

The Journal of Osteopathy

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THE



JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

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DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

THE American School of Osteopathy raised the "lone star" in 1874, because it saw no use to continue with old systems of healing.

I felt that the world had been injured by the teaching and practices of what was called the science of medicine. I saw that the thinking people had

lost confidence in drugs and had good reason to complain against the fruitless promises that had been made and not fulfilled by the schools and practice of medicine.



The American School of Osteopathy is young. It has had the usual amount of worry that all truths have to meet and combat when being brought to light and proving by all necessary tests to be true and useful. That day has been passed by osteopathy. It stands before the world to-day as an established, useful and advanced science. The people, both the most learned and wise and the

most humble and lowly call aloud that it be taught in its naked purity and given to them more abundantly than we have been able to do. Our school began the struggle without a penny's aid from the government, state or other outside help; worked from infancy to manhood by its own energy and its eternal devotion to truth, with but few friends that realized the truth in all its claims, which have since been proven greater than even its wisest advocates at that time dreamed or hoped for. It would be useless to speak more of the merits of osteopathy with which millions in America and Europe are familiar to-day. Our duty is to fence strongly against the poisonous effects of old theoretical medical trash; purge our school of such, and all dim lights

that are not blazing with the oil of up-to-date reason and progressive osteopathic skill and the thunders of effective execution against disease.

Osteopathy has a system of surgery after it has exhausted all reason to save life or limb by nature's powers to reduce tumors by vital excretory activities, banish ulcers by bringing more good blood and repairing faster than the powers to waste can destroy. After exhausting those means then bring in the knife and saw. Osteopathy has but little use for the knife, but when no human skill can avail in the effort to save life or limb without knife and saw, then we are willing to use anything or any method to save that life or give relief, and will be bold enough to do so for the best, and hope for good results.

I want to impress on the minds of the students that we are not any part of a surgical trust that would cut open and kill a wealthy woman for her money and pass by a poor woman with the same kind of disease and tell her that she would likely die upon the table. That is too often the case in present day methods in the practice dignified with the title of "major surgery". Why is not the wealthy woman warned of the danger of death as the poor woman is? The five-hundred or the five-thousand must answer that question, "I think her money took her life." Remember that all cities of above 25,000 or thereabouts have surgical sanitariums or hospitals. Some are in the hands of surgeons of honor and trustworthy skill. Then there are others that neither have brains nor honor within their walls. Some surgeons care nothing for human life. They are worse than the murdering highwayman.

What osteopathy needs in Kirksville is a large surgical sanitarium of its own, to which the diplomates could send all cases needing surgical treatment. When we get that, then we will be complete as a scientific brotherhood. A person educated in a school of osteopathy should have protection by having such a sanitarium to which he could send or to which he could recommend his patients. It would be a protection for him. All that a doctor of osteopathy can hope for now if he sends a patient to a medical hospital, is that the medical doctor will tell the patient that the osteopath was not countenanced on account of his incompetence by the M. D's., not even allowed to see the operation, and all this after he had brought the patient for operation. In other words, he gets snubbed by the man with whom he has tried to be friendly. Probably the very surgeon to whom he has taken his patient could not pass forty on a scale of one-hundred, in a regular class examination in anatomy or surgery at the American School of Osteopathy. Still you have given him an opportunity to call you an acknowledged surgical ass. Such is often the case. The ethics of medical quackery is very exclusive bigotry and will make a hard effort to never show an osteopath any respect.

Thus, the demand for some reliable place to which our doctors of osteopathy can recommend patients requiring surgical attention such as the busy osteopath cannot accommodate, is urgent.

* * *

OSTEOPATHY is young and should be cautious and use good judgment. It

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was intended for and is the superior of any other method of healing that has ever been given to man. We are to improve upon the failures of the past and give the people a science of healing with a philosophy that will feed the minds of the thinker or even the casual reader. We are giving our demonstrations to the world daily. Under osteopathic management more cases are being cured and relief is given in more kinds of diseases in less time than any other form of treating disease known to man.

