fear the whole profession and his practice in particular will suffer as a result. The fellow that repairs watches for a living would be tickled to death to have as his principal competitors other fellows who claim to make bad watches go by thumping and jarring and bumping. And, too, some watches that have gone off on a bum can be made to run again for a time by this method, but the genuine watch maker is too well established, his ability as a mechanic is too well known for him to have any fears that the fellow who mends watches by thumps and bumps will ruin his trade or run him out of business. The truth is, these two kinds of watch repairers don't belong to the same class and are therefore not real competitors; and the people know it. True, the practice of mending watches by shaking them violently is a great time and labor saver to the watch repairer, it is much easier work than the genuine method which is tedious—takes time and skill and work, yet how about the results?

Strange as it may seem, with all these arguments and claims for the easy route, the watchmakers who do skillful work have never suffered, individually or collectively, from such competition, nor the standing of their trade has never been degraded because any old body without skill or training can call himself a watch repairer and claim to mend them by thumps and bumps, and even does set some watches going by this shotgun method.

The vibrator osteopath and the osteopathic mechanic don't belong to the same

class. The fact that the vibrator user occasionally jars a mainspring loose and sets the human machine going again is no evidence that he will ever be able to compete with the D. O. with educated head and hands. The vibrator has sprung up, will flourish for a time and then find its way the scrap-pile. Many osteopaths who have used it are rapidly discarding it and getting back to first principles, or rather are just finding the first principles.

\* \* \*

THE editor is in receipt of a recent issue of the Journal of Osteopathic Health, quarterly magazine edited by Dr. F. A. Lacy of Oakland, California. It appears to be a means of advertisement of the F. A. Lacy Infirmary, rather than an organ for a discussion of the osteopathic system of healing, and presents as its frontispiece the photograph of the genial and handsome doctor-editor.

Unfortunately for osteopathy, this Journal is an advocate of "all methods combined" with the name osteopathy to attract the patients. Electrotherapy, vibration, hot-air and x-ray treatment are given prominence nearly equal to that of osteopathy. Among the reasons given for including the adjuncts are these: Each of the adjuncts above named is capable of doing some things better than can osteopathy; in most cases it is a distinct gain to combine one of the adjuncts with osteopathy; some cases are not osteopathic cases at all, but yield readily to treatment by the adjuncts. Following these statements a number of cases are given, the most striking feature of which is the implication that in the doctor's experience—if we take his series of cases as a criterion—there are as many cases where osteopathy is the adjunct as the reverse.

Among other things noticeable about the cases and discussions is the impression they leave as to the efficacy of the various adjuncts, electrotherapy especially, whereas, from a rather extensive and careful notice given to the authoritative Journals devoted especially to the subjects, we were of the decided opinion that they were of little if any more value than drugs. The editor should give to the profession of elec-

trotherapists the secrets of his success.

On the whole we are not certain that the doctor is to blame for his disappointment in osteopathy—for his failure to get results without the adjuncts. Evidently his knowledge of osteopathy, though gained from a recognized school, is remarkably deficient. In fact, if we judge by the "four things" upon which he says the osteopath relies, he has been given the chaff instead of the wheat. The "four things" are briefly, (1) stretching tissues, (2) stretching muscles, (3) stimulating nerves by friction, and (4) pressure upon the nerve to quiet it (inhibition). The doctor should read up on the history of medicine. If he does so he will learn that his kind of massage is essentially the same as that which has been used ever since and probably long before the time of Hippocrates. He apparently objects to the advice, "Back to osteopathy." We are inclined to think that it does not apply in his case, since, if his knowledge of and experience with osteopathy is limited to the four things mentioned, it would not be a return—it would necessarily be a new discovery on his part.

\* \* \*

Governor J. C. W. Beckham of the state of Kentucky recently appointed Dr. K. W. Coffman of Owensboro, Ky., the osteopathic member of the State Board of Health. The new law passed by the legislature of Kentucky has a board composed of seven members. Five of the members constitute a board of examination. The members of the board of examination shall be divided as follows: One osteopath, one eclectic, one homeopath and two allopaths. The questions given to all applicants shall be such as to cover the subjects common to all schools.

Dr. Coffman will examine all osteopathic applicants in those subjects common to the osteopathic system.

