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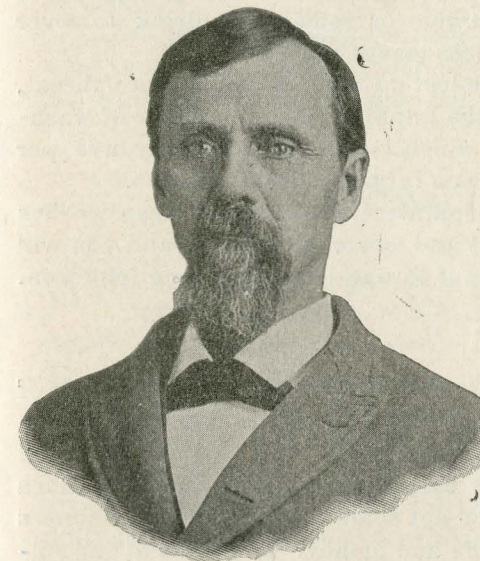
Dr. A. T. Still's Department.

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WHAT KILLED THE BABY, THE LITTLE BOY AND THE LITTLE GIRL ALSO?

OUR doctors said it died from the effects of diphtheria which ran into malignant sore-throat and tonsilitis of gangrenous nature.

Our doctor is a mighty good man, he did all he could for sister, he



said he wanted to save sister and in consultation with two doctors that he had summoned from Boston and New York, he did all he could to save her life; they used all remedies both new and old, they had swabbed her throat with costics and given the most powerful throat washes known in Europe and America, and all the simple family remedies, and even put a tube in sister's wind-pipe to let the air into the lungs, but she died in spite of all that could be done or thought of.

Now the baby, boy and girl are dead; the disease was called "diphtheria, a very dangerous and con-

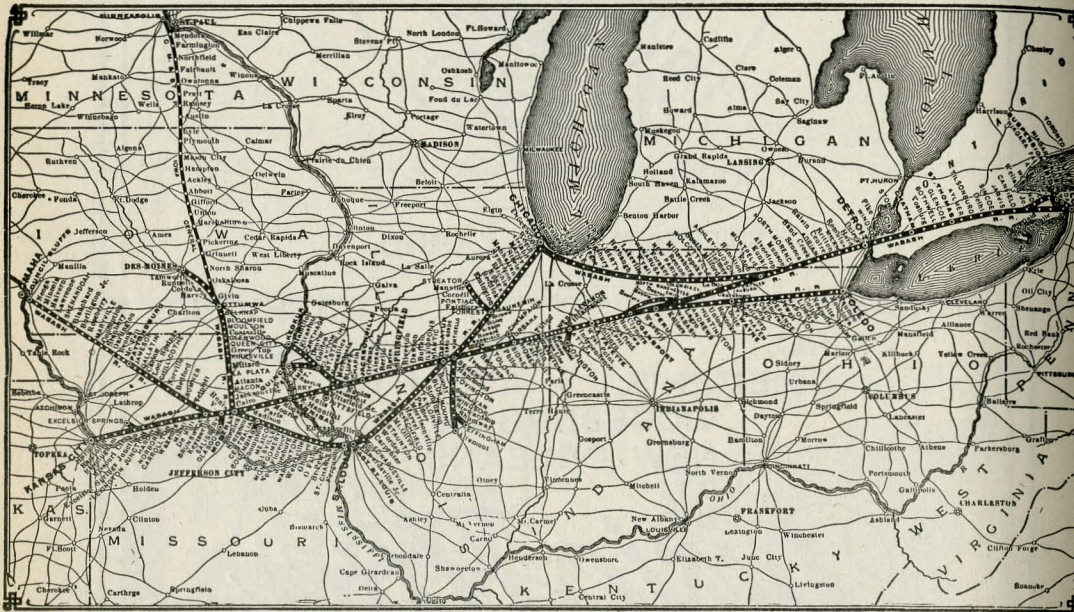
tagious disease" and so reported to the board of health, who ordered flags as warning to others to keep out. This has been the practice and treatment for 10, these many years. Who has ever questioned our sages and our systems of reason and treatment in colds and diseases of the throat, tonsils, and glands of the neck and the air passages? Did we ever halt and reason that the white patches found in mouth and throat were put there to guard the parts against coming injuries that hurried breathing, cold air, food and drink might produce?

Did we ever ask why God put such covering over such exposed surfaces? When we remove such natural guards to life, have we not flatly disputed the wisdom of nature?

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If we are justified to remove such and do no harm, would we not under such rule of reason be just as wise in removing the bark off our fruit trees and expect the trees to do better without the bark than to let it stay where nature put it until the tree grew its wood and fruit and dropped its old bark, when it had made new and was prepared to part with the old that was of no further use to the life of the tree? Would it not be wisdom for a few times in our practice among sore throats, to let the bark stay where nature had formed it till it had done the work for which nature had formed it?

A word from long experience in disease of the mouth, throat and neck of the young. We have given much more faith to local symptoms and local treatments, than we should; because the best we can say of such is that it leads us into a system of routine work, which is followed by the school the doctor of medicine hails from.

Forty years ago I began to let throats alone, by keeping all kinds of washes out of sore throats. For sore spots I gave the baby boy or girl starch gruel, the white of egg, gum arabic or some pasty drink to cover sore spots. Give such often till soreness leaves the throat.

I am proud to report that I have lost no case of croup, sore throat, diphtheria or tonsilitis since I quit the unphilosophical practice of washing and swabbing children's throats, which I think kills seventy-five per cent of such patients who have died from infantile throat disease.

Give your patients sensible Osteopathic treatment and keep washes out; give them plenty of gruel to eat and cover sore spots, and you will have but few dead babies on your list of throat diseases among children.

\* \* \*

In talking on diphtheria and other throat diseases to the students of my school, I do so with the knowledge that I am before men and women of learning, and that you are fully posted in the very best of American literature, which is equal to the very best of the most advanced nations of the earth. I know too that you did not come here for any foolishness nor child's play, at a heavy loss of time and money. You came to this military school for drill that you could be better prepared to combat with the great army of diseases that is dealing death to the human race all over the earth by the millions annually. I know you mean business and I propose to talk business to you during your sojourn with us.

Our medical doctors are only men of our race, and they have bravely fought for the lives of our children; they have used the best weapons they could plan and build, they have failed to batter down and take the forts of the enemy. The enemy has guns and ammunition of better strength and longer range, he has made the most skilled generals of medicine run up the white flag of surrender, and the blue flags of danger, which means to

keep out of range of diphtheria, small-pox, and on to the full list of contagions and infections.

Who ever run up a white flag but he who knows he has no power to resist longer nor hope of victory? What has the doctor done but multiply his drugs and chronicle defeat? He knows and says that drugs are strong compounds of which he is just as ignorant as a boot-jack. Like a rhinoceros he sees and fights only the smoke of the gun that throws the deadly bullets that tear asunder his frame and lets the life out. Thus he ends with his little book on symptomatology, doses and kills babies now just as fast as any time for a thousand years.

He knows his practice is not trustworthy; he cuts and tries and does not know whether a tree will do better or worse if he skins the bark off the babies' throats. He swabs, bobs, and daubs and tries to keep up with the last antitoxin fad and then turns the dead baby over to the deacon who labels all babies for heaven, and tells us that "The Lord giveth and he taketh."

Then the hunter sets out on a hunt for more quails, he shoots on the wing only, but he gets a heap of quails, and asks all legislatures to give him a good quail law and keep out all hunters but him and his kind.

## STOMACH TROUBLES.

CHARLES C. REID, D. O., WARREN, OHIO.

WHEN an Osteopath goes into a place to locate as a rule his science is new to the people. It is discussed pro and con and many foolish notions and ideas are circulated in regard to the new science. Of course the new doctor must in some way prove that his methods are meritorious. If the people will hear him, he may make his principles and theories seem very reasonable, but when they get sick, they become frightened and go to pouring down the drugs through force of habit about as much as for any other reason. What must the Osteopath do in order to have an opportunity to prove his science practically? He must take obstinate and long standing cases that drugs, diet, massage, water cures, etc., have failed to cure. This he does, and cures a very large percent of them, thereby building up confidence in his science among the people gradually. After while others come who are less difficult to cure and finally he has opportunities to show that his science is as efficacious in acute as in chronic sickness. In speaking of stomach trouble, I will not try to cover the whole field even in a general way, but will confine myself to the particular kinds that an Osteopath is most likely to get in his first year's practice. It is not likely that an Osteopath will have any acute cases of stomach trouble in the beginning of his practice. Acute gastritis and gastralgia may be caused by the irritating effects of indigestible food, or fermentation of food

in the stomach, or overloading the stomach; taking large quantities of alcoholic drinks; taking drugs into the stomach for every ache and pain; shock, taking cold, unusual effort, jolting, jarring, etc.

To cure a disease, the object should always be to remove the cause, or stop the thing that is producing it and nature will soon right the condition. Produce vomiting for the condition of indigestible or fermenting food; stop overloading the stomach; if the trouble is caused by drugs, or alcoholic drinks stop these things. Remove the cause in a common sense way and prevent repetitions of those things and acute attacks of stomach trouble will soon get well of their own accord. The Osteopath does not get these cases to add to his percent of cures but he must take those of months or years standing. We have cancers, ulcers and chronic inflammation of the stomach. In cancers the outlook is unfavorable. Ulcers and chronic inflammations are more favorable. I have cured some of these troubles. The chronic stomach trouble that goes with general nervous exhaustion is quite common, and is a form with which the Osteopath often has to deal in connection with many cases of neurasthenia (nervous prostration). With weak nerves we have weak peristalsis of the stomach, the gastric juice not being mixed well with the food we have weak or impaired digestion. By curing the neurasthenia we cure the stomach trouble. For this, usually, with the specific osteopathic treatment for nervousness, complete bodily rest and nourishing diet are essential. I have had many cases of this kind this year and all have been benefited in proportion to their persistence in taking treatment and following out my directions.

Now we come to another class of chronic stomach troubles for which osteopathic treatment is most excellent, and where all other methods fail. It is impaired digestion, weak stomach and gastralgia (pain in stomach) caused by *spinal lesions*. Sometime during the person's life he has had a fall, slip, strain, blow or an injury in some way that has produced a slight slip in one of the vertebrae in the upper dorsal region of the spine. The nerves coming out from the spinal canal between the vertebrae are slightly pressed upon, thus interfering with the nerve force to the organ to which they go, and happening to be the ones that supply the stomach with nerve force, we have that organ becoming weak and flabby for want of tone. Indigestion comes on, then any little error in diet, over exertion, or mental effort, worry, etc., will bring on severe pains, making one's life a burden. By being very careful with their diet, and not being much mental or physical labor this class can keep down most of the bad symptoms of their trouble and drag along reasonably comfortable. But it is very difficult to always do that. Drugs, massage, rubbing, water cures, diet or any thing of that kind can never cure them. Those things might help them to get rid of the irritating symptoms for a time; but as soon as they begin to eat like other people and live like they did in former times, before they realize it their irritated stomach symptoms are all back again. What is necessary for a

complete and permanent cure is direct and definite work to correct the lesion in the spine, which when corrected removes the pressure from the nerves and lets the normal amount of nerve force go to the stomach and soon it has its normal tone and is able to digest any digestible food without inconvenience. It is well permanently and only a twist or a slip in the vertebra again would produce the same obstinate condition. Osteopathic results constantly prove this principle.

## TUBERCULOSIS AS VIEWED FROM THE OSTEOPATHIC STANDPOINT.

BY J. R. BULLARD, D. O., MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

IT IS not my intention in this brief article to present an essay on bacteriology, or any of the various sciences and their relation to the dread infection, tuberculosis. The literature of the time abounds in such, and the constant presentation of it keeps the practitioner thoroughly posted. What might be deemed of more interest, would be simply to cite some facts relative to infectious diseases and cellular conditions, and to mention some cases and the results obtained by osteopathic treatment of them.

