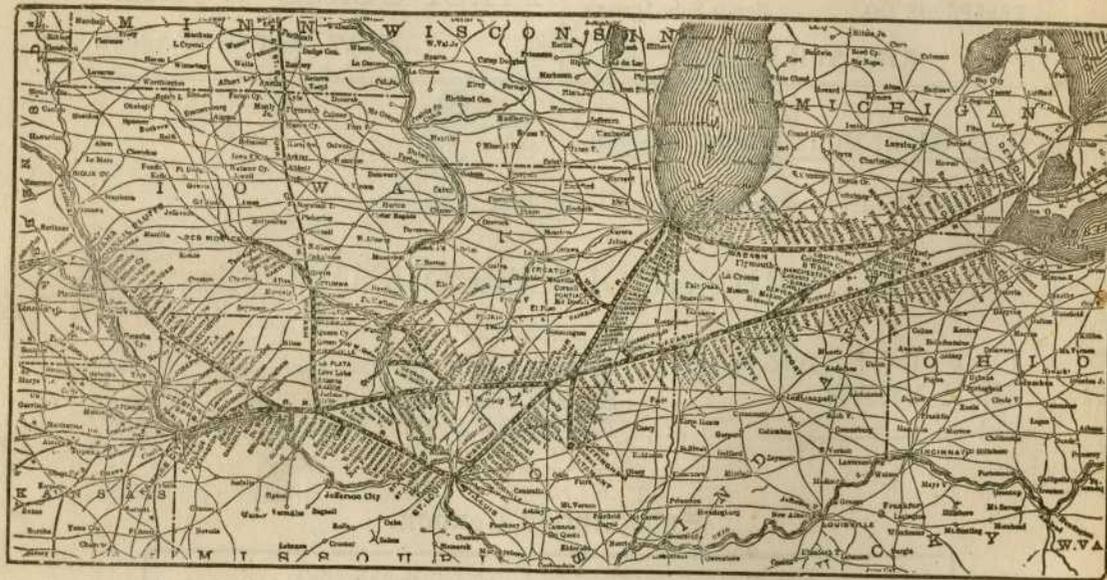


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# JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

DEVOTED  
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ADVANCEMENT  
OF THE  
SCIENCE  
OF  
OSTEOPATHY

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MONTHLY  
BY THE  
AMERICAN  
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**DEFINITION.**

**Os-tě-ōp'-a-thy', s.** [Gr. *ōstion* (*osteon*)=a bone, and *πάθος* (*pathos*)=suffering.]

**Legal:** "A system, method, or science of healing." (See statutes of the State of Missouri.)

**Historical:** Osteopathy was discovered by Dr. A. T. Still, of Baldwin, Kan., 1874. Dr. Still reasoned that "a natural flow of blood is health; and disease is the effect of local or general disturbance of blood—that to excite the nerves causes muscles to contract and compress venous flow of blood to the heart; and the bones could be used as levers to relieve pressure on nerves, veins and arteries." (*A. T. Still*)

**Technical:** Osteopathy is that science which consists of such exact, exhaustive, and verifiable knowledge of the structure and functions of the human mechanism, anatomical, physiological and psychological, including the chemistry and physics of its known elements, as has made discoverable certain organic laws and remedial resources, within the body itself, by which nature under the scientific treatment peculiar to osteopathic practice, apart from all ordinary methods of extraneous, artificial, or medicinal stimulation, and in harmonious accord with its own mechanical principles, molecular activities, and metabolic processes, may recover from displacements, disorganizations, derangements, and consequent disease, and regain its normal equilibrium of form and function in health and strength.

**Os-tě-ō-pāth, s.** The same as **OSTEOPATHIST** (q. v.).

**Os-tě-ō-pāth-ic, a.** Of or belonging to osteopathy; as, *osteopathic* treatment.

**Os-tě-ō-pāth-ic-āl-ly, adv.** In an osteopathic manner; according to the rules and principles of osteopathy.

**Os-tě-ōp'-a-thist, s.** One who believes or practices in osteopathy; an osteopath.

**Dip-lō-māte** in Osteopathy. The technical and official designation of a graduate and practitioner in osteopathy, the formal title of such graduate or practitioner being **D. O.**—*Diplomate or Doctor in Osteopathy.*

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No. 5.

## THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

TWENTY-THREE years ago, Osteopathy was an idea—a dream in the mind of one man. To-day that idea is the basic principle of a new school of healing that is recognized by law in four states and bids fair to revolutionize the methods of treating disease throughout the civilized world. This idea, that found lodgement and grew in the fertile brain of an ex-army surgeon, was that every pathological condition not occasioned by specific poison could be traced to some mechanical disorder in the human machinery, which, if corrected by mechanical means would result in the restoration of harmony and health without the use of drugs, if the condition had not become incurable. Like all embryo-greatness, this remarkable idea was extremely unpromising and unpopular in its infancy. Those who first looked upon it shook their heads in deprecation and ascribed its conception to the devil, but it grew and refused to stop growing. In 1894 it became the corner stone of a legally chartered college, The American School of Osteopathy, founded by Dr. Andrew T. Still. Twenty-three months ago this school had 26 students enrolled. They represented six states and were the only class in the school. But the ex-army surgeon's great idea was behind the institution, and although the guns of ignorance, ridicule and misrepresentation, are manned constantly against it by the jealous advocates of legalized tradition, the new school has arisen triumphantly to an honored place among the first institutions of science in this country.

The regular fall term of the American School of Osteopathy opened September 1st, this year, with an enrollment of 326. This enrollment represents 27 states and one Canadian province.

During the summer vacation many improvements were made in the building. The amphitheatre was doubled in size by being raised to the top of the fourth story. A chemical laboratory with all the necessary apparatus occupies the first floor of the north annex, and a complete histological laboratory is fitted up in the second story of the south wing.

With the growth of the school and the curriculum, and in answer to a steadily growing demand for a more extended and thorough course in Osteopathy, the opening of the school year finds several new departments added to the course. Chemistry, physiology and histology, taught hitherto in departments with other studies, are now each put into a separate department, each with its own quarters and equipment, each under the supervision of a professor with special training in the line of his particular work.

Recent legislation has created for Osteopathy a larger place in the world,

agitation has brought the science prominently before the minds of thinking people, and has subjected its propositions to a sharper scrutiny, both of its friends and of its enemies. It is the intention of Dr. Still and of the Board of Trustees that Osteopathy shall fill this larger place and apply for more, and it is their determination that this school shall equip and graduate men and women who shall be able to stand before the sharpest scrutiny to which its most learned adversaries can subject it.

The course of instruction now extends over two years, and is divided into four terms of five months each.

The first term is devoted to descriptive anatomy, including osteology, syndesmology, myology, angiology and neurology; histology, including the description and recognition of the normal tissues of the body; the principles of chemistry and physics.

The second term includes descriptive anatomy of the viscera and organs of special sense; regional anatomy with demonstrations on the cadaver; didactic and laboratory work in chemistry; physiological chemistry; urinalysis and toxicology; physiology of circulation, respiration, digestion, absorption, assimilation, secretion and excretion; principles of Osteopathy.

The third term includes regional anatomy and pathology with demonstrations on the cadaver; surface anatomy, advanced physiology, symptomatology and pathology; clinical demonstrations in Osteopathy.