Dr. Coffman is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, of the June class, 1899. Osteopathy had a long and severely fought battle in the state of Kentucky. The medical profession, true to its instincts, offered all of its resistance at every point, but with the persistent efforts of the Kentucky association the battle was grandly won for our

cause. Dr. Coffman located in the city of Owensboro, July, 1899, where with Dr. Alice Coffman, his wife, a large and substantial practice has been established. Dr. E. L. Harris of the June class, 1903, has been associated in the practice with Drs. Coffman since his graduation.

\* \* \*

#### Class Meetings at the Convention.

A number of the old classes from the A. S. O. got together at St. Louis during the convention week and held meetings and elected officers. The class of June, 1900, held a meeting at the A. S. O. headquarters, at the Inside Inn, Thursday, July 14th, and organized by electing the following officers: Dr. Fred Bishoff of Illinois, president; Dr. Adele Doane of Kansas, secretary-treasurer.

About 30 were present at this meeting and it was decided to hold annual meetings hereafter. This was the first-class meeting of this class since graduation.

The February class, 1900, also met. Dr. C. W. Proctor of New York, was elected president and Dr. Frank H. Smith of Indiana, secretary. A member of other classes met, including the June class 1901, which presented the Old Doctor with a much appreciated gift, an Indian blanket, but we were unable to get any further account of their meetings.

\* \* \*

#### An Amusing Incident.

Dr. Frank R. Heine of Pittsburg, Pa., writes of an amusing incident that recently occurred in his practice:

"A rather funny little incident occurred last week. I had been treating one of our most prominent actresses. She quit rehearsal one morning saying to one of the members of her company—an Englishman—that she was going out to have her throat treated. She suggested that it would be just the thing for his stiff neck and offered to treat him to a treatment if he would come with her. He asked what kind of a treatment and, being told osteopathic, shook his head and replied, 'Yes, but they don't have that in LONDON, you know.'"

\* \* \*

#### The Post-Graduate School.

The A. S. O. Post-Graduate School open-

ed as scheduled, July 18th, at the Homeopathic College building in St. Louis.

The attendance for so new an enterprise is entirely satisfactory, and the school work is moving off in first-class manner. The seventy osteopaths, from various states, in attendance express themselves as well pleased with the work.

\* \* \*

#### Kappa Psi Delta Society Incorporated by Still College Girl Students.

[From the Des Moines Register-Leader].

What is intended to be the fountainhead for societies of the kind throughout the world was formed by a number of Des Moines girls recently when they filed articles of incorporation with the county recorder.

Girl students of Still College of Osteopathy have organized what they call the Kappa Psi Delta society, to which feminine doctors of their particular school are alone eligible. This school has never before had a society of this kind and it is expected to be the mother of a large number of others. It is said to be a scientific and benevolent organization with mutual benefit to members its main purpose. The directors for the first year are Genevieve A. Jones, Jennie C. Beguin, Mrs. Julia L. Morton, Mary E. Pittman and Mrs. Laura B. Betz. The incorporators are these directors, with Katherine C. Duff, Josephine E. Cook, Alice B. Chaffee, June Kingsbury and Anna E. Sheldon.

\* \* \*

#### A. S. O. Alumni Association Elects Officers.

At a meeting held at St. Louis, Mo., in the parlors of the Inside Inn, July 14, the Alumni association of the A. S. O. elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Dr. H. B. Sullivan, president, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. N. A. Bolles, vice-president, Denver, Colo.; Dr. E. C. Link, secretary and treasurer, Kirksville, Mo.; Trustees: Drs. G. M. Laughlin, M. E. Clark and G. D. Hulett, Kirksville, Mo.

\* \* \*

#### Statistics From the Missouri State Editor's Report.

Below are the statistics taken from the state editor's report which was read at

the meeting of the Missouri osteopathic association, held in the parlors of the Inside Inn, St. Louis, Wednesday afternoon, July 13th, 1904:

At present there are about 235 osteopaths practicing in Missouri. I sent out 200 blanks for case reports, or reports of the year's work. In reply I received 38 of these blanks which were properly filled out, and it is from these 38 replies that my report is made. This includes the A. S. O. and St. Louis Sanitarium.