We began the search for truths that were not based on suppositions, taken or handed down by tradition for centuries, known not to be trustworthy and known just as well to be hopeless failures for many centuries. One of our problems was to avoid failing in our hunt for truth and not to make the criminal blunder of teaching that which we know is only honored and practiced for its age. We know that the so-called old system of medicine is only ignorance legalized and fastened upon the people by unthinking legislatures, nearly always toward the close of the legislative session at a time when members are tired and worn out by their hard labors and impatient to return to their family firesides. We have no knowledge that the people ever asked a legislature to make laws to regulate or legalize the hours or days of the week that the people should be dosed or vaccinated by any particular school of medicine. It is natural that the people should want wise men and systems to compete and allow the best of any mental production prevail, with the people as the sole judge and jury. It is a pretty good American idea and a pretty good one to follow, to give all systems an equal chance and give the sick man his choice of all. Our systems of religions, politics, inventions, sculpture, fine arts, music, navigation, astronomy, manufacture, commerce, literature, scientific publications, etc., are all so varied and too imperfect to be fastened onto the people by laws. It is a time to legalize when competition is no longer an incentive to excel and not before.

~~~~~ THERAPEUTIC PROGRESS.

ASA M. WILLARD, D. O., SECRETARY STATE OSTEOPATHIC BOARD, DILLON, MONTANA.

"And he who will not form a link
Of new conditions soon to be,
Ere long must stand aghast and see
Old systems toppling down the brink.

—WILCOX.

Shakespeare says:

"Throw physic to the dogs."

It is quite evident, too, that he disliked dogs for over two hundred times in his writings he refers to the poor canine when using expressions of contempt and deprecation.

Shakespeare was a man endowed with perception beyond his time. The minds of men are continually active and each decade finds us possessing knowledge of things unknown in the previous one.

Old customs and methods give way to newer and better; yet the changes

are not wrought in a day. Each innovation has had to overcome the bar of ignorance and prejudice, and the hostility of those whose personal interests are affected.

"It is only by rigid tests that truth is known."

It would seem that the more benefit to mankind, the greater the opposition. We have only to read the life of Christ to perceive that this is true. Though He brought to the world peace, love and happiness, He was denied, ridiculed and slain, because He came to establish a new order of things. Nevertheless, His teachings have out-lived the centuries.

Since the time of Hippocrates, the father of medicine, to the present age, great strides have been made in the art of healing; and as in all other phases of progress, each radical departure from the old has been received with vilification and antagonism. It is therefore but small wonder that, after centuries of drug imbibition, a science which proposes entirely to abolish this feature of the healing art should experience its share of denunciation and class animosity. Yet Bryant wrote truly when he said:

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers,
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

Leading men in the medical profession, after long years of practice, have come to see the error of "drugopathy."

Oliver Wendell Holmes says:

"Mankind has been drugged to death, and the world would be better off if the contents of every apothecary shop were emptied into the sea, though the consequences to the fishes would be most lamentable."

Sir Ashley Cooper, M. D., Physician to the Queen of England, said:

"The science of medicine is founded upon conjecture and improved by murder."

Like honest opinions have been expressed by hundreds of the most brilliant men in the medical profession, and, it is because of the inadequacy and banefulness of drugging that the drugless science of osteopathy has been evolved.

A drug received into the stomach is absorbed and carried by the blood to all parts of the body. Apprehending that it produces the result desired in the organ which you are treating, you do not know to what extent it is diseasing the other organs. We take drugs for our nerves and become chronic dyspeptics. We swallow poisons for other troubles and finally die of Bright's disease. One sin does not atone for another, and it is certainly as unreasonable a policy to be rid of one disease at the expense of contracting another.

After all these years of drug medication, in the entire pharmacopœia there is no known specific.

"One man's meat is another man's poison."

The physician who administers a drug is merely juggling with chance. He has no means of knowing, until after he has given it, what the effect will be upon that particular patient at that particular time.

Numerous cases demonstrate this. Here are three of which the writer is personally acquainted. A few years ago in Harper's Ferry, Maryland, a child was suffering with an acute illness. The attendant, a man of talent, administered arsenic, from the effects of which the child died. The physician had no means of knowing, until after the drug had taken effect, that the child's system could not withstand arsenic. Then it was too late.

A young lady of Kirksville, Missouri, had a very painful attack of neuralgia. A medical practitioner was called and gave a hypodermic injection of morphine and atropine. The young lady immediately swooned, the heart beat became scarcely perceptible, and it was only by the most energetic means that her life was saved.

The M. D. was a man of experience and capability and well known in his profession. The dose injected was but one-half of that which would ordinarily have been used.

A lady in Dillon, Montana, during the past year, was confined to her room with a severe cold. The physician, whose ability I have no reason to doubt, gave her a prescription which she had filled. It contained chloroform and codeine, the latter of which is one of the alkaloids of opium. The percentage of these ingredients was no greater than that commonly used in cough preparations. In a very short time after taking some of the medicine, as prescribed, she developed marked symptoms of opium poisoning, lapsing into a condition of lethargy from which to arouse her, extraordinary measures were required.

In St. Louis during the past month there have been authentically reported over a dozen deaths, due to antitoxin administered for diphtheria.

In making experiments in the chemical laboratory, we pour different chemicals into the test tube and watch the result. Man is gradually awakening to a realization of the fact that he was not intended to be an animated test tube for the reception of conglomerations of poisonous mixtures. His system revolts and his case is ultimately a parallel to that of the woman mentioned in the Gospel. (Mark V, 26.)

"She had suffered many things of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather was worse."

The more we learn of anatomy and physiology, the more we know of the body, its parts and their functions, the less our confidence in drugs.

Knowledge and reason are steadily eliminating fallacy and empiricism from the field of therapeutics. Some of the present age will live and die never having realized the truth of osteopathy, but in every age there are those who stand by and watch the process of progress move on, yet never get in line.

Only a short time ago if a man fell down in a fit he was bled. He was bled upon the slightest provocation; almost upon suspicion. We now know that such treatment was not only erroneous but bordered upon the barbarous. When your father had typhoid fever he was allowed no water to quench his

burning thirst, because of which he suffered torture. It is now known that it would not have been deleterious but if properly administered an advantage. It is so we progress; however, we should not fail to be truly grateful to those who have preceded us.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

In their efforts to save human lives and cure human ailments, the motives of the men who employed past methods were laudable, and just praise should be accorded them. We can profit from their experience by imitating their successes and avoiding their mistakes. Drugging, except antidotal in the case of poisons, and anæsthetic and restorative in surgery, belong in the latter category. One hundred years from to-day the perniciousness of drug dosing will be so universally recognized that the man who would advocate the curing of disease by the cramming of poisonous mixtures down a patient's throat will be laughed at as a fossil, and told that he should have "shuffled off this mortal coil" one hundred years ago.

"Slumber not in the tents of your fathers. The world is advancing. Advance with it."
—MAZZINI.

THE TWELFTH RIB.

M. E. CLARK, D. O.

The twelfth, or last rib, is classed by anatomists with the peculiar ribs. From an anatomical standpoint it is peculiar in that it has a single articular facet of large size and has neither neck, tuberosity, angle nor groove on its under surface. It is quite sharp and pointed and has a slight inclination downward in the normal subject. It is quite movable, in fact, it is called a "floating" rib, and its position depends on the condition of the muscles attached to it. To the osteopathic physician this rib is peculiar in that it is, of all the ribs, the most frequently dislocated, and is of importance in that diseases of the kidneys, ovaries and intestines and supposed appendicitis follows its derangement.



M. E. CLARK, D. O., PROFESSOR OF
GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS A. S. O.

This rib is so insecurely fixed that it normally moves with almost every change of position of the body; with respiration and all exertions in which the diaphragm is concerned. Pathologically, this rib is moved by the contraction of the muscles attached to it, if these contractions are the result of cold or injury, and is thus held out of position until such contractions are relieved. The principal muscle which causes a displacement of the rib is the quadratus lumborum. Contractions of this muscle pull the rib downward. Strains of the back in which this muscle is abnormally stretched cause derangements of this muscle, principally contraction. Catching cold in the back may localize in this muscle. Sitting in a

cramped position for several hours may cause this muscle to cramp or feel tired. A slipped innominate bone will affect this muscle since one end of the muscle is attached to the ilium. Other lesions which affect its innervation either directly or indirectly, cause contraction of the muscle. As stated above, contractions do, or tend to draw the rib down temporarily and if continued for some time, permanently fix it in an abnormal position. The intercostal muscles also tend to cause displacement of this rib by pulling the point of the rib up, also the levatores costarum may displace the rib by pulling on the vertebral end.

Pressure which is applied to or near the end of the rib will if continued very long, result in its displacement. The most common cause of this pressure is tight clothing. Tight lacing forces the lower ribs inward and downward, thus interfering with the viscera in that region. A heavy skirt, supported by a tight band around the waist will tend to displace this rib. A belt, when worn tightly, produces pressure on the end of this rib and is the most common of these causes of displacement. This practice is usually begun early, when the ribs are most freely movable, and by continuing the practice, not only the last rib, but all the lower ribs are greatly distorted and the waist compressed. The points of the lower ribs are forced against the viscera, which are in relation with the ribs. The rib thus displaced loses its elasticity and remains permanently in that position. Certain constitutional diseases, such as consumption, produce a dropping down of the lower ribs, the displacement being permanent in most cases. In such cases the last rib is not affected alone, but all the lower ribs are displaced downward and forward.

The subjective signs of a displaced twelfth rib are, pain in the side and along the course of the rib, soreness at the end of the rib and a sense of discomfort, in some cases amounting to a pain, whenever a tight belt or waistband is worn. Lamé back is frequently caused by a slip of this rib. Quack advertisements attribute nearly every case of lamé back to kidney trouble. Perhaps in some cases this is the condition really existing, but the real cause of the condition is a slipped twelfth rib. The objective signs of a displacement would be irregularity of the rib, contraction of the muscles attached to it if the case is recent, and narrowing or widening of the intercostal space. These signs are best determined by placing the patient in a sitting posture with the physician standing behind. By comparing both sides at the same time, the irregularities can best be noted and if tenderness accompanies the irregularities, the diagnosis is made certain. Sometimes the point of the rib is up and under the eleventh. In such cases the vertebral end of the rib should be first located and then by following the course of the rib with the tip of the finger, the location of the end can be determined. Sometimes the point is turned without much alteration in its course. The former is diagnosed by locating the ends of the ribs, the latter, by locating the edges of the ribs, one being found more prominent than the other. If, in addition to these symptoms, the patient tells you that a tight belt produces pain or there is a stitch in the side in the region

of the last rib, or that there is pain in the side, a slipped twelfth rib is most usually the cause.

This rib is in relation with the nerves coming out of the foramina from the spinal cord, namely, the eleventh and twelfth intercostal nerves. If the rib is displaced, it will in some way disturb these nerves. This disturbance is manifested by pain along the nerve and over the abdomen. The sympathetic gangliated cord lies on the heads of the ribs, hence a misplaced rib will disturb the sympathetic cord, since the head of the rib is moved in all its displacements. This disturbance affects the nerves having their origin at this point, and which are distributed to some of the viscera. The nerves most usually affected are the least splanchnics. These nerves are distributed to the kidneys directly and indirectly to the ovaries, uterus and intestines. Again, the blood vessels to and from the cord may be compressed or irritated by a displaced rib since the intercostal artery sends branches to the cord and this artery is in close relation with the rib. Probably this produces at first very little disorder, but the least disturbance with the circulation of the cord, if continued for any length of time, results in malnutrition of the cells of the cord, hence disturbances of the nerves derived and nourished from these cells.

A great many diseases, both real and imaginary follow a displacement of the twelfth rib. The diaphragm is attached to this rib, hence a displacement of the rib will affect this muscle. Respiration will be affected, or such conditions as hiccough or even partial paralysis of the diaphragm follow. The blood vessels passing through this muscle may be affected. Kidney diseases follow disturbance of this rib if sufficient to affect the renal, or least splanchnic nerves. The fibers of this nerve come from the sympathetic cord near the head of the rib, hence the liability to disturbance. The ovaries may be deranged in a similar way since the ovarian plexus comes from the renal and the least splanchnics form the renal. Some cases of supposed ovarian colic arise from disturbances of the intercostal nerve, which is distributed over the abdomen in the region of the ovaries. The pain is superficial to the ovary, but is usually mistaken for ovarian colic. The uterus may be affected in a way similar to that in which the ovary is affected since the ovarian plexus is distributed to the fundus uteri. On account of the sympathetic disturbances the intestines may be affected. Cases of constipation have been reported cured by correcting a displacement of this rib. One of the most peculiar and sometimes amusing diseases resulting from a displacement of the twelfth rib on the right side is pseudo-appendicitis. A great many cases come to the American School of Osteopathy suffering with appendicitis according to the diagnosis of the physicians. Pain over the appendix or McBurney's point, worse at intervals with tenderness on pressure. A sure case of appendicitis and an operation is advised at once. On examination of a great many of these cases, the right lower rib, especially the twelfth, is found displaced. This displacement affects the intercostal nerve which is distributed to the abdomen carrying sensation and motion. Pain is referred to the end of the nerve like the pain re-

sulting from bumping one's "crazy bone", the effect being in the end of the fingers, hence the pain in the abdomen. Although the pain may not be directly over the appendix; yet in this day of appendicitis, the patient and doctor both contort it so they firmly believe that they have the much dreaded disease.

Since this rib, by its displacement, produces diseases of such importance, it behooves the physician to carefully examine it in such cases as mentioned above. From the other point of view, it behooves the patient to prevent this condition by paying attention to the manner of dress, eliminating tight clothes, belts and bands, which bring pressure to bear and thus remove the cause of four-fifths of the displacements of this rib.

ANOTHER ARRAIGNMENT.

Now and again some valiant soul in the ranks of the medical army, appalled at the havoc wrought upon the lives and the health of the people by the mistaken, ignorant, or criminal practices of those who are presumed to safeguard health and life, raises his voice in earnest protest against these abuses.

Under the caption,

"A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT,"



CHARLES HAZZARD, Ph. B., D. O.
PROFESSOR OF PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY AND DIRECTOR OF CLINICS.

of Science, etc., etc., in the "*Kneipp Water Cure Monthly*" of August, 1901, has the following most serious statements to make:

I arraign the leaders of the profession on the following grave charges,—the rank and file are but sheep led astray:

(1) I charge that, whereas, the first duty of a physician is to instruct the people in the laws of health, and thus prevent disease, the tendency has ever been towards a conspiracy of mystery, humbug and silence.

(2) I charge that the general tendency of the profession is to depreciate the importance of personal and municipal cleanliness and to inculcate a reliance on drugs, medicines, vaccination and other unscientific expedients.

(3) I charge that they have encouraged superstition and humbug by the germ theory of disease. I do not question the existence of infinitesimal microorganisms; but they are the result, not the cause of disease. They are the scavengers; their legitimate work is to clean out the sewers of our bodies;

wherever there is decay, pus or decomposing matter, there these little life-savers are doing their work of neutralization, sanitation and purification; they feast upon effete and decaying animal matter—they are beneficial helpers to an important end.

(4) I charge that the prevalent custom of advising a speculum examination for every trifling backache, earache, headache, ingrowing toenail or bunion, is an unnecessary outrage on the modesty of women and a disgrace to the profession.

(5) I charge that the present abominable and dangerous custom of spaying women for the most trivial uterine derangement is nothing less than criminal, and in contravention of scientific practice.

(6) I charge that the prevalent custom of ascribing all the ills (imaginary or real) that afflict women, to uterine troubles, weakness, ulceration or displacement, is false in theory and fact, and is nothing but a cloak to cover ignorance, immorality or cupidity.

(7) I charge that they prescribe to their patients—even child-bearing and nursing women—the use of beer, ale and other alcoholic beverages, which not only encourage drunkenness, but poison the life-blood of unborn children, and stamp a permanent appetite for liquor on the rising generation.

(8) I charge that they have bitterly opposed every real and scientific reform in the healing art; they have filled the world with incurable invalids and given respectability to quackery by the outrageous quackery of the profession itself; disgusting all sensible and thoughtful men by their fallacies, tyrannical delusions, fetichism and humbug.

(9) I charge that they have, under the treacherous guise of protecting the people from quackery, secured the enactment of most unjust monopolistic laws which deprive the people of one of their dearest and most important rights—the right in the hour of sickness, and in the presence of death, to choose their own medicine.

(10) I charge that they have by doctorcraft hoodwinked legislatures into enacting compulsory vaccination laws which compel parents to submit the bodies of their children to the beastly, useless and dangerous rite of vaccination, and to deprive unvaccinated children of the right of education in our public schools and colleges. I hold that every individual should be protected and sustained in his medical opinions, and any man or set of men who would withhold from his brother man this right would light the fires of inquisition if he dared.—OUR HOME RIGHTS.

The above scarcely calls for comment. A few years since, such statements, from the mouth of a medical practitioner or any one else, were unheard of. Now it is a common matter for the leaders in the profession, in terms more or less severe, to decry the abuses of the drug system.

The present movement against the use of drugs is world-wide. No less than a dozen different systems of healing, good, bad, and indifferent, are coming into common use. The blind faith in drugs, so long held by the rank and

file of the people, is now being shaken, and they are making a more successful fight against their common enemy, disease, by the use of various common-sense procedures which eschew drugs altogether.

It is a well-known fact that the most successful physicians of to-day use but little drug medicine. William Osler, one of the leading lights in American medicine, is notably a sparing user of drugs in the treatment of his cases.

Think of the "conspiracy of mystery, humbug and silence" (1) that leads a physician to look wise and say nothing, where a few simple directions in regard to disease would save many lives!

The specific counts in the above "indictment" speak for themselves. Osteopathy has always maintained that medicine is not a science. This is confirmed by Dr. Ross' statement in (2) concerning "medicines, vaccination, and other unscientific expedients." No more fatal error could be made than to rely upon them rather than upon "personal and municipal cleanliness." Fortunately the awakened intelligence of the public today demands proper sanitation in cities and schools, etc., but what shall we say of the conditions of sanitation in the thousands of small towns throughout our country, in which epidemics of scarlet-fever, small-pox, diphtheria, typhoid, etc., occur without let or hinderance as regularly as the seasons roll around? What shall we think of the culpability of a proceeding in which a child died of a suspicious throat-disease, the school-children being invited to the public funeral, when the disease was *afterward* declared to be diphtheria? May the times develop more men who shall declare that it should be a public disgrace that any one should die of a contagious disease.

Osteopathy has from the first declared against the "medical monopoly" and "the right in the hour of sickness, and in the presence of death, (for people) to choose their own medicine" (9). Could any tyranny be greater than that of a profession that has caused to be enacted such laws as rob people of rights like these? Yet for years men have allowed this medical trust to weld its fetters upon them legally, and this without protest.

Shall we mention compulsory vaccination (10), and forget to shudder at the use of "serum-therapy," "animal-therapy," and the like, in the light of the dire events which have transpired in St. Louis, and in other parts of the country within the past few weeks?

Osteopaths may well say that the times are demanding a new system, osteopathy, which discards dangerous drugs. The osteopathic campaign has ever been one of education. It has agitated the legal question, and has brought to the light of day the hidden fact that the medical statutes in the different states had constituted a medical monopoly of the art of healing. It has changed these laws to a marked extent, having vindicated its legal rights. It has raised the alarm against the dangers of drug doping.

It has stood for the rights of the people to entrust the care of their sick to any properly qualified person who is able to cure diseases.

Small wonder that osteopathy has had so remarkable and vigorous a

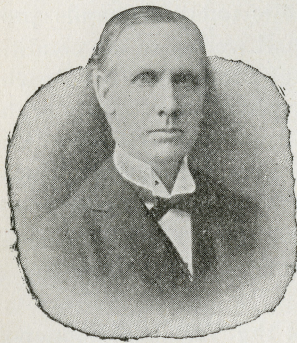
growth that it has come, within a few years, to be recognized all over the country as a safe and reliable system.

Medical men have said volumes of bad things against their own profession, which are true; they have likewise said a great many evil things against osteopathy, which are false; but never has an osteopath made charges against his own profession, for the simple reason that there was none to make.