The fourth term includes pathological anatomy, minor surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics; clinical practice in Osteopathy.

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## DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.



prepared for the practical work over the cadaver.

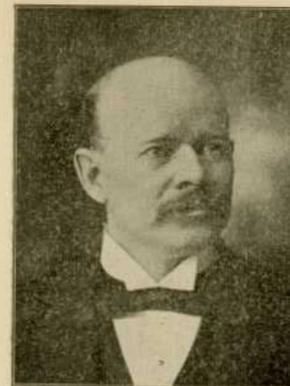
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## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

THE new department of physiology is in charge of Prof. D. M. Desmond, A. M. Prof. Desmond graduated from Harvard University in 1885 with the degree of A. M. and from the Baltimore Medical College in 1889 with the degree of M. D. He also took a post-graduate course in the John Hopkins

University in 1890, after which he taught anatomy for two years in the Baltimore Medical College and for three years taught anatomy and physiology in the Chicago School of Anatomy and Physiology, and practiced two years in Baltimore Maternity and Maryland General hospitals. Concerning the study of physiology and the general importance of this branch in the treatment of disease, Prof. Desmond says:

“With the progress of knowledge and the accumulation of facts in physiology, its importance in the category of sciences becomes more and more marked as we advance in the study of the physical organism.

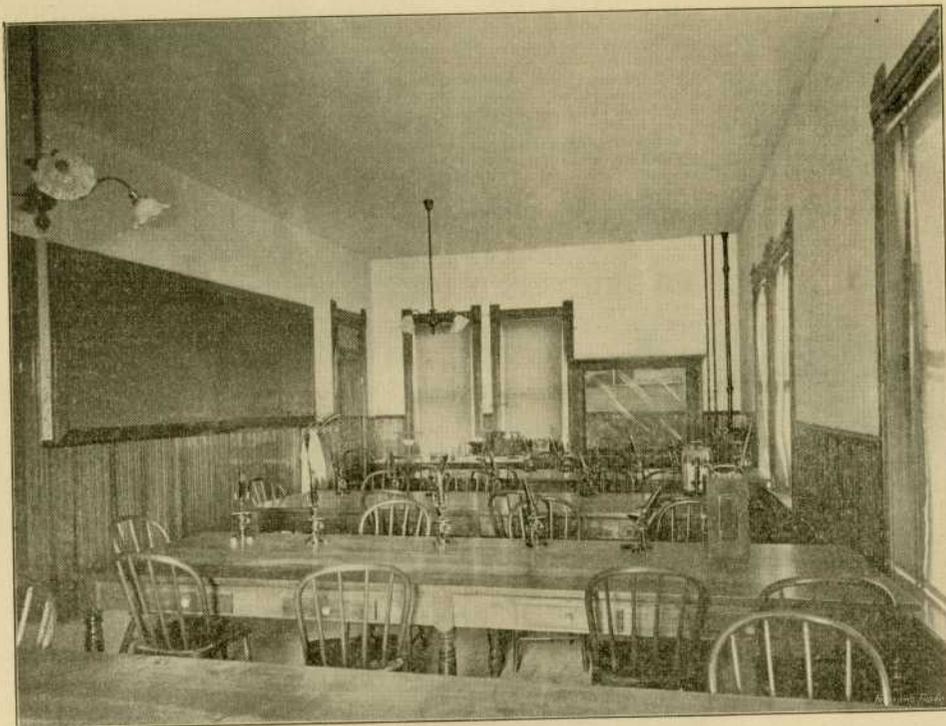


PROF. D. M. DESMOND.

“The science of physiology antedates the time of Hippocrates, early in the fourth century, when he and his followers taught, and were enthusiastic students of anatomy and physiology. We find them at that time advocating a careful and more thorough knowledge of these sciences, and applying their knowledge particularly of physiology to the treatment of disease. We notice in Hippocrates' doctrine, imitation of nature in treating disease. Hippocrates' definition of physiology was the doctrine of life, and life and all its phenomena were incident to the blood. He recognized that disease was back of signs and symptoms, and his physiology although in its infancy, if closely followed in after years, would have placed treatment of disease on a plane where the charlatan would have never gained a foothold. We find that a medical sect soon appeared on the ground and that they denied the value of anatomy and physiology and disclaimed their use in the treatment of disease.

“As a result the Hippocratic school of teaching became disowned and trampled under foot by the empirical physicians, who contended that the physician's success in the treatment of disease (practice of medicine) depended upon his own inventions, or in following the formulæ of others.

“Anatomy and physiology, the scientific part of the physical organism, were replaced by symptomatology, on which they based and treated all diseases. They ignored anatomy and physiology, and paid no attention to the cause of the disease. Where they gave medicine they gave it because they saw symptoms like unto a case that had been met in a previous experience, regardless of the condition of the physical organism from an anatomical or physiological standpoint. Time and space forbids detail of the wonderful growth of this empiric practice. Schools were established and these dogmatists taught their dogmas. This kind of treatment of disease continued for many hundred years, and I might add it is with us to-day. Look at the empirics all over our country; many of them never saw a physiology. During the early part of the seventeenth century, anatomy and physiology began to receive some attention.



THE NEW HISTOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

Among some of its first endorsers and supporters was Harvey, to whom belongs the honor of the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

"The importance of anatomy and physiology was again revised and encouraged, and although the advance and progress of knowledge of physiology in the treatment of disease has been very slow, we are glad to see some of the scientific physicians of to-day advancing and advocating the importance of physiology in the treatment of disease.

"The successful and scientific practitioner of to-day of whatever school he may be from choice, Eclectic, Allopathic, Homeopathic or Osteopathic, depends not on his ability in symptomatology, or to give drugs, or manipulation, but upon his knowledge of physiology, of the physical organism, and his ability to diagnose the abnormal condition, to resort to the best means of removing the abnormality and assist nature in the repair. It is recommended by some so-called teachers, 'watch the case and treat symptoms as they rise,' a true admission of incompetency to treat the disease. Set to work, locate the cause of the pathological condition and consequent loss of functional power and remove it. A thorough knowledge of the physiological anatomy of the organism will enable the practitioner of whatever school he represents to attain results, based upon scientific principles, and he will have gained recognition as a benefactor.

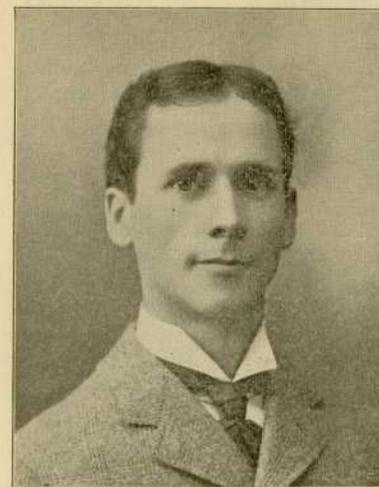
"We learn from statistics that about ninety per cent. of the entire population of the world are in a more or less pathological condition; seventy per cent. come under the medical practitioner and the balance under the surgeon. Surgery has proved itself a science, based upon scientific principles; anatomy and physiology have made possible this wonderful advancement in the treatment of surgical diseases, that has reduced mortality to about five per cent.