Number of cases treated during the past year.....	8,301
Acute cases.....	4,358
Chronic cases.....	5,852
Obstetrical cases.....	109
Cured cases.....	4,605
Benefited cases.....	5,476
Deaths.....	36

Cause of deaths: Three acute, 31 chronic, 1 suicide, 1 cause not known.

You will note that in the "benefited," a number have included their cured also. However, I have given them just as they were given to me, and I think, taking it as a whole, that it is a pretty fine showing of the results the Missouri osteopaths are having in handling both acute and chronic diseases.

I hope all who reads this report will realize the importance of keeping case reports, will feel that they have a part in this great work, and next year when the call is made for a similar report that every D. O. in the state will respond—will feel it a privilege as well as a duty to assist in this statistical work.

Quite a number have also expressed a wish that all the other state associations would take up this work, that we might eventually compile national statistics.

Next year the newly elected officers are going to make an effort to have the best state meeting which has ever been held in the history of the Missouri association. If you are not a member of this association, send your name in at once, and hold yourself in readiness to attend the next annual meeting.

MINNIE POTTER, D. O.,  
State Editor, Missouri Osteopathic Ass'n.,  
Memphis, Mo.

#### The St. Louis Convention.

By far the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held by the American Osteopathic Association was the one just held in St. Louis, July 11th to 15th, inclusive. It is estimated that there were over twelve hundred osteopaths in attendance and of this number about one thousand are members of the association. Business and pleasure were combined in such a way as to make this meeting a record breaker and one that will linger in the memories of those present for years to come. The bringing together of twelve hundred enthusiastic, successful practitioners enlivened a healthy sentiment for osteopathy that will be a great and new power toward advancing its cause. The social feature of the meeting, too, was not without prominence, for many of those in attendance had an opportunity, in fact, made this opportunity, to renew former acquaintances and friendships.

The fact that the meeting was held in the World's Fair City attracted an extra large number who perhaps would not have otherwise attended, but in spite of the fact that many came principally for the purpose of meeting former associates and friends and the side attractions of the Fair were numerous, the meetings were all well attended. It was a common remark heard from those who had been in attendance at other conventions held in the World's Fair Grounds that ours was the first one that was able to hold the crowd throughout the sessions, thus indicating the deep interest of the osteopathic practitioners in all matter pertaining to the advancement of the science.

All of the regular meetings were held in the Missouri Building through the courtesy extended to the association by the members of the Missouri Commission.

The programme was a success in every particular. The papers and discussions were of a scientific, high order and the clinic were all practical. Although at times there was much enthusiasm and earnestness in the debates that occurred on questions arising to be settled by the association, yet in the main all things were settled satisfactorily, good-naturedly, and for the best interests of the profession in general. Special

credit is due to the St. Louis osteopaths for the manner in which they arranged for the accommodations of the osteopathic guests, and for the excellent manner in which their assistance was given to the carrying out of the programme.

The science of osteopathy received the most courteous consideration, not only from the Missouri Commission in permitting us to hold all our regular meetings in the Missouri Building, but from the management of the World's Fair in setting apart July 12th as "Osteopathy Day" and extending to us the use of Festival Hall for our meeting on the evening of that day.

The banquet held on the evening of July 14, at the Inside Inn, was one of the largest ever held at the City of St. Louis, and the association and all those in attendance at the banquet and those who stopped at the Inside Inn have nothing but praise for the management of the hotel as the D. O.'s received every possible consideration.

The Code of Ethics presented at the Cleveland Meeting last year was adopted with but few minor changes.

The question in regard to a compulsory three years' course was taken up and disposed of at least for another year, the association deciding to postpone the requirement of a three years' course until September, 1905.

Denver was chosen as the next place of meeting.

The following officers were elected for the new year:

President, Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago; first vice-president, Dr. James M. McGee, Philadelphia; second vice-president, Dr. Nettie H. Bolles, Denver; secretary, Dr. H. L. Childs, Auburn, N. Y.; assistant secretary, Dr. C. A. Upton, St. Paul, Minn.; treasurer, Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, Ohio. Trustees elected for three years: Dr. F. E. Moore, LaGrande, Ore.; Dr. Ellen Barrett Ligon, Mobile, Ala.; Dr. C. W. Proctor, Buffalo, N. Y.