So much has been written on the subject of tuberculosis, and by so many able writers of the scientific world that it seems as if nothing more may be said, or anything new done for the relief of those suffering from the infection of the tubercle bacilli. In fact, tuberculosis has claimed a large share of the attention of the medical world since the promulgation of the microbe theory. System after system of treatment has been tried and surrendered. Remedies innumerable have been exploited empirically and given fair trial professionally and still the "white plague" carries away more people annually than does war and famine. Statisticians tell us one seventh of all deaths in this country are from tuberculosis. In Europe about one fourth.

So long as this is true, it behooves the medical profession, to strive to reach a correct understanding of these cases and to devise an effective treatment. One based on more facts and less theories. We must, however, in so doing take care not to waste time and labor to arrive at the desired end by "round about" methods, or we may find the truth, only after passing through all possible errors and disappointments. We should seek the real cause of this disease, and when found, devise means to eradicate it. Then, and then only, will we reap the reward of our labors, and be in truth benefactors of mankind.

The cause of internal disease has long been sought, and it was thought the problem solved when the bacilli were discovered. Now these are held responsible for diseases without end. Because a few persons, who have drunk milk from a tuberculous cow became infected, or because a great

number of people contract typhoid fever after drinking polluted water, we are prone to say it was all the fault of the bacilli. We seem to overlook the fact that many persons drank of the milk, and perhaps thousands drank of the polluted water and were not infected. If attention is called to this fact, explanation is readily given, that these people were not disposed to the infection. When this explanation is given, too few of us realize the importance of it. We satisfy ourselves with this seemingly superficial explanation, and fail to grasp the fact, that it is just this disposition which we must regard as the key to the whole question of infection. There can be no infection without disposition, i. e., without abnormal cellular conditions. Bacilli do not take foot hold in any organism until there is an abnormal, a lowered state of vitality of cellular life. The vitality of the cellular life of any tissue in any organism is dependent on a free and unobstructed flow of the nutrition fluids of the organism. Our efforts, both prophylactic and therapeutic should, therefore, be directed to correction of and the upbuilding of the vitality of cellular life. This can be done, successfully and naturally, only by keeping the machinery of the body in such condition that the nutrition substances when taken into the body will be distributed freely and unobstructed to every tissue. The elimination processes must also be equally free and unobstructed. These ends are attained only when there is perfect circulation of blood and lymph. All attempts to prevent the spread or to promote the cure of tuberculosis, on any other basis, however well meant, will be futile. The means used may be ever so scientific, the result will be failure and disappointment and the conclusion reached will be, we have attempted the impossible. The advice to the patient will be a change of climate.

Accordingly, the Osteopath reasons that all tubercular diseases, either pulmonary, of the bones and joints, or other tissues of the body, have two causes. Primary and secondary. The primary or predisposing cause being some anatomical derangement of the body. This may be of the bony structure or of the muscles, or both, which in some way is interfering with the vaso-motors or directly impinging on the blood vessels to the tissues infected. The tissues thus deprived of their normal supply of nutrition are as a consequence in a condition of lowered vitality, and of weakened resisting power. In such condition they form suitable lodging for the bacillus, which is the exciting cause.

We heartily approve the effort scientific researchers are putting forth for the cure of and to prevent the spread of this infection. The many suggestions of open air life, exercise, sanitary clothing and habitation, correct diet, etc., are all to be commended. These things unquestionably have a place on the role of treatment of these diseases. But here we want to suggest plenty of blood supplied through the bronchial arteries. Plenty of chest expansion, plenty of deep breathing, that may be done naturally and without requiring the special effort of the patient. But how am I to

get a deep breath, says the patient, I can't breathe deep, it hurts me so right through here (indicating second or third costal space). Just such a case came into my office about the middle of July last. A young lady twenty-two years of age. Her trouble had been pronounced consumption by the family physician, he having treated the case four months before giving his opinion. All arrangements were made for her to take the usual trip west.

Osteopathic examination revealed what we call a straight spine. The dorsal curve being almost absent, with a lateral lesion at the fourth dorsal. The third and fourth ribs on either side were slightly overlapped, here being where she had "such a pain in her lungs." The intercostal muscles on both sides seemed not to allow any separation of the ribs at all. The deep muscles of the back were very much contracted. There was practically no chest expansion, breathing being almost entirely abdominal. Her mother had died of consumption at the age of thirty-seven. Night sweats were frequent, eyes were bright, cheeks flushed, complained of choking spells, remained in bed most of the time, was exhausted from the least exertion, menses had been absent for five months.

At the expiration of six weeks treatment, the treatments being given three times a week, this patient was, in her own language, "A new girl now" and is, taking the following as criteria, cured. (1) Disappearance of the above symptoms. (2) General condition greatly improved. (3) Body weight markedly increased. (4) Capacity for performing duties in connection with occupation completely restored. (5) Menstrual function normal.

Another case which I wish to mention briefly is one of those hip cases which have been the subject of so much discussion, in the osteopathic school, as well as in others. This case was a boy fourteen years old who had his hip dislocated while playing "bull in the ring" at the school play ground, April 13th. A surgeon was summoned and the dislocation of the femur was reduced at once. But the boy did not recover the use of the leg. The soreness about the joint did not abate, and he suffered with pains in the knee and ankle. About the last of June a consultation was held and it was pronounced a tuberculous hip. The treatment prescribed was, absolute rest and extension of the joint by means of a long splint. This treatment was continued only for a few days when I was called to see the case. I had the splint removed and upon examination found the head of femur in the acetabulum all right. The leg on the diseased side was three eighths of an inch longer than the other, this being due to a twist in the pelvis. The innominate on that side being downward and forward. The slip was very apparent by palpation at the symphysis pubis and sacroiliac synchondrosis. There was also a marked lateral lesion involving the lumbar vertebrae from the first to the fourth. Enuresis was present, to a marked degree.

Most excellent results were obtained in this case by osteopathic treatment. Enuresis did not return after second treatment. There was steady improvement in the condition of the hip and leg from the first. The treatment applied was to the lesions mentioned and locally, gradually stretching and relaxing the muscles about the hip, especially the internal and external rotators. The reduction of the innominate was complete and permanent after three or four treatments, after which time the legs remained of equal length. The lesion of the vertebrae was slower to yield but at the end of seven weeks treatment, was not apparent, and the case was dismissed as cured.

### PLAIN SPEECH.

No. 2.

A. P. TERRELL, JUNIOR CLASS.

**I**N a previous article I endeavored to impress upon the minds of my readers the importance of perspicuity and simplicity in writing and speaking. In this article I wish to further impress the thought, and to show the absurdity of speaking to the masses in a dead or foreign language.

It does seem to me that men who have chosen as their life work a profession which brings them in contact with suffering humanity ought to so speak as to be understood by those to whom they minister. Dr. John A. Broadus says: "The most important property of style is perspicuity. Style is excellent when, like the atmosphere, it shows the thought, but itself is not seen. Yet this composition and the term perspicuity, which was derived from it, are both inadequate, for good style is like stereoscopic glasses, which transparent themselves, give form and body and distinct outline to that which they exhibit. A certain grand looking obscurity is often pleasing to some hearers and readers, who suppose it shows vast learning, or great originality, or immense profundity."

Again he says: "No quality of style is more frequently urged as an object of pursuit than perspicuity. Everyone feels that simplicity is a great excellence. But when we attempt to analyze simplicity and show how it may be obtained, we are apt to find unexpected difficulty. The opposite of a simple style would seem to be one that is involved, or is too elaborate, or that is overloaded with ornament. In the first case we might say that a simple style does not roll up an idea in manifold clauses and sentences, which we must painfully unroll in order to perceive it, but spreads out the idea at once to our view; that it is direct and easy to understand. Then usage extends the term to denote a style that is not excessively labored or in any respect artificial, that does not appear to be produced with great effort. And in a particular variety of this use we mean by it a style which has no elaborate ornamentation."

The small, simple, unadorned words are the words which bring light to the darkened understanding.

"It is with words," says Southy, "as with sunbeams,—the more they are condensed the deeper they burn." Every intelligent person knows that the words that have the most influence in the family, the Sunday School, the church, at the bar, in the army, in the sick room—everywhere, are the small words, the monosyllables.

The author of "Words, Their Use and Abuse" in speaking of short words, says: "All passionate expression—the outpouring of the soul when moved to its depths, is, for the most part, in monosyllables. They are the heart beats, the very throbs of the brain, made visible by utterance. The will makes its giant victory strokes in little monosyllables, deciding for the right and against the wrong."

It should be the desire of everyone to express his thoughts plainly, correctly and elegantly, and he who does not do this is to a great extent a failure as a speaker or a writer. It does seem to me that the great object speakers and writers have in view, or should have, is the edification of the people. But how can they accomplish this if they use language which the people do not understand? There are some men who act as though they were set apart to keep the way of Logic, of Latin and of Greek. They are continually speaking of "the shades of Whately and Hamilton" and the "days of Virgil and Homer," and I often think if they had studied these authors more they would have less to say about their "shades" and "days." But I promised to give some of the words and phrases used by speaker and writers and I must verify that promise. Note the following:

*Ergo, vale, finis, sine die, amino, impromptu, infinitesimal, en route, per se, en masse, ipse dixit, ex tempore, a priori, ab extra, ad infinitum, ad hominem, ad libitum, de novo, ex officio, non sequitur, pro et con, terra firma, tempus fugit, etc.* These are some of the expressions most frequently used, one or two of which occur in almost every speech and article of some of our public men. I remember to have heard a preacher in an exhortation to a very illiterate audience, assembled in a country school house, illustrate the point he had before them by reference to a fearful fight which took place between a land and water animal on "terra firma." The people, no doubt, were asking themselves, as he proceeded—where did that fight take place, on a log, up a tree, on the ground, in the air—where? And the force of the illustration was lost by the use of an expression they did not understand.

Reader, speak English to English speaking people.

## VASO-MOTORS AND THEIR RELATION TO THE DISEASES OF WOMEN.

ASA M. WILLARD, D. O., DILLON, MONTANA.

THE causative factors of pelvic disorders are many and varied, but perversion of the natural blood supply to the pelvic organs through interference with normal vaso-motor activity is certainly one of the most potent and is productive of the greatest variety of female diseases.

The success of Osteopathy over other systems of healing in the treatment of these ailments is an established fact and the Osteopath has a basis for the theory of his work, the result of scientific investigations of the most eminent physiologists of both America and Europe. In 1840 Henle, the German pathologist, demonstrated the existence of muscle fibers in the arterial walls. Prior to this time various neurologists had traced the terminal filaments of sympathetic nerve fibers to their distribution along the coats of the arteries. Henle carried his experiments further and as a result declared that stimulation of these nerves either direct or reflex caused the musculature of the vessels to contract and thus narrowed their caliber; because of this function Stilling later styled them vaso-motors. The subject aroused considerable interest among scientific men, and between 1850-60 numerous other observers made experiments. The most prominent of these were Brown Sequard of this country and the French physiologist, Bernard. It was discovered that there were, in addition to nerve fibers whose stimulation caused contraction of arteries, separate fibers, the stimulation of which caused dilatation of the same vessels. As a result of these experiments Howell's Text Book of Physiology says: "It is now established beyond question that the size of the blood vessels and thus the quantity of blood carried by them to different parts of the body is controlled by nerves which, when stimulated, either narrow the blood vessels (vaso-constrictor nerves) and thus diminish the quantity of blood that flows through them or dilate the vessels (vaso-dilator nerves) and increase the flow.