"The practice of medicine as it is, is not a science, not based upon scientific principles, and has not advanced, save in theory, hence the mortality is as large as it was many hundred years ago. Practitioners of whatever creed all admit that what is needed is a revolution in principles and practice. A careful introduction of physiological practice will bring success, and all treatment will then be based upon scientific principles. Instead of stimulants, narcotics and all toxic or other preparations we will use nature, nutrition, exercise, good food and hygienic surroundings."

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## THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTOLOGY.

PROF. CHAS. HAZZARD has charge of the new department of histology. Prof. Hazzard graduated from the Northwestern University of Evanston, Ill., in 1895 with the degree of Ph. B. He is a member of the



PROF. CHAS. HAZZARD.

Delta Upsilon fraternity, and upon graduation was elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa society, a national college organization, eligibility to which is based upon scholarship. Prof. Hazzard has made a special study of chemistry and biology, and spent one summer working in the Government laboratory at Wood's Hall, Mass., under the eminent neurologist, Dr. Ira Von Gieson, of New York, learning his methods of microscopic work upon brain and nerve tissues. Later he took a post-graduate course upon nerve tissues at the Northwestern. Descriptive of the new laboratory and his work in the American School of Osteopathy, Dr. Hazzard says:

"Histology is taught in the American School of Osteopathy by the laboratory method. Each student is furnished with a microscope, a drawing pad and a pencil, and a text book as a guide to his work. The tissue or organ to be observed, prepared by a process presently to be described, is placed beneath the lens and thoroughly studied. Its cellular structure, the form and construction of its different tissues or parts, and the relations of the parts to each other are all made out and are drawn as accurately as possible upon the drawing pad. The drawing requires not artistic skill but attention to detail, and its object is

to present evidence to the instructor that the student clearly understands what he sees. All the parts of the drawing are labeled with their proper names, and when completed, the drawing is filed away for further reference. After making his study of a subject, the student is quizzed and listens to a lecture upon the subject. Incidentally the student gains what should be of importance to him as an Osteopath, in addition to what he learns of histology. First he acquires manual dexterity in handling the microscope and in making the drawings, secondly, he acquires the habit of patient and thorough observation.

"The process by which a subject is prepared for study is an interesting one. Tissues cannot be taken fresh from the body and be placed under the microscope to be studied. They must first be put through a more or less elaborate technique before their parts can be seen through the lens. This technique requires skill and is learned only by experience. It is a body of technical knowledge which has grown up for years with the experience of many microscopists, and it embodies some of the most exact methods known to science.

"The visitor in the laboratory sees many strange instruments and many queer utensils. Many chemical reagents and many fine drugs are used there; fine stains and dyes and oils, which as a rule are prepared especially for biological work.

"The process through which a specimen is put varies with the purpose for which it is to be stained; but all specimens must be stained. For example, if a portion of the brain, or of the spinal cord is to be prepared to show the ganglion cells, which are the generators of nervous energy, it is stained by quite a different method than that which would be employed were the specimens to be stained to show nerve fibres which carry nervous impulses to and from the ganglion cells.

"While processes thus vary much we may outline briefly a sample of the methods employed. The tissue must be fresh and therefore is secured soon after death, before the cells themselves have become dead. First the specimen must be treated with a solution, to fix all of its elements in a condition as near as possible like that which exists in life. This process is technically termed 'fixing' and must be accomplished by some quick acting reagent such as absolute alcohol, bi-chloride of mercury, certain acids, etc. This reagent is then washed out, and the specimen is hardened by passing it through alcohol of unceasing strength up to 95 per cent. or absolute. It is next passed back through one or more of the alcohols, sometimes through them all, and into water, and is then ready to be stained in some staining reagent, as for example, borax-carmin, or haematoxylin. Now it is passed up to absolute alcohol for the purpose of dehydrating it, as all trace of water must be removed from it before it is passed on into clove oil, oil of bergamot or some clearing agent which tends to render it translucent. Our specimen is now ready to be imbedded in paraffin or celloidin, which thoroughly permeates it and will readily cool and harden, thus holding the object stiff and firm beneath the blade of the microscope. The latter is an instrument used in sectioning objects and is

capable of adjustment fine enough to cut sections no thicker than one microve or one two hundred and fifty four hundredths of an inch. The sections are now fixed one each on a thin glass slide, the paraffin removed from it by oil of turpentine, a drop of Canada balsam is put upon it and it is covered by a very thin glass disc or square, called a cover glass. The balsam soon dries hard, holding the cover-glass firmly, and in this condition the specimen will remain in perfect preservation for years.

"The above program is varied to suit the need of the case. Each step in the process requires from a few minutes to several hours, and must be performed with great care, as hurry or slight inattention to some detail may spoil the specimen and bring to naught hours of patient toil. The accompanying is a view in the large laboratory which has been fitted up for this work. It contains five heavy oak tables twelve feet long, about which the students are seated for study. There are thirty-six lockers built against the walls for the reception of the microscopes and their cases. Two glass cases with cupboards and tiers of drawers are to be used for the storage of materials.

"The equipment consists of the latest appliances for laboratory work, among which are, a full assortment of glassware, chemicals, stains, etc., for the preparation of specimens; a set of dissecting instruments, a microtome, for cutting sections, a paraffin bath for embedding material, and thirty-five compound microscopes of the best American manufacture."

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## THE COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

THE department of chemistry with its splendid laboratory and complete apparatus is a recent addition to the school. This department is in charge of C. W. Proctor, Ph. D., who for four years held the Chair of Science in the State Normal School of the First Missouri district. Prof. Proctor graduated from Allegheny College, of Meadville, Pa., in 1885. He held important chairs in prominent Missouri colleges during the next four years, then went to Berlin, Germany, where he took a special course in chemistry and physics. After a year spent in study abroad, he returned to this country and taught science three years in Washington College, Chestertown, Md. He recently resigned the Chair of Science in the State Normal to accept the Chair of Chemistry in the American School of Osteopathy.



PROF. C. W. PROCTOR.

Prof. Proctor gives the JOURNAL the following description of the work in his department:

"The department of Chemistry is now equipped for a course in general chemistry, preparatory to the courses which follow in urine analysis, toxicology, and physiological chemistry. The work required in such a course is provided for in a liberal manner. Each student has a desk supplied with water

and gas and equipped with reagent bottles, test tubes, evaporating dishes, beakers, burette, pipette, flasks, thermometer, casserole, water bath, ring and burette stands, graduates and other articles.

"Kjeldhal and Soxhlet apparatus, urinometers, ureometers, drying oven, hydrogen sulphide apparatus, microscope and other articles frequently used are available.

"A spectro photometer after Vierordt, a polarimeter after Laurent and an analytical balance, platinum plated and of very delicate construction, are to be used for quantitative and qualitative determinations.

"Physical processes occurring in the human body are illustrated by the use of an air pump, electrical apparatus, dialyzer and other articles.

"Some quantitative determinations will be made in the analysis of urine (as well as qualitative.) Anyone familiar with the work will see by the above list of apparatus that the laboratory is prepared for either gravimetric or volumetric determinations. For the examination of blood, besides the spectrophotometer we have the haemometer after Fleischl and Thoma's haemacytometer. For specific gravity determinations, besides the ordinary hydrometers for light and heavy liquids, a pyknometer and Westphal balance are to be used. Much of this apparatus is being imported from Europe, and is of the very latest pattern and finest quality.