The program as carried out is given below:

MONDAY, JULY 11TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

9:00 a. m.—Opening ceremonies.

9:30 a. m.—Reports of officers, etc.



11:00 a. m.—Paper, "Importance of Laboratory Diagnosis to the Physician," Clement A. Whiting.

11:30 a. m.—Paper, "Osteopathic Surgery, including Treatment of Fractures," J. B. Littlejohn.

12:00 a. m.—Clinics, Diabetes Melitus, conducted by Lucius P. Meaker, discussion led by C. W. Proctor. Asthma, conducted by George M. Laughlin, discussion led by F. E. Moore.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

(Osteopathic Day.)

9:15 a. m.—President's Address, "Osteopathic Manipulation of the Blood-Mass."

10:00 a. m.—Paper, "The Significance of Certain Peculiar Sounds Emanating from the Spine During Osteopathic Treatment as Related to the Theory of the Osteopathic Bony Lesion," W. J. Conner.

10:15 a. m.—Discussion led by O. J. Snyder.

11:15 a. m.—Prize Essay, won and read by Dr. Arthur Still Craig.

11:45 a. m.—Paper, "A Pioneer in the Philippines," Mrs. A. L. Conger.

12:00 m.—Clinics—Valvular Lesions of the Heart, conducted by Carl P. McConnell, discussion led by D. Webb Granberry. Bright's Disease, conducted by Guy E. Loudon, discussion led by C. H. Stearns.

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 12TH.

(Festival Hall)

8:00 p. m.—Pipe organ selection—Charles Galloway.

Invocation—Rev. Dr. B. P. Fullerton.

Welcome—Hon. David R. Francis.

Response—President Dr. Charles Hazzard. Song—Temple Quartette.

Welcome—Missouri Osteopathic Society, Dr. A. G. Hildreth.

Response—Dr. J. Foster McNary.

Song—Temple Quartette.

Short Talks by Dr. John D. Vincil, Judge Edgar Higbee and Dr. A. T. Still.

Song—Temple Quartette.

Informal reception.

Pipe organ selection—Charles Galloway.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

9:00 a. m.—Paper, "Stimulation," Leslie E. Cherry

9:15 a. m.—Discussion led by George C. Taplin.

10:15 a. m.—Paper, "Enteroptosis and Its Effects on the Pelvic Organs," Percy H. Woodall.

10:30 a. m.—Demonstration, "The Osteopathic Examination," Guy D. Hulett.

11:00 a. m.—Action on the Code of Ethics.

12:00 m.—Clinics—Gall Stones, conducted by E. M. Downing. Diseases of the Eye, conducted by G. L. Huntington, discussion led by J. H. Hoefner.

THURSDAY, JULY 14TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

9:00 a.—Demonstration, "Physical Diagnosis," F. P. Young.

9:30 a. m.—Paper, "Physiology as an Aid to Diagnosis and Treatment," C. H. Spencer.

9:45 a. m.—Election of officers. Selection of next meeting place.

11:00 a. m.—Clinics—Pulmonary Tuberculosis, conducted by W. B. Meacham, discussion led by N. A. Bolles. Catarrh of the Stomach, conducted by J. R. Shackelford, discussion led by A. B. King.

8:00 p. m.—Banquet.

FRIDAY, JULY 15TH.

MISSOURI STATE BUILDING.

9:00 a. m.—Smyposium, conducted by A. Still Craig, Our Failures—Their Lessons.

Paper—"Our Failures, Their Lessons," A. Still Craig.

Paper—"The Public and Our Failures," H. E. Hjordemaal.

Paper—"A Failure, Its Lesson," Clara C. F. Wernicke.

Paper—"A Failure, Its Lesson," Elizabeth A. Spencer.

Paper—"A Failure, Its Lesson," U. M. Hibbitts.

Brief general discussion of papers.

10:30 a. m.—Clinics—Gynecology, conducted by Marion E. Clark, discussion led by Minnie Schaub. Gynecology, conducted by J. W. Banning, discussion led by Joanna Barry.

2:30 to 5:00 p. m.—Adopting Code of Ethics. Final adjournment.