RELATION OF OSTEOPATHY AND THE LAW TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

E. R. BOOTH, PH. D. D., O., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OSTEOPATHY asks no favors. It simply wants the privilege of carrying relief to the suffering whenever and wherever invited. It also claims the right to let the public know what osteopathy is, what it has done in the past, and what it is capable of doing in the future. To claim anything else would be an injustice to the people and a surrender of their rights.



E. R. BOOTH, PH. D., D. O.

Osteopaths also have rights which cannot be surrendered without giving up their part in the warfare which progress has waged against ignorance and prejudice in all ages. Our method of treating diseases is now recognized as a distinct science by people through the legislatures and courts in more than half of the states of this nation and is practiced in all of them. Never yet has it been shown to work harm to the people. Poorly qualified osteopaths doubtless have done injury in some cases; but how often in comparison with drug doctors? You can cite case after case in which patients have been injured by legalized medical practice, and many others in which nothing was done simply because there was nothing in materia medica indicated by the symptoms. But let us not be harsh in judgment. No doubt every doctor does the best he can in treating the sick, and if he does the best that knowledge and skill in his practice can do, he should not be dealt with harshly even though his efforts are unavailing.

The people want honesty, intelligence and skill on the part of the doctor. The State has a perfect right to say, yes, it is the duty of the State to say, to all who presume to treat diseases that he shall possess these qualifications. And further than that the people do not want and will not tolerate interference. Hence the attempt of the drug doctors to drive osteopathy from the field has met with signal defeat. They have tried to confine the practice of medicine to three or four existing schools. The people have resented, and have demanded that they have the privilege of securing the most effective help within their reach in the time of sickness.

Let us take a case such as every osteopath meets with. Suppose the lady in the case is a member of your family. Suffering has been her lot for years. She has consulted many doctors and been treated by a dozen of them. Each doctor went through about the same routine of examination as his predecessor, and prescribed drugs, till, to use her expression, she has become "an apothecary's shop." The only relief was from the opiates they administered when suffering was too great to be endured. She steadily grew worse. Finally, in desperation she went to an osteopath. He made a physical examination such as she never saw or heard of before. A displaced or thickened tissue was found which pressed upon certain nerves and destroyed certain vital functions. The lesion, as we call such a condition was corrected, the patient improved from the first treatment and was soon well again. What would be the stand you would take in such a case, if the suffering one was a member of your own family? You would do just as thousands have done; obey the higher law recognized as the heritage of mankind and often laid down in constitutions and insist upon the rights of the people to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

The Supreme Court of Ohio handed down a decision, Dec. 3, 1901, declaring the clause of the Ohio Medical Law relating to osteopathy null and void. What then is the situation? There is no law governing our practice. The Medical Law cannot govern osteopathy because it contains no provision whatever for passing upon the qualification of an osteopath to practice his profession. It does provide for the examination of other schools in the science pertaining to their practices. These schools hold much in common. The view point from which they present anatomy and physiology, for example, is the same for all drug doctors, but it is different from that of the osteopath; and their materia medica and therapeutics and the principles and practice of medicine, have nothing in common with the corresponding branches of osteopathy. Hence the examination of osteopaths by the State Medical Board could not be made a test as to qualification to practice osteopathy. As in all other cases, a law applicable to osteopathy must be, primarily, for the welfare of the people and, secondarily, for the protection of those who under the law are entrusted with supplying the people with the commodities or services required. Any law making osteopathy and osteopaths subject to a hostile board or to a board not qualified by schooling or experience to pass upon their merits would be inimical to both interests involved. As well require doctors to take an examination by lawyers, so far as the welfare of the State is concerned. In the language of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, such a law "would be for the protection rather of the doctors of the state than of the people."

The people are becoming interested in another phase of drug medication. A newspaper item a few days ago stated that eight patent medicine firms in this country annually spend \$500,000 each in advertising. Over

\$4,000,000 by eight firms, a small fraction of the whole number. Lying before me are circulars, received within about one month, from fifteen drug manufacturers extolling the merits of thirty seven different remedies. The number of drugs entering into these compounds, I would not venture to guess. These are not patent medicines nor are they intended to be for sale to the general public, but are prescribed by the physician. Many of the circulars are gotten up in the highest style of the printer's art. The consumers, the people, pay these enormous bills. But is this all? Is no harm done? Dare any drug doctor say antikamnia is not injurious to the heart, calomel to the liver, or the salicylates to the stomach? Or dare they say how many have been killed or diseased for life by the use of antitoxines? The people are seeking relief from these conditions, and when relief is found they cannot be forced to return to such dangerous remedies. Would any one who knows the relative merits of osteopathic treatment and the drug treatment for diphtheria, for example, ever permit the use of antitoxine?

In conclusion, osteopathy, in theory, is a perfectly rational, and scientific method of treating diseases both acute and chronic; in practice, it is successful. Many disorders that are beyond the reach of any other system, yield to osteopathy. Reliable, graduate osteopaths practice no deception. They are always ready to make clear to the people the causes producing diseases and explain what is necessary to remove those causes. There is no mysticism. Hence the people who understand what osteopathy is want it and will have it. No law has ever kept it from them. The question, therefore, is how shall statute laws be framed so as to enable the people to enjoy these privileges in security and without molestation?

FASHION IN REMEDIES.

C. W. PROCTOR, PH. D., D. O.

THERE is a fashion in the use of remedial agencies as there is in shoes or hats, and for the same reason. The public likes a change, and so the manufacturers of articles for wear get out the latest style; and no matter



DR. C. W. PROCTOR.

how ridiculous it appears, the majority of people wear it for a time. The tooth-pick shoes and the high-crowned stiff hats for men are now discoverable only in piles of discarded goods. Once in a while some style is devised that is sensible and it is kept in use by a constant demand. Even when those who want something new accept a novelty, some insist on retaining the serviceable articles.

A half century ago bleeding and blistering were the standard modes of treatment; today they are rarely used. Powerful poisons, such as calomel, strychnine, aconite, belladonna, digitalis, etc., have been used with startling frequency and not less startling results.

Then came the era of microbes and lymph. Koch's lymph held the center of the stage for two or three years, and then it was questioned. After questioning came graver doubts as to its utility, and finally came abandonment. Its disappearance has been complete—no one, not even its discoverer, advises its use now.

The diphtheria anti-toxin is now brilliantly lighted by the glow of the foot-lights. It is probably a question of a short time only until it will pass away and its discoverer will "go away back and sit down."

But among the changes there is a general tendency to use more and more the recuperative forces of nature, and among the remedial agencies proposed, some will find a constant demand and remain in permanent usefulness.

The movement cures and simpler remedies are rapidly finding popular favor. In Sweden the movement cures are well nigh universally used. Ling's system is used by all schools of medicine, and by many practitioners not medical graduates.

Osteopathy in America is rapidly replacing massage and Swedish movement, because it is superior in theory and more effective in practice. Its practitioners are better prepared to defend and extend its use, because of the course of study taken with it.

Prophecy is not a sure business, but from the signs of the times one may conclude that osteopathy has those serviceable qualities which will keep it long in style. Whenever a half dozen manufacturers imitate a popular article, it is one proof of its merit. The magnetic healers now advertise themselves quite largely as osteopaths; the masseurs and Swedish movement people now add "osteopathist" to their titles. Home reading courses are given to aspiring people, by means of which they can stay at home and learn osteopathy (?) from people who never studied it. Counterfeit coin never yet drove good money out of circulation; it deceives people for a time, but the genuine article is the one that remains.

Then, too, there is a reason behind this system of treatment that every one can understand. Free circulation, free nerves, tone to the tissues, are words with a plain meaning. Few people ever knew or pretended to know how strychnine could cure or how a lymph could protect.

But argument as to methods will not make success; people must get well under the treatment to make it a permanent thing. And upon the results in the past few years may the prophecy be made, that one treatment fast becoming a fashionable one is to be permanent.

SPECIALIZING.

MINNIE POTTER, D. O., MEMPHIS, MO., PRESIDENT, M. A. A. O.

SHALL I make a specialty of some certain disease or shall I take a general practice?

This question is being asked, almost daily, by students of our osteopathic

schools, as well as by those of many of our medical schools, and is one which must be weighed carefully before any decisive answer can be given. In the first place one would hardly be considered a machinist if he only understood and operated one part of a machine.

Let us consider for a moment what preparations are necessary for a physician or specialist. First, it is highly essential that the mental faculties be trained and cultivated. Then you must become thoroughly acquainted with the construction of the human body as a whole; understand the composition, structure and functions of its various fluids, tissues and organs in health as well as disease. From the time of entering school until its close you are simply laying the foundation on which to build your future success.

You can never be taught to be a good physician. You may be thoroughly trained in all the fundamental principles of a science, but you will never appreciate its full truths until you have applied these principles and proven them. You must make personal application, observe and examine carefully actual cases of the various diseases as exemplified in individual patients. In other words you must have experience in the field with a general practice before you can be anything but a one-sided physician.

Yours is a sacred trust. To your care is entrusted human life. Hence, it is your duty to throw off selfishness and make an effort to learn the conditions which surround your patients. You must see and know what effect certain surrounding habits, modes of living, etc., have upon their physical condition. Put yourself where you can study life in all its phases, as regards health and disease especially.

Let us consider briefly a few causes of disease which we must recognize. We find the intrinsic, or those depending upon the individual in whom they are either inherent or acquired, and extrinsic, or those due to accidental, or chiefly external influences, such as age, sex, race, constitutional conditions, temperament, idiosyncrasy, heredity, atmosphere, soil, climate, mental work, food, habit, drink, clothing, filth, occupation, and so on through the whole list of known causes which leave their effects upon life. After taking these into consideration together with the many other things you can readily call to mind, you will see that your education, as a physician, has only begun when you step from the threshold of your school. It is only in the field with a general practice that you will glean that valuable information which cannot possibly be learned in any college in the world, and which will be worth more to you than anything you may ever strive to obtain.

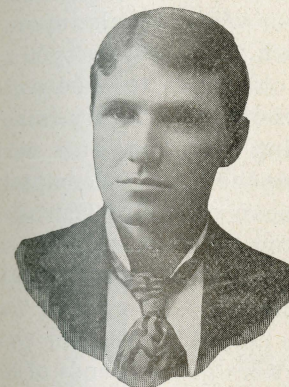
I am sure you will never feel satisfied if you attempt to "specialize" before engaging in general practice for a time. After a few years in the field one may then feel competent to specialize, but not before. As this is the age of specialties, it surely is the right and privilege of the osteopath to handle one certain class of diseases, if he should so desire. Especially if he feels that he has better results with a special kind, and can do better work by specializing, or if a general practice is too hard for him. But he needs practical experience

along all the the lines first. I believe he will be lacking in the very knowledge he most needs, if he regards lightly the importance of a general practice before attempting "specializing". It seems to me very essential that you have a chance to demonstrate the principles of your science, to study life, disease and its causes as they exist under different circumstances, with no two cases exactly alike. As you find faces and dispositions in their varied likenesses, so will you find disease in different individuals. I find it so, and the study is intensely interesting in the field, along the line of "specializing."

DISLOCATED CERVICAL VERTEBRAE.

C. E. STILL, D. O.

My attention has just been called to a communication in a Springfield, Ohio, paper where Dr. A. N. Minear, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, had reduced a subluxated cervical vertebra, and since the writer has had experience in three such cases, one just recently, he will endeavor to give an account of them for the benefit of some who have not had such a chance presented to them.



C. E. STILL, D. O.

Case No. 1—A man of about forty years of age was hauling wood and driving carelessly when the front wheels of his wagon dropped into a rut caused by a broken board in a culvert, causing the man to fall off backward striking the side of the head. He was picked up by his friends supposedly dead. The man was perfectly limp. The only thing that showed there was any life was the beating of the heart. Upon making an examination, I was satisfied the fall had produced a pressure upon the spinal cord and so stated to the friends and relatives. At the urgent request of all present, I tried to reduce the misplacement that was pressing upon the cord. After a few moments' work upon my part and with the assistance of some friends present, I was able to reduce the misplaced bone and within an hour the man began to move a little. The next day he was moved to the city where he could be waited upon daily. After watching the case for about five weeks and treating the severely shocked nervous system, he was able to go home and attend to his business affairs.

Case No. II—A young man, a painter by trade, was working at his trade painting a house when by some accident the ladder slipped from under him and the young man was picked up in an unconscious condition. Medical aid was called at once and after a consultation of several physicians no hope was offered. He was then brought to my office, as the re-

sults obtained in the former case induced the friends to insist upon having osteopathic treatment. Upon examination I found quite a marked dislocation in the second and third cervical vertebrae. In one treatment I was able to reduce this condition and the fact that the young man was able to go to work in a short time is proof that the osteopathic diagnosis and treatment were correct. The treatment in this case was that which all osteopaths should be able to do.

The two above cases are early experiences. The first occurred in 1893 and the second in 1894. The third and the last in 1901.

Case III—This last case is the one of young Andrew Dierling of Queen City, Mo., who on the second day of August was riding a spirited horse trying to overtake a young mule, when by some accident, the horse stepped into a hole throwing the young man very violently against the ground. Young Dierling was picked up and found in an unconscious condition. The case was continued under the first physician until August the 16th when at the suggestion of Judge Ben Thompson of Unionville, Mo., who had been successfully treated for similar trouble by one of the regular operators of the Infirmary in the person of Dr. Hildreth, the father of young Dierling concluded to try osteopathy and sent his oldest son to Kirksville in hope he might be able to get Dr. A. T. Still to visit his boy. My father was out of the city at that time and as it was during vacation with very few of the operators here, I was called to go and see the boy. In company with Dr. Young, professor of surgery in the American School of Osteopathy, and with Mr. John Dierling I went to see young Andrew. Upon our arrival at Queen City we went and consulted with the very gentlemanly surgeon, Dr. Hight, who had been waiting upon the boy. The doctor was frank and honest and did not hesitate to say as he put it that "the case was sure to go bad." He further said the family were great friends of his and that anything we could do for the boy would be very much appreciated by himself. The Dierling family lived about four miles out in the country and upon our arrival we found amid an anxious group of relatives, the writhing form of the fourteen-year-old favorite son of one of Missouri's most prosperous farmers and stock raisers. The examination revealed the third cervical very much out of place to the right. We were not long in determining what was wrong with the young man, but the next thing was what could we do for him? Was it possible for us to reduce this misplacement in his emaciated condition? Would the boy survive and was there enough vitality to withstand the shock? After another consultation with the family we concluded the only thing left was for us to try. We did try and were fairly successful the first time. We left instructions to the family that if the boy showed any signs of improvement within the next twenty four hours, we would come back, but if there was no improvement within that time, we could not hope to do him any good. We were notified the next day by message "Come, Andrew better." Our second trip showed

the boy as being able to take some nourishment and not obliged to take so much morphine to keep him drowsy. I made eight trips to Queen City and the boy at the end of that time was able to walk some with the help of his mother and then I insisted upon her bringing him to Kirksville. Upon the second visit to Kirksville the mother very kindly allowed her son to be taken before the clinic class. At his first appearance the boy was not able to walk alone. After three more trips and that many treatments young Andrew was taken before the class again and at this time he was able to walk and talk as well as before he was injured. I say "talk" as it was not until after he had taken a number of treatments that he was able to talk at all, and after being able to say some words he could not place them correctly. The jar from the fall and the pressure produced from the jar seemed to bring about the condition known as aphasia. To say that the class was well pleased for the privilege of seeing this case is putting it mildly. The majority waited until they were dismissed and able to thank Mrs. Dierling personally for allowing them to see the case of her son whose life had been so long in the balance.

These cases that I have referred to are ones that have come under my own personal treatment. I know of several that have been treated by my father and other practicing osteopaths. We are not always able to tell what we can do in these cases but as long as there is life there is hope. Our experience has taught us to be careful in trying to reduce anything that is out of line in the neck but by gradual and continued work we have been able to accomplish things that have been pronounced incurable by physicians of the day.

ALLEGORIES OF OSTEOPATHY.*

AFTER A. T. STILL.

ERNEST E. TUCKER.

THE CROOKED MACHINE.

"HEART Disease? What is heart disease? I dare to rise on the basis of my invariable experience, which will one day also be confessed as the world's experience, at the threshold of this twentieth century, and proclaim that there is no such thing as heart disease." That which is called heart disease is but a symptom of a condition of the body that gives rise to it.

The heart is a hollow engine, pumping in obedience to the nerves, the electric wires that control it, forcing at each beat six ounces of blood, under a pressure sufficient to raise it nine feet in the air, into the blood pipes. Some of the pipes are pinched or stopped up, and heart disease, as it is called, is the

*In series with the Osteopathic Campaign. The use for which these were designed is not to be scattered as pamphlets, arousing opposition, but to be given to patients to read—to enable them "to give reason for the hope that is in them," and to give to their friends to read. They might be used to follow up a personal talk or consultation. Price:—Series includes twelve pamphlets at one-cent each, \$1.00 per hundred. E. E. Tucker, Journal Office.

consequence. It is nature's effort to suit her work to the conditions she must work under—her effort is not to do other damage than that which is done already, by trying to force a three-quarter inch stream through a half inch opening.

"We always find abnormality in the chest wall, pressing on or completely compressing some of the blood tubes. We never find it in the standard text books—we never find it in Osler, we never find it in Dungsleson, nor in Gould, but we invariably find it in the human body, bending or blocking great pipes, through which the stream should flow evenly, and causing the heart to strain to force it through.

"What we do find in these texts is that 'quinine is good, and calomel is recommended,'—if the engineer dare not turn on more steam, set fire to the engine house so that he will not be able to help himself."

That which is called heart disease is the economy of nature trying not to slay herself.

ALLEGORY OF THE CAT.

"When you step on the cat's tail, is the cat nervous?" It squalls at the mouth, and manifests certain symptoms at the muscles, the claws, the hair. Would you examine the mouth and give morphine, examine the muscles and give calomel, examine the hairs and claws and give some other remedy—giving them all at the mouth?

And if by this time the cat is not better, there is nothing to do but to try different remedies until you find one that suits the case. Thus the cat gets it at both ends. It rebels as much at the one as at the other. But the manifestations are likely to continue until they have accomplished their purpose, if possible—the removal of that which is stepping on the tail.

Everything, don't you know, has a head and a foot. A pin has a head and a toe. A needle has a head with an eye. So bones have heads and toes. That they move we know; we can feel them move. Sometimes they move, or are moved, too far and the connective tissue is not able to pull them back. Then, sometimes, their toes get on a nerve.

The cat, stepped on at the tail, or anywhere, squalls with the mouth, pulls with the muscles, scratches with the claws, etc. The nerve, too, stepped on anywhere, acts wherever its function is to act; not necessarily where it is stepped on.

What is to be done, then, to remove the pain or spasm? Ask the cat.

THE COWS AND THE BUZZARDS.

"Bacteria is the microscopic name for buzzards." The proper food for them is dead cows. The buzzard is not the dead cow, nor does he kill the cow (unless the cow be too weak to defend herself.) But after the cow is dead then he comes—he comes in crowds—and makes the dead flesh doubly poisonous with his excretions.

There are always buzzards around—buzzards of diphtheria, of consumption,

of all the infectious diseases; but they cannot do any damage unless the meat on which they feed weakens and dies for them—unless the water in the lymphatics goes dry, or the grass in the capillaries gives out, or the sunlight and warmth in the nerves fail.

If you want to keep the buzzards away, there is one sovereign way—keep the cows healthy with plenty of water and grass and sun.

THE GERM OF WHOOPING-COUGH.

"I have been asked what bone I would pull to cure whooping-cough; and have been informed that a germ causes whooping-cough.