"The laboratory is in a well lighted room supplied with ventilating hood for injurious gases.

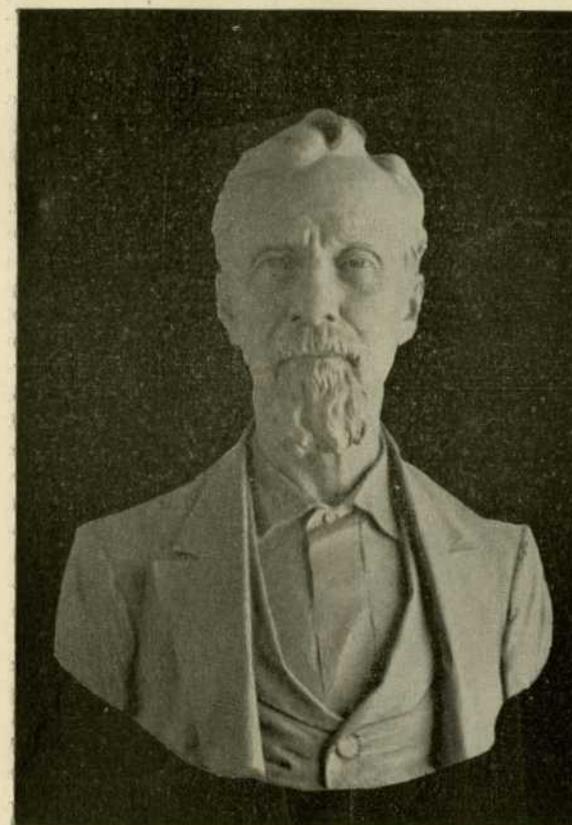
"It might not be out of place to answer in this connection a question often asked: 'Why does an Osteopath need to study Chemistry?' Aside from the mental discipline, a knowledge of Chemistry will be very practical in many cases. Certain compounds are prepared in various organs for elimination, unless one is able to detect the changes of constituents and trace these changes to their proper source, he loses a valuable means of diagnosis and an important index to the success of his treatment. It is also an advantage in considering the physiological action of an organ to know as accurately as possible the chemical changes occurring therein. For, though he does not attempt to control chemical changes by chemicals any more than he would attempt to keep the Chicago river pure by carbolic acid and fragrant with cologne, but removes the cause of the defects in the chemical changes by other agencies, the knowledge of constituents of normal and pathological tissue is as important to him as it is to any mode of practice. I might say even more necessary, for the very basis of Osteopathic treatment is a correct knowledge of the marvelous mechanism of the human body with all its conditions and processes. While in most cases great success may be achieved without it, while old practitioners may make great reputations and effect remarkable cures, may not a beginner make a failure at the very outset if he lacks even this one element of the knowledge upon which to base his success?"

(Continued on page 254.)

## A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY MASON W. PRESSLY.

THE accompanying bust by the sculptor, Mr. Kretschmar, is an eloquent eulogy, as well as a perfect portrait, of Dr. Andrew T. Still. It is an interpretation—a study. It is an exposition, in full form and finished expression, of his personal character. It is the embodiment of a distinctive personality. It expresses with silent, but with speaking, emphasis, the ideal of a typical American genius. The writer has been impressed, since his first meeting with Dr. Still, with the similitude between Dr. Still and Abraham Lincoln. Look at the head—does it not at once suggest that of Lincoln's; and yet it is peculiarly that of Dr. Still. There is, too, a profile that reminds one of the great Marcus Aurelius.



A BUST OF ANDREW T. STILL.

Dr. Still has a unique personality. He has an organization of exquisite fineness. He has great fluency of feeling. He has a heart of deepest pathos, passion, and power; and yet it is controlled by a will of extraordinary calmness, confidence, and courage.

His frontal eminences suggest pure reason—a power of mind that transcends the limitations of conventional thought and things, and rises to the high plane of absolute truth. Dr. Still has unique powers of intuition and spiritual perception. He has such delicacy of sense and soul, that the vibrations of universal truth touch and thrill him as

with the reality of a revelation. He reaches conclusions without the tedious processes of argument; and his conclusions are final, and do not need to be reinforced by collateral authorities. The world of the unseen appears as real to him as the world of the seen; and, so, he has great powers of abstraction and concentration. He has fixed points in all the planes of thought, and he moves easily and naturally from the lowest concrete to the highest abstract. This gives him a bearing of undisturbed self-confidence—a position of absolutism and independence. And withal, there is in his face a practical suggestiveness. He knows what he can do, and it is in doing rather than in dreaming that he excels. The characteristic fullness under the eyes bespeaks powers of expression and illustration. His strong ideality makes him dramatic. He has a strong imagination, yet his thought runs to realism. His strength is suffused with sympathy. His face kindles with kindness. His greatness is softened with gentleness. Though he carries in his heart, at times, a deep sense

of lonelines, yet he clings with fondness to those he trusts and loves. He reveals himself to those who understand his moods and tempers, and is as frolicsome as a child when he is thoroughly "at home."

He is preeminently original, and while he has always a serious purpose in life, he has also a bubbling sense of humor. Even when things seem sedate, he can make them ridiculous. He is of an inventive turn of mind, and is ever on the track of cause and effect in relation to the facts and forces of nature. His generosity brings blessings to others, and the reward of comfort to himself. His distant and determined look predestines him to success;



LATEST PHOTO. OF DR. STILL (BY MOORE.)

but to him, success is not dollars, but results obtained. He has a mission in life, and he lives to accomplish it. He is a man of purpose and plans, and he works persistently to realize them. He is strongly loyal. He stands by his old friends. He never forgets a favor. He not only remembers, but repays in actual service those who may have helped him. He is a born benefactor. He has ability to do, by means of mental prowess, and by himself, that which wisdom, government, ages and corporations, were unable to do; and he did it, unaided, when derided as a crank, and opposed by organized schools and legislatures. His success cannot be measured by bricks and buildings, but by the minds he has developed. Dr. Still has made money, but what is better he has made himself the man he is; and the man is always greater than the money. Dr. Still never tips his hat or bows the knee to mere money, or its possessor. He has accomplished what the medical world could not do. He has discovered and developed a science that has helped ninety per cent. of the thousands of hopeless cases that have been attracted to him. Osteopathy has a basis of absolute fact, and it is bound to expand. Dr. Still has founded a great institution for suffering humanity, and the coming years will weave a garland for his thoughtful and benevolent brow. The chiseled marble and the moulded bronze shall indeed commemorate his helpful services to the health and happiness of the human race.

The illustrious Harvey is remembered as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, Haller is remembered for the theory of respiration, Ascelli for the uses of the lymphatic vessels, Jenner for the arrest of the worst disease that ever scourged Europe, and Sydenham for the development of the recuperative forces of the physical organism. Sir Astley Cooper and Abernethy, Hecack, Romeyn, Griscom, and Mott of the generation just passed, are historical for their gallant fight against death with their keen scalpels. Among this galaxy of brilliant names, which Osteopathy honors, will shine another name, as the years pass on,—the already illustrious name of ANDREW T. STILL,—THE FOUNDER OF OSTEOPATHY.