The experiments of the most prominent neurological investigators, as recorded by Kirk, Landois and Sterling, and Howell's Text Book of Physiology, locate the vaso-motor nerves for the vessels of the Fallopian tubes, ovaries, uterus, and vagina as passing out from the spinal cord principally with the lower dorsal and 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th lumbar nerves. It is to this portion of the spine that the Osteopath directs his attention in diseases of the pelvic organs. Immediately surrounding these nerves as they emanate from the spinal canal through the intervertebral foramina and crossing them at every angle is an intricate meshwork of muscles, tendons and ligaments—the supports of the spine. In the economy of the human body there is no unoccupied space and there is, normally, just room enough for

the nerves to pass through these dense tissues without being impinged upon. Because of this position at the base of the spine and the fact that they support the superincumbent weight of the upper body, the lumbar vertebrae, particularly the 4th and 5th and the surrounding tissues, are especially liable to sudden wrenches, strains and twists. Supposing that due to some sudden slip or fall, lifting or other traumatic cause, there had been acquired an abnormally strained and tensed condition of these tissues, the composition of which is much more dense than that of the nerves, causing them to impinge upon the nerves producing irritation; should this irritation affect principally vaso-constrictor nerve fibers it would cause a contraction of the blood vessels to the pelvis, thus lessening the amount of blood and causing anemia of the parts—amenorrhea. If the irritation should affect principally dilator fibers we would have a dilatation of the vessels and a consequent increase of the blood supply. The quantity of blood would be increased, but the blood pressure would be decreased. It is a physiological law that, "The speed of the blood varies inversely as the collective sectional area of its path." The path would be widened and consequently the rapidity of the blood flow through the dilated arteries would be diminished. Freely moving blood is healthy blood, stagnant blood becomes vitiated—there would be a stasis. Waste products which would normally be carried off would accumulate in the blood stream, causing it to become impure and thus lessening its nutritive properties. As a result of this deficient nutrition the ligaments which support the uterus and other pelvic organs would become weakened and allow those structures to become misplaced and irritate the surrounding tissues. At menstruation more blood would be diverted to the parts, causing by its pressure additional irritation and you would have dysmenorrhea and menorrhagia.

Vaso-dilator and vaso-constrictor fibers are often about equally distributed in the anatomical nerve, should the spinal excitation affect a relatively equal number of both dilator and constrictor fibers the affect would still be dilatation of the vessels.

"Vaso-constrictors are less easily excited than vaso-dilators"—(Howell's Text Book on Physiology.) Were the pressure of these contracted spinal tissues sufficient to produce paralysis of the vaso-constrictors, the result would again be vaso-dilatation because the dilators would be unopposed. Physiologists tell us that excessive and prolonged stimulation of a nerve results in inhibition. Were the irritation of the tensed ligaments and muscles to cause this result and chiefly vaso-constrictor fibers be affected, you would have vaso-dilatation again; for the resultant effect would be the same as in paralysis of these fibers and the vaso-dilators would have no opposition. The engorgement and consequent deficient nutrition to the parts would be sufficient to cause endometritis, oophoritis, pelvic peritonitis, or almost any disease in the gynecologic category—even tumors. Goltz and Frensberg in 1894 made experiments on animals and

conclusively demonstrated the existence of vaso-motor centers in the lower portion of the spinal cord; sensory fibers passed to these centers and vaso-motors passed from them for stimulation of the sensory nerve fibers of the lower part of the abdomen, after the spinal cord had been severed between the lumbar and dorsal segments, produced dilatation of arteries in the region of the pelvis.

In some cases of suppressed menstruation the Osteopathist, in addition to relieving the deranged condition of the spinal tissues, would give a stimulative treatment to the lumbar portion of the spine. The cutaneous nerve supply to the abdomen is from the lower dorsal and lumbar nerves. By this treatment he stimulates sensory fibers of posterior branches of the same nerves which is distributed to the abdomen.

If the physiologists in their experiments were able to affect the blood supply through mechanical stimulation of sensory nerves the Osteopath reasons that he can do likewise in his practical work. Irregularly contracted tissues pressing upon and irritating these sensory fibers going to the cord would in a reflex manner produce disturbances similar to those resulting from direct irritation to the vaso-motor nerves as they pass from the cord. As the electric switch board transfers currents from one wire to another, in like manner these sensory nerve impulses would pass to the vaso-motor centers and be reflected to the vaso-motor nerves. Interference with the blood supply to the centers themselves would increase or decrease their activity and thus affect the vaso-motors passing from them. When the osteopathic physician finds an ovary congested and enlarged he goes back to that portion of the spine from which the vaso-motor nerves emanate and which control its blood supply. He proceeds to relieve the congestion by correcting any malposition of vertebra or by the relaxation of any strained tissues which, by their contraction are being dragged across the nerves, causing interference with their function. By so doing and thus removing the primary cause of the congestion he is infinitely more scientific than the surgeon who advocates laparotomy and excision of the ovary. The early investigators located vaso-motor nerves only in the arteries. Mall, in his researches conducted in 1890-92, showed that such nerves were also distributed to the walls of the portal vein.

Thompson in 1893 pursued the subject further, and as a result of his experiments on animals pointed out that stimulation of the sciatic nerve caused contraction of the superficial veins of the hind limb. His experiments demonstrated that contraction could go so far as to obliterate the lumen of the vessels. It seems not unreasonable that this should have a significance to the Osteopath in relation to his work in pelvic disorders.

The common iliac artery at the posterior part of the pelvis divides into the external and internal iliac arteries, the former passing out under Poupart's ligament as the femoral and supplying the lower extremities, the latter supplying the pelvic organs. Supposing we had an irritative

lesion at the last lumbar vertebra, the sacro-sciatic foramin, or anywhere along the course of the sciatic nerve, affecting the vaso-motor fibers it contained and which supplied the coats of the veins in the lower extremities. If it caused a narrowing of the caliber of these veins as Thompson's experiment indicated, then it would magnify the resistance to be overcome by the blood distributed through the external iliac and its branches and would thus produce an obstruction to the circulation through the lower extremities. When the blood as it is propelled by the heart reaches the point of diversion of the common iliac artery into the external and internal iliacs it would as a result of this obstruction encounter more resistance in the external iliac and as a consequence an abnormal blood supply would be diverted to the internal iliac and through the branches of that artery pass to the uterus, ovaries, vagina, and other pelvic structures. When there is a strained condition and therefore an unnatural irritability of the ligaments of the lumbar region or any of the parts adjacent to the pelvis, during menstruation this condition is always exaggerated as a result of the reflection of nerve impulses from the congested organs. The increased contraction and thickening produced in these already tensed tissues might be enough to cause an irritation to the venous vaso-motor fibers which were, perhaps, not affected at ordinary times and produce the obstruction, just mentioned, to the circulation in the lower extremity. As a result of the increased blood supply which would then be diverted to the pelvic organs through the internal iliac artery and its branches, dysmenorrhea would be exaggerated and flooding might be produced which, without this additional factor, would not have occurred. It is unlikely that these nerve fibers to the veins would often be affected without the same lesion causing disturbance with the function of the vaso-motor nerves to the arterioles of the lower limbs whose fibers also run in the sciatic. But the experiments of these investigators furnish an additional basis for the hypothesis that mechanical interference with the normal action of vaso-motor nerves plays an important part in the causation of diseases peculiar to women.

Dr. Still has paved the way for more perfect gynecology and the experiments of modern physiologists each year more completely demonstrate that the Osteopath's tenets are based upon a scientific foundation.

## THE CYCLE OF MAN.

SOUL, BODY AND MIND.

DR. MINNIE POTTER, MEMPHIS, MO. SEC'Y M. A. A. O.

IF WE strive to fathom the mysteries of this wonderful handiwork of the all-knowing intelligence, we will find a greater work before us than we ever even dreamed of.

Man, while he is infinitely more, is a reasoning and talking machine

with a soul, which was created of God in his own image, brought to earth and encased in the finest temple which God himself could construct from earthly material—this temple was called a body. Thus was substance from heaven and earth blended into one harmonious organism which was started into living activity by the great dynamo and storage battery of life (the brain and nervous systems) when God breathed the breath of life into man and called him his master-piece.

With heart propelling blood through the great vessels, lungs expanding with air, and the whole being thrilling with life and breath, was man first beheld, in the harmonious blending of Soul, Body and Mind.

Now where is the physician who feels that he thoroughly understands such a piece of workmanship as this, or that he understands it at all?

After we have absorbed all that scientific research has brought to light from the ages past of the life functions of man, we are still comparatively in the dark, and realize that there is still a "something" lacking, a missing link in the chain of knowledge. While this is true there are many other important facts which we must not lose sight of.

We know that there are certain external conditions, as well as internal, which will affect this organism; such as cold, heat, electricity, climate, etc. Then there are mental impressions, agonies of soul—fright, grief, worry and emotions, all of which have an important bearing upon the health of man. Nerve force is transformed into spiritual products, and emotions make exhaustive draughts upon nutrition to supply the waste of brain substance, just as physical labor causes muscular changes which must be repaired. We are depressed or stimulated according to the thoughts we have upon any news that may reach us.

Hence it behooves us, if we would even in a measure be successful physicians, to try to understand something of the intimate sympathy existing between the Soul, Body and Mind, the relation one bears to the other. For in this three-fold condition of man the harmony is so perfect that it is impossible to affect one without affecting the other two.

When man becomes afflicted with what we call disease and appeals to those who profess to understand his organism, by what is he confronted?

First the M. D. is consulted, a regular course of drugging is prescribed, he tries every known remedy which is recommended to him. Is he as perfect a human being after he has finished this course as he was before? We all know that he is not.

All the chemicals needed in the economy of our bodies are made, kept and managed within them. Keep this in mind and if some organ fails to perform its function treat it as you would a finely constructed machine, examine carefully to ascertain if there is not a twisted tape, bent bar, loosened, or perhaps tightened tap or relaxed band. If you fail to find the cause here, examine the force which keeps all the wheels and belts in motion (the brain and nervous systems.) If the fault is not here

you must go to the "fire" or life which regulates and controls all the forces of the whole machine (the soul or mind.)

You who read from our best scientific editors of today know that our leading medical lights are not backward in declaring the fallacy of drugging humanity. Hundreds of quotations condemning medical treatment in human ailments from those who are considered authority could be given, but I will only give a few short ones, which I hope will give you food for thought if nothing more:

Bostwick's "History of Medicine"—"Every dose of medicine is a blind experiment upon the vitality of the patient."

Prof. E. R. Peasley, M. D., New York Medical College.—"The administration of powerful medicine is the most fruitful cause of derangement of the digestion."

Prof. Alonzo Clark, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.—"All our curative agents are poison, and, as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

Prof. Geo. B. Wood, M. D., University of Pennsylvania.—"We have not yet learned the essential nature of healthy action, and cannot therefore understand their arrangements."

Prof. N. Chapman, Therapeutics and Materia Medica.—"One half of all who are born into the world, die before they reach seventeen years of age. One half of all born in our cities, die before they reach three years of age. The average man, according to statistics, does not live but half his days. The responsibility of the medical system for this sad uncertainty of life cannot be questioned."

Joseph M. Smith, M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons.—"All medicines which enter the circulation poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce disease."

These quotations are given to substantiate the fact that all drugs only injure the system. If the blood is poisoned, digestion deranged, and vitality weakened, is man not in a worse condition to combat disease than he was before? Is not the machine crippled a little and thrown out of harmony?

With his whole organism out of tune, driven to desperation he commences a course of dietetics; diets himself until he feels like the faint sound of a last farewell, then falls into the hands of the microbe crank, who promises to render him "immune from all disease," after persuading him that he is inhabited with every disease germ of earth. If he should accept this theory in its entirety he could never hope to again be the beautiful organism of perfectness he once was. He only compares himself to an old cheese filled with skippers.