\* \* \*

FOR SALE:—An osteopathic practice in a Minnesota town of 10000 inhabitants. Practice pays \$200 per month, cash. Address, D., Journal of Osteopathy.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. W. F. Nay of the June class, 1904, has located at Enid, O. T.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Breitzman of Fond du Lac, Wis., on July 4, a son.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Robinson of Williamsport, Pa., on July 16, a son.

Dr. A. R. Waters, formerly of Falls City, Nebr., has recently located at Chico, Calif.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. V. P. Cottingham of McPherson, Kans., on July 20, a daughter.

Married:—Dr. B. V. Sweet of Lewistown, Me., and Miss Stella Stone of Paris, Mo., on July 19th.

Married:—Dr. John P. Chase and Miss Florence Younglove, both of Syracuse, N. Y., on June 29th.

Married:—Dr. Edward A. Carlson of Sedalia, Mo., and Dr. Myrtle Edwards of Windsor, Mo., on May 25th.

Dr. O. S. Miller of the last graduating class, has located at St. Louis, Mo. He has offices in the Frisco Bldg.

Dr. Jonas Knight of the last graduating class, has located at Greenville, Texas. He succeeds the Drs. Schrock in the practice at that place.

Married:—Dr. F. J. Fassett of Boston, Mass., and Miss Agnes Radford of Milwaukee, Wis., at Montpelier, Vermont, on July 21st.

Married:—Mr. J. D. Skidmore of the Junior class of the A. S. O., and Mrs. Alta Curry of Terre Haute, Ind., at Kirksville, Mo., on July 7th.

Dr. J. E. Cobb, formerly of Jackson, Tenn., has lately gone to Elgin, Ill., where he will be associated with Dr. Chas. Murray in the practice of osteopathy.

Dr. W. D. Willard of Norfolk, Va., is taking a course of treatment of the A. T. Still Infirmary. Dr. Willard's hard work in the practice has somewhat impaired his health and he found it necessary to take a rest from practice to recuperate.

The following alumni visited the A. S. O. during the past month: Drs. A. L. Evans, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. M. Bragg, Tusla, Ind. Ter.; Jennie Evans, Akron, Ohio; Nellie Evans, Akron, Ohio; E. E. Beeman, New York City, N. Y.; Roy H. Beeman, Pittsfield, Mass.; Myrtle D. Harlan, Cleveland, Ohio; Minnie Dawson, Detroit, Mich.; Earl

Manatt, New Castle, Ind.; J. E. Baker, Brazil, Ind.; W. B. Triplett, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Harry Harris, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Tanner, Mt. Sterling, Ky.; Will Sigler, Salem, Ohio; J. F. Spaunhurst, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. J. Novinger, Trenton, N. J.; J. B. Kinsinger, Rushville, Ind.; Earl Willard, Norfolk, Va.; Lucy Thompson, Walla Walla, Wash.; E. H. Shackelford, Richmond, Va.; Bessie Duffield, Nashville, Tenn.; W. F. Link, Knoxville, Tenn.; Charles Bliss, Elizabeth, N. J.; Hulda Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Sophia Heineman, Fairbault, Minn.; D. L. Conner, Phoenix, Ariz.; W. J. Conner, Kansas City, Mo.; Victor Parrish, St. Louis, Mo.; Grace Huston, Sunbury, Pa.; R. M. Buckmaster, Lexington, Ky.; A. M. Glasgow, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.; Hezzie C. P. Moore, LaGrande, Oregon; Frederick E. Moore, LaGrande, Oregon; Walter Ford, Chariton, Iowa; Maude Conkle, Flora, Ill.; Chas. Hulett, Topeka, Kans.; Mary E. Harwood, Kansas City, Mo.; Chas. Conner, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Sallie Conner, Bellefontaine, O.; Annie Conner, Ottawa, Kans.; Mary Conner, Cincinnati, O.; A. J. Bumpus, Steubenville, O.; J. F. Bumpus, E. Liverpool, O.; Daisy Rieger, Red Lodge, Mont.; Clara Davis Bowling Green, O.; W. L. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wm. B. Linville, Middletown, O.; W. S. Mills, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Jesse S. Barker, LaHarpe, Ill., and Homer Elsea, Carthage, Ill.

\* \* \*

### Removal Notices.

Dr. Floyd Pierce, from Edgar, Neb., to Hastings, Neb.