He is a man of purpose and plans, and he works persistently to realize them. He is strongly loyal. He stands by his old friends. He never forgets a favor. He not only remembers, but repays in actual service those who may have helped him. He is a born benefactor. He has ability to do, by means of mental prowess, and by himself, that which wisdom, government, ages and corporations, were unable to do; and he did it, unaided, when derided as a crank, and opposed by organized schools and legislatures. His success cannot be measured by bricks and buildings, but by the minds he has developed. Dr. Still has made money, but what is better he has made himself the man he is; and the man is always greater than the money. Dr. Still never tips his hat or bows the knee to mere money, or its possessor. He has accomplished what the medical world could not do. He has discovered and developed a science that has

### HONEST CONFESSIONS OF WEAKNESS.

THERE is a wide-spread discontent with medicine and drugs, and it is growing every day. The manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines and their enormous sale among the people is undeniable evidence of a popular distrust of doctors of medicine. Osteopathy knows this and it can give convincing evidence that there is no science in medicine and that there is very little or no certainty in the practice of medicine, and that the business of the pharmacist and the druggist is degraded to the level of trickery and imposture. Osteopathy being an exact science of healing, based upon the plain laws of the human body, is prepared to show not only that it is scientifically and logically right, but also that healing by drugs is wrong; and lest Osteopathy may be charged with pleading for itself, we will let the following testimonies speak for themselves.

That the medical fraternity of the so-called "regular" schools have no rational theory of health and disease, and no philosophy of cure, is evident from their own testimony:

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 on the human system are in the highest degree uncertain, except, indeed, that they have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence, and famine combined."

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

Sir Astley 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."

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

Dr. Cogswell, Boston: "It is my firm belief 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 a blind experiment upon the vitality of the patient."

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

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

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

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes: "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 lamentable. The disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering 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."

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

Prof. Magendie, the distinguished physician of Paris: "I hesitate not to declare, no matter how sorely I shall wound our vanity, that so gross is our ignorance of the real nature of the physiological disorders called disease, that it would, perhaps, be better to do nothing and resign the complaint we are called upon to treat to the resources of Nature than to act as we are frequently called upon to do, without knowing the why and the wherefore of our conduct, and its obvious risk of hastening the end of the patient."

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 which enter the circulation poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce disease."

Dr. Broady, "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 hundreds."

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

Dr. Raymond, the eminent physiologist: "In regard to skepticism in medicine, unfortunately it was the doctors who set the bad examples. It is said that the practice of medicine is repulsive. I go further, and say that, under certain conditions, it is not the practice of a reasonable man."

Sir John Forbes, M. D., F. R. S.: "Some patients get well with the aid of medicine, some without it, and still more in spite of it."

Prof. 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."

Prof. B. F. Parker, New York: "Hygiene is of far more value in the treatment of disease than drugs. As we place more confidence in Nature, and less in the preparations of the apothecary, mortality diminishes."

Prof. J. W. Carson: "We do not know whether our patients recover because we give medicine, or because Nature cures them. Perhaps bread pills would cure as many as medicine."

Prof. Magendie: "Medicine is a great humbug. I know it is called a science. Science, indeed! It is nothing like science. Doctors are mere empirics, when they are not charlatans. We are as ignorant as men can be. Who knows anything in the world about medicine? Gentlemen, you have done me the honor to come here and attend my lectures, and I must tell you frankly now, in the beginning, that I know nothing in the world about medicine, and I don't know anybody that does know anything about it. I repeat it, nobody knows anything about medicine. I repeat it to you, there is no such thing as medical science. Let me tell you, gentlemen, what I did when I was a head physician at Hotel Dieu. Some three or four thousand patients passed through my hands every year. I divided the patients into two classes. With one I followed the dispensary, and gave them the usual medicines without the least idea why or wherefore. To the other I gave bread pills and colored water, without, of course, letting them know anything about it. And occasionally, gentlemen, I would create a third division, to whom I gave nothing whatever. These last would fret a good deal. They would feel they were neglected (sick people always feel they are neglected unless they are well drugged, the imbeciles!), and they would irritate themselves until they got really sick; but Nature invariably came to the rescue and all the persons in the third class got well. There was a little mortality among those who received but bread pills and colored water, and the mortality was greatest among those who were carefully drugged according to the dispensary."

The following testimonies are gleaned from the Medical Journals for July and August, among our exchanges, and, though remarkably destructive, they are only samples of the criticisms that drugs and the medical profession are justly receiving from honest thinkers, who have too long been too tolerant of professional pretense and unscientific practice. They make decidedly interesting reading for the Osteopath, and show convincingly that the philosophy, principles, and practice of Osteopathy, are making a deep impression upon the therapeutic world. Let the reader note the points made in our favor:

"This country is literally being flooded with circulars and preparations, synthetic and otherwise, from the enterprising manufactories of Germany, and the readiness with which their testimonials are accepted and their drugs dispensed, which are sometimes useless if not harmful, reflects little credit upon the average intelligence of the American physician. One hundred and seventeen new drugs were placed upon the market in Germany within the short period of six months. If experience teaches anything in this world, it is that we are in need of fewer drugs and of considerably more common sense in the practice of our profession."—Post-Graduate.

"It is a melancholy fact that there is not always sufficient concert of action in dealing with great questions outside of but affecting the medical profession."

"The fact is the medical profession has never awakened to a sense of its own power, social, political. It talks, now and again, about reforms, and complains continually of this or that evil which ought to be removed. But its objections and its efforts to right the wrong are as the querulous petulance of puny childhood to the might of gladiatorial manhood when compared with what might be done if the profession earnestly aroused itself to make an effort."—Cleveland Medical Gazette, July '97.

"A letter came one morning from a widow. There was this question in it: 'What can I do? My boy eats opium.' I knew that young man, three years ago the ticket agent in our city. He had had pleurisy, and I prescribed morphine. It made an appetite, and he had taken the habit. The habit, readily acquired, is slavery. It is a habit of suicide, and

the ill custom of prescribing soothing syrup, laudanum, and morphia, is the fault. I know it by sad experience, by seeing that boy raise his hand against his mother, by seeing him behind the bars of a prison cell; by standing with that widow at my side, and Mrs. Brown's lines ringing in my ears:

"And that dismal cry rose slowly,  
And sank slowly through the air,  
Full of spirit's melancholy,  
And eternity's despair."

—Willard H. Morse, M. D., F. S. Sc., Iamatological Chemist, in July '97, Medical Brief.

"It is not only from a multitude of such cases about us that defy the physician's art—cases within the circle of our own observations—that sadden, shame or shock us, but it is more particularly from the great army of chronic cases throughout the country that we obtain proof of the inefficiency of medical practice, and proof that is glaringly 'barefaced.'

"That it is also 'destructive' may be seen in the astounding fact proved by statistics that there are over twenty deaths in practical medicine to each one that occurs in surgery and obstetrics combined.

"Viewing the medical education of the past as it has come to us from the medical professors, the text-books, and medical journals, we must conclude that the essential nature of disease has never been taught in connection with any of the diseases of this department. Here is the chief reason for the heavy death rate—a profound ignorance of the essential nature of disease."—Dr. Cram, Specialist in Practical Medicine, in July '97, "Brief."