Please do not understand that we would deny the existence of microorganisms, or disease germs, for they do exist, and do accompany disease, but it seems far more reasonable to me that the condition makes the dis-



ease possible, instead of the germ making the condition. It is more reasonable that all disease is caused by some discord in the organism.

There is a limit beyond which we cannot step when the mystery of our own organism is the subject of the attempt. Yet, we need not remain in ignorance of the things which we may understand if we will. We must, as near as possible, keep ourselves in touch with the great pulsing forces of nature. In so doing we will realize the necessity of studying the spiritual as well as the physical part of man, or, if you please, understanding something of the conditions in health and disease.

Surgery has been of great help to the scientific world in bringing hidden truths of a diseased organism to light. It has explored every part of the physical man; diseased organs have been removed, as well as abnormal growth. In the majority of such cases, however, the surgeon after hunting for the "probable cause" of such conditions, has been able to substantiate the fact that it was caused by some anatomical or physiological lesion obstructing the natural currents or forces of life, had the nature of said "cause" been understood and corrected in time, a surgical operation would have been unnecessary. For when the nature of healthy bodily action is once understood, its derangements can be righted at once, and soon all would again be well. Looking as truth directs us, we do not hesitate to say that surely the time is drawing near when surgery will seldom be used, excepting in cases of accident. It is well known that a surgical operation is a shock to the nervous system from which it never fully recovers. Can a machine run as well with some of its parts gone as it did before or with its harmony of action broken? Surgery is a "science of necessity"—and for many years has taken the lead in all scientific research regarding the afflictions of man. It is truth we are all after, and will honor any science that states plain facts as they exist. It is by accepting these facts, brought to light by surgery, and profiting by the acknowledged mistakes of medicine that Osteopathy has made it possible to understand two of the three-fold conditions of man, more perfectly than they have ever been understood, and is today, without a doubt, the best and most natural means known to mankind for the removal of the "cause" of disease.

The Osteopath masters anatomy and physiology, and has under his control, to a marked degree, the brain and nervous systems. But I fear he does not give enough study to the "soul" part of man. That mind has a wonderful influence over matter, and that it has been a great aid in relieving disease, stands today an undenied fact. It acts on the physiological through the nerves. But, if some lesion should exist obstructing this current in its course from the brain to the diseased part, it would be impossible for the mind to have any influence upon the parts below the lesion. Here is one instance where the student of anatomy and physiology recognizes the weak point in the cure-all ability of the mental scientist.

True mental therapeutics, the foundation of which can be obtained in the careful study of psychology, should be one of our most essential studies. It can be studied from nature also if the way is only pointed out to us. The sooner the physician realizes the necessity of being in touch with the finer thoughts of the soul of his fellow-man, the sooner will he be more fully prepared to deal successfully with diseases.

It has been stated that women make the best nurses and physicians, while men make the best surgeons. This may be accounted for by the right of her natural endowments, woman is guided by her intuition, or, in other words, by being more in touch with the soul part of humanity, while man is guided mostly by his brain powers. Yet there are men who possess the qualities of both. Such a man we recognize in Dr. Still, and he is, as are all such men, a blessing to humanity. Be this natural to him or acquired we do not know, but were we in possession of even one half the knowledge of the soul part of man that he is we would be more able to deal intelligently with these great problems of life and health.

We who have never studied life in this light, feel the need of a little schooling in this line. We cannot reason intelligently without little knowledge to reason from. We have been carefully cultured in Body and Mind, and when we have added "Soul culture" to this, we will then be prepared to better understand this cycle of man and not until then. As long as we do not have the proper ideas of the relations of the Soul, Body and Mind in health, we cannot appreciate their importance in disease.

If I am wrong in regard to the points I have touched in this sketch I shall be glad to be righted by some of my fellow practitioners. It is the truth I am looking for.

### CLASS RECEPTION.

ON Friday night, the twelfth of October, the Freshman class were received by the Juniors, and right royally, too. Every effort of the banner class to promote the brilliant event was doubly successful and not the smallest detail was overlooked.

Never before have the halls of the college been more beautifully decorated. The colors of the new class banked the stage, and, twinkling with multi-colored lights, were decorously woven into booths about the north hall where punch was served.

Memorial hall was ablaze with the ever victorious blue and white of the receiving class. In the center of the North hall were seated our faculty, with the members of the new class on either side.

At nine o'clock President Earle D. Jones, of the Junior class, opened the program for the evening by an address of welcome to the new class. Following, a program brimming full of talent was presented, for the selec-



MEMORIAL HALL AS IT APPEARED THE NIGHT OF THE CLASS RECEPTION

tion of which, the entertainment committee are highly complimented.

The program as presented, follows:

- 1.—Music, "Dance of the Demons"..... A. S. O. Orchestra.
- 2.—Welcome address, Class President..... Mr. Earle D. Jones
- 3.—Response ..... Prof. Dobson.
- 4.—Song..... Miss Ila Loving
- 5.—Piano Solo ..... Prof. F. H. Warren.
- 6.—Reading, "The Quarrel Scene," from Julius Caesar, (Shakespeare) Prof. H. Clay Harvey.
- 7.—Vocal Solo, "When the Heart is Young." (Dudley Buck.).....Miss Francis Tinkham.
- 8.—Address..... Dr. A. T. Still
- 9.—"The Lost Chord." (Sullivan.).....Lyric Quartette.
- 10.—Reading (Selected) ..... Miss Eleanor G. Stephens.
- 11.—Vocal Solo, "A May Morning." (Denza.)..... Miss M. Winneford Bryan

A mighty applause greeted President Jones as he arose to welcome the Freshman Class. Every Junior swelled with pride as their President with modest dignity congratulated the new class on their choice of professions and pointed out to them the wisdom of their selection. During the speech Mr. Jones said, "We welcome you not alone to our class circles but to all that is good in our institution. Although the first born of the 20th century you are strong in numbers and headed by a grand and noble man, your honored President, your progress as a class can but be rapid. Thus far, Freshmen, you have been under the watchful eye and the strong protection of the Junior class, but at the rising of tomorrow's sun that protection will be withdrawn and you will stand, as it were, on the threshold of a new life, unprotected and unadvised, dependent upon self in your class struggles."

President Dobson of the Freshman class in his response, heartily thanked the Juniors for their cordial greeting, and in behalf of the class, expressed the wish that all future relations might be as harmonious as on the present occasion.

Professor Harvey of the Normal School faculty won well deserved applause by his reading. In the musical selections of the program admirable taste was manifest while the rendition was above criticism. Miss Tinkham and Miss Bryan, both of the State Normal School, were thoroughly appreciated and responded to merited encores.

Little Miss Loving exhibited remarkable talents for a child of her age. Her recitation brought down the house.

Miss Stephens of Boston, a reader of ability, rendered a selection which was well received.

Tho Old Doctor talked to the students in his fatherly way, winning the hearts of all the new students and strengthening the love of all his children.

At the close of the entertainment all present made merry in the good old college spirit. Freshmen were made acquainted with the upper classmen, new friendships bonded and good fellowship prevailed. A number of the "live ones" of the school offered a selection of varieties at the close of the evening and so much interest in their antics was manifested that time was lost sight of and the lights yawned and winked a good night at twelve.

HENRY J. PETTIT.

## DR. STILL'S PICNIC.

CHARLES L. RICHARDSON, JUNE '01

THE picnic of the American School of Osteopathy, on Friday, October 5th, was a monster affair, and a most enjoyable one.

Almost the entire student body turned out to do honor to Dr. A. T. Still. Public school children joined in the celebration. For Kirksville the day was a half holiday. Mayor Noonan requested the stores to close in the afternoon that every body might take part in the pleasure. No better evidence could exist of the way in which Dr. Still is revered than the unanimity with which all people responded.

Great preparations had been made for days in advance to make this affair a gala occasion. Students and classes vied with each other for the finest and most novel appearance. Unique effects were designed especially. Not only did the students strive to appear to advantage in the great parade of the morning, but classes strove for the largest percentage in line, and nearly all were there.

The weather was the choicest of a perfect October climate. A few clouds dimmed a brilliant sun to softer shades. The air moved in a silent breeze, and there was no dust to bother the marchers.



THE SOPHOMORE CLASS RODE IN WAGONS.

Long before the parade started crowds gathered at Jefferson and Franklin streets to see its formation. Here was an opportunity to study the people in line. It was a picturesque assemblage. Running everywhere were the mascots, and hobos of the third term class. Here was a chance to study the faculty in effigy as they sat upon a float waiting for the start, here a chance to admire the beautiful float of the Freshmen; here was also a chance to discourse on the merits of Bigsby's trick mule, and to admire McMillin's cowboy riding and big ugly pistol.

At 10:30 the long line started, swung north to the square, around it, and headed for the place of the picnic at the Old Doctor's. For eleven blocks there was one long panoramic unit of human mosaic, a tableau for a cartoon artist, silhouetted against a bright background of spectators' smiling faces. Old Glory led the way, the band followed, then the Missouri National Guard, and the Grand Army, and the Odd Fellows came in their order.

After this there rode the Old Doctor accompanied by Mrs. Still; then came the faculty, and behind them the students.

The Seniors carried umbrellas decorated with pink and white. They marched in military order and displayed a number of big banners with funny mottoes that would do for a political campaign.

At the school the Old Doctor took his stand on the balcony over the front door to view the parade. The Seniors passed on, then divided into two long lines between which the other students marched.

The Junior students came next. They burlesqued a poem once written by Dr. Wm. West, who was the class poet of the June class of 1900. "One Willie" as he is so well remembered, had called the class "The People from the Land of Nit."

"The People from the Land of Nit" marched with pumpkins stuck on canes, they carried corn stalks, they out-did a "rooly truly" hayseed from the back woods of nowhere. The women all wore bull rush hats that cost a nickel each, trimmed in school colors. Some men were dressed as women and wore sun bonnets and mother hubbards. Other men were hobos that no tramp would care to know. The "get up" of Dobson, Hodges, Mayer, Pettit and Spear reminded one of Francis Wilson in Ermine. Mrs. Wilkes was the class gipsy mascot, and Mr. Butcher was the green man who gawked at everything. The rest of the men went in shirt sleeves and were tackey.

This class was marshalled by Bigsby on his mule, and by McMillin on a cow pony. It was this class who took along the whole faculty in effigy and won the banner for the largest turnout. One Willie was burlesqued, too, and would have laughed if he had seen himself. This "take off" was distinctly great. Clark Bunting made the hit.

The Sophomore class rode in wagons. Their purple and yellow ribbons floated everywhere. This is a handsome class, and in every con-



THE LADIES MARCHED, TOO.

spicious place upon a wagon it had a pretty girl. With a turn-out of ninety-four per cent it came within an ace of crowding the third termers for the prize display.

Lastly there came a class that for freshness and beauty is entitled to the bun. The Freshmen went as "the people." Their big bunches of ribbon cost thirty-five cents apiece. They made their gamble upon a full flush hand. Had their float been with the Veiled Prophet's suite 'twould not have been out of place. It carried a bouquet of smiling faces, rare in loveliness, and that was enough.

Ranks were broken at the Old Doctor's. Everybody had the freedom of the grounds, Seats had been placed under the maples on the sloping lawn, and here before a listening multitude the formal exercises of the day took place.

The great audience became composed under the soft harmony of the A. S. O. orchestra. Judge Ellison then spoke. The Judge told how he had witnessed the growth of Kirksville from a village without a railroad to a town of 2500 people and two railroads; how then he had witnessed its jump to seven thousand souls, as by the touch of a magic wand, when Dr. A. T. Still had given here his Osteopathy to the world. The Old Doctor it was who made Kirksville a city known from the Orient to the Occident. Kirksville should and did honor him, and the nations would also honor him.

Judge Ellison then presented Dr. Still to a cheering crowd who needed no introduction to this genial democratic man. It was a happy day for Dr. Still, good humor sparkled from his kindly eyes as he reviewed the history of Osteopathy from its inception to its present firm and permanent stand before the world of healing. The Old Doctor was given an ovation when he finished.