"I have perused all the authority obtainable for information in reference to the cause of whooping-cough, until my eyes are tired, my brain exhausted, my hopes disappointed and my mind disgusted that so much effort could give me nothing further than this: that it might be a germ irritating the pneumogastric nerve. I go off as blank and empty as the fish lakes on the moon.

"Let us examine the human body in whooping-cough and see if we can locate this germ." (We all know where the hyoid bone is—a finger's breadth above the Adam's apple, or its counterpart in the female throat, shaped like a horseshoe with the body in front and the legs reaching back into the middle of the neck. The muscles in the front of the neck are fastened to it.)

"There we find the muscles in both front and back of the neck contracted driving the ends of the hyoid bone against the pneumogastric nerve in the neck and irritating it. There is the microbe of whooping-cough.

"How shall we disinfect this microbe? Stretch and relax all the muscles attached to it, by gently pulling on the bone, so that they will not drive it against the pneumogastric nerve stinging it into spasms.

"What bone would I pull to cure whooping-cough? The hyoid bone!"

THE CONCLUDED WORK.

"Draw your mental microscope, and raise it to its highest power, as you read the specifications for this unique building, the human body. Notice that they begin with the requirement from the grand architect.

"Let your work be correct, faultless, for the specifications require a work so carefully done that though the Infinite Mind became for a time sub-committeeman to examine the work, it should be found perfect, in material and in skill."

The architect of this wonderful structure would not omit so essential a thing as the preservation of it after it had been completed. * * * "He has placed all the principles of health and all the remedies to be used in sickness inside of the human body. He has placed them somewhere in its structure, if He knew how, or He has left His creature at the point where His skill should execute its most important work." * * *

"These are the reasons why I believed I was warranted in testing God's skill as a doctor. * * * Ever remember that the word 'perfect' means no

more nor less than the fiat of God that his work has been concluded with absolute exactness."

The character of the Workman is shown in the quality of His concluded work; both in the structure and in the operation of the human body; and not only in health, but in sickness also.

AND AT THE END, DEATH.

The philosophy of osteopathy cries from the housetops one great principle. *Nature is wiser than we are.* Every day it proves this in case of the body; in health and in sickness; what is true in life, is it not also true in death? Has nature's wisdom failed in death? Is death purposeless? "Life is one half; and death is the other half of the process that is necessary to clothe the conscious principle, the man, with full capacities.

"We should smile when we see with the eye of reason all of nature's laws singing the anthems of love from birth till death. Do they cease at that point, the laws with the anthems? Or do they lose their harmony and make discords? Keyed during life for music, whose harmony is streams of perpetual overflow—the spreading oil of gladness—wisdom plucked from the densest forests of knowledge as ripening fruits—does this all change with death?

"Nature is wiser than we are. The mind of the physical body, the mind of nature, is so far superior to the mind of reason, halting, aberrant, thinking only a few facts and but one idea at a time, that there is no possibility of comparison.

"It has no incomplete thoughts, no partial plans. Nothing is found in it that is not planned and purposed, and therefore desirable. If death is in the course of nature, take it—and trust it."

OHIO OSTEOPATHS VICTORIOUS.

The Supreme Court Again Fatherly Chastises an Erring Medical Board.

THE legal status of osteopathy in Ohio has been one of conjecture since it first entered the state. The early osteopaths met a stubborn antagonism from the State Medical Board and medical profession generally. In the early part of '97 the arm of the law was first brought into active service. A charge of "practicing medicine without a license from the State Medical Board", was brought against E. H. Eastman, D. O., of Akron. The definition of "practice of medicine" in the law then in force was:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall for a fee prescribe, direct or recommend for the use of any person any drug or medicine or any other agency for the treatment of disease."

Dr. Eastman was charged with using an "agency" and was heretofore in the opinion of the Medical Board amenable to the law. He was discharged,

however, by Common Pleas Judge J. A. Kohler, who held that "other agency" could apply only to things of "likekind" mentioned in the statute before drug or medicine.

The next legal battle was begun at Toledo, Lucas County, the case being brought against W. J. Liffing, D. O.

In this case the charge was "practicing medicine," in that Dr. Liffing did treat diseases by "rubbing and kneading the body," medicine here being used in the broad sense, the healing art. Defendant's demurrer was sustained by the Common Pleas Court and the case appealed to the Supreme Court of the State by the Medical Board, where final action was reached in November 1899, the lower court being sustained.

Immediately following this decision, there was introduced into the General Assembly in 1900 what is known as the Lové Medical Bill, which, after numerous amendments, became a law.

In this the definition of the "practice of medicine" was changed with the evident intent to render inoperative the Supreme Court's decision. It reads as follows:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine, surgery or midwifery who shall use the words or letters 'Professor,' 'Dr.,' 'Doctor,' 'M. D.,' or shall recommend for a fee for like use any drug or medicine, appliance, application, operation or treatment of whatever nature, for the cure of disease."

At that session of the General Assembly considerable opposition to the unfair measure was developed by the advocates of osteopathy. In the Senate it was blocked, and the friends of the measure soon realized that there was no hope of its passage without making concessions favorable to osteopathy. Near the close of the session the following amendment was proposed by them, which was introduced as a "compromise" measure—although no osteopath was a party to such compromise:

"This act shall not apply to any osteopath who holds a diploma from a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy in good standing as such, wherein the course of instruction requires at least four terms of five months each in *four separate years*. Providing that the said osteopath shall pass an examination satisfactory to the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination in the following subjects, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, physical diagnosis. Provided that said osteopath shall not be granted the privilege of administering drugs nor of performing major or operative surgery."

With this misrepresentation the bill was passed with practically no opposition. With its passage new hostilities were at once begun. Dr. E. H. Gravett, president of the Ohio Osteopathic Association, was arrested, and for one year has been in the courts.

The defendant's brief presents the following objections to the law:

1. "It is not within legislative authority to fix a conclusive rule of evidence, nor arbitrarily determine a question of science.

2. "The words, appliance, operation or treatment, must be read: medical appliance, application, operation or treatment, and therefore do not include treatment of disease where no medical means are used.

3. "Discriminations, for and against osteopaths, render the law void, because it grants a special privilege and is not of uniform operation.

4. "The provision requiring osteopaths to graduate in an osteopathic school having four terms of five months each in four separate years, is prohibitive, and therefore void.

5. "If osteopaths are practicing medicine, they are physicians and entitled to representation on the Medical Board of Examiners. The board having been organized without the osteopathic school being represented thereon, is not a legal board, and can not legally examine anybody."

The brief closes with the following:

"Osteopathy is a great boon to suffering humanity. Like all blessings, which genius and courage have bestowed upon the human race, it has been met with contumely, ridicule and scorn, by those who were ignorant of its merits; too prejudiced to seek to learn of them, or pecuniarily interested in keeping its truths from the people. Happily it has passed, by the force of its own worth, through the periods of contemptuous silence, ridicule and popular abuse, to the stage of governmental restriction, which is always the last citadel in which bigotry makes a stand against progress."

In February last the Common Pleas Court of Drake County sustained his demurrer, and the responsibility of appeal was again thrown upon the State Medical Board. This case was argued in the Supreme Court on October 4th, last and the following decision handed down favorable to the osteopaths. The decision was written by Judge John A. Shauck with unanimous concurrence of the other judges:

1. "The system of rubbing and kneading the body, commonly known as osteopathy," is comprehended within the practice of medicine defined by section 4403 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of April 14, 1900.

2. "One who has an established practice in the healing of diseases may be required to conform to such reasonable standing respecting qualification therefor as the general assembly may prescribe, having in view the public health and welfare.

3. "A legislative enactment which discriminates against osteopaths by requiring them to hold diplomas from a college which requires four years of study, as a condition to their obtaining limited certificates which will not permit them to prescribe drugs or perform surgery, while not requiring such time of study from those contemplating the regular practice of medicine and surgery, is as to such discrimination, void, and compliance therewith can not be exacted to those who practice osteopathy.

"Gravett was indicted at the October term, 1900, of the Common Pleas Court, the charge being: The jurors of the Grand Jury of the county of Drake and the State of Ohio, then and there duly impeached, sworn and

charged to inquire of and present all offenses whatever committed within the limits of said county, on their oaths, in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio do find and present: That Henry H. Gravett, late of said county, on the 11th day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand and nine hundred, at the County of Drake aforesaid, did knowingly, willfully and unlawfully practice medicine in the State of Ohio and county aforesaid without having first complied with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio entitled: An act to regulate the practice of medicine in the State of Ohio, passed February 27, 1896, and amended April 14, 1900, in this that at the time and place aforesaid, he, the said Henry H. Gravett, did, for a fee, to-wit, the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars prescribe and recommend for the use of one Martha Huddle, a certain application, operation, and treatment, to-wit, a system of rubbing and kneading the body commonly known as osteopathy, for the treatment, cure and relief of a certain bodily infirmity or disease the name and nature whereof is unknown to the jurors aforesaid, he, the said Henry H. Gravett, at the time aforesaid, not having obtained or received from the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination of the State of Ohio a certificate entitling him, the said Henry H. Gravett, the practice of medicine or surgery within the State of Ohio, as required by the act aforesaid, he, the said Henry H. Gravett, at the time aforesaid not being entitled, under the act aforesaid, or laws of the State of Ohio, to practice medicine or surgery within the State of Ohio, contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio." A demurrer to this petition was sustained, to which the present exception is prosecuted.

"Shauck, J. It is said that the decision of the court below is justified by the State of Ohio vs. Liffing, 61 Ohio St., 39, the act charged in the indictment not being an offense within the terms of the statute. The practice which was there charged as unlawful is the same as that charged in the present indictment. By the statute then in force one was regarded as practicing medicine who should for a fee prescribe, direct, or recommend for the use of any person, any drug or medicine, or other agency for the treatment, cure or relief of any wound, fracture, or bodily injury, or disease. The view then urged by the attorney general was that the system of rubbing and kneading the body, known as osteopathy, is an 'agency' within the meaning of the statute; but the interpretation of the statute seemed to invoke the maxim *noscitur a sociis* as an aid in determining the meaning of the word, and our conclusion was that it meant something of like character with a drug or medicine to be administered with a view to producing effects by virtue of its own potency; and that it, therefore, did not include osteopathy.

"But since our decision in that case, by the act of April 14, 1900, the section (4403f) has been amended and a more comprehensive definition given of the practice regulated, so that one is now regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of the act who shall prescribe, or who shall recommend for a fee for

like use, any drug or medicine, appliance, application, operation or treatment, of whatever nature, for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture, or bodily injury, infirmity or disease. The amended act further contains a proviso to prevent its application 'to any osteopath who holds a diploma from a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy, in good standing as such, wherein the course of instruction requires at least four terms of five months each in four separate years, providing that such osteopath shall pass an examination satisfactory to the state board of medical registration and examination on the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and physical diagnosis. Provided that such osteopath shall not be granted the privilege of administering drugs nor of performing major or operative surgery.'

'It seems quite clear that in its present form the statute affords no proper occasion for the application of the maxim of interpretation by which we were aided in *State vs. Liffing*. Careful comparison of the two acts with respect to their definitions of the practice regulated shows that while in the former the legislature intended to prohibit the administration of drugs by persons not informed as to their effect or potency, by the latter it has attempted a comprehensive regulation of the practice of the healing art; so far, at least, as to require the preparatory education of those who, for compensation, practice it according to any of its theories. The comprehensive language of the statute and the purpose which it clearly indicates require the conclusion that osteopathy is within the practice now regulated.

'In support of the decision of the court of common pleas it is further contended that if the act includes the practice of osteopathy it is to that extent void on constitutional grounds. From this point of view it is urged that the defendant has an established practice as an osteopathist, and that the statute is void because it contains no provision saving his vested right therein. This objection is founded on the inhibition of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States: 'Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws,' and the provision of our own bill of rights which gives inviolability to the rights of 'enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking to obtain happiness and safety.' In urging this objection it is correctly assumed that there is a property interest in a vocation or means of livelihood, but the distinction between the right to establish a practice, and the right to pursue a practice already established seems to be inadmissible. By what process of reasoning could it be maintained that the right to enjoy property should be esteemed more sacred than the right to make contracts by which property might be acquired? The provision quoted from the bill of rights includes the right to acquire, and the right to possess within the same protection. Our constitutions are founded upon individualism and they make prominent the theory that to the individual should be granted all rights consistent with public safety; and our development is chiefly attributable to

the firm establishment and maintenance of those rights by an authorized resort to the courts for their protection against all hostile legislation which is not required by consideration of the public health and safety. In the absence of such considerations those rights are alike immutable; in their presence they must alike yield. In this connection counsel for the defendant call our attention to the *State of Ohio vs. Gardner*, 58 Ohio St., 599, a case which should not be referred to without approval. But it is there held that where the pursuit concerns in a direct manner the public health and welfare, and is of such a character as to require a special course of study or training, or experience, to qualify one to pursue such occupation with safety to the public interests, it is within the competency of the general assembly to enact reasonable regulations to protect the public against evils which may result from incapacity and ignorance.

'In the enactment of legislation of this character the general assembly may take account of the advance of learning, and provide for the public health and safety by such reasonable and proper measures as increased knowledge may suggest, and, to make such legislation effective, one having an established practice, and one contemplating practicing, may be required to conform to the same standard of qualifications. This conclusion seems to be justified by the considerations involved, as it is by the authority of the *State vs. Deny vs. West Virginia*, 129, U. S. 114.

'It is further urged against the validity of the statute in its application to osteopathists that to their admission to practice it prescribes conditions with which compliance is impossible, and that it is therefore an attempt, by indirect means, to prohibit practice according to their theories. In this connection our attention is called to the provision of the section 4403c which, as to those contemplating practicing in other schools, requires that the applicant for a certificate shall be examined in materia medica and therapeutics, and the principles and practice of medicine of the school of medicine in which he desires to practice by a member or members of the board representing such school, and to the fact that there is no member of the board representing the school of osteopathy. It could not be maintained, and we do not understand counsel to contend that the board of medical examination must be so numerous a body that it may have a member of every existing or possible school.

'The insistence is that however few or numerous the members of the board may be, the act must contain practicable provisions for ascertaining the attainments of all who apply for certificates, they being in other respects qualified. Such provisions it is insisted are not contained either in that section or in the proviso of section 4403f, which relates especially to osteopaths, for it is there provided that an applicant shall hold a diploma from a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy in good standing as such, wherein the course of instruction requires at least four terms of five months each in four separate years, and it is said that there is no school of osteopathy whose requirements exceed two years.

"The question before us arises on demurrer to the indictment and the record does not inform us of the fact that there is no school of osteopathy whose diploma would admit its holder to an examination. However well known it may be to those who have sought information concerning it, we are perhaps without such information as would justify us in regarding it as a fact to be considered in the case.

"But a sufficient foundation for this criticism of the act appears in its provision discriminating against those who propose to practice in the school to which the defendant belongs. The proviso quoted contains a list of subjects upon which those desiring to practice are to be examined. Having in view the theories of the osteopaths as they are commonly understood, it seems clear that no adverse criticism could be made upon the discretion exercised in the requirement of those subjects for examination. They are much less numerous and extensive than those prescribed for applicants who contemplate a regular practice, and an appropriate limitation is placed upon the effect of certificates following such limited examination. But one who desires to practice in



Addison F. Broomhall was born at Wilmington, Ohio, in 1856; was educated in the public schools and at Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and admitted to the bar in 1885. He is one of the leading attorneys of the state, a member of the State Board of Examiners. The osteopaths feel that Mr. Broomhall has conducted the recent case, in a highly creditable manner. He has not only been interested in this case from a remunerative standpoint, but is especially interested in osteopathy from a scientific standpoint, and is intelligently enthusiastic and by virtue of his wide circle of acquaintance is doing much for its advancement, being able to present and defend it in a way that very few outside of the osteopathic profession can do.

the regular school is admitted to a more extensive examination without any requirements as to duration of study in the college whose diploma he holds, or without any requirement in that regard, except that it shall be a legally chartered medical institution in the United States in good standing at the time of issuing such diploma, as defined by the Board. Why the exaction of four years of study should be made of those only who are to take a shorter examination, and receive certificates of limited effect, we need not inquire. It is quite obvious that this additional requirement could not have been made of those contemplating the practice of osteopathy because of the number and character of the subjects upon which they are to be examined, nor of the effect of their certificates, nor because of any consideration affecting the public health or safety which does not involve a scientific conclusion adverse to the efficacy of osteopathy. A conclusion of that character cannot be drawn by a body to which legislative power is given, and for whose members there is no prescribed qualification of education, knowledge or intelligence. Authority to discriminate against osteopathy would imply authority to discriminate against any other school of medicine. It seems clear from the reasons involved, and from the discussion of the subject, and the points decided in State vs. Gardner, that this discrimination against those who

occupy the position of the defendant is unwarrantable, and that compliance with it cannot be required.

"The question lastly considered would dispose of the exception, but the other questions are in the record, and they have been ably discussed by counsel. It seemed proper to pass upon them to the end that the general assembly may not meet with unnecessary difficulty in the exercise of its ample power to protect the public health and welfare by providing that only the learned may pursue a learned profession whose activities so closely affect them. Exception over-ruled."

This victory is one in which the Ohio Osteopathic association takes much pride. Since the case started, the association, through its representatives, has watched closely every move and has provided the means to bring the case to a successful close. The medical board announced at the beginning that every osteopath in the state would be immediately arrested. The friends of osteopathy, however, came to our rescue, with the determination to see that justice be done and through them a conference was arranged between the president and secretary of the medical board and the secretary of the Ohio Osteopathic association. This conference resulted in the agreement that only one case would be instigated and that carried to the Supreme court. This has been done to the entire satisfaction of the Ohio osteopaths. Throughout the progress of the case every point has been contested to the limit. Able legal representatives were retained. The defense was handled by A. F. Broomhall of Troy and Anderson & Bowman of Greenville. Arrayed against them, for the medical board, was their regularly employed attorney, Westfall, of Columbus, the prosecuting attorney of Drake county, where the case originated, assistant attorney General Bennet, and Hon. H. J. Booth, of Columbus.

M. F. HULETT, B. S., D. O.

Columbus, Ohio.

DR. H. H. GRAVETT'S REPORT.

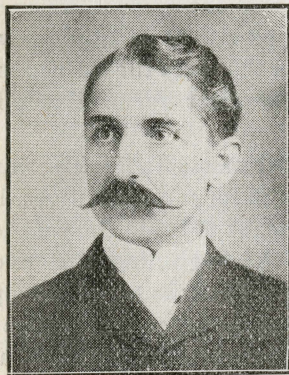
EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your recent favor requesting an article, giving the history of the recent case, in which I was the defendant, and the decision of the Supreme court, which was favorable to osteopathy, I am informed by our worthy secretary, Dr. M. F. Hulett, of the Ohio Osteopathic association, that he has given you the Supreme court's decision, and a report of the battle fought, and won by the association in this state. However, I believe a brief account of the particular cause leading up to my arrest, in this case, will be of interest to all osteopaths and the general public. There appeared in the Greenville, (Ohio,) Advocate, under date of Sept. 11, 1900, the following article:

"MEDICOS EXERCISED."

"The medical fraternity of the city is considerably exercised, over the death of Mrs. Ed. Huddle, who died Tuesday night. At the beginning of her

sickness a regular physician had charge of the case, and diagnosed it as an obstruction of the bowels. He recommended an operation, but the family thought otherwise, so the physician began a treatment, that he believed would ultimately prove successful, but the treatment would require time. He how-



Dr. H. H. Gravett was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., Sept. 30th, '97. Located at Piqua, O., Oct. 10th, '97. Dr. Gravett is one of the pioneer osteopaths of the state, has never changed his location, and at present enjoys a satisfactory practice. He was elected president of the Ohio Osteopathic association, Dec. 30th, '99, succeeding Dr. G. W. Sommers, and was re-elected Dec. 31st, 1900.

with the following statement from Mr. Huddle, the husband, in his own words.

GREENVILLE, OHIO, Oct. 28, 1900.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I desire to make the following statement concerning my wife's death and Dr. Gravett's connection with the case, because certain statements appeared in the newspapers which were false and untrue, and detrimental to Dr. Gravett and an insult to myself. These statements were given directly and indirectly to newspaper men, by medical men to screen themselves and to harm the cause of osteopathy. In order to do this, it will be necessary to give a short history of my wife's case. In August, 1899, my wife took down with typhoid fever and a regular physician had charge of the case. She never fully recovered from its effect, it left her bowels in a weak condition. She continued taking treatment under the same physician, sometimes better and sometimes worse, until August of the present year, when her bowel trouble became serious, which medical men called, an obstruction of the bowels. We were visiting at her old home, New Madison, Ohio, and called in her old family physician who had known her all her life. The following day, I called our regular physician from Greenville in consultation and the fifth day returned home on the advice of both physicians.

ever was dismissed and a trial was given to osteopathy, which treatment is alleged to have produced vomiting. No signs of improvement were noticed and the regular physician was again summoned but he refused to respond and another physician was called in Tuesday morning, but the patient was too near death's door to be benefited by the doctor's treatment, and at midnight she expired. There is a feeling among the physicians that an autopsy should be held and the cause of her death be ascertained, before burial permit is issued by the city health officer. What the outcome of the matter will be, we are unable to even surmise at this time."

The publishers of the above named paper give as their authority for this article, "members of the medical fraternity of Greenville." In order that my connection with this case may be rightly understood, and the responsibility placed where it belongs, I offer here-

"They treated her for eight days and she continued to get worse—medicine had no effect on her, in fact after the 3rd day they gave her no medicine as her stomach would not retain it and the New Madison doctor said her bowels were in a semi-paralyzed condition, and he was very much alarmed about her. They continued giving her injections and with practically no results. Our Greenville physician talked of an operation as the last resort if nature would not eventually remove the obstruction. In this I considered that he practically admitted he could do nothing for her. In her weakened condition I knew an operation would prove fatal. My wife and I had for a week talked of sending for Dr. Gravett of Piqua, and finally on Sunday, Sept. 3rd, I telephoned him to come over. He came and after making an examination told me my wife was in a most critical condition and that I should not build much hopes on her recovery; that her vitality was at a very low ebb, but that he was willing to render whatever assistance he could in connection with our regular physician. I then went to consult our physician, about having Dr. Gravett assisting in the case. He became very indignant because I did not first ask him his permission to call Dr. Gravett, and then and there absolutely refused to have any thing more to do with the case. I sent for Dr. Gravett to come over on Monday and stated to him the attitude of the M. D. and he again insisted, that I must get another physician; that he was in Piqua and in her present condition ought to be seen every few hours. But she had improved so much from the treatment Dr. Gravett had given her, and knowing the feeling of the medical men here as regards osteopathy for the time being I decided not to call an M. D. At my request Dr. Gravett continued his calls daily and my wife felt so much better after each treatment, and made such marked improvement that I did not call in an M. D. Under his treatment she had three movements of the bowels and her abdominal swelling went down to almost normal. So much better did she become that we all began—even herself—to feel that she would recover, but on the eleventh day, after having the best night's rest during her illness, in turning she took a sudden nervous spell and her pain became so great, that cold sweat broke out all over her. Dr. Gravett being in Piqua, it was necessary to call in an M. D. to relieve her intense suffering. So I called in a medical doctor, who administered morphine. The end soon came, she lived eighteen hours. I will have the reader judge whether or not I acted wisely or unwisely. However, I firmly believe had Dr. Gravett had the case a month sooner, or even when she took down in bed she would be here to-day.

"Very respectfully,

"E. D. HUDDLE.

"Dealer in Hardwood Lumber."

You will note from Mr. Huddle's statement, that the attending physician claimed there had been a breach of professional ethics, in Mr. Huddle's not first obtaining the attending physician's permission to call in some one else. In answer to the complaint Mr. Huddle replied, "That if he was guilty of any discourtesy that it was unintentional, and he stood ready to make any just

apologies. That he had, at the time, in mind only the welfare of his wife." As for myself, I knew nothing of the particulars, and on my arrival at the station was taken immediately to the house and found the lady in too critical a condition to stop to ask any questions pertaining to professional ethics. What the lady needed was something done, and that quickly, and I proceeded to give her the relief that I could and did give her; and thought that explanations could be made later on, to any reasonable physician. As Mr. Huddle has stated, I informed him, that I could not accept the responsibility of the case, not being in a position to see it as often as would be necessary, but would render what assistance in connection with the attending physician, I might be able to do. But it seems some physicians hold so-called professional ethics even higher than a human life, but it affords me pleasure, and I speak knowingly, to say that not all members of the medical profession are of this stripe. A number of physicians of both Piqua and Troy, have refused to be made a party to the presentations and prosecutions against the osteopaths in this state.

The financial and other assistance rendered in these cases, by the Ohio Osteopathic association has been referred to by Dr. Hulett in his report.

The osteopaths in the state of Ohio and members of the Ohio Osteopathic association in particular, have stood unreservedly and unconditionally for but one ground, namely, "Osteopathy for the people, by qualified osteopaths," and this position is doing much towards putting osteopathy before the people of this great commonwealth, as befits a people who are among the foremost requiring the highest standard in all things. This is as it should be and as the osteopaths would have it. We have never for a single moment hauled down our own flag nor shown a flag of truce. We are perfectly willing to allow the people themselves to choose between drugs and osteopathy. We are asking no special favors, but insist on equal rights and privileges; and our friends are helping us to get just what we want. We believe the watchword of every osteopathic school, of every state association, of every individual practitioner, should be that the advancement of osteopathy and the truth its illustrious founder has proclaimed, shall be paramount to every mercenary and selfish motive, and that united we stand to win, divided to lose.

Let us have no backward steps in our progress, no unsettled differences within our ranks, ceasing not our efforts until we shall have pitched our truths far on the adversary's ground and the world shall have learned, that "osteopathy, rightly, intelligently applied, is the better way to health."

Osteopathy Legalized.

Osteopathy is legalized and its practice regulated by legislative enactments in the following states: Vermont, Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, South Dakota, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, California, Kansas, Wisconsin, Texas, Montana, Nebraska and Connecticut.

STANDARD OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL.

Brief Outline of the Course of Instruction Covering the Work in the Several Departments.

COMPILED BY E. J. BREITZMAN.

The next term in the American School of Osteopathy will open Monday, February 3d, and indications are that another large class will be matriculated. The examinations of the present classes will close January 24th, and commencement exercises will be held the following week. The doctorate sermon will be delivered Sunday, January 26th. The class day exercises will be held Wednesday, January 29th and the graduation exercises on Thursday, January 30th. With the closing of the first year of the new century a few words anent the science of osteopathy with particular reference to the position occupied by the American School of Osteopathy will be timely and no doubt interesting to the old as well as the new legions of friends enrolled in the osteopathic ranks.

ASSOCIATION OF NAMES.

The term osteopathy is necessarily linked with that of Dr. A. T. Still, founder of the science, and is almost as naturally associated with that of the institution he established in Kirksville, the American School of Osteopathy. Under his guiding hand the school has attained a reputation peculiar to itself. It represents in the osteopathic field the highest ideals of the discoverer of the science, to attain which he has identified with the institution only the most competent and best trained osteopathic instructors and anatomical, histological, pathological and chemical laboratory equipments unsurpassed in any institution of its kind in the world. It has taken years to reach the present standards but no expense has ever been spared in placing them to their present heights, and that same policy will obtain in the future to maintain and if possible to "excel" them. "To excel in all things osteopathic" has ever been the motto and aim of the founder and president of the American School.

ITS UNIVERSAL ACCEPTANCE.

Dr. Still in his early practice when coddling the infant, osteopathy, now grown to vigorous young manhood, revolutionizing the methods of treating disease, acute and chronic, or in whatever form it manifests itself, did not realize the full possibilities of his philosophy. To-day it is perfected in all the glorious proportions of the greatest truth ever given to man and is accepted by a reasoning and thinking people for its true worth. The past year has shown a wonderful progress and it is only a matter of time when the science will be universally accepted by mankind.

MISSION OF THE SCHOOL.

The history of the science is as fascinatingly interesting as is the

science itself wonderful. Volumes could not do justice to the story. Suffice to say in this connection that Dr. Still, formerly a physician of "the old school," broke away from all that school's traditions and beliefs. He had faithfully followed the drug system of treating disease, taught him through the years of his preparation and practice. He found the teachings a failure in critical stages of his practice, and from his brain was finally evolved the science which to-day is attracting more attention than any scientific subject of the ages.

His purpose in establishing the American School of Osteopathy was not a mercenary one. In the practice of his system of healing diseases he had amassed a fortune upon which he might easily have retired and passed the last years of his life in ease and comfort, amid all the luxuries the world could afford. His heart, however, was set upon giving to the rising generations the result of his application of his now accepted philosophy "of the completeness of the laboratory with which nature has endowed the human body," and that for every disease there is found in that wonderfully made organism all the principles of vitality necessary for the control of the mechanism, and the maintenance and development of its functions and capacities. That motive alone, characteristic of the whole-souled, fearless champion of osteopathy, led him to establish this school. His ambition to surround himself with able instructors, trained under his personal direction, with a school equipment adequate for all purposes of anatomical and physiological demonstrations has been realized, and Dr. Still, to-day, is happy in the knowledge that his science is taught in Kirksville as he would teach it, had he personal charge of each and every department.

INSTRUCTORS ARE EXPERTS.

The course is exhaustive and thorough and each branch of study is imparted to the student by instructors who are experts in their several lines of osteopathic thought and research. Since its establishment, each year has shown a steady growth in the institution and the American School is to-day recognized as the foremost and best equipped osteopathic college in the world. The student here learns to know man. He is taught to become an expert anatomist, trained to familiarity with every bone, muscle, ligament, nerve, bloodvessel, and every constituent part of the body mechanism, and is here shown how to restore that mechanism when diseased or out of order, back to the normal and maintain it in harmony with the other parts. There is only one Dr. A. T. Still school and that is the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville. Here are followed the methods laid out by the founder of the science.

DIVISIONS OF THE WORK.

The course in the school as outlined for the four terms' study, covering a period of two years, is as follows:

First Term:—Descriptive anatomy, general chemistry, histology, lectures and laboratory work.

Second term:—Descriptive anatomy, physiology, principles of osteopathy, physiological chemistry, urinalysis and toxicology, hygiene.

Third term:—Regional anatomy with demonstrations on the cadaver, physiology, pathology, theory and practice of osteopathy, clinical demonstrations.

Fourth term:—Neurology, surgery, pathology and bacteriology in laboratory, gynecology, obstetrics, clinical demonstrations, clinical practice, medical jurisprudence, physical diagnosis.

STUDY OF ANATOMY.

Anatomy being the foundation upon which osteopathy is based, it is of the utmost importance and interest to the student who wishes to master this science, that he understand his anatomy. This department is in charge of Professor W. R. Laughlin, M. S., D. O., who is now serving his fourth year with the college. In the first term work the new student becomes acquainted with the nomenclature, gets an outline of the central, somatic and sympathetic nervous systems, also of the arterial, venous, lymphatic and bony man, and a thorough knowledge of the arm and leg, including the bones, ligaments, muscles, arteries, nerves, etc. In this first term work the student is acquiring the fundamental principles of his osteopathic education.

When he learns the shoulder joint, its ligaments, arteries, nerves, its various movements and remembers that a nerve which supplies this joint, supplies the muscles which move this joint and the integument over the insertion of the muscles, he has taken his first lesson in diagnosis of disease in this part of the body.

In the second term the student studies the viscera, he learns the nerve and blood supply of the various organs and traces each nerve to the cord or brain and each artery to the aorta. He studies the brain and spinal cord and becomes familiar with their structure, so that when he takes the physiology of these parts, the function becomes plain to him. He also learns the structure and functions of the sympathetic nerve—the nerve of organic life. A thorough knowledge of this nerve is of great importance to the successful operator. The enthusiasm which the students of the American School of Osteopathy show in their study of anatomy is most gratifying.

In the third term work there are demonstrations upon the cadaver, the entire body being dissected and explained. The body is taken up in regions, each structure is demonstrated and all the relations to the other parts shown. During this term the student begins to see the fruits of his work of the first and second terms. The anatomy, physiology, chemistry, practice and pathology, etc., all fit in to make a complete and working knowledge of the principles of osteopathy. During each of these terms the classes are given talks on anatomical and osteopathic lines by "the Old Doctor," the founder of the science. In connection with the study of anatomy, students have the advantage of a thorough course in dissection under

the direction of Dr. E. C. White, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, at the completion of which course the student is awarded a certificate from this department. The school at all times has on hand the material for this course in dissection.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

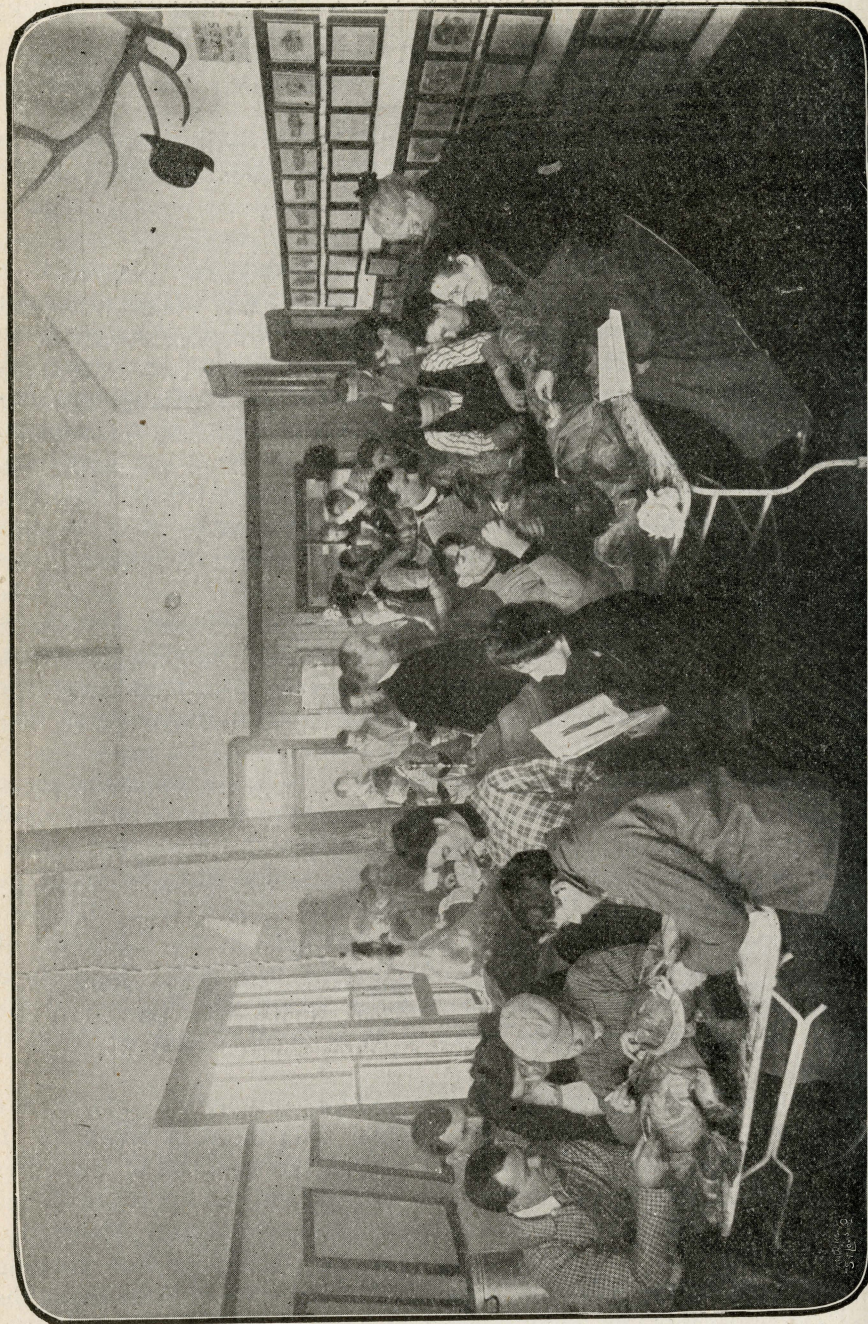
The work in general chemistry in charge of Professor C. W. Proctor, Ph. D., D. O., now in his sixth year with the school, covers a course in inorganic and organic as a preparation for the special work of physiological chemistry and toxicology. This course extends over five months and includes lectures, quizzes and laboratory work. A knowledge of the common elements and their more frequent combinations is obtained. The laws of chemical action are illustrated by experiments. Notwithstanding the fact that the subject of chemistry is a very extensive one, it is nevertheless one of such interest, that its fundamental principles and many facts of great importance can be mastered in one semester.

Physiological Chemistry:—The course in physiological chemistry, urinalysis and toxicology extends through the second term of five months. Lectures and laboratory work cover the subjects of carbo-hydrates, proteids, fats, digestive fluids, blood, milk, bile and urine. Special attention is paid to the analysis of urine for normal and abnormal constituents. One chapter on poisons gives the character of the common poisons, symptoms of poisoning and antidotes in use among physicians. Besides this, practical suggestions for relieving the distress by osteopathic means are often given. The equipment of the chemical laboratory includes individual desks for forty-five students, with reagent bottles, test tubes and other apparatus. The classes are worked in sections so that each student can get such personal direction as is needed. Chemical balances, water distilling apparatus, spectroscope, polarimeter, specific gravity apparatus, ureometers, albuminometers, hemoglobinometers, microscopes, drying apparatus and other equipment for a first class laboratory are furnished for this department.

PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY.

Principles of Osteopathy are taught by Professor G. D. Hulett, B. S., D. O. Osteopathy claims advance ground in the healing art by virtue of its recognition of health as a condition natural to normal life. Hence in the discussion of osteopathic principles, certain fundamental characteristics of life itself must be recognized. Life is self regulative; so must be body function. Life is a moving equilibrium; health fails when that equilibrium is disturbed. Life tolerates nothing but nourishment; disease then acts as the stimulant to the organism to purify itself.

The course in Principles of Osteopathy consisting of lectures, text book references, and demonstrations, attempts to show the application of such propositions to the cause, diagnosis and treatment of disease. This fundamental conception furnishes the basis for a comparison of the new



DR. E. C. WHITE'S CLASS IN DISSECTION.

Photo by Moore.

methods with the old, and marks an essential departure from the other systems.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

In the practice of osteopathy symptomatology, taught by Dr. Hulett, occupies a secondary place. Recognizing in symptoms merely evidence of disordered function, they are of use only as indicators of the nature and location of a pathological lesion. Associated with quizzes on lectures given in Practice of Osteopathy, are discussions of the various symptoms essential in the diagnosis of the more common disease conditions. Memory work is discouraged, the constant attempt being made to show a casual relation between a morbid condition and its usual manifestation. Brief lectures with reference to recognized texts, a thorough quiz each day, constitute the method of instruction.

PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

This course is given by Professor Charles Hazzard, Ph. B., D. O., to the junior class and covers a period of five months in the study of the theory and practice of the science. It prepares the student for clinic practice in his senior term as well as for the practice in the field.

The work is divided into two parts, a course of lectures delivered daily by Dr. Hazzard who has been connected with the institution for six years, dealing especially with osteopathic practice in all the various diseases, and daily quizzes by Dr. Hulett upon the common symptomatology of the diseases as considered in the lectures.

In the lectures special attention is paid to osteopathic theory of the causation and cure of disease, to the anatomical derangements or lesions producing disease, to the anatomical and physiological relations between lesions and the disease they cause, and to the demonstration upon a subject, of the osteopathic mode of treatment for the removal of the various lesions that cause disease and for the treatment of all parts of the body.

In this course the student receives a thorough drill in the diagnosis of disease and is qualified to treat both acute and chronic ailments. Hygiene and dietetics are considered in their proper relation to osteopathy.

COURSE IN PHYSIOLOGY.

The student of osteopathy, looking forward to a time when he may assist man's various organs in the performance of their duties naturally begins early in his course to inform himself as to what part of the body economy is assigned to each of these organs and as far as possible the method by which that duty is performed.

Our stock of information on this subject makes up the science of physiology. This is in many respects the most inspiring of the sciences both because of its deep personal interest to man and because while its main facts can be grasped by an ordinary school boy, its deeper questions will keep the men of science working for generations or centuries to come. The

instruction in the American School of Osteopathy in the course presented by Professor F. J. Fasset, A. B., D. O., is carried on along the following lines:

In the first place, there are many known facts which the student receives ready made and which simply require to be learned. This is less a matter of memory, however, than might be expected, for a moderate amount of observation and reasoning soon reveals to the student that the organs were planned and constructed with but one thing in view, namely, the performance of their individual functions. To the thinking student, it finally becomes difficult to imagine an organ performing any other function than the one for which its structure, which he has already learned in anatomy and histology, is so admirably adapted.

Aside from this comparatively simple question of what an organ does, there is a question, often much more difficult for any one, elementary student or advanced scientist, to answer, that is, just how or by what means this duty of function is accomplished. The student has studied chemistry in the earlier part of his work and recognizes the changes which are constantly going on in the body, really the same sort of changes that took place in his test tube in the laboratory. Or perhaps he has enjoyed the stimulating reasoning demanded by even the simplest instruction in physics. Again, here in the body he finds levers and pumps and lenses, in principle, exactly like those of wood and iron and glass, but here built and adjusted with a delicacy and skill which makes the delicate apparatus of the laboratory look crude and unweildy.

A popular make of bicycle is advertised to be "built like a watch." A watchmaker who could design a timepiece with the self-adjusting, self cleaning, and self repairing qualities of the heart or eye would have the monopoly of the age. But when the student has applied his chemistry to the stomach, his physics to the eye and perhaps his psychology to the brain, there remain mysteries of cell life at the borders of which his former facts and theories desert him in a body and, were it not for one saving discovery, he would be left helplessly wondering what was the use of it all.