"There are firms scattered over the country whose business it is to prepare substitutes in odor and taste for standard pharmaceutical preparations. These substitutes are not the same thing at all, because it is impossible to accurately analyze any organic mixture and because they contain the cheapest grade of drugs and chemicals. Many chemicals are injured by age and atmospheric influence, and many dried roots and leaves are absolutely valueless in the preparation of medicines. Yet these are cheap, and it is these which are used in making piratical substitutes which have no reputation to sustain. (The doctor who prescribes opium and astringents in diarrhoea due to intestinal fermentation and putrefaction, is doing his best for the undertaker. And yet there are no better remedies than those named in the indicated conditions.)

"There is a great deal of misdirected energy in the profession at this time. The time devoted to getting a medical education has been greatly extended. Medical students apparently enjoy greater advantages than their preceptors did. In reality they emerge from colleges far less fitted to cope with disease than the old-fashioned doctor who served as 'prentice hand to the country doctor a year and then secured a diploma on two terms of lectures crowded with primal truths and practical facts.

"Our present methods of medical education tend to make closet doctors rather than practitioners. Men do not go to medical colleges to become naturalists or to study the biography of eminent physicians. They are chiefly interested in learning how to cure sick people. Too much stress can not be laid upon anatomy and physiology. These should be thoroughly mastered, they form the ground-work for all the rest."—Editorial in July '97 "Brief."

"Tens of thousands of victims of heavy old school and proprietary medicine drugging could be cured by staying at home and substituting bread pills for the drug mixtures."—Editorial in Homeopathist Recorder, Aug. '97.

"Prejudice is melting away, hostilities to innovations are becoming enfeebled, all hindrances to progress are being torn down, the tyranny of ignorance and conceit is being rapidly overcome, medical monopolies are passing away. Drugs and knives and local applications no longer constitute a complete medical armamentarium. The part which mental and emotional forces play, not only in the functional activity of all bodily organs, but also in pathological formations, is at last being recognized by medical leaders, and also to a consid-

erable extent by the rank and file of the profession. The value of Osteopathy as a remedial agent will in due time be recognized."—Dr. Pratt, in July Journal of Orificial Surgery.

"The physician does not progress in this channel very rapidly, but the pharmacist is making remarkable strides in flooding us with new remedies, which for a season promises everything and does nothing. The physician has ceased to prescribe; the manufacturing pharmacist saves him that trouble by preparing for him his heart tonic, kidney compound, analgesic and laxative compounds, cough remedies, and a host of others. There is danger that he will cease to think; he won't have to; the pharmacist will do it for him. He will become a mere machine, automatically prescribing that which has been prepared for him.

"We are personally acquainted with physicians who stand high in the estimation of their colleagues and the public who use this method to a very large extent, and even use what is styled patents. We would hardly call this science or skill. There is no penetrating or comprehensive knowledge displayed in such methods. No skill required or displayed. So long as such methods are pursued, therapeutics can never make any progress, nor can there be any certainty in it."—Dr. W. N. Mundy, in July Eclectic Medical Journal.

"It is undoubtedly true that as many people now resort to the patent medicines as are treated by physicians. Formerly, much harm was done by this self-medication, and the doctor rubbed his sides and laughed, knowing that many of the victims would pass into his hands to be cured not only of the original complaints, but in addition, of the aggravations brought on by the injudicious self-medication. Now, however, in many instances, the laugh is on the other side.

"Probably it is beyond estimation how many 'headache cures,' sleep producers, and 'cough cures' are yearly sold over the counter in the United States. The employment of the many coal-tar introductions is a cause of great concern, if not alarm. The extent of impairment and destruction of the nervous system that is sure to follow, and to tell upon the future unborn, cannot even be conjectured: but come it surely will."—Editorial in above.

"In no place do we find this helplessness of man in the face of nature better depicted than in that of medicine. In no other field so close to science does science stand aside while chance stalks on and on, scattering to the winds the foresight of scholars and of those who hope to calculate by rule.

"Regardless of the eulogistic opinions of those who, wrapped in optimistic or egotistical mantles, hold aloft the phantom banner, on which is inscribed, 'The Science of Medicine,' do I believe that there is no true science of medicine unless it be that chance and empiricism dominate the progress of medicine.

"Empiricism rules medicine of to-day with an iron hand; chance leads with irresistible force, and in the clutches of these two mighty agencies the earnest men who work and think and cry aloud in their hearts and in their souls for a law that will turn disorder into method that will create a science out of chaos, are helpless. There are several sections in medicine, all alike struggling to excel, none are perfect.

"It matters little whether I speak to him who cries: 'We are the people,' or yet to him who says: 'We are the people;' 'tis but the change of the accent of a word. No man is crying the truth when he cries aloud: 'We have the science of medicine.' Until the leaders of his peculiar section evidence that fact by laws that agree one with another, and that their followers can grasp by methods common to true science, his science (?) in the eyes of men of science, is empiricism.

"By no means known to man can you of the medical profession, from a scientific standpoint, establish the therapeutic value of any of these drugs. Neither can you, by any means at your command, tell why they possess their peculiar qualities. Your professional work neither gives a law for the first nor second part, and you have no rule to join the first to the second. The engineer will project his line and calculate its course with precision, the chemist will predict the future compound by law, the botanist classifies new plants that come to his hand, by scientific relationships, but the physician struggles in experimentation,

ignorant of any law that will tell whether a new vegetable drug will purge or vomit."—John Uri Lloyd, Ph. M., in August Eclectic Medical Journal.

"With the continued mortality from chloroform and ether narcosis, we are reminded, that as yet medical science has not reached that point where it can prevent such accidents, nor successfully overcome them when they have occurred. Both agents are toxic. How foolhardy it is for an otherwise skilled and conservative operator to entrust this very important duty to a medical tyro not familiar with his physiology, much less with the physiological action of drugs, to say nothing of his inability to recognize the important signs of danger, and to know what to do even if danger is imminent."—Editorial in July Medical Fortnightly.

"It is fruitless to stimulate cell proliferation by tonics, which cannot feed their progeny, nor find or produce nourishment for them. Neither can the tonics go on stimulating indefinitely. The power of being stimulated is diminished by every application of the unnatural stimulation, until it is at length annihilated. At the same time, and by the same unphysiological or rather anti-physiological intrusion, the functions of digestion and nutrition are upset; and verily, the last state of the patient is worse than the first, or than the first would naturally have become."—July, Modern Medical Science.

### OSTEOPATHY AND CHRISTIAN SERVICE.

BY REV. MASON W. PRESSLY.

WHAT is Christianity? It is the reflex and the resultant of the life, the teaching, and the work of Christ. The word "Christian" is the common denominator of all that is best, noblest and most enduring in modern life,—it even marks the difference between a low and a high civilization.

The crowning work of Christ was his relation to the sin, and the consequent sickness, suffering and sorrow of the world. In the most beautiful description of Him in prophecy, it is said that His mission and ministry would be "to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, to comfort all that mourn, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of joy for the spirit of heaviness." When this prophecy became historical, and the man Christ began His official work, the history says: "He went about all Galilee healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people. And His fame went throughout all Syria, and they brought unto Him all sick people that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and those which were epileptic and palsied; and He healed them."—Mathew 4:23, 24.