Between the speeches the A. S. O. orchestra discoursed selections from the masters of euphony.

Miss Eleanor G. Stephens, in an original poem on the "Life of Dr. Still" wove an air of romance about his career from its modest beginning to its dazzling meteoric success. The life of this man has been like a psalm, is worthy of a hymn, should stimulate a lyric.

Dr. Dobson followed with a speech, not long, but full of the spirit of the day, the tribute of a loyal public to a man that has become *great*.

The picnic was held on the broad lawns that surround the homes of the Doctors Still. Many acres were open to the merry parties, and shady nooks accessible for many a quiet *tele-a-tete*.

In the afternoon there was a free foot ball game at which was the largest crowd that ever attended a game in this city. Next June there will be a big barbecue to which all who have ever owed allegiance to the school are invited.

#### NON-DRUG TREATMENT.

Some time ago I received a card from a physician in which he asked me to give my opinion of Christian Science, Mental Healing, Magnetic Healing, Osteopathy, Hypnotism, Phrenology, Astrology, Maternal Impression, Chromopathy, etc.

To write out my opinion upon these topics fully, would be to write a good sized book. I can not more than glance at them. Christian Science represents the extreme one of the supra-physical one-ideaisms. There is truth in it as there is in all these special and exclusive dogmas. Christian Science assumes that disease is merely a merely a state of consciousness. An abscess or ulcer, for instance, is simply a material expression of a mental state. They claim that it is possible to *think* that abscess, or ulcer, into extinction. Their theory is that all matter is the output of mind, and that, therefore, mind wholly controls matter. There are powerful arguments in favor of this theory, but, unfortunately for the theory, there are *equally* powerful arguments against it.

Mental healing depends upon the same ultimate principle which cures in Christian Science. In this, however, disease is recognized as having a material, as well as a mental basis. In Mental Healing you think the disease away, but you acknowledge it had a real existence.

Osteopathy is a one ideaism, but its practitioners have accomplished many marvelous cures. Perhaps the Osteopaths are the finest anatomists and neurologists we have. If every physician could add a thorough knowledge of Osteopathy to his educational equipment, he would be vastly benefitted. The Osteopathist will cure a class of cases which can be reached by no other means.

There is something in phrenology, but not much. The same is true of maternal impression. Chromopathy contains a mite of truth; about the same, perhaps, as musical applications in sickness.—Medical Gleaner, Oct. 1900. Published at Cleves, Ohio.

## The Journal of Osteopathy.

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THE American School of Osteopathy  
will open its next class Feb. 1, 1900. Pres-  
ent indications point to a large class.

\*.\*

193 is the number of new students added  
to the American School of Osteopathy this  
fall. The school at present is the largest  
in its history; a few more being added this  
fall than were graduated last June.

\*.\*

THE Helard of Osteopathy is the title of  
a new publication edited and published by  
Drs. Evans & Owen of Chattanooga, Tenn.  
It is a valuable addition to osteopathic  
literature and will do its share in educat-  
ing the people on the subject of Osteopa-  
thy. The more good osteopathic publica-  
tions the better.

\*.\*

A physiological and osteopathic chart  
gotten up by R. H. Dunnington and others  
of Kirksville, is very handy for Osteopaths.  
It is a chart of the spinal cord, giving the  
location of the physiological centers in the  
cord, also the location of the points of  
emanation of the various spinal nerves.  
It is sold for \$1.00.

\*.\*

IT is cruel to crush a sting-plucked bug.  
It is wasteful to pick a tiger lily before  
the thing has bloomed in full. Perhaps  
it is bad to rub pepper on the raw edges  
of Columbia's pride. Columbia was only  
passing her *climacteric*.

Now her flamboyant youths have caught  
their second wind, and really, they rouse  
our risibles. Like foreordained duffers  
they have tried to shift the blame for the  
assault on A. S. O. students. It is sought  
to make the town's people responsible.

This is pathetic, this victimizing Colum-  
bia's local residents for an atoning sacri-  
fice to save some half-bred, rabbit-lipped,  
shallow-faced nonentities.

It was awfully good of Columbia's news-  
papers to apologize for the town; it would  
be well for the University to apologize for  
the students. Four car loads of gentle  
folks, of whom at least one car load were  
ladies, didn't visit the M. S. U. to leave  
red foot prints. They spent their dollars,  
Columbia profited and was ungenerous.  
Her freshmen have had an unresourceful  
training. *What men!*

But Columbia has passed her *climacteric*.  
Columbia will be sportsman-like hereafter.  
When the New York yachtsmen cheered  
the defeated Sir Thomas Lipton's Sham-  
rock, they set Columbia an example that  
Columbia will follow *next time*. You'll  
get right Columbia, your duffers are not  
yet indurated.

To make it worse, Columbia, there was  
a large sprinkling of Normal students in  
that Kirksville crowd, students whose  
*alma mater* is playing into the M. S. U.'s  
hands. When they enter your sacred pre-  
cincts, Columbia, and you fall in love with  
them, you will get the marble heart; you  
will be treated to chilled femininity.

### Osteopaths Under Arrest.

At present the states of Ohio, Wisconsin  
and Nebraska are making trouble for the  
Osteopaths within their limits.

Already one man in each of these states  
is under arrest for the violation of state  
medical laws. Dr. Gravett of Piqua, Ohio,  
Dr. Little of Lincoln, Neb., and Dr.  
Thompson of Milwaukee, Wis. are the un-  
fortunate ones selected by the State Med-  
ical Boards. It is understood that each of  
these cases is to be made a test case for  
the purpose of testing the medical laws.  
The State Organizations of Osteopaths in  
each of these states will assist these de-  
fendants and if unfavorable decisions are  
rendered the cases will be carried to the  
higher courts. The Osteopaths are not at  
all intimidated by these prosecutions and  
none have left these states on that account.  
The Osteopaths will win as they did in  
Kentucky.

### Osteopaths Organized in Vermont.

At recent meeting of the Osteopaths of  
Vermont held at Montpelier, the follow-  
ing officers were elected: President, Dr W.  
W. Brock, Montpelier; Vice-President,  
Dr. G. E. Loudon, Burlington; Secretary  
and Treasurer, Dr. E. E. Beeman, Mont-  
pelier.

Executive Committee, Dr. W. W. Brock,  
Montpelier; Dr. Chas. Wheeler, Brattle-  
boro; Mrs. G. E. Loudon, D. O., Burlington  
and Dr. G. E. Martin, Barre.

At the meeting Dr. H. H. McIntyre of  
Randol read a paper on the subject  
"Costipation." Dr. Brock of Montpelier  
presented a paper on "Inhibition."

The next meeting will be held in Octo-  
ber of 1901, the place to be announced by  
the executive committee.

### A Special and Post-Graduate Course at the A. S. O. to Begin Feb. 1, 1900.

#### I. A SPECIAL COURSE.

To be eligible to this course the candi-  
date must be a graduate of some School of  
Osteopathy recognized by the trustees of  
the American School of Osteopathy.

To complete this course the student  
must have been in regular attendance for at  
least five months on the following classes in  
the A. S. O. and pass satisfactory examina-  
tions in the same, viz: (1) Practice of Os-  
teopathy, (2) Anatomy, (3) Gynecology and  
Obstetrics, (4) Clinics, and (5) Clinical  
Practice. On completion of this course  
the student is to receive the regular de-  
gree of the school. Fee \$100.

#### A POST GRADUATE COURSE.

Open to graduates of this school and  
others in the discretion of the trustees.

The instruction in this course to be  
given in the following subjects: (a) Bac-  
teriology, (b) Diseases of the eye, ear,  
nose and throat, (c) Nervous and Mental  
Diseases, (d) Experimental Physiology,  
(e) Gynecology and Obstetrics.

The student is to attend osteopathic  
clinics for the entire course, and at the end  
to pass examinations in the regular sub-  
jects and present a meritorious thesis on  
some osteopathic subject—assigned by the  
head of the Department of Practice.

The time required for this course is five

months. The fee for this course is \$100.  
Upon the completion of this course a post-  
graduate certificate is granted. Both of  
these courses begin Feb. 1, 1901.

### Notice

Practitioners or students of Osteopathy  
who desire a copy of the printed By-Laws  
and Constitution of the Missouri Associa-  
tion for the Advancement of Osteopathy,  
should send their names to Dr. Minnie  
Potter, Secretary, Memphis, Mo., who  
will gladly furnish same.

### A \$100,000 LAW SUIT.

#### Biggest Case Ever Tried in the Sullivan County Circuit Court.

The biggest law suit ever tried in this  
county came off in our Circuit Court last  
week before Judge Butler and a jury. It  
was the case of the National School of Os-  
teopathy of Kansas City against the Amer-  
ican School of Osteopathy, of Kirksville.  
The suit was for an alleged libel. Plain-  
tiff charged the defeneant with publishing  
an article in its journal accusing plaintiff  
of doing an illegal business for which  
plaintiff wanted \$100,000 damages. At the  
close of plaintiff's case defendant offered  
a demurrer to the evidence which was  
sustained on the ground that plaintiff had  
no authority under its charter to conduct  
a school of Osteopathy, and the jury were  
instructed to find for defendant.

Plaintiff was ably represented by T. A.  
Witten, of Kansas City, and Harber &  
Knight, of Trenton, and the defense was  
skillfully conducted by Ellison & Campbell,  
of Kirksville, and Calfee & Calfee, of Mi-  
lan.—Milan Republican, Oct. 25, 1900.

### National School of Osteopathy vs. American School of Osteopathy.

The above entitled case was tried at  
Sullivan Co, Mo., last week, where the  
plaintiff had moved it by change of venue.  
The result was a verdict for the defendant.

The plaintiff introduced all its evidence  
and the court instructed the jury to find  
the defendant, which it did.

This disposes of the celebrated libel suit  
of the N. S. O. of which E. D. Barber is  
President, against the A. S. O. for stating

E. D. Barber had been running a diploma mill.

Judge Jno. P. Butler held the corporation could not maintain its action.

At all times we felt this would be the result.

This Journal has at all times regretted some of the methods pursued by Prof. Barber in conducting his school in reference to diplomas and is now convinced by Dr. Barber himself that he will in the future abandon the school business, and henceforth devote himself to the practice of Osteopathy.

The A. S. O. never had any ill will toward Dr. Barber personally, or as a practitioner of the new science and it wishes both him and his wife success in the practice of their chosen profession.

#### Southern Club Reception.

The brilliant gathering on the evening of October 4th, marked the high-tide of prosperity of the Southern Club. No more charming function was ever held in connection with the American School than this regular semi-annual social to its friends of the incoming class. Almost one hundred graced the halls—faculty of the school, members of the club and friends. President Crow in well chosen remarks bade the guests welcome, and so well was this done and so ably was his effort seconded by the reception committee and members of the club severally, that a more delightfully sociable gathering seldom assembles. Prof. Dobson responded in behalf of the honored of the occasion. He spoke in complimentary terms of the character of the representatives of the South in the school, and paid a high tribute to the hospitality and social turn of the southern people. Speech making over, the guests were seated, four each at sixteen tables, to participate in a progressive guessing game which taxed their wit and glibness of tongue. There were some half dozen ties for the prize, a handsome picture, which was won by Mrs. Dobson. Booby prize—Miss Abernethy. Throughout the evening refreshing fruit punch was served. The club should feel proud of such an entertainment. Organized a year ago, it num-

bers already about seventy-five members, and in addition to its enjoyable sociable functions, it has already done solid work along the lines for which it was organized. Students or patients coming to Kirksville will be given a cordial greeting if the Secretary, Miss Ada Gill, is notified.