This discovery is the fact which gradually dawns upon him that he may acquire a degree of skill in dealing with this body, complex and mysterious though it be, which will enable him to restore a proper use to organs which injury or exposure have rendered sources of suffering to their owner, and which perhaps have defied well nigh every curative agent man has heretofore had at his command. That he may be in a position to acquire these methods and their application from the proper sources is the aim of the instruction in physiology.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

A course of lectures upon physical diagnosis is delivered before the senior class, one lecture each week by Dr. Hazzard. In it are considered

the various methods of physical diagnosis with special reference to osteopathic diagnosis. Osteopathic diagnosis is in reality a special and very thorough form of physical diagnosis. The important facts of the latter science are of great use to the osteopath in carrying on his examination, but his special method of osteopathic examination of the body and diagnosis of diseases is a most important system in itself. It is new and quite different in method from ordinary physical diagnosis.

The lectures are accompanied by demonstrations showing the student the practical use of the various physical methods of examination. He is thus taught the value of those signs of disease which are found by inspection, hearing, measurements, etc.

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICS

This department of the school, in charge of Dr. Hazzard, is a most important one in preparing the student for osteopathic practice. The department of clinical practice is a very large one. Some five-hundred patients are treated annually, free of charge, by the students of the senior class. These patients come from all parts of the country to receive this treatment, and a number of important cures are made by the students.



DR. HARRY M. STILL'S CLASS IN INSTRUCTION IN OSTEOPATHIC MANIPULATION.

A great deal of acute practice or practice in acute cases, comes into the hands of these student practitioners, as the people throughout the city of

Kirksville make a common custom of calling them to attend acute cases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, pneumonia, and in fact any and all diseases met by the general practitioner. In this way the student learns the responsibilities of actual practice and is taught to recognize and care for any disease.

Each afternoon of the week, excepting Wednesday and Saturday, is given up to clinic practice in the rooms of the infirmary. This work as well as the practice of the students in all acute cases, is under the supervision of the members of the staff and faculty. Contagious diseases are treated under the supervision, also, of the local board of health. Careful records of all the cases treated are kept and are filed for future reference. These case reports show a most satisfactory record of cures.

Daily excepting Wednesday, clinic lectures are delivered by Dr. Hazzard before the clinic class. The clinic patients coming in for treatment are presented before the class and full explanation is made of the disease of each. The case is examined in the presence of the class, the lesions causing the disease are pointed out, and the treatment for the case is demonstrated upon the patient.

The class is divided into small parties at the beginning of the term and each class meets one of the members of the staff for individual instruction in osteopathic manipulation.

In all these ways the clinic work of the institution is made of the utmost value to the student as a preparation for actual and successful practice in the field.

DEPARTMENT OF GYNECOLOGY.

Professor M. E. Clark, D. O., is in charge of this department. In teaching any subject which deals with effects it is necessary, in order to understand that subject, to understand the causes. There must be a cause for every effect. Thus it is, in diseases of women. Disease is an effect, a result of some cause. This cause is in most instances deranged anatomy. Realizing that health depends upon this, a thorough course is given in the anatomy of the pelvic organs, their connection with the spinal cord and sympathetic systems. Special attention is given bony lesions, and blood supply both to and from the pelvic organs. In order to illustrate the bony lesions a skeleton and clinic patients are used. To illustrate the pelvic organs *in situ*, dissections on the cadaver are shown and to practically illustrate lesions and displacements of the uterus, patients are presented and the case explained and treatment outlined.

Gynecology merits great research since little is known about it, if we are to judge by the cases which are presented for treatment. Osteopathy has advanced further along this line than along any other, partly on account of the number of gynecological patients treated, but more especially on account of researches along that line by the founder of the science and his co-laborers in the A. S. O. As a result of this, new discoveries occur

often and are presented to the classes, the students thus obtaining the pure, unadulterated osteopathic gynecology.

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS.

The work in this department of Dr. Clark's, consists of daily class recitations and of actual attendance at clinical cases. Models, skeletons and prepared fetuses at all degrees of development are used to illustrate the subject. In addition, the points that are peculiarly osteopathic are emphasized and illustrated by actual cases. Great prominence is given this department on account of the many advantages over and improvement on the usual methods. Also the care of the patient before and after confinement is thoroughly discussed, especially the results of osteopathic treatment. The advantages of osteopathic obstetrics over the usual methods are first, prevention of lacerations both of cervix and perineum in ninety-nine per cent of cases; second, rapid convalescence of patient; third, shortening of number of hours of labor; fourth, lessening the pain of labor; fifth, prevention of puerperal fever; sixth, prevention of mastitis; seventh, prevention of milk leg and the various sequelæ that sometimes follow labor, and eighth, prevention of sore eyes and various other complaints in the new born. These advantages have been proven by Dr. C. E. Still and Dr. Clark, from the record of over 800 cases. The results of the actual practice are given to illustrate the osteopathic ideas.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

The scope and the aim of the course in surgery under the direction of Professor F. B. Young, A. B., M. D., is to give the student a practical working knowledge of modern major and minor surgery. Special attention is given to the relation of surgery to osteopathy. With osteopathic methods many operative procedures in a large number of cases may be avoided with a consequent saving of pain and frequently the saving of a limb. Asepsis and antisepsis, wound treatment, injuries to the various organs and structures are taken up in detail. Tumors and infective surgical disorders are considered in reference to diagnosis, pathology and different methods of treatment.

Special attention is given to fractures and dislocations. An abundance of clinical cases are readily obtained to illustrate the various deformities and methods of correction. The average student is thoroughly equipped to successfully treat any cases he may meet in private practice or to pass any state board examination on this subject.

DEPARTMENT OF MICROSCOPY.

The chief aim is to make the work of this department practical. The subjects of histology, pathology and bacteriology are thoroughly covered in the lecture room by Dr. Young. In the laboratory the student is required to mount and study specimens of all the normal tissues of the body. Tissues of the more common and interesting pathological conditions are

secured and of these specimens the student is required to make mountings. It is our belief that the only way to secure a thorough knowledge of disease is to become familiar with the microscopic appearance of pathological conditions. In bacteriology, in addition to the course of lectures, cultures and mountings of the pathogenic bacteria are made to thoroughly acquaint the student with the morphology and microscopic appearance of the various organisms. The object of the laboratory course is to emphasize the value of a bacteriological examination in certain communicable diseases, also to equip the student to do this kind of work if required.

NEUROLOGY.

At the beginning of this course, given by Dr. Proctor, a brief review of the essentials of the anatomy of the nervous system is made. After this, the various nerve diseases are studied. The symptoms of such diseases are not ignored, but the cause and the removal of the cause are kept prominently before the student. The remarkable success of osteopathy with nervous troubles makes this one of the most interesting and important subjects in the curriculum. A large number of such cases are treated in the institution, giving a varied and interesting series of clinical observations and practice. Chorea, epilepsy, paralysis agitans, spastic paralysis, infantile paralysis, locomotor ataxia, tic douloureux and other neuralgias, facial paralysis, affections of the optic and ocular nerves and diseases of the auditory nerve, insanity, neurasthenia and reflex nervous conditions are among the most common affections treated at all times and with such a degree of success as to offer a fine field for osteopathic study and practice.

FACULTY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

The men composing the faculty and the staff of operators of the American School of Osteopathy are men of scholarly attainments, especially advanced along their respective lines of osteopathic instruction and practice, and it is a natural consequence that the school has attained the reputation that it enjoys to-day. There are many other features that combine to attract the student to Kirksville. The very atmosphere here is, as it is often described by the visitor, "osteopathic." Nowhere else is osteopathic enthusiasm at such a height and the student soon becomes imbued with that same enthusiasm. That spirit of loyalty to the science and belief in its great possibilities as discovered in every resident of Kirksville and every member of the student body of the school, is a common cause of comment on the part of visitors, many of whom are familiar with the conditions as found in other cities with an osteopathic school in their midst. The American School stands pre-eminently for the best in an osteopathic education. The student here is away from the noise and confusion of the metropolis and there is no lack of clinic material as thousands suffering with almost every disease known to man, flock to Kirksville annually. There are strong societies of both the

Young Men's Christian association and the Young Woman's Christian association in the school. The cost of living is reduced to a minimum to the student. Good rooms rent for nominal sums and the price of board and room range from \$3 to \$5 a week, depending upon the conveniences the student desires.

A list of the members of the faculty and the operating staff, with a brief mention of their educational training, follows:

DR. A. T. STILL, President.

At the head of the school is the discoverer of the science and founder of the institution, Dr. A. T. Still. What his presence and oversight means in an institution that is giving his science to posterity, is self-evident and readily appreciated by the man or woman that is planning to enter the profession, and is testified to by every osteopath that has been trained under his supervision, and by many that have taken their training elsewhere.

Dr. Still meets the upper classes almost daily and gives them the results of his latest researches, in which he is constantly busy, and which he untiringly pursues to add to the development of the science. His work in connection with the school is of incal-

culable value to the student. He is the author of "Philosophy of Osteopathy" and "Autobiography of A. T. Still." He is now compiling his "Practice of Osteopathy."

C. E. STILL, D. O., Vice-President,
Demonstrator in clinics.

He received his D. O. degree from the American School of Osteopathy in 1894 and then supplemented his education by a special course in anatomy taken under Eckley of the Chicago Clinical School. He has had the widest practice in diseases of women of any osteopath in the country and is a recognized authority on those diseases.

H. M. STILL, D. O.,
Demonstrator in clinics.

He received his D. O. degree in 1894 from the American School and is also a graduate of Eckley's School of Anatomy in Chicago. His reputation as an osteopath won in extensive practices in Chicago and St. Louis is too well known to need further comment. He was prevailed upon by his father to give up his practice and identify himself with the American School on its clinical force.

ARTHUR G. HILDRETH, D. O.,
Director in clinics.

He received his D. O. degree from the American School in 1894. He has been connected with the school as an instructor the last eight years. He is at present a member of the Missouri legislature, as a representative from Adair county.

CHARLES HAZZARD, Ph. B., D. O.,
Professor of theory and practice of osteopathy,
physical diagnosis and clinics.

Northwestern university of Evanston, Ill. conferred the degree of Ph. B. upon Dr. Hazzard in 1895. He studied under the celebrated Dr. Ira von Gieson in the laboratory of the United States Fish commission at Wood's Hall, Mass., and later took a post-graduate course in Northwestern university. He has been associated with the American School for six years and is author of Hazzard's "Practice of Osteopathy" and Hazzard's "Principles of Osteopathy."

C. W. PROCTOR, A. M., Ph. D., D. O.,
Professor of chemistry and neurology.

Degrees of A. B., A. M., and Ph. D. were conferred upon him by Alleghany, Pennsylvania, college. He received the doctor of philosophy honor after the completion of one year's study in Berlin, Germany. He also took a special course in physiological chemistry in Michigan university. He later entered the American School of Osteopathy and received his osteopathic degree from this institution. He has had the chairs he occupies in the school, the last five years. He is author of two chemistry text-books and "Notes on Neurology."

W. R. LAUGHLIN, M. S., D. O.,
Professor of anatomy,

Educated at Canton university, class 1891; received master's degree in 1894, and D. O. degree from the American School of Osteopathy in 1898. He has taken several special courses in dissection under W. T. Eckley, professor of surgical anatomy of the Chicago Clinical School, and is author of "Anatomy in a Nutshell." He is now serving his fourth year with the American School of Osteopathy.

M. E. CLARK, D. O.,

Professor of gynecology and obstetrics.

Educated at Petersburg, Ill., and after fifteen months of study in medicine, he entered the American School of Osteopathy, receiving his D. O. degree in 1899. He is the author of "Diseases of Women," used as a text-book in the school.

F. P. YOUNG, A. B., M. D.,
Professor of surgery, histology, pathology, and
bacteriology.

Received the degrees of B. S. and A. B. from the Northern Indiana Normal School and matriculated in 1890 in the Kentucky School of Medicine, then the medical department of the Kentucky state university, receiving his M. D. degree in 1893. He took a special course in surgery in New York City doing work in a number of the largest hospitals in that city.

F. J. FASSETT, A. B., D. O.,
Professor of physiology and hygiene.
A. B. degree conferred upon him by Yale. He pursued post-graduate work in physiology at Harvard. Received the degree of D. O. from the American School of Osteopathy in 1900.

G. D. HULETT, B. S., D. O.,
Professor of principles of osteopathy.
B. S. degree conferred by State College at Manhattan, Kansas, and D. O. degree by the American School of Osteopathy in 1900.

ERNEST C. WHITE, M. D.,
Director of athletics and assistant in anatomy
and pathology.

Educated at Cornell university and receiving the degree of M. D. from the medical department of the Missouri state university. He is now taking his course in osteopathy and will receive his D. O. degree next June.

GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN, M. S. D., D. O.,
Dean of the school and editor of the JOURNAL OF
OSTEOPATHY.

Educated at the Missouri State Normal school in Kirksville, class '94; Master's degree conferred upon him in 1900; D. O. degree conferred upon him by the American School of Osteopathy, June, 1900.

WARREN HAMILTON,
Secretary and treasurer of the American School
of Osteopathy.

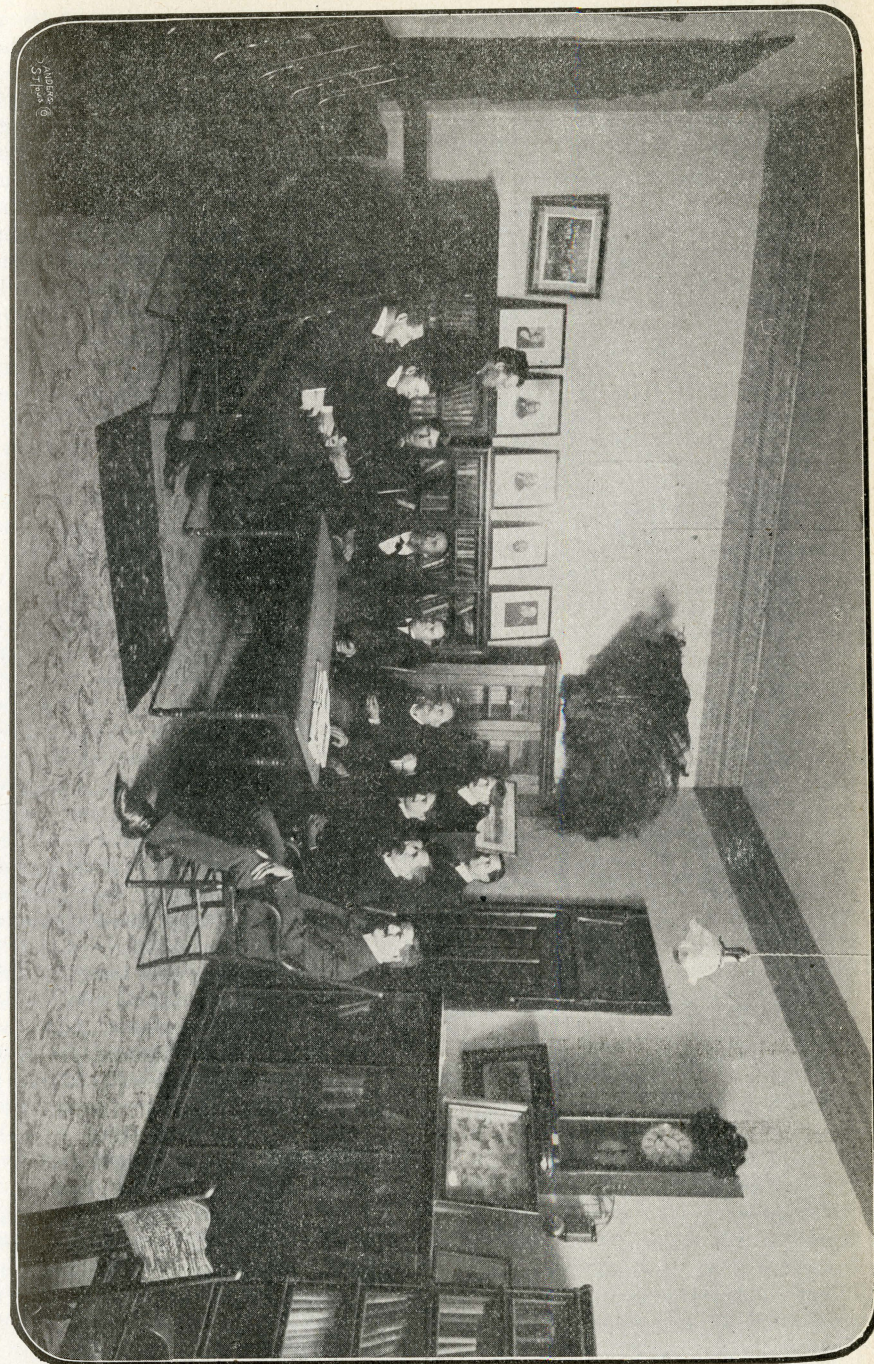
He was born in Missouri and was educated in the State Normal school in Kirksville. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1896, and has been connected with the school in his present capacities for the last four years.

JUDGE ANDREW ELLISON,
Lecturer on medical jurisprudence and legal ad-
visor of the school.

He was born in Missouri in 1846, and was a son of Judge James Ellison, one of the most renowned and eminent jurists of his day. Judge Ellison inherited the talent, as a lawyer and as a judge possessed by his learned and honored father. He was elected judge of the Second Judicial district in 1876, and served continuously on the bench for a period of twenty-two years, retiring to become identified with the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy. His services to the school and the cause of osteopathy are exceedingly valuable.

Reading from left to right: First row—Dr. W. R. Laughlin, Dr. G. M. Laughlin, Dr. C. E. Still, Dr. A. T. Still, Dr. H. M. Still, Judge Andrew Ellison, Dr. M. E. Clark, Dr. C. W. Proctor, Dr. F. J. Fassett. Second row—E. C. White, Dr. G. D. Hulett, Dr. Chas. Hazzard. Absent—Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Dr. F. P. Young, and Secretary Warren Hamilton.

A. S. O. FACULTY IN SESSION.



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OVER 1200 graduates of the American School of Osteopathy are now practicing in the United States.

DR. VAN METER, secretary of the state medical board of Colorado, met with quite a rebuff in his attempt to make wholesale arrests among the osteopaths. The district attorney served half a dozen warrants at his request, but when the time came for trial, he could not present sufficient evidence to establish a suit, so the indictments were quashed. Some of the osteopaths are talking of bringing suit against Dr. Van Meter for malicious prosecution.

WITH the initial number for the New Year the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY comes out in a new title page in which the art of the engraver has been combined with that of the designer in producing a tasty and beautiful effect. The page is a marked improvement over the one of last year, and following up the announcement of the management last fall when it reduced the subscription price of the JOURNAL from \$1.00 to 50 cents a year, is indicative of the improvement in the JOURNAL that was promised at that time. The management proposes to also constantly improve the magazine as to its contents, not so much as to quantity but as to quality. It has a good work to perform and will endeavor at all times to do it well. We ask the hearty and earnest co-operation of all our friends, and it is only with that co-operation that we expect to fulfill our mission.

OSTEOPATHY is not fighting the old school of medicine. Life is too short and osteopathy is altogether too busy to indulge in tactics such as the medical fraternity in some sections wields to thwart the new science. Osteopathy has no ax to grind with the "medics." It is sufficient unto itself and its great truths are too evident for a people to stand by and see them crushed. Osteopathy, in all its simplicity, in all its strength and trueness, not screened behind a veil of dead language terms, is in the hands of the people. With the people as judges there is no doubt of its final and lasting triumph. It is only a matter of a short time, when reason and common sense will prevail on all sides and all opposition fade away. Young America has always a habit of winning out in any great battle, when right is on his side. Osteopathy feels toward that portion of the medical fraternity that is busying itself in not honestly investigating the science but enviously trying to tear it down, in the language of the old Latin proverb, translated, "Envy is blind and knows nothing except how to depreciate the excellence of others."

To all schools of osteopathy, to all osteopaths and all friends of osteopathy, work-

ing in unity in a common cause for the good of the science and the betterment of mankind, the JOURNAL extends its wishes for a Happy New Year. With hopes for greater successes, with faith in the possibilities of the science constantly growing stronger, with the conviction that another twelve month will witness still greater achievements, and confident that osteopathy will receive a more and more general recognition for its true worth, the JOURNAL enters upon the New Year. All schools and all osteopaths are in line in a good cause, but there is need of a closer affiliation and better directed efforts if we would achieve the common end for which we are earnestly striving. Our efforts will be directed along that line and we trust the year will bring us all in closer bonds of fellowship. The profession is notably clear of those petty jealousies and differences that exist among our less fortunate brethren of the drug system of therapeutics and their varied schools. Let us keep it so. Now for a strong pull and a steady pull, together, for the New Year.

DR. A. T. STILL'S mail during the holidays was full of tender missives of greetings and well-wishes, from his legions of friends throughout the country. He is so busy that he feels that he will be unable to acknowledge them by personal letter and has handed to the JOURNAL the following, as a general acknowledgment of the receipt of the kindly messages: "I wish, in my feeble way, from the depth of my heart, to thank my friends at home and abroad, for their many and various expressions of kindness and well-wishes to me and mine, for a good time during the holidays. I never relish good things alone, and I want you all to belt on the robes of comfort and good cheer and wear them every day until you land safely in Abraham's bosom. If you should find that all occupied, jump into 'Pap's' bosom, into his vest or pants' pockets and take out a few apples of love. There will ever be a goodly supply for all 'mine babes.' Affectionately yours, with wishes for a Happy New Year to you all.

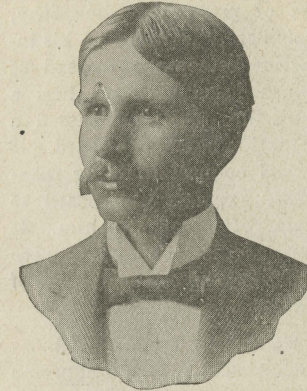
"PAP."

Osteopathy in Nebraska.

Licenses to practice osteopathy have been issued to forty-three osteopaths by the state medical board of Nebraska.

Dr. H. T. Still Locates in Wichita, Kansas.

Dr. H. T. Still opened offices for the practice of osteopathy in the Bitting's block, Wichita, Kansas, the first of the year. Dr. Still built up large practices in Chicago, St. Louis and Brooklyn which he subsequently disposed of and is recognized as one of the most competent and successful osteopaths in the country. He is a son of Dr. A. T. Still, founder of the science and president of the American School of Osteopathy. He will do a general practice at Wichita.



Ohio Should Have an Independent Board.

As an effort will be made in Ohio this winter to secure new legislation regulating the practice of osteopathy, the osteopaths of that state should form and urge the passage of a bill to secure an independent osteopathic board. This sort of a law is already in operation in the states of Montana and California and it has proven to be the most satisfactory to the profession as well as to the public. Each profession should have its own examining board and should fix the standard of qualifications for its practitioners. Only men learned in a profession are qualified to pass upon attainments of its practitioners. Osteopaths desire only to secure the rights according to members of other schools of medicine. Then let the people choose whom they wish to treat them.

Medical Tyranny.

Another example of medical tyranny is brought to light in the refusal of the territorial medical board of Arizona to grant a license to Dr. C. H. Conner. The doctor is

a graduate of the Marion Simms medical college of St. Louis, as well as a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy. He has practiced in Missouri, Kentucky and Ohio receiving certificates from the medical boards in those states on his medical diploma. Recently he went to Albuquerque, Arizona, for the purpose of practicing osteopathy, but the medical board learning of his intention, to practice osteopathy instead of drug medication, refused to grant him a license, although he took and passed a creditable examination before the board.

He has employed counsel to bring mandamus proceedings against the board to compel the issuance of a license to him. It is evident that the medical doctors propose by hook or crook to keep osteopaths out of Arizona, if possible.

Don't Know When They are Whipped.