Great multitudes followed Him, because of His wonderful work as a healer. He preached, but this was only incidental to His therapeutics. The sermon on the mount was preached to the multitudes already gathered about His healing. He did not invite or advertise for the crowd. They were already there because of His healing. And when he concluded His sermon "great multitudes followed Him." He continued His healing. A leper and a paralytic were immediately healed. And Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever. Luke, the physician, says "He stood over her," took her by the hand and the fever left her. Now

take this case of fever, and look at it as a typical case. Suffice it to say that the most that any modern Christian worker could have done would be, to have sympathized with the woman, to have repeated some comforting passage, to have prayed (in the stereotyped language too common today) that the Lord might "bless the remedies being used for her speedy recovery." No doctor of divinity, or bishop, or priest could do more. Christ might have done this, but He didn't. Like the sensible man He was, He went to work to allay the fever, and, then, as a matter of gratitude, He knew that the woman would open her heart to Him. "She arose and ministered unto Him." Well, one may say, Christ used miraculous means to cure that fever. We answer that he needn't to have done so. There is no need of invoking miracle when a thing can be explained naturally. Christ knew what was in the human body. He was master of its forces, and it was an easy matter to cure fever. Osteopathy can reduce a fever in ten minutes, and do it mechanically. But the point is, Christ did the best thing to be done, when He reduced the fever. Naturally, and logically, and chronologically, curing the body comes before curing the soul. The body is the shrine of the soul, and the abnormal condition of the body naturally produces an effect upon the mind and soul. Remedy the bodily defects, and you have done the best thing to remedy the spiritual. Christ's work was largely to the body. Religion must begin with therapeutics. The word *therapeuo*, to heal, occurs over sixty times in the gospels. The therapeutics of Jesus is the great neglected work of the modern church. The shortest way to a hungry man's heart is down his throat. If he is hungry, feed him, and then you can talk religion. If he is sick, heal him, and then you can help his soul. The body in religion is continually neglected. Bad physical and physiological conditions are responsible for the greater amount of modern crime. Christianity is sound sanitation. Health is next door to holiness. Cleanliness is next door to godliness.

More attention is paid to the breeding of chickens and cattle than to the breeding of children. Pigs are thoroughbred, persons are not. The pedigrees of bulls are carefully kept, but the pedigrees of human bodies are ignored. The new race expected by Christianity will never develop until more attention is paid to the bad blood of modern men and women. A bad liver or stomach is even in religion as bad as a bad heart. Dyspepsia damns many a precious life. Ignorance of the laws of health is a crime. Failure to live physiologically is heresy.

We study everything else; and neglect the study of our bodies, and yet we piously say our bodies are the temples of the Holy Spirit. If Christ were here today, He would, as of old, clean out all such temples. Healing was his conspicuous work. He distinctly charged the first disciples He sent out, to "heal the sick."—Mathew 10:8. The same authority that said "Go preach," said, also, and equally, "Go heal." The disciples distinctly healed throughout their entire career. When Christ delivered His final commission to them, it was that "they shall lay their hands on the sick and they shall recover."

This commission of healing has never been revoked nor changed, nor has it expired by any statute of limitation. Healing has been neglected as a part of christian service. It has been relegated to the hands of a profession, which we call "doctors of medicine." We maintain that doctors of medicine do not fulfil the healing work of Christ, and that their use of poisonous drugs is unnatural, unbiblical, and unchristian. Nature protests against drugs.

The bible says: "In vain shalt thou use many medicines; for thou shalt not be cured."—Jer. 46:11. The apostle of christianity speaks against "pharmacy" in Gal. 5:20. The Greek word *pharmakeia*, is translated "witchcraft," but it means pharmacy. It meant then just what it means now—the "black art," the magic art of drugging. No exegesis can deny or evade this. And it is said in Gal. 5:21, that they which do such things as "pharmacy" shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven. This almost provokes a laugh, but there it is! What are you going to do with it? Osteopathy is taking no advantage, it simply states the facts.

Now taking into consideration Christ's example and command, together with healing as a distinctly christian service—taking also into consideration that the body comes before the soul and that 90 per cent of the people are not well, and that drugs are not the natural or scientific means of healing—it is hard to resist the conclusion that Osteopathy opens up the way into a most helpful, noble, scientific, Christian service. There is no man or woman, however cultured or qualified, who can come so near to the sickness and suffering of humanity, to help and to heal, as the competent and conscientious Osteopath. There is nothing that would add so much to the efficiency of the Christian ministry of the day, as a course in Osteopathic training. There is nothing that the modern church could do to so bless the world; as to go to the masses with Osteopathy in its right hand, as a blessing to their bodies, and in its left hand, Christianity, as a solace to their souls.

A BOSTON exchange under the very appropriate heading of "America's shame," gives an account of the appearance of a new flag in that city. It is the signal of the Japanese Mail Steamship Company; while the flag of the United States is disappearing from the Ocean. The Japanese government has voted liberal subsidies to build up its merchant marine, and its new Trans-Pacific Steamship service is competing successfully with its English rival. The company's capital stock is \$11,000,000 in gold and the sailing time of its vessels from Seattle is exactly the same as that of the British line from Vancouver. The officers are drawn from all quarters of the world. It is further announced that other Japanese lines between New York, Philadelphia and Japan, and between San Diego and Japan have been organized and will be in operation within the next four years.

#### THE OSTEOPATHIC QUARTET OF HONOR.

AS a new school of healing, distinct from other schools, Osteopathy has been given recognition by special act of legislature in four states, Vermont, Missouri, North Dakota and Michigan. Particulars of the several campaigns have been given in former issues of the Journal, but special mention has not been made of the four governors, who, braving the disapproval of the ignorant and prejudiced among their constituents, affixed their official signatures to these acts because they believed they were right and that humanity would be benefitted by the recognition of this newly discovered method of treating diseases. When it is remembered that those citizens who are most tenacious in their opposition to anything new, are also the most cruel and unreasonable critics of progressive officials, it will be readily seen that it is no light matter for the governor of a great state to step outside of established custom and officially endorse a new idea for which the public is only partially prepared. These executive endorsements of Osteopathy came from strong, brave men, who are made of the stuff that "dares to do right though the heavens fall."



GOVERNOR GROUT, OF VERMONT.

The first governor in the world to affix his official signature to an Osteopathic bill, was the Hon. Josiah Grout, governor of Vermont. Governor Grout is a typical New Englander, wide awake and courageous. He is now in the fifties, hale and hearty, and one of the most deservedly popular officials ever chosen by the people of Vermont, who have honored him with many positions of trust. Arising from the ranks to the title of Major, his war record is among the best. After the war, he studied law and removed to Iowa, where he practiced several years. Returning to Vermont he settled upon a farm in that state near the Canada line, where he has since made his home. His farm is one of the best improved in Vermont and is well stocked with thoroughbreds, in which he takes a great interest. Governor Grout was elected to the high office he now holds in 1896 and has served the people of his state faithfully

and well. He comes from a distinguished family, his brother, Gen. W. W. Grout, having represented the second congressional district of Vermont twelve years.