#### Those Horrible Osteopaths.

Some readable and significant articles are contained in the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY for July 1900.

One thing in particular we wish to note. The commencement exercises of the American School of Osteopathy with one-half tone group of the whole graduating class is given on pages 68, 69 and 70 of this journal.

It appears that 182 men and women belong to the graduating class of June, 1900. Looking into the faces of these people, they appear mostly to be mature men and women, very few boys and girls appearing. The average age of the class seems very much above that of the graduating classes of other medical colleges.

The states and countries represented are Mississippi, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Vermont, Minnesota, Wyoming, Kansas, New York, California, South Dakota, Maryland, Nebraska, Louisiana, Hawaii, Nova Scotia, Montana, Arizona, Idaho and Massachusetts.

The American School of Osteopathy is located at Kirksville, Mo. The JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY is published under the auspices of this college. Several excellent half tones appear in the journal besides the graduating class, and altogether the publication is quite up to the standard of medical journals as they run.

The title, D. O., which the Osteopath uses to designate his profession, indicates Diplomate, or the Doctor in Osteopathy, according to the definition found on the inside of the first cover. Dr. A. T. Still, Baldwin, Kan., is put down as the discoverer of Osteopathy.

Now this college with its 182 graduates, with the vast multitude of followers which Osteopathy has all over the United States, the numerous institutions for osteopathic

practice and the army of practitioners already in the field,—this is the enterprise that the medical profession has set out to exterminate. It is proposing to eradicate them from the face of the earth and obliterate them from the pages of history.

The medical profession is going about this somewhat like the great nations are proposing to exterminate China. Four great powers, besides the United States, have joined to crush China and make her behave herself. Four great medical schools have joined together to crush the Osteopaths and make them behave themselves. The names of these schools are the Allopath, the Homeopath, the Eclectic and the Physio-Medical. These four schools have formed a confederation for the purpose of war, somewhat like the original colonies of the United States. They are the charter members of the medical profession, so to speak, whose privilege it is to pass upon all other men who wish to enter the sacred precincts of the medical profession.

It does not appear quite reasonable that the Osteopaths will in the end be exterminated. There are too many of them. There is too much foundation in their claims. There are altogether too many respectable patrons of this peculiar school, and again, if the personnel of the profession of Osteopathy compares favorably with the personnel of the above referred to graduating class as it appears by their pictures, they are a kind of people who will not be easily knocked out.

As it seems to us now, the medical profession has taken a much bigger job in their attempt to exterminate the Osteopaths than the four great powers are undertaking in their proposition to obliterate China—Medical Talk, Oct. 1900. Published at Columbus, Ohio.

#### Kentucky O. K.

FRANKFORT, KY., Oct. 24.  
MR. WARREN HAMILTON,  
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Chief Justice Hazelrigg, Court of Appeals today overruled petition for rehearing in case of Nelson vs State Board. We are now O. K. in Kentucky.

R. P. BUCKMASTER.

#### Osteopathic Literature

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE A. A. A. O.

A number of reasons may be suggested to account for the meagerness of our literature, all hinging on the fact that Osteopathy itself is of so recent origin. Maturity in thought and completeness in presentation could hardly be expected in such a subject only a quarter of a century from its birth, and which has been represented by a profession less than a decade. Such literature as we have of a permanent character is the product of the class room, and for such aspects of the subject as it covers, is very creditable. This feature of our work needs no stimulus other than that of intelligent approval, which the members of the profession will give as the merit of the offered work may warrant, and we are perhaps safe in assuming that the needs of the profession in this respect will be fully met as they arise.

But a very large field of our work is not covered by these. I refer to the accumulating results of experience in actual practice, and the conclusions to be drawn therefrom. Many of these, unless some ready and practical means is provided for preserving them, would be lost to the profession. Many new ideas, methods and applications are the result of the experience of practitioners who would not care or presume to attempt a more pretentious work of authorship, but who would put their new knowledge into the form of a paper. It is true that our periodicals furnish what is in many respects a very satisfactory medium through which the work of each may become helpful to all, but it is hardly necessary to reiterate what all experience has proven that in work of this kind, organization and periodical are mutually helpful and supplemental.

This work will be accomplished by the A. A. A. O. if it carries out in full the declared objects of its existence, through its published transactions, which ought to constitute an increasingly valuable addition to the literature on Osteopathy. In order to secure this result in the largest measure the trustees believe that we have reached a point in the development of the organization where an elaboration of the

methods by which these results are sought to be secured is practicable. This enlargement and definition of usefulness would proceed along a number of different lines, some of which may be indicated as follows:

The institution of inquiry and experiment as to the advisability of a division of the work of the Association into departments corresponding to the various phases of osteopathic thought and practice.

The assignment of special lines of inquiry to committees for special elaboration and report.

The encouragement of private investigation in special lines and the reporting of the results to the Association.

The gathering and publication of statistics relating to the practice of Osteopathy.

The cultivation of care in the proper preparation of papers presented to the Association so far as relates to correctness, clearness, consciousness and completeness.

The devising of such methods of publication and distribution of the transactions of the Association as shall assure the members of the greatest possible benefit from them.

As a first step and a tentative inauguration of this general policy, the trustees have authorized the appointment of a committee of three, which may be known as the Publication Committee, whose duty it shall be to make a beginning along these lines. Dr. W. L. Riggs, Elkhart, Ind., as chairman, Dr. E. M. Booth, Cincinnati, O., and Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, have been appointed and will serve until the next annual meeting. Their first duty, and indeed the only part of the general plan outlined above, which has been formally approved by the trustees is to arrange the program for the next annual meeting, but with this difference from the methods heretofore pursued. The members of the profession generally, with or without specific invitation from the committee are invited to prepare papers for presentation to the Association. These papers are to be submitted to the committee a sufficient time in advance of the annual meeting to enable them to examine and select from the number such as comply with the re-

quirements and arrange and announce the program a month before the meeting. (Meritorious papers in excess of the needs of the program ought to be published in the transactions.) The matter will be left in their hands, for such development as in their judgment may seem advisable. As to whether the plan, in any part or as a whole, shall become a permanent feature of the work of the Association will depend somewhat on the character of the response from the members of the profession to the efforts of the committee. It has within it the possibilities of great usefulness and if the unanimity of hearty endorsement by the trustees is a criterion it ought to receive very general support. The committee will make announcement of the methods by which it hopes for accomplishment of these objects as soon as they can be perfected and it is sincerely hoped that it may have the earnest and active cooperation of the entire profession.

C. M. TURNER HULETT, D. O.  
President.

#### The Osteopathic Special.

CHARLES L. RICHARDSON, JUNE '01.

The pups began to growl. 'Twas dawn, and the tigers licked their thirsty chops and winked their bloody eyes. At Columbia they had scented danger in the north.

In Kirksville the first October sun was flinging rose flames against the last September haze still lingering like the smoke of battle in the sky. The tin horn sports were sounding the reveille.

In innocence and joy the osteopathic clan was gathering to cheer the foot ball champions in Columbia's opening game. Its special engine with a four car decorated train stood ready; the throbbing air pump gave it life. Like an impatient horse, proud of its master, it thrilled with exultation; 'twas No. 341's red letter day and Stout and Rayshaw were to run it.

Magnetic congeniality held sway; there were chivalry and beauty. Exquisite women with long lashed eyes and winsome red lips, were there. All were going to Columbia, the town of stately residences, Missouri's pride, the silver coated woeful spot.

The run was fast, (from eight until eleven) and the Wabash had provided costly cushioned compartments. One hundred and three miles of smokeless, dustless, jarless flight, enlivened by the music of Kirksville's colored band, landed the crowd of two hundred and twenty-five jolly, sociable people in Columbia, in time for dinner and the game—and after the game the riot over colors.

The presence of the ladies should have prevented a rush for colors, but it didn't. Such a fight precipitated upon an unprepared crowd was most ungenerous; it was cowardly; it showed ignorance of ethics such as requires two treatments to cure—the second applied in the rear. The Osteopaths applied it with some daisy smashes.

The return was also speedy. The train robbed of its banners by the college half-breeds, ran like a wind splitting "limited." The Wabash rails, like polished steel ribbons, scarcely kissed the purring flanges. Like a projectile from a cannon, the big boiler of 341 plunged into an inky night. Engineer Stout's eyes were glued to the track, and fireman Rayshaw scarcely rested from his shoveling.

At one stop the fireman took an Osteopathic treatment, for the strain had begun to tell. Yet later Dr. Ernest N. Chesney boarded the cab to give the fireman another, and then his headache grew less as the kind doctor worked upon his splanchnics.

Too much praise cannot be given the brave engineer and fireman for defending the engine colors when the hoodlums attacked them.

The kindness of the Wabash officials was the occasion of much pleasant comment.

#### Knights of Osteopathy.

On the evening of the 20th of October, the Knights of Osteopathy entertained the Freshman class in one of the most unique receptions of the season in their Castle hall on N. Franklin street.

The exquisite decorations designed by Dr. Dixon of the Senior class, transformed the halls into a veritable fairy land.

The program was short, well chosen and well rendered. The opening address of welcome by Dr. Proctor of the A. S. O. faculty was brilliant with wit and humor, yet brilliant with practical suggestions to the unfledged Osteopath. He left the audience in a state of exhilaration, well pleased with themselves and the world at large.

He was followed in response by Prof. Dobson, President of the Freshman class, who in a most impressive and pleasing manner expressed the gratitude and appreciation of his class on the entertainment in their honor.

Choice recitations and music alternated each performance, being heartily encored. The most novel feature of the evening was the "peanut contest." Each guest on entering had been presented with a peanut shell neatly tied up with ribbon, with instructions not to open until told. After the program the shells were opened to find a part of a line of Mother Goose's melodies, then came the fun of searching through the audience for the one who had the remainder of the line; the couple were weighed separately, their weights recorded and refreshments served. The couple whose weights were most nearly equal, Miss Tinkham and Mr. Wolfe being one half pound difference were called upon the stage and each presented with a handsome medallion of the "Old Doctor." The booby prize was accorded to Mrs. Pitts of the Senior class and Mrs. Kilts of the Junior, there being a disparity of 136 lbs., in weight, the prize consisting of the shelled peanuts. Ere the merrymakers knew it, the wee small hours had stolen in and we bade a reluctant goodnight to our hosts of the evening.

#### Osteopaths in Nebraska.

Osteopaths located in Nebraska are requested to send me their names and addresses at the earliest possible date. A meeting of the state association will be held sometime in November, and notice will be sent to all whose addresses I know as soon as the date and place of meeting are decided upon.

CHAS. W. LITTLE,  
Secretary.  
Lincoln, Nebraska.

## A Response.

J. W. BANNING, D. O., 1110 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO

In the October number of this publication, under the caption, "Lest we Forget" an attack was made upon a medical institution and in connection two Osteopaths. That part of the article bearing upon the institution and the Osteopaths in question is a misrepresentation from the beginning to the end.

In the first place the osteopathic department in the institution referred to is not an adjunct to the medical department, but is an organized course entirely separated from the medical course, it being optional with the osteopathic student whether he takes the medical course, and the medical student gets no Osteopathy unless he matriculates as an osteopathic student. The writer of this article in question states that he has never known of an allopathic institution adding a homeopathic department. Well, simply because he does not know a thing is no evidence that it does not exist. In fact, the institution he referred to, recently organized as a university, teaches all systems of therapeutics, having a distinct department for each. His fear for the safety of the lamb is groundless. The lion and the lamb have not lain down together, therefore, he need have no anxiety for the anatomy of the lamb.

Osteopathy has demonstrated that it is fully able to take care of itself and need not be compromised by being brought side by side with other systems of therapeutics, but on the other hand should be advanced, for the best method of testing the merits of a thing of any kind is in a fair and honorable competition. The fact, that the medical world is beginning to realize that Osteopathy is a true science and recognize it as a safe therapeutic agent, should be hailed with delight and considered as a great victory for Osteopathy.