In the recent decision of the Ohio Supreme court in the case of the state vs. Gravett the law regulating the practice of osteopathy in that state was declared invalid for the reason that it required of the osteopaths a course of instruction of four terms of five months each in four separate years before they were eligible to take the examination stipulated by the law but made no such requirement from applicants for an examination before the medical board from other schools of medicine. The law thus being declared null and void places the osteopath of that state in practically the same position they occupied before the law was enacted. The state medical board, however, through its attorney has indicated its intention to compel the osteopaths to pass an examination the same as other physicians before the board. The contention of the members of the board is that the provision requiring four years study was unconstitutional and that was the point on which the Supreme court ruled. They claim that the law is applicable in all other particulars, and they have given out notice that they will order the osteopaths to appear for examination under the law as it now stands. This contortion of the court's ruling is another instance of their determination to fight the osteopaths to the last ditch. The law having been declared invalid cannot be so construed and the member of the court who wrote the opinion has so stated.

Osteopathy in the West.

It has been my privilege to visit the osteopaths of several states during the past two months and it gives me extreme pleasure to



DR. A. G. HILDRETH.

report to the readers of the JOURNAL such unbounded success everywhere. Of course, in our profession as in all others, we must expect to find some failures, but the failures with us are certainly very few in comparison with our successes. The satisfaction to me came not alone from the number of patients the practitioners had and the amount of money being made, but it came to me from the good words said for the practitioners, both as men and women, and for the results obtained in their practice.

The osteopaths of California deserve all kinds of praise for the good work done in that far off Golden Gate State. I dare not be personal, for should I begin to mention individuals, my space would not begin to hold out.

One commendable feature I found was that the individual practitioners of all schools, and the schools themselves, stand together as one man for the upbuilding of the profession. The California osteopaths deserve to be complimented upon the form of their osteopathic law passed last winter. It is one of the best, if not the best, in the United States, giving them an independent board of examiners, composed of five members, whose powers will enable them to regulate and control the practice in a way that will do credit to the profession and justice to our patrons.

I am especially indebted to the Pacific School of Los Angeles, and the California College of Osteopathy of San Francisco, for courtesies to me extended personally; also to all the members of the profession that I met while there, for the many kindnesses shown me. In Denver I am again indebted to the

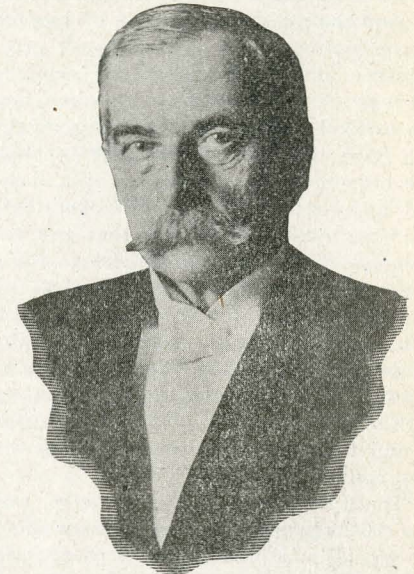
report to the readers of the JOURNAL such unbounded success everywhere. Of course, in our profession as in all others, we must expect to find some failures, but the failures with us are certainly very few in comparison

GOV. JOHN R. ROGERS DEAD.

Executive of Washington Dies at his Home in Olympia After Illness of Several Days.

Gov. Rogers of Washington, died at his home Dec. 26, after a short illness.

He was born in Brunswick, Me., on



Bolles Institute of Osteopathy and the individual members of the practice whom I met while there for courtesies and kindnesses during my stay in that beautiful city. I found the practitioners doing well there, both as to patronage and results. Coming closer home, at Kansas City, every one said good words for his practice and seemed more than prosperous.

From there I landed in the beautiful little city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and on the 27th and 28th of December, I had the pleasure of attending one of the best state conventions ever held by our profession. Why, it did my very soul good to look into the bright, happy and successful faces of the members of that organization. Their literary programme was splendid. Their business was transacted with dispatch and a spirit of brotherly love and fairness toward all members was manifested on all sides. The whole trend of the convention seemed to be for more knowledge and greater and stronger efforts for the good of the profession. It seems to me a great city that all members of our profession cannot attend these conventions. They are certainly very beneficial from a literary standpoint and besides they keep you in touch with the growth of your profession, and you unconsciously imbibe the spirit of enthusiasm ever present at those meetings. From reports from different parts of the state there seems to be no doubt but what they will get a good osteopathic law in Iowa this winter. They are fully determined to ask for an independent board similar to the California, Montana and Connecticut laws. And then, it will be a farewell to the medical board hold-up, which has been in force in that state the past four years. The attitude of the Iowa state board of medical examiners toward the osteopaths has certainly been the dog in the manger article. Their determination seems to neither control the practice of osteopathy nor allow any one else to. The welcome extended to the osteopaths by the city of Cedar Rapids, through its mayor, Commercial club, and the press was all and more than could be expected, and the address delivered by Col. Clark was one that should be read by every one interested in osteopathy.

A. G. HILDRETH.

Sept. 4, 1838. He was educated in his native town, learned the drug business in Boston, and followed it for some years in Mississippi and Maine. He engaged in farming in Iowa and Kansas, and held several public offices in the latter state, serving as a Commissioner of Harvey county for some years. He established and was editor for three years of the Kansas Commoner, now published at Wichita. He went to Washington in 1890, locating in Puyallup, where he had since resided. He had been engaged there in real estate and merchandising business and had done considerable literary work. He was author of several books and pamphlets on economical and sociological topics, the most of which have been published since he went to the state. Gov. Rogers left a widow and several children.

Governor Rogers was one of the best friends of osteopathy in the West and became especially well known to all members of the osteopathic profession by rea-

son of his scorching message in vetoing, a year ago, the Brown medical bill which was intended to prevent the practice of osteopathy in the state of Washington. Following are excerpts from that famous message:

"This bill appears to be an attempt to prevent the practice of the art of healing by the graduates of a new school of practitioners known as 'osteopaths,' who do not prescribe medicines to be taken into the stomach, and to prevent the use of the title of 'doctor' by members of this school. It is objected to by them and by a large and apparently growing class of our best and most intelligent citizens that the enactment into law of these provisions would be an unwarranted interference with the constitutional right of the citizen to teach and proclaim truths regarded as of the utmost importance to the well-being of society. Such vital truths the graduates of this new school claim to be in possession of and to be able to substantiate by the most convincing proofs."

"Truth is eternal and progressive, and new truths have always risen from without the specially favored circles of recognized belief."

"One of the greatest, possibly the greatest, evils of our time is the indiscriminate use of drugs, narcotics, intoxicants. It threatens the ruin of the race."

"The contents of the drug store are perhaps more dangerous to the future well-being of the race than those of the saloon."

"If the osteopaths can show us a better way and deliver us even in the smallest degree from enormous, admitted and increasing evils, let us not deny them the poor boon of the title of teacher or doctor."

This telegram sent to a senator when the osteopathic bill was pending two years ago, is a fitting illustration of the "gag rule" methods of the medical men.

"CLEVELAND, OHIO, APRIL, 13, 1900.

"Eight thousand physicians in the state of Ohio will hold you responsible if the osteopathic bill becomes a law.

(Signed)

"WM EWERT, Pres.

"T. C. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

"RALPH J. WENNER, Treas.

"PHYSICIANS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE."

Governor Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, has recently accepted the portfolio of secretary of the treasury, an appointment conferred upon him by President Roosevelt. This recognition by the new administration of so worthy and capable a man as Governor Shaw is especially pleasing to Western people and especially gratifying to the friends of osteopathy. Governor Shaw signed the bill legalizing osteopathy in Iowa and is one of its warmest supporters. In approving the bill legalizing osteopathy he said: "I am fully convinced that osteopathy is a rational system of healing."

"Osteopathy, the new science of healing, is flourishing in New York. It is gaining new believers every day. People who declare that they have been cured of many ailments by simple osteopathic treatment, are so numerous in this city that general attention has been turned toward the science. A well-known literary man told me to-day that he had been cured of a severe attack of lumbago, and had been much improved in his general health by only a week or two of the treatment. I do not know much about osteopathy personally, but I do know the literary man I mention, and that he is not easily humbugged."—New York letter in Pittsburg Commercial Gazette.

Tetanus Following Vaccination.

"The alarm that has been caused by the nine cases of tetanus following vaccination in Camden, N. J., has aroused the city officials there to take official action in the matter. The board of health and the board of education each held meetings yesterday. The former decided to request physicians to cease vaccinating persons until an investigation as to the cause of the lockjaw cases has been made, and the latter recinded the order of compulsory vaccination of all school children.

"Of the nine cases of tetanus so far reported seven of the victims have died and the other two are still in a dangerous condition. The board of health appointed a committee of three to act in conjunction with the county physician and make a complete investigation of the whole matter."—Associated Press Report.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

One new Bible class has been organized with a membership of five.

The A. S. O. association was well represented at the state convention at Columbia, Mo., in November, with a delegation of sixteen men. From reports of those who have previously attended other conventions of the state, this was the best convention ever held in the state. Many able men were present, and every one returned to his respective association inspired to do better work in the next year.

We were visited again by State College Secretary Moore of St. Louis from Saturday, December, 7, until the Tuesday following. It was the third visit this term. Mr. Moore's Sunday afternoon address to the association was very much appreciated and was listened to by a large crowd of young men of the school. He spoke of the need of a better quality of christian men, emphasizing the power of a well rounded out devotional christian and how we might make our lives more powerful and influential upon our fellow men. A business meeting followed, subscriptions being taken to secure money for furnishing the Young Men's Christian association building. We met with much success in raising money at the meeting and in a canvas of the school, over \$250 being raised.

Y. W. C. A. Notes.

The annual association rally for the A. S. O. and State Normal school was held November 13th. Miss Constance MacCorkle, the state secretary and the Rev. John Richard Brown of Kansas City, were the guests of the association. On Tuesday afternoon Miss MacCorkle spoke to the college women on "The Necessity of a Christ-like Life," and on Thesday evening a public meeting was held in the first Methodist church. Short addresses were made by Miss MacCorkle on "The Advance of the Christian Movement Among Students," by President Kirk on "The Advantage of the Association to the College Woman," by Dr. F. J. Fassett on "The Place of the Association in College Life" and by Miss Radford on "The Work of the College Secretaries in the United

States." The Rev John Richard Brown then gave the address of the evening on "Superiorty or Supremacy." Dr. Brown's eloquence and his entire mastery of his subject at once gained for him the deepest interest of his audience. Special music and the beautiful floral decorations assisted in making the affair a happy success.

On Thanksgiving night Mrs. George Laughlin with the ladies of the advisory board of the association gave a reception to all students of the college at the home of Dr. A. T. Still. Games and music furnished the entertainment of the evening. The large number of guests present proved that the student body knew well the hospitality of the home opened to them.

A very enjoyable Christmas meeting was held December 17th, with the Young Men's association. Six pictures representing different phases of the Christ life had been prepared by the young women, and the story centering around each was told. At the close of the service the pictures were presented to the young men for their new home.

The following ladies compose the advisory board of the association: Mrs. M. E. Clark, Mrs. George Laughlin, Mrs. Deborah Laughlin, Mrs W. D. Willard, Mrs Arnold Lindsay, Mrs. Harry Still, Mrs Chas Hazzard, Mrs. Eugene Link, Mrs J. W. Dockery.

Miss Agnes Radford, secretary of the college Y. W. C. A., is a graduate of the Kansas State University, class of '98. After leaving college Miss Radford spent some time as state secretary of the association of Kansas and



MISS AGNES RADFORD.

was then engaged in the association settlement work in the west bottoms of Kansas City.

Personal Mention.

Dr. F. J. Harlan has located in Louisville, Ky. He has his office at 631 Second street.

Dr. O. G. Stout has recently located at Dayton, Ohio., with offices in the Lewis block.

Dr. Frank Heine, of Pittsburg, Pa., is visiting his parents in Kirksville during the holidays.

Dr. W. H. Johnson, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has recently moved into new offices in the Bass block in that city.

Dr. B. M. Bodwell, of Cripple Creek, Colo., and Miss Margaret Dryden of Canon City, Colo., were married Dec. 3d.

Dr. Charles C. Crampton, of Kankakee, Ill., and Miss Carrie Beecher, D. O., of Millard, were married Dec. 24th.

Dr. J. P. Bashaw has changed his location from Hattiesburg, Miss., to 41 Cumberland Presbyterian House, Nashville, Tenn.

Mrs. Mabel M. McClannahan, D. O., has sold her practice at Osceola, Ia., and has opened an office at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Dr. Harvey M. Mayer, of Emporia, Kansas, and Miss Pearl M. Austin, of Excelsior Springs, Mo., were married December 11th.

Dr. J. Elmer Snyder of the February, 1901 class, is now associated with the Johnson institute of osteopathy at Omaha, Neb.

Dr. Henry Snedeker, formerly of Milton, Iowa, is now located at Cincinnati, Ia. The doctor made the A. S. O. a pleasant call during the holidays.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth who has been spending a few months in California has returned to Kirksville to resume his duties as director of clinics at the A. S. O.

Dr. E. E. Giltner has located at Osceola, Iowa. He was a December visitor at the A. S. O. Dr. Giltner was one of the star ends of the 1900 foot ball team.

Dr. W. D. Willard has sold his practice at Wilmington, N. C., and will locate at Norfolk, Va., where he will associate himself with his son Dr. Earl Willard.

Dr. W. T. Thomas, of Sedalia, Mo., made the JOURNAL office a pleasant call during the holidays. The doctor while in school played second fiddle in this office.

Drs. McMains and Bowen, of Baltimore, Md., have dissolved partnership. Dr. Bowen has opened an office at Washington, N. C., and Dr. McMains retains the practice in Baltimore.

Dr. Paul M. Peck has disposed of his practice at Livingston, Mont., and will locate about Feb. 1st, in Chicago. Dr. Peck spent a few days in Kirksville on his way to Chicago last month.

Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, of Grinnell, Iowa, with his family has gone to Los Angeles,

Cal., for the winter. Dr. Walter Dobson will have charge of Dr. Hibbetts practice during the latter's absence.

Dr. C. L. Rider of Detroit, Michigan, spent the holidays with his family in Kirksville. The doctor was formerly demonstrator in anatomy at the A. S. O. He reports that his practice in Detroit has opened up briskly.

Dr. Nettie Hubbard Bolles, of Denver, Colorado, visited the infirmary and Dr. A. T. Still's family during the holidays. Dr. Bolles was a member of the first class of graduates, and was for three years instructor in anatomy in the A. S. O.

Judge Spear, of the Ohio Supreme court, recently visited Kirksville and while here made a very pleasant call at the school, in which his wife is a member of the senior class. Judge Spear is a warm and staunch friend of osteopathy and among its most loyal supporters in Ohio.

Dr. Charles E. Hulett, of Topeka, Kansas, president of the Kansas Osteopathic association, was a recent caller at the JOURNAL office. He informs us that the state of Kansas has been cleared of all fakirs and that those now practicing osteopathy in that state have met the requirements of the osteopathic law and are regularly licensed by the state board.

Dr. J. Luther Glasgow, of Auburn, Neb., was in Kirksville last month visiting the A. S. O. He had the misfortune of meeting with a fall at Auburn recently and fracturing the radius and ulna of his right arm. The fact that he is carrying an accident policy in the "Preferred" of New York, which pays him \$25 a week indemnity, makes the pain somewhat easier to bear.

The following alumni visited the A. S. O. during the holidays: Drs. Gertrude Ilgenfritz, Storm Lake, Iowa; Archie Howick, Newton, Ia.; Frank Watson, Plano, Texas; Job T. Dodson, Milan, Mo.; Sarah Cobb, McFall, Mo.; Walter Harrington, Dewitt, Ia.; Otis Hook, Chicago; George Fout, Richmond, Va.; Mark Kilgore, York, Neb.; A. S. Melvin, Chicago; J. O. Woodmansee, Des Moines, Iowa; H. R. Samuels, Waverly, O.; W. H. Eckert, St. Louis; Lee Demeron, Topeka, Kan.; E. E. Cookson, Hanover, Ill.; Bert Albright, Havana, Ill.; Mary Hoard, Cherokee, Ia.; E. H. Boyes, Willow Springs, Mo.; W. T. Thomas, Sedalia, Mo.; Dee Morrow, Richmond, Mo.; J. H. McGee, Clarinda, Iowa; Mrs. Tevebaugh, Kitanning, Pa.; Rowenna Wyatt, Havana, Ill.; Bertie Briscoe, Wichita, Kan.; Minnie Dawson, Detroit, Michigan; Walter Ford, Chariton, Ia.; E. M. Browne, Marshall, Texas; L. C. McMillan, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Frank Thomas, Wayne, Neb.; Frank Hannah and wife, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. L. Denniston, Gallatin, Mo.; Nannie Barker, Keosauqua, Ia.; L. W. Lyda, Nevada, Ia.

CONVICTED BY THEIR OWN EVIDENCE.

Every Charge Made Against the Drug System of Therapeutics Substantiated by Leading Medical Lights.

The danger of drug medication and the fallacies of the so-called "old school of medicine" are best set forth in the words of leading lights in the medical world. It is unnecessary and it would be less effective, possibly to quote the statements of the leaders in osteopathic thought, whose advanced methods furnish more intelligent evidence of the harm done to the body mechanism by drugs than any practitioner of the "old school" is able to discern. The following quotations are given for what they are worth. They are from men that the medical fraternity recognizes and proudly boasts of as among its greatest men. This number of the Journal could be filled with similar quotations, but only a few, taken at random from the writings of the physicians and surgeons quoted, are sufficient to convict the practice of medicine by evidence from men, undisputed leaders in the ranks of the old school, on all charges osteopathy makes against the drug system of treating disease.

John Mason Good, M. D., F. R. S.: "The science of medicine is a barbarous jargon. My experience with materia medica has proved it the baseless fabric of a dream, its theory pernicious. The effects of medicine are in the highest degree uncertain, except, indeed, that they have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence, and famine combined."

Professor Valentine Mott, the great surgeon: "Of all sciences medicine is the most uncertain."

Sir Ashley Cooper, the famous English surgeon: "The science of medicine is founded on conjecture."

Dr. Evans, Fellow of the Royal College, London: "The popular medical system has neither philosophy nor common sense to commend it to confidence."

Professor Gregory, of Edinburgh Medical College: "Ninety-nine out of every one hundred medical facts are medical lies, and medical doctrines for the most part, stark staring nonsense."

Dr. Cogswell, Boston: "It is my firm be-

lieve that the prevailing mode of practice is productive of vastly more evil than good, and, were it absolutely abolished, mankind would be infinitely the gainer."

Dr. Marshall Hall, F. R. S.: "Thousands are annually slaughtered in the quiet sick room."

Sir John Forbes, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians: "No systematic or theoretical classification of diseases or therapeutic agents ever yet promulgated is true, or anything like truth, and none can be adopted as a safe guidance in practice."

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

Professor B. F. Parker, New York Medical College: "The drugs which are administered for scarlet fever kill far more patients than disease does."

Professor E. R. Peaseley, M. D., New York Medical College: "The administration of powerful medicine is the most fruitful cause of derangement of the digestion."

Professor Alonso Clark, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons: "All our curative agents are poisons, and, as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patients vitality."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes: "Mankind has been drugged to death, and the world would be better off if the contents of every apothecary's shop were emptied into the sea, though the consequences to the fishes would be lamentable. The disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankered minerals, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom and all the inconceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of human beings, suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment or vital stimulation."

Professor George B. Wood, M. D., University of Pennsylvania: "We have not yet learned the essential nature of the healthy actions, and cannot, therefore, understand their derangements."

Dr. Talmage, F. R. C.: "I fearlessly assert that in most cases our patients would be safer without a physician than with one."

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

Dr. Broady in "Medical Practice Without Poisons": "The single, uncombined, different and confessed poisons in daily use by the dominant school of medicine number one hundred and seven. Among these are phosphorus, strychnine, mercury, opium and arsenic. The various combinations of these five violent poisons number, respectively, twenty-seven combinations of phosphorus, five of strychnia, forty-seven of mercury, twenty-five of opium, and fourteen of arsenic. The poisons that are more or less often used number many hundred."

Professor A. H. Stevens, College of Physicians and Surgeons: "The older physicians grow, the more skeptical they become of the virtues of medicine, and the more they are disposed to trust to the powers of Nature."

"Tetanus Following the use of Diphtheretic Antitoxin."

It is anticipated by at least one lay journal and many medical journals that the thirteen deaths from tetanus following the use of anti-diphtheretic toxin, furnished by the St. Louis Board of Health, "is an occurrence calculated to give great joy to those persons who have denied the efficacy of serum therapy and of vaccination." Whatever the writer of the above quotation may think, it certainly is not an occurrence calculated to arouse any feeling, save of deep regret. No doubt the medical profession is greatly harassed by the complications which have resulted from the use of this antitoxin, yet it would be unwise to avoid discussing the doubts regarding the remedy to which these fatalities have given rise. Perhaps to, a more opportune time could be selected in which to call attention to the dangers of antitoxin, if so, it does not appear to me. A valuable lesson has been taught the medical profession, true, at a great cost, but so valuable, that it must not pass unnoticed even by those who oppose serum therapy. It may not be known generally and yet it is a fact, that the medical profession stands divided

on the question of the efficacy of antitoxin, and that it is opposed by the osteopaths who deem its use either as a preventive of, or a cure for diphtheria, entirely unnecessary, is only too well known. It is also a fact, that very little is known about the true value of antitoxins. Quoting from a medical authority, "Our therapeutic acquaintance with their qualities has been gained by experiments suggested by empirical observation, not thought out and elaborated *a-priori* from any actual knowledge of the true state or nature of the materials dealt with. The how and why there exists a therapeutic antagonism have been, up to the present, mainly matters of conjecture and not of knowledge." Granting for the time being that antitoxin is in a measure efficacious, must we not at the same time grant that it is "a remedy whose use is replete with dangers out of all proportion to the benefits derived or to be expected?"