Dr. W. H. Bruce, from Orange, Texas, to Marshall, Mo.

Dr. F. A. Pardee, from Kent, Ohio, to Rochester, Pa.

Dr. B. E. May, from Terre Haute, Ind., to Crawfordsville, Ind.

Drs. Schrock & Schrock, from Greenville, Texas, to Shawnee, Okla.

Dr. Emma Purnell, from Continental, Ohio, to Las Vegas, N. Mexico.

Dr. John A. Stewart, from Clayton Bldg., Ludington, Mich., to Odd Fellows' Block.

Dr. J. L. Holloway, from 32 Masonic Temple, Little Rock, Ark., to 401-2, Slaughter Bldg., Dallas, Tex.

Dr. S. L. Drake, from Iola to Garnett, Kansas.

Drs. Overton & Overton, from Newman to Tuscola, Ill.

Dr. Henry Snedeker, from Cincinnati, Ia., to Neosho, Mo.

Dr. W. E. Lampton, from Marshall, Mo., to Butler, Mo.

Dr. F. G. Stone, from Tupelo, Miss., to Meridian, Miss.

Dr. J. P. Bashaw, from Mt. Juliet, Tenn., to North East, Pa.

Dr. Frank Van Doren, from Malvern, Ia., to Leechburg, Pa.

Dr. F. A. Englehart, from Shawnee, Okla., to Harrisonville, Mo.

Dr. Fairfax Fitts, from Duncan Ind. Ter., to Sulphur, Ind. Ter.

Dr. Lillian Ballance, from South Pasadena, Cal., to Yuma, Ariz.

Dr. Orie Coppemoll, from Hampton, Iowa, to Wilber, Nebr.

Dr. Margaret Sheridan, from San Antonio, Texas, to Tuscola, Ill.

Dr. L. B. Triplett, from La France Bldg., to 308 Senior Bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

Dr. Dale Craig, from Plattsburg Mo., to 318 Temple Blk., Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. W. R. Byars, from San Bernardino, Cal., to Kuhn Blk., San Diego, Cal.

Dr. Frances W. Harris, from No. 212 Central Ave., to No. 307 W. Sixth St., Carthage, Mo.

Drs. J. W. and Fannie C. Bennett, from 1004 Clifton Ave., Louisville, Ky., to 2-3-4-Walker Bldg., Augusta, Georgia.

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#### Notice to Prospective Students.

Prospective students of the American School of Osteopathy, desiring board and rooms, or students wanting work to help pay expenses, will please send their names and addresses to Gordon H. Ives, chairman Y. M. C. A. information committee.

The new Directory of Graduates of The American School of Osteopathy, which will also include the graduates of The S. S. Still College, The Northern College, The Milwaukee College, The Bolles Institute, and The Northwestern College of Osteopathy will be ready for distribution early in August. Copies may be obtained of Dr. J. A. Quintal, who has charge of the Directory Department, Kirksville, Missouri, at ten cents per copy.

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OSTEOPATHS WANTED:—In Arcola, Illinois, address, Mrs. J. R. D. Shahan.

Lady osteopath wanted in an Eastern Ohio town of 2000 inhabitants, address, Mrs. J. E. Gable, Evanston, Ills., Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

In Hendley, Nebr., address, J. W. Kesler.

WANTED:—To exchange a practice in a city in the Rocky Mountain region of seventy-five thousand inhabitants, for one in Ohio or New York. Address, A, Journal of Osteopathy.

FOR SALE:—Fine growing practice in Illinois town. Only osteopath in the county. Monthly business of \$300, cash. Must leave on account of health. Address, B, Journal of Osteopathy.

For Sale or Exchange:—A small osteopathic practice in a Western town of 7000 inhabitants. Reason for changing, altitude too high. The only osteopath in the city. Address, C, care of this Journal.

WANTED:—To exchange copies of the Journal of Osteopathy. I have the following duplicate Journals of Osteopathy, which I shall be pleased to send to any address for the postage or exchange for numbers prior to August 1897:

August 1897, August 1898, April 1900, September 1900, March 1901, May 1901, October 1901, December 1901.

RICHARD WANLESS, D. O.,  
Geneva, New York.