The Osteopaths referred to in the above named article have no apology to make. They are neither teaching nor practicing medicine, but Osteopathy pure and simple. They have great admiration for the illustrious founder of Osteopathy and ascribe to him all credit for having given to the world a science that is revolutionizing the

indiscriminate practice of medicine. He stands as one of the foremost thinkers of the world and his name will go down in the annals of time and be handed from generation to generation. Long live the grand old man, Dr. A. T. Still, and the cause he has so nobly championed.

With due deference to the scribe of the article, "Lest we forget," this response is given. But it is to be regretted that he should go so far as to insinuate that possibly it might be mercenary motives that prompted the Osteopaths of his invective remarks to engage in peaceably teaching the principles of Osteopathy to those that are to deal with the sick and the maimed. His attempt at moralizing should pale into oblivion for it is a well established fact that the "laborer is worthy of his hire" and that he should be amply remunerated for his service. No one engages in a profession merely for the good of his country or its people without an object to live by it, unless he has other visible means of support. Doubtless he himself, should the mighty dollar not be in sight, would cease to champion a cause that failed of support and seek other employment ere the the setting of another sun.

Recited at Dr. Still's Picnic, Oct. 5, 1900.

## I.

The greatest man on this fair earth  
Is he, who dauntless, stands alone,  
Because he sees the radiant worth  
Of stars, that never yet have shone  
Upon the common mass of men,  
Who journey in the vale, hard by,  
Who proudly think that unto them  
Is lent the gift to read the sky,

## II.

And find therein all that it holds  
Of neb'lous veil, or silver star,  
Of clouds with gold and purple folds,  
Of myriad worlds, both near and far  
They only see what others saw  
Who journeyed on before them there  
Amid those vales—who made a law  
That only those great stars and fair,

## III.

That have by them been seen and known  
Should be the objects and the sights

That men should seek in days to come.  
And when one stands upon the heights,  
And cries aloud, "I see a star  
That sends across our life's dark wave  
A light from God's own worlds afar,  
Destined to rescue and to save."

## IV.

What say they to this message bright?  
That which they've said to every man  
Whosighted Truth from some far height,  
Since Time and Truth and Life began.  
They said. "Our teachers told us not  
That such or such a star shines clear;  
That this earth moves; or that the hot  
Bright fluid that sustains us here,

## V.

While on this human plane below,  
Is coursing, bounding thro' our veins,  
With ebb tide following the flow,  
Thro' summer suns and winter's rains.  
They told us not that God is Love;  
No brotherhood of man they taught,  
And, tho' a Christ sent from above  
Proclaim it, we believe it not."

## VI.

So when a great souled prophet stood  
Upon a mountain, in our day,  
To herald tidings of the good  
To common men, who only pray  
That they may know what others know,  
And teach their sons as they were  
taught;  
And when he felt this truth's inflow,  
That health with human life's in-  
wrought,

## VII.

And may, without the baleful drug,  
Be courted, wed, and missed by none,  
What say "the brotherhood?" They  
shrug  
Their stooping shoulders and pass on.  
They greet him not. Year after year,  
Beholds him toiling there, alone,  
He hears no human word of cheer;  
He hears God's voice—no other, none.

## VIII.

It bids him hold, for Truth's sweetsake,  
And for the sake of all mankind,  
That revelation, and to take  
The fear of pain from out man's mind.

With mighty strength and Faith's clear  
eye  
This truth he saw and gladly served,  
And as the lonely years went by  
He from his purpose never swerved.

## IX.

And so, to-day, we greet him here,  
Still standing, bravely, for God's laws;  
The man who never dreamed that fear  
Could intercept a righteous cause.  
And thousands now, both age and youth,  
And thousands more, as days go on,  
Will bless that soul, who for this truth  
Has dared to stand and stand alone.  
ELEANOR GERTRUDE STEPHENS.

## Personal Mention.

Dr. Otis Hook, of Chicago, visited the A. S. O., recently.

Miss Myrtle Harlan, D. O., is home from Canon, City, Col.

Mrs. L. E. Moyer, D. O., of DeSota, Mo., was in Kirksville recently,

Miss Pearl Oliphant, D. O., recently of Warsaw, Ind., has located in Texas.

Dr. U. P. Urbain, of Correctionville, Ia., was a recent caller at the Infirmary.

Dr. P. M. Agee, of Lexington, Mo., attended Dr. Still's picnic October 5th.

Dr. A. J. Reesman, of Plymouth, Ind., is in Kirksville for a short visit. He will seek a new location.

Miss Lulu B. Hamilton, D. O., of Litchfield, Ill., came home October 5th to be present at Dr. Still's picnic.

Dr. J. W. Forquer recently of Jackson, Miss., has located at Grinnell, Ia. He is associated with Dr. Hibbetts.

Dr. J. B. Kinginer, of the Feb. class of 1900., was a visitor at the A. S. O., recently. He is located at St. Joseph, Mo.

Dr. J. F. Poage, of Washington, Iowa, visited in Kirksville, recently. Dr. Poage graduated from the A. S. O., in Feb. 1899.

Dr. R. H. Bodine, of Paris, Mo., recently brought a patient to the Infirmary for examination. He reports a successful practice.

Miss Esther Whitaker, D. O., of Weedsport, N. Y., stopped at the A. S. O., on her vacation tour. She will return east soon.

Dr. John J. Spencer, of Savannah, Mo.,



attended the class reception at the A. S. O., October 12th. He reports business good.

Dr. E. H. Shackelford, of Nashville, Tenn., and Dr. Geo. Fout, recently of Ft. Madison, Ia., have located at Richmond, Virginia.

Miss Flora Notestine, D. O., of Watertown, Wis., is in Kirksville at present. She will locate somewhere in the south for the winter.

Dr. R. H. Nuckles of Marshall, Mo., spent a few days of last month visiting the A. S. O. He reports a successful practice at Marshall.

Dr. Wilmount Reed, of West Superior, Wis., has sold his interest in his practice to Dr. Webber his partner. Dr. Reed will locate elsewhere.

Mrs H. W. Gamble, D. O., of the June class of 1900, is visiting in Kirksville. She is associated with her husband in the practice at Bloomfield, Neb.

Dr. S. C. Woodhull, of Asheville, N. C., has built up a successful practice at that place. Dr. Woodhull graduated from the A. S. O. in Eeb. 1900, but has only recently located in the south.

Mrs N. T. Barker, D. O., of Freemont, Nebraska, was recently called to Kirksville, on account of death in her family. Mrs. Barker is associated with Elliott in the practice at Freemont.

Dr. W. F. Traugher, of Centralia, Mo., was a guest at the recent reception given by the Knights of Osteopathy. He also visited the Infirmary and transacted important business with the registering clerk.

Dr. J. W. Snavely, of Marengo, Ia., was called to Kirksville, recently on account of the death of his little son, Mrs. Snavely is a member of the Senior class. Dr. Snavely and wife have the sympathy of their school associates in their misfortune.

Dr. Wilbur L. Smith and Miss Mabel Cox, both of Washington, D. C., were married Oct. 17th. Dr. Smith is connected with the Patterson Institute of Osteopathy in Washington, and has many friends here who will congratulate him on the happy event.

Dr. R. M. Buckmaster, of Frankfort, Ky., is visiting his Alma Mater, the A. S. O. This is Dr. Buckmaster's first visit since he graduated in 1897. He enjoys an excellent practice and by his successful work he has assisted in making Kentucky a legitimate field for osteopathic practice.

Dr. Chas. W. Hartupee, has recently located at Erie, Pa. Dr. Hartupee is one of the early graduates of the A. S. O., and by his successful work built up a large practice at Des Moines, Ia., now in charge of his brother Dr. W. N. Hartupee. This summer he had charge of Dr. Steele's practice at Buffalo, while the latter was in Europe.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Barrows, in Kirksville Tuesday evening Oct. 2d, 1900, Dr. Burthel F. Reesman and Miss Bertha Barrows, were married, Rev W. A. Simmons officiating. Dr. Reesman is a son of Ben F. Reesman of near Bullion, and is a prosperous osteopathic physician at Lebanon, Ind. The bride is of one of the best families in the county.

Miss Lola Hayes and Miss Emeline Tappan of the June class of 1900, are preparing an Osteopathic Calendar for 1901. It will be in the form of a beautiful little booklet and will contain a thought for every day in the year. Each month will be prefaced by original articles, some of which will be entitled "What Twentieth Century Wise Men Think." "Flowers in the Osteopathic Field."

"A Poem" by Lola L. Hayes.  
"Mother Goose up to Date" by C. C. Teall, D. O.  
This publication will be ready for sale by December 1st.

#### A Change in the International.

E. C. Link, for ten years teller and assistant cashier of the First International Bank, has retired from that institution and has entered the September class in the American School of Osteopathy. At a meeting of the Board of Directors recently the resignation of Mr. Link was accepted and Mr. Frank Baird was chosen in his place.

Mr. Link retires from his position against the will of the directors. He has been a faithful official of the bank; his experience in the work is large and he is always pleasant, courteous, and ready to accommodate the bank's patrons. His many friends here hope for him the best that his future may have in store.—Kirksville Journal.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

PAUL M. PECK.

The past month has witnessed the opening of the foot ball season and the realization of some of the predictions indulged in in our last issue.

The game has been developed to a higher point of perfection than at any previous year in the school's history. The schedule includes the best teams in the state. Already Captain Pettit's squad has played five games, winning three of them and making an excellent record in the other contests.

The scores made were:

A. S. O.	0	M. S. U. Tigers,	13
A. S. O.	75	Centerville Ath's.	0
A. S. O.	0	S. S. Still College	12
A. S. O.	18	Keokuk Medics	0
A. S. O.	11	Chris. Bros. Col.	6

The opening game at Columbia Oct. 1st, was considered the hardest to be played. It was a fierce contest hard fought. The Tigers had superior weight and training. Both sides presented rough interference and fumbled badly. Good team work was lacking. The red and black was on the defensive most of the game and several times held the Tigers on downs but had to yield the ball after a few short gains. This occurred once on A. S. O's 3-yard line and the first half closed with but two points scored by the Tigers through the safety which followed this heroic Yale stand.

The red and black felt sure of scoring in the second half but the team appeared to give way to the terrific line plunges of the Missouri backs and allowed two touch downs to be scored. There was evidence of lack of proper training in a large part of the A. S. O. team, and neglect of this essential to good foot ball is responsible for the defeat of the red and black at Des Moines two weeks later.

Little need be said about the Centerville game. The score of 75 to 0 tells that the visitors were outclassed in every point of the game. All the A. S. O. substitutes were allowed a try out and a share in the 13 touchdowns scored against this team

that met defeat but once the year previous.

The game of October 15th against Still College at Des Moines was the most stubbornly fought contest yet played. Halves of 25 minutes were agreed upon. The teams were so evenly matched that neither side scored in the first half though A. S. O. gained one hundred yards more ground than her opponents and the ball was but 4 yds from Still's goal when time was called 15 seconds too soon—enough to prevent the score. A. S. O. made a gallant stand on her 10 yd line and secured the ball on downs in this half. A few minutes later Mayer broke through tackle and ran 46 yds., but was downed 5 yards from Still's goal.

In the second half the A. S. O. again showed her lack of training and condition work while Still took a brace and scored two touchdowns, being aided by two 30 yd runs around end. A. S. O. finally rallied and was making rapid progress toward Still's goal, but 30 yds distant when time was called. Final score 12 to 0. We meet again on Thanksgiving day at Kirksville.

The Keokuk Medics brought a heavy set of warriors attired in red and black blankets, the same colors waved by the A. S. O. Their defeat by the score of 18 to 0 was a surprise to all. A. S. O. showed marked improvement in most points. The Des Moines lesson had been applied with beneficial results.