It is not my intention to discuss this phase of the question further but to call attention to the salient feature, that the deplorable outcome following the use of this contaminated antitoxin must primarily demonstrate that a municipal laboratory, actuated solely by ideas of economy is not to be trusted in so far as the purity of its medicinal products is concerned. Because, antitoxin offered by other laboratories is "too expensive," cannot be tolerated as a justification for a board of health using and offering for use carelessly prepared antitoxin. Statements made at the autopsies, go to show that in the preparation of the serum the refined technique of bacteriological methods were entrusted to "a stableman who always washed his hands in a disinfectant." He also "had entire charge of the four horses that ran about in a five acre pasture except in bad weather." Other evidence similar to this was given but without quoting further it must be apparent that it does not require an overly shrewd guesser to divine the cause of the impurities, in view of the methods pursued in the manufacture of the antitoxin.

It is true, I think, that no fatalities due to tetanus following the use of this antitoxin, have occurred previous to this time, and we do not ignore the claim that the St. Louis board of health anti-toxin has reduced

the mortality rate in diphtheria when used from 40 to 8 per cent. We do not question the medical statistics in this instance at this time, neither do we hope to have the use of antitoxin entirely discontinued by the medical profession. They think they have proven its efficacy, hence, naturally will continue to urge its use. This being the case let antitoxin be secured from responsible laboratories, or if the board of health must adhere to a policy of economy, then let them see to it that only graduates in bacteriology are appointed for the work of manufacturing the antitoxin. Much better still would it be to secure the services of an experienced man from one of the eastern antitoxin laboratories, and let the entire process be carried on under the strictest supervision.

As a school, the osteopaths oppose the use of antitoxin, but they do not oppose scientific research, medical, or otherwise. As physicians we have after all, the same ulterior object in view—of ever working towards a higher plane in the art of healing. "Therapeutic methods should be recommended in accordance with their absolute merits." If antitoxin is a cure for diphtheria, clinical evidence must demonstrate it, but the use of a so-called remedy surrounded by dangers which evidently encompass the use of antitoxin, must not be tolerated if recent experiences are to be repeated. We have the right as citizens to hold the laboratories responsible. Much is claimed for antitoxin and about as much or more against its use. These thirteen deaths are not the first which have resulted as an untoward effect of antitoxin. Let the work of investigation continue, if antitoxin is a cure for diphtheria we all want to know it, but in the light of recent developments, let it be earnestly demanded that empirical methods and experiments be performed on guinea pigs and not on the children of St. Louis.

The report of the investigating committee of bacteriologists has just been submitted to the coroner. This report is exhaustive and proves conclusively what most everyone thought before, that a part of the diphtheretic antitoxin was contaminated by impurities, by the tetanus bacilli. The report also concludes that this contamination could and

should have been avoided; hence, at present, the St. Louis board of health stands accused of negligence. Whether anyone will be held directly responsible for the death of the six children named in the report has not been given out, if determined.

From several medical journals we note that the editors are in a state of panic and on the defensive in a way that makes their position assailable by well earned ridicule. For example, "The affair is a most unfortunate one, not only because so many lives are lost *but mainly because the use of antitoxin for sometime will be attended with difficulties. The laity are ever prone to cavil at what we know are scientific remedies but which they do not understand.*" Because this miserable remedy has received a blow long deserved and longer delayed, men permit themselves to make despicable statements as the above. They shout their sentiment, "The public be——!" into the very faces of the laity.

The medical profession has ridden its antitoxin hobby to death, and the path is strewn with the dead, without hope of fixing the responsibility which they are ever anxious to fix on other schools.

As opponents of antitoxins the osteopaths condemn this so-called remedy, neither do we doubt that the crusade against serum therapy will be taken up with renewed vigor, by members of the medical profession.

We believe that every fair minded physician knows that in the present state of knowledge the antitoxins are not scientific, but based on the rankest form of empiricism. The medical profession must accept at once the conservative dictum of the Germans, i. e. "diphtheretic antitoxin is too dangerous to be used as a prophylactic." This much I think will be the outcome of the St. Louis antitoxin experience.

H. F. GOETZ, D. O.
348 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.

What Medical Men Who Have Investigated Think.

T. J. SHEEHAN, M. D., D. O.,

Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and member of Board of Health of South Dakota, says:

"I took up the study of osteopathy because I understood and still understand and con-

sider it to be the genuine and only true science of healing, and that it will, in the near future, soar far above all other so-called systems of healing. In my own practice as an M. D., I have been in consultation with physicians of national reputation, and, notwithstanding all their medical and surgical skill, the cases had on several occasions to be given up by us as hopeless, and many of these so-called abandoned cases were afterward treated and cured by graduates of osteopathy."

L. S. BROWN, M. D., D. O.,

Who practiced medicine for twenty years, after taking an osteopathic course says:

"Osteopathy is a progression, an advance step *beyond* medical practice. It is a *natural* treatment; medical practice is *artificial*. Osteopathy *builds* up vital force; drugs produce chemical changes among elements of the body, i. e., separate vital compounds and thus pull down and decrease vital force. In acute cases, under osteopathic treatment, the patient gets up at once as soon as the disease is conquered without having to go through a long period of convalescence; he lacks the ordinary weakness left after medicine is taken; the depression, "the all-gone feeling" is absent. So long as the human body is made as it is, and is functioned in all its parts and organs as now, and is subject to the external influences that now hem us in on all sides, so long will there be a *need* for osteopathy to correct the alignment, malposition, malfunction and malnutrition of the several organs of the body, or in other words, its disorders. So far as my experience has gone since I began the practice of osteopathy, I have not found it necessary yet, and so have not administered any medicine to my patients."

DR. J. O. HATTON, M. D., D. O.

St. Louis, Mo., a regular diplomate of medicine, but who has abandoned the use of drugs entirely and devotes himself to osteopathic therapeutics, says:

"I have been in active practice for nine years, and I find when we follow the law laid down by Dr. A. T. Still (founder of the science of osteopathy) we will get gratifying results in treating *all diseases*.

Medicine a System of Experiments.

"It is unfortunate for us that the causative factors in the production of disease behave differently in different individuals. It is equally unfortunate that the administrations of medicine have dissimilarity of action with different persons. [He might also add, 'with the same individual under different conditions'.] At the present time we understand some things that produce disease. When the disease passes from one person to another we can expect certain phenomena, but we are not prepared to state beforehand what will necessarily follow. There may be a duplicate of the first, there may be a modification, there may be the first condition with a complication, or the co-existence of other pathologies. * * * We are obliged to acknowledge that much investigation, together with patient experiment, must follow before we can reach that period of exactness that will allow us to point with pride to our diseased patient and say that this is positively a certain disease and is confined to certain anatomical structures."—C. M. Taylor, M. D., Professor of Gynecology, Ohio Medical University, Gynecologist to Protestant Hospital, January 1901, Columbus Medical Journal.

Anti-Toxin Humbug.

"Antitoxin serum has its distinguished adherents, but with it, as with all other forms of treatment, there have been some recoveries and *many* deaths."—L. Woodruff, M. D., Columbus, Ohio, December (1900), Columbus Medical Journal.

Dislocation of the Spine.

(A confirmation of osteopathic claims, often denied by medical men.)

"The injury most frequently occurs in the cervical region, owing to the smaller size of the the vertebrae and their less intimate apposition. The fifth cervical seems to be the most liable to displacement. In the dorsal region the twelfth is the one most frequently displaced. In the lumbar region the accident is very rare, the dislocation is generally bilateral, but a number of unilateral luxations are recorded. The causes of the injury are forced flexion or extension, extreme lateral motion or rotation."—Clini-

cal Text Book of Surgical Diseases, by J. W. McDonald, M. D., Professor of Surgery, Hamline University, Minneapolis.—pp, 520-21.

How the Public is Gulled.

"There is not a soul in this room to-night who, if I asked him how and why gall-stones are formed, could give me any useful information on the subject. Yet the kenneled public flock to us for treatment and expect to be cured."—Jas. Goodhart, M. D., L. L. D., F. R. C. P., "Address in Medicine," British Medical Ass'n., July, 1901.

Medical Microbe Theory False.

"Too much stress is being laid on microbes as a disease producer. Microbes are always found where there is a disease, but may be the result and not the cause."—Virchow, the celebrated Berlin Pathologist.

Abandon their own Curative Agents.

"I have very little use for drugs in the treatment of typhoid fever."—C. M. Taylor, M. D., Columbus Medical Journal, October, 1901.

"The time is past when the treatment of diseases is comprised in the administration of drugs, and to-day more than ever it is recognized that other forces of nature may be so employed as to render valuable therapeutic aid."—Journal of the American Medical Association, Oct, 5, 1901.

"One of the striking features of modern medicine is the tendency to give little or no medicine. * * *

"Medicines given internally for diphtheria are of very little avail. * * * We are still without drugs which can counteract the toxic-albumens of this disease. * * *

"Cold sponging and cold baths are preferable to antipyretics in small-pox. Of these so-called specifics, or the internal antiseptics, which have been advised in such numbers, so far as I know, those who have had the widest experience with the disease do not favor their use."—Wm. Osler, M. D., noted author on Medical Topics, of Johns Hopkins University.

Osteopathy Needs Independent Legislation.

The vituperation and venom heaped not

only upon osteopathy, but upon everyone who may be friendly, by medical men and medical publications is a sufficient reason for asking independent legislation. Note the following:

"The Annual Cyclopaedia, issued by D. Appleton & Co., recognizes osteopathy by a descriptive article, but entirely ignores medicine and all its branches. The article gives one an unexpectedly keen insight into the narrow education and feeble mental grasp of the editor. * * * It is humiliating to think that an old and honorable publishing house * * * should so far forget its self-respect and its standing as to publish under its own name an article so palpably in conflict with the most elementary facts of physiology."—Cleveland (O.) Journal of Medicine.

"After the supreme Court decision in the Dr. Liffing case, (Ohio), the Cleveland Journal of Medicine, (p. 167, April, 1900), made the following comment:

"It is no great credit to the bar and to the politics of the state of Ohio that attorneys so palpably deficient in clearness of intellect and in thoroughness and breadth of education have come to hold positions in the highest court in the state."

"If any man, after having had an adequate training, finds his head so muddled as to be captured by the empty phrases of the osteopaths, the profession (medical) cannot object if he publicly admits his mental confusion."—Cleveland Medical Journal, April, 1900.

"I represent eight thousand physicians of the state. It seems to be their opinion that osteopathy ought to be driven from the state." Dr. Love, chairman of the House Medical Committee and author of the now famous Ohio Love Medical Law.

"I would see the osteopaths in h—l before I would give them any consideration."—Statement made by a physician when the Ohio House Medical Committee was considering the Love Bill two years ago.

Boomerang Shots from the Enemy,

The *Alkaloid Clinique* of Chicago, one of the foremost medical journals of the United States, says of our science and work:

"What concerns us most is the scientific nature of their qualifications. Briefly the system of osteopathy appears to be this, that the students are thoroughly trained in *anatomy* upon the *living body*, going over and locating the bones with all their prominences and depressions, then the ligaments and muscles attached, and the *vessels, nerves*, and other structures as related to the bony framework of the body. By this method of training, the student is so familiarized with the living human body that he is able to detect many deviations from the normal standard that would escape the ordinary physician and which are yet capable of accounting for many of the ills that affect the human body. Now, as to the *value of this method of teaching anatomy there can be no question or of its vast superiority over the methods in vogue at the medical schools of the present.*"

Minneapolis Medical Journal.

[Extract from an editorial on the new science of therapeutics.]

Our proper attitude toward osteopathic practitioners is a matter worthy of more thought. It will scarcely do to dispose of them by calling them quacks, for some of them are not. With pretenders we of course can trace no sympathy; but what shall we do with a man that thoroughly grounds himself in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and allied branches, who masters the human body in health and in disease, and who then starts out to conscientiously treat all patients by manipulation? Can we brand him a quack? No! Upon the question of therapeutics he has an inalienable right to think and do as he pleases. As homeopaths we base our claim to legal existence upon this very right. How can we deny this right to others?

Is Osteopathy Worthy of Consideration? A Multitude of Witnesses.

HON. I. H. GOODNIGHT,

Former U. S. Congressman, now Judge of the Circuit Court of Kentucky:

"Certainly osteopathy is a science of high attainment and utility. No one capable of thinking fairly can withhold applause for a

system which is daily curing the most stubborn and serious affections without knife or drug. It is probable that, in a few years, the orthodox profession will accept the utility of osteopathy as cordially as it now accepts the propriety of vaccination, though physicians once resisted the latter as bitterly as they now oppose osteopathy."

Mr. Goodnight was cured by osteopathic means of a malady pronounced hopeless by the best medical authority.

MRS. J. B. FORAKER,

Wife of the United States Senator from Ohio:

"If Dr. A. T. Still had discovered nothing new in medical science but what he has done for woman his name would go down the ages as the greatest physician of any age and one of the historical benefactors of the race. His system has made it possible for woman to escape most of the ills which she has been supposed traditionally to be condemned to suffer; he has made it possible for her to approach maternity in calm tranquility, having assurance that its pains will be almost entirely overcome; and he has demonstrated that women need not spend their lives nursing functional derangements without finding succor. Who before has done so much in medicine? His system—osteopathy—will do more for all kinds of chronic troubles than any other system."

HON. ROBERT L. TAYLOR,

Former Governor of Tennessee, said of osteopathy:

"When a century later historians are sifting the events of this time for the epoch-making discoveries of science and civilization there will be few chapters more important, I think, than that devoted to the reformation in medicine which will have come about through the acceptance and practice of Dr. Still's system known as osteopathy."

E. H. PRATT, A. M., M. D., LL. D.,

A professor in one of the leading medical colleges of Chicago, and one of the most prominent surgeons in the United States. He took the time to investigate osteopathy, after which he wrote an extended article endorsing it in the warmest terms—a few sentences of which are as follows:

"The fact that relief can be afforded to many cases without drugs and without the knife is influential in attracting multitudes of sufferers, who are seeking for the easiest, least dangerous, and cheapest possible deliverance from their afflictions. * * * There are many and astonishing cures in the multitude of patients that are patronizing osteopathy, at the present time.

"As to the method of applying osteopathy principles in practice, it is the effort of the osteopath to reach the sympathetic nerve centers at every available point. Its utility as a means of cure is already established beyond question. Its permanency of existence is also insured, for no truth when it is once disclosed is ever extinguished by the mind of man."

HON. JOHN R. TANNER,

Governor of Illinois, who signed the bill legalizing osteopathy in that State, said:

"The State Medical Board has been fighting the osteopaths long enough. There is no doubt in my mind that osteopathy will reach and cure many chronic troubles that medicine would have little or no effect on. This is testified to by men and women in the highest walks of life and from all over the State of Illinois."

HON. T. A. BRIGGS,

Governor of South Dakota, when importuned by the Medical Board not to sign the bill legalizing osteopathy in his state, said:

"Osteopathy has helped me. It has also done good in my family and will hurt no one. The bill has passed both houses and I will sign it."

OPIE READ,

The well known writer and editor of Carter's Monthly:

"When in the future an estimative intelligence sums up the great discoveries of the nineteenth century, I believe that the science of osteopathy will be appointed a place near the head of the list."

GOV. STEVENS,

Of Missouri, who signed the bill legalizing osteopathy in Missouri:

"The science of osteopathy, as far as it has come under my observation, assists in re-

lieving humanity, and I do not think I erred in signing the bill."

REV. SAM JONES,

The famous evangelist, in discussing the veto of the bill legalizing osteopathy in Georgia:

"No true osteopathist ever gave a pill or powder. They are no kin to Christian Scientists, and they don't run with the faith cure crowd. It is a science based on anatomy and physiology. If the governor will go and spend a week at Kirksville, Mo., (the home of osteopathy,) and could see what my eyes have seen and know what I know about it, he would have signed and approved that bill if every M. D. in America had been hounding at his feet."

HON. JOSIAH GROUT,

Ex-Governor of Vermont, who signed the osteopathic bill in that state, said, when the bill passed the legislature:

"Osteopathy has been tried by the leading men and women of the State, and they all testify to its merits. We will give it a chance."

HON. EDWIN C. SMITH,

The present official head of the State of Vermont, says:

"My experience with osteopathy has been very gratifying. It should be legalized by every state in the Union."

HON. H. F. PINGREE,

Governor of Michigan, who signed the osteopathic measure, said:

"Osteopathy is a science entitled to all respect and confidence as a distinct advancement in medicine. I know it is doing a vast amount of good in relieving suffering and deformity."

HON. L. M. SHAW,

Governor of Iowa, who signed the osteopathic law, said:

"I am fully convinced that osteopathy is a rational system of healing."

HON. ANDREW E. LEE,

Gov. of South Dakota, who signed the osteopathic bill in his State, says:

"Osteopathic bills have been passed in several other States and from a careful investigation of the claims of the system I be-

lieve its practitioners are entitled to the protection of our laws."

HON. JOHN P. ALTGELD,

Former Governor of Illinois, said:

"When prescriptions and drugs were as ineffectual as empty words, it came to the rescue of myself and Mrs. Altgeld, and did that which other things had failed to do. Honor those to whom honor is due."

HON. B. MCMILLAN,

Governor of Tennessee, who signed the osteopathic bill, said:

"It is one of the greatest discoveries of the times."

MRS. W. M. SPRINGER,

Wife of Ex-Congressman Springer—now Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Indian Territory:

"I can never say enough in praise of osteopathy. It relieved me from unbearing invalidism. I have seen it do the same for scores of others. I believed before I tried it that it was a scientific method, * * * and now I am convinced that osteopathy is rational, scientific and wonderful. It will be the greatest blessing to the world."

Athletic Notes.

E. C. WHITE, M. D., DIRECTOR.

The football season is over and is now a matter of history. With the coming of spring, the attention of those interested in college athletics is naturally turned to the baseball and track team.

The base ball team of 1901, attracted some attention by defeating Kansas University in a thirteen inning game. It also broke even with Grinnell and defeated Central College.

A number of last year's team were graduated, but with Deming, Reese, Manett, Fowler and Ament there is a good nucleus for a strong nine. Game will be arranged with a number of the strong college teams of the West.

The American School of Osteopathy belongs to the Missouri State Inter-collegiate Athletic Association, which was formed for the purpose of promoting track athletics.

A banner presented by A. T. Spaulding & Co. emblematic of the state championship is awarded the winning team.

The A. S. O. team finished a close second in the meet which was held at St. Louis last May, but had the honor of winning the most first prizes.

Having won the state championship in football, it would seem meet and proper to also gather in the track and field honors thus making the A. S. O. foremost in state athletics.

Two of the winners at the state meet were graduated. Reid, high jump 5 ft. 6 in. and Pettit, pole vault, 11 ft. Bumpus, low hurdles; Eastman, high jump; and Cleary, hammer, the other point winners will also be missing.

Deming, the four times winner, who was the star of the 1900 meet, will again compete for the red and black. He is almost sure to win the 100 and 200 yds. dashes, 440-yard run and the broad jump. His record in these events are 9 4-5 seconds, 23 seconds, 52 seconds, respectively, and broad jump, 22 feet 11 inches.

There are a number of men in school who with training will develop into good men.

Van Dorn has been practicing steadily with the 16-pound shot; and promises to become a star performer in that event.

With an early spring, and plenty of candidates a team should be developed.

Dr. E. E. Bragg Arrested.

Dr. E. E. Bragg of Birmingham, Ala., who spent the holidays in Kirksville visiting his father, Judge Bragg, told an interesting story while here of his recent arrest by the board of health of the State of Alabama. According to press reports of the case medical practitioners were back of the prosecution.

Dr. Bragg was charged with practicing medicine without a state medical board certificate, and the remarkable ruling was made by one Judge S. E. Greene that osteopaths come under the head of that section of the medical law which requires an examination before the medical board or in other words, that osteopaths "will have to stand the same examination as regular medical practitioners." Dr. Bragg has appealed the case to the higher courts.

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

The examining previous to treatment is conducted by Dr. Still's sons, 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 Infirmary. 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 \$5 per week; in hotels from \$5 to \$10 per week.

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

A representative of the Infirmary meets all trains, day and night, to help all patients who may need assistance and see that they are properly cared for.

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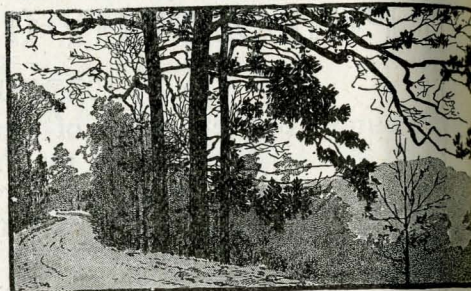
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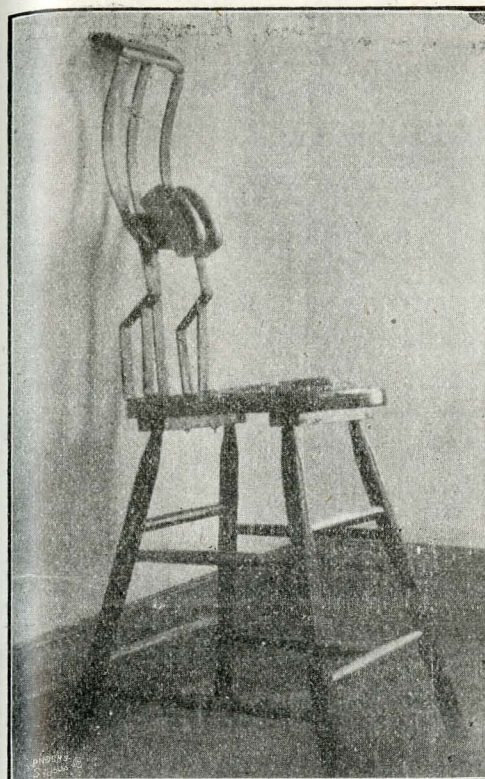
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