The pill venders played loosely and could hardly keep up the fast pace set by the Osteopaths. Gains of 5 to 10 yds followed nearly every attack. Davis and Redfield were each credited with runs of 35 yds. White Davis and Dobson scored the touchdowns, two in the first half of 20 minutes and one in the second of 15 minutes. The timer's whistle saved another score just at the close of each half. A return game is to be played Nov. 10th at Keokuk.

The defeat of Christian Bros. College of St. Louis on Oct. 27th, by a score of 11 to 6 was a glorious event at A. S. O., for the

vanquished were counted the strongest team of the metropolis. They averaged 160 pounds, fully 6 pounds heavier than the victors and in addition were strengthened by their salaried coach, Stone, who played opposite Jones at left guard, and was a most aggressive and powerful addition, whose presence only prevented a much worse defeat.

For fast play, strong interference, desperate defense and excellence of both individual and team work the game is accounted by the 500 spectators the best yet played on the home field.

A. S. O. sent Dobson over for a touchdown in the first minute and a half of play having secured the ball through a fumble in the first scrimmage after the kickoff.

White failed to kick goal, so when the visitors scored their touchdown by desperate play, the half closed with the score of 6 to 5 in their favor.

The second half was half over before A. S. O. secured the ball, started her machine and again sent Dobson over for a touchdown, followed by White's goal. Jones,

Davis, Illinski, Mayer and Redfield each contributed from 5 to 15 yd. gains to the onward march of 65 yds toward Christian's goal. Christian rallied for a determined struggle to duplicate this score and was not stopped until within 10 yds of the red and black goal when its defenders made a stand that would have done credit to old Yale. They did this at Des Moines and they can do it again.

The line up:

Davis, right end; Cain, right tackle; Jones, right guard; C. Cleary, center; Turfler, left guard; White, left tackle; Illinski, left end; Pettit, Q-back; Redfield, r. h. b.; Mayer, l. h. b.; Dobson, f. b.

The schedule for next month is  
Nov. 5th, Central College at Moberly.  
Nov. 8th, St. Louis University at Kirksville.  
Nov. 10th, Keokuk Medics at Keokuk.  
Nov. 17th, Washington University of St. Louis at Kirksville.  
Nov. 24th, Gem City College at Quincy.  
Thanksgiving, S. S. Still College at Kirksville.

## CLINICAL REPORTS

REPORTED BY J. H. KELLOGG, D. O., LAMAR COLORADO.

### Renal Calculus:—

Middle aged man of stout build. Upon being called to the case I found the patient in great suffering, the pain being in region of left ureter. I found lesion at 11th dorsal and after giving an inhibitory treatment to renal splanchnics the pain lessened. I then treated abdomen, using deep downward pressure cautiously, and following the course of the ureter. During this treatment the patient complained of the pain moving downward at which I would give another inhibitory treatment. After one and one half hours the pain ceased and patient complained of irritating sensation in region of bladder and twelve hours later the calculus passed from the urethra. One month's treatment adjusted the lesion.

### Active Hyperemia of Liver:—

Woman forty-five years of age, had been a believer in Osteopathy for some time, but supposed it for treatment of chronic diseases and when taken ill sent for an M. D. After being under his care for two weeks and receiving but little benefit Osteopathy was resorted to.

I found muscular lesions in region of dorsal splanchnics and upon examining the liver found it congested and could easily outline it. The patient complained of severe dull aching pain in that region and a sense of fulness. I gave thorough treatment of bile duct and corrected muscular lesion of spine. After three such treatments, one each day, and giving instructions as to diet the patient had recovered sufficiently to walk about the house and pain had all disappeared.

REPORTED BY DR. J. H. BOWER, MANHATTAN, KAN.

### Paralysis:—

Master S—, aged twenty months, had been paralyzed in his left side ever since he was ten months old. On examination I found lesion at the atlas, which I corrected at the second treatment, and his improvement has been rapid ever since. While it has been but three weeks since I corrected the lesion, he can walk wherever he chooses and uses his hand very well while playing. Every indication points toward a complete recovery.

### Rheumatism:—

Mrs. F—had been confined to her bed for six weeks with rheumatism in her leg and knee. Her family physician had told her, at the end of this time, that he could do nothing more for her; so they decided to give Osteopathy a trial, and accordingly sent for me. On examination I found the knee very much swollen and inflamed and so tender that she could scarcely bear to have it touched. I found the cause of the trouble at the innominate, which was slipped forward and up, impinging upon the sciatic nerve. I set the innominate at the first treatment, thus relieving the irritation of the nerve, and she began to improve at once, and in three weeks time was on her feet doing her usual house work, entirely relieved of all trouble in her knee and limb.

### Appendicitis:—

Harry K—, aged 12, was told by the M. D.'s that he had appendicitis and that they would have to perform a surgical operation on him in order to save his life. His parents not pleased with the prospects of a surgical operation brought him to me. On examination I found his 11th and 12th ribs down and the fifth lumbar posterior. He was also bothered with incontinence of urine and had received a great many whippings to break him from wetting the bed. On correcting the lesions at the 5th lumbar and 11th and 12th ribs, all symptoms of appendicitis disappeared and he soon gained perfect control of his bladder. I saw his father the other day and he told me Harry was the healthiest member of

his family now. It has been three months since I treated him.

### Lumbago:—

Mr. P— a day laborer was brought to my office last winter suffering severely with pain in the small of his back. He could not straighten up and could scarcely move. He had hurt himself about a week previous while lifting. His family physician had put a plaster over the seat of pain and told him he would be alright. I removed the plaster the first thing, examined and found a lateral lesion at the fifth lumbar, which I corrected, and in a few days time he was able to resume his work.

### Chorea:—

On being called in to see Miss S— aged 13, I found her in bed with her arms and limbs drawn so that she had no use of them whatever. On attempting to use them they would jerk and twist and go in any direction but the one she intended for them to. She could not sleep and was so sore that she could scarcely stand to be touched. She had lost about all control of the muscles of speech and it was with difficulty that she could make herself understood.

This condition began about three months previous to my seeing her, with a jerking of her right arm and muscles of the face, it then gradually spread to the left arm and limbs. She had been taking medical treatment since the trouble first began, and while she was yet able to walk to an office, but without receiving benefit. On examination I found bony lesions in the cervical and lower dorsal, with muscles along entire length of spine very tense and rigid. She began improving from the very first—a month's treatment relieved her of all trouble—has been strong and well ever since.

### Brachial Neuritis:—

Mr. M— aged 51, had suffered with pain in the arms and shoulders for five months, the right side being the worst. So severe were the pains that he could not sleep without taking an opiate. He had undergone the usual medical treatment to no avail. When he came to me the course of the nerves could be traced by a tender swollen ridge just over them. He had to

wear a shawl as he could not bear the weight of a coat and could not close his hands to grasp or pick up anything. On examination I found a subluxation of the 2d, 3d, and 4th ribs on right side and 2d on left side, with an irregular condition of lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebrae. After the first treatment he could sleep without an opiate, and after the third he could close his hands and snap his fingers. I treated him three months, devoting my entire attention to correction of lesions. It has been five months now since he has taken any treatment, during this time he has been working steady—has not had any return of trouble.

REPORTED BY R. H. WILLIAMS, D. O.  
NEVADA, MO.

Heart Trouble:—

Mrs. J. H. Monroe came to my office assisted by two friends, when she got up stairs it took us several minutes to get her so she could breathe without great exertion. She had had heart trouble for three years and had tried medical doctors, Weltmerism, etc., to no avail. I raised her ribs with the swing and after the first treatment she came to the office alone. At the end of two week's treatment the old trouble had entirely disappeared and today, over a month latter, she is as free from it as ever.

Intermittent Fever:—

Mr. Rudolph Anderson had an intermittent fever that had been running for six weeks. At the first treatment it left him and returned but once afterwards. The second time we broke it up completely and he was soon up and around. This is one of several cases of fever. I have never had the slightest trouble in reducing them.

Nervous Prostration:—

Mrs. Ella Faddis of Nevada, Mo., had nervous prostration. Two M. D's. and Prof. Weltmer did nothing for her. Two weeks of Osteopathy cured her and she is as strong and well as ever. She is very enthusiastic in her praise of Osteopathy and will be glad to answer any letter that may bear on her case.

Flux:—

Mr. Edward Finckenhagen had bloody flux and medicine and Magnetic Healing

failed to help him. One treatment cured him and he has had no trouble since.

Appendicitis Cured by Osteopathy.

Mrs. Henry Dettman, 99 East Butler street, who was to have gone to Detroit, at the request of physicians of this city; to be operated upon for appendicitis, some time ago, has entirely recovered from the attack after taking one week's treatment under the Osteopath. The story of the case as gathered from Mrs. Dettman last evening runs thus: "After I had been given up as hopeless by my physician, he prescribed a strong stimulant in order that I might regain strength enough to be moved to Detroit, which was to be done as soon as I could possibly get there. I tried hard to induce the physician to call in counsel and operate upon me in Adrian, but this was refused on account of the critical condition I was in, and advised me to go to Detroit, where I could have the benefit of the best hospital services. But before starting to Detroit, Dr. Jones, president of the Detroit institute of Osteopathy, who has a branch office in Adrian, was called, and after his third treatment I derived enough benefit to encourage my continuance of treatment, and after one week's treatment I was so much improved that I was entirely free from pain and able to assist in family duties to the great delight of my relatives and friends."

Dr. Jones was approached some days ago by a reporter, but refused to answer queries, saying it would be time enough when Mrs. Dettman was perfectly restored.

Mrs. Dettman is naturally a very delighted woman and says she tried the treatment at the request of friends who had heard of some of the cures perfected by Osteopathy.

Several cases of appendicitis have been successfully treated by this method before, and we would say, "Give honor to whom honor is due." If Osteopathy will save some of the needless surgery of today, by all means let the treatment be encouraged. —Adrain Mich. Daily Times, Sept. 13, 1900.

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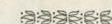
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The students in the school are not permitted to even assist in treating the infirmiry patients. All the work is done by regular operators.

The examining previous to treatment is conducted by Dr. Still's son, assisted by the operators. After examination the patient is assigned to the rooms in which he or she will receive treatment, and placed under the care of an Osteopath best suited to the case.

As yet no hospital or sanitarium has been provided in connection with the Infirmiry. Patients are cared for in hotels, boarding houses and private residences within easy reach. Charges for board and room in private residences are from \$3 to \$6 per week; in hotel from \$5 to \$10 per week.

The fees for treatment at the Infirmiry are \$25 per month. Where patients are unable to come to the Infirmiry for treatment, an extra charge of \$1 to \$2 per visit is added.

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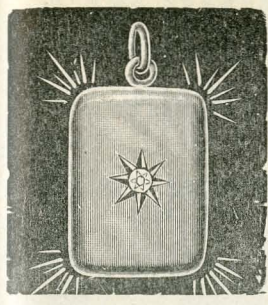
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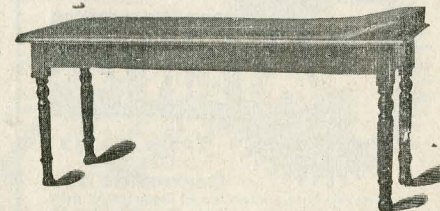
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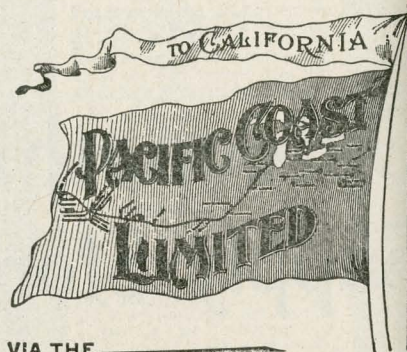
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