Missouri's present governor, Lon V. Stephens, whose signature made the Osteopathy bill a law in Missouri, is another example of the college bred man in business and politics. His interest in the educational institutions of Missouri is most commendable. He has shown a great concern for the future prosperity of the University of Missouri. It is confidently expected that he will use his influence during the remaining three years of his term to promote the welfare of all the educational enterprises of Missouri. His own education fits him to appreciate



GOVERNOR STEPHENS, OF MISSOURI.

and understand the needs and demands of the educational institutions under the care of the state. He has already indicated his purpose by appointing men eminent in learning and culture to fill all official positions in connection with educational work.

Lon V. Stephens was born December 21, 1858, in the town of Boonville, Missouri. His father, Col. J. L. Stephens, was a prominent business man of that county, and a man of spotless reputation and great personal influence. After completing the course of study in the Kemper Family School, young Stephens was sent to Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, where he came in contact with the best culture and the most honorable memories of the south. It was in this renowned institution that the present Governor of Missouri completed his literary studies. It was here that he became enamored of those civic duties which led him to devote his talents to the study of financial and economic questions. He returned to his native town after finishing his studies and making an extended tour of Europe, and entered business.

During his early life he learned telegraphy, printing and other useful arts which have served him well in his business and public career. He early became identified with his father's bank, the Central National Bank of Boonville, where he served, at one time and another, as messenger, book-keeper, cashier, and director. While holding an official position in the Central National Bank

young Stephens was appointed by Mr. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency, receiver of the Fifth National Bank of St. Louis, which in 1887 was wrecked. In a brief time the affairs of the Fifth National Bank were so successfully wound up that the depositors received ninety-six cents on the dollar. This achievement gave young Stephens an enviable reputation in financial and business circles, as it was not thought, when he was appointed receiver, over twenty-five per cent. could be realized from its assets. In March, 1890, at the age of 31, Mr. Stephens was appointed State Treasurer by Governor David R. Francis, to fill out the unexpired term of Ed. T. Noland. He served his state so ably in this capacity that in 1892 the State Democratic convention nominated him on the first ballot to be his own successor over a distinguished ex-confederate soldier. He was elected to this office by a plurality of nearly 40,000. In 1896 the Democratic State Convention nominated him for Governor by acclamation, and he was elected by a plurality of 44,000, 10,000 ahead of his ticket.



GOVERNOR BRIGGS, OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Governor Frank A. Briggs, of North Dakota, was born in Minneapolis in 1858 and was educated in the public schools of Minnesota. He learned the printer's trade and worked at the case several years. In 1881 he moved to Mandan, North Dakota, and engaged in the real estate business during the boom days of Mandan. Tireless in energy, upright, affable, he gained the confidence of all with whom he came in contact. In 1884 he was appointed postmaster at Mandan. In 1886 he was elected county treasurer and was re-elected in 1888,

1890, and 1892. In 1894 he was elected state auditor and was chosen governor in 1896. He is frank and outspoken, never hiding behind subterfuges, never shirking responsibility, detects shams readily and recognizes truth in whatever garb presented. His training from the days of newspaper apprenticeship has been intensely practical, and when Osteopathy was called to his attention he examined its claims without prejudice, and told both friends and opponents of the measure alike that if it passed he should sign the bill. "It was a good thing in my family and won't hurt anybody," was the curt way he expressed

himself to the newspaper correspondents when they called to learn what he intended to do in relation to the measure then pending.

Governor Hazen S. Pingree, who signed the bill legalizing Osteopathy in Michigan, is known the world over as "the poor man's friend," and already in labor circles, his name has been mentioned as the probable candidate of one of the great parties for president of the United States in 1900. His personal bravery and his readiness to act in the interest of the common people whenever occasion requires, has given him an honored place in the hearts of his fellowmen of all parties. As Mayor of Detroit, Mr. Pingree introduced many needed reforms and handled the municipal affairs of that city in a way that



GOVERNOR PINGREE, OF MICHIGAN.

brought him into favorable repute wherever civil government exists. Among the important reforms of his administration in Detroit, was the reduction of nearly one half in the charges for gas, and an exposure of the corrupt practices of gas companies; the breaking of a paving combine, the reclaiming of Woodward avenue dock for public purposes; the establishment of a municipal lighting plant, saving to the people of Detroit eighty thousand dollars per annum; the advent of three cent fares on street railways. Perhaps his most widely known beneficent act was the inauguration of a system of vacant lot farming, by which the poor of the city were allowed to raise potatoes and other vegetables on vacant lots. This idea has since been adopted in many of the large cities and has proven a great blessing to thousands of poor families who would otherwise have suffered.

Before the recent tariff bill became a law, Gov. Pingree, who objected to the duty on hides, lumber and sugar, wired his objections in duplicate to President McKinley, Senator Burrows, Congressmen Corless and Spaulding, of Michigan. The language of this telegram is a splendid illustration of the zealous spirit of philanthropy which has made Gov. Pingree famous among the masses. The message concluded as follows:

"The lumber now used goes largely into small homes and farm houses and to a class already greatly overtaxed. The laborer wears twice as many shoes as the millionaire and must contribute twice as much for the tax on hides, must use as much sugar and pay as much toward the duty on sugar.

"It is grossly unfair to make the poor pay as much per capita as the rich toward the support of the government. Property and not human stomachs should be taxed. Property is protected by our laws and should pay for its protection."

Gov. Pingree was born at Denmark, Maine, August 30, 1840, the fourth child of Jasper and Adaline (born Bryant) Pingree. His first American forefather was Moses Pingree, who emigrated from England in 1640 and settled in Ipswich, Mass., where his descendants continued to reside for more than 140 years. Many of the family have been distinguished in colonial and national history; prominent among them, Samuel Everett Pingree, (q. v.) governor of Vermont (1884-86.)

Gov. Pingree's war record is a good one. August 1, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company F, First Massachusetts Regiment of Heavy Artillery, for the unexpired three years' term of the regiment. When the regiment was mustered out at the end of the term, he re-enlisted on the battlefield for three years or during the war. With the regiment he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, the battles of Frederickburg Road, Harris' Farm and Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, North Anne, and South Anne.

He was a prisoner for nearly five months at Andersonville Stockade, Salisbury, N. C., and Millen, Ga. At the latter place, in November, 1864, he was exchanged, rejoined his regiment in front of Petersburg and soon after took part in the expedition to Weldon railroad, and in the battle of Boydton Road, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek, Farnsville, and Appomattox Court House. He was mustered out of service in August, 1865.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

Students are still coming into the new class.

Dr. Geo. W. Tull is now located temporarily at Cameron, Mo.

Dr. Will Harlan returned to Denver after a month spent at the school.

Dr. J. A. Boyles and wife have returned to Bloomington, Ill., where the doctor enjoys a splendid practice.

Dr. A. M. King, who has been practicing since July 1st at Cameron, Mo., will soon locate permanently in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Geo. J. Helmer and wife, of New York City, spent a very pleasant week among many friends in Kirksville. Dr. Helmer spent the summer months in the mountains of Vermont.

Mr. F. L. Tracey, vice-president of the State Republican League of Missouri and well known in political circles throughout the United States, is one of the latest matriculants in the September class.

Dr. H. E. Patterson, general superintendent, and wife, Dr. Alice Patterson, lecturer on gynaecology and obstetrics and head lady operator in the A. T. Still Infirmary, have returned from their summer outing upon the northern lakes. They visited many places of interest, but spent a greater portion of their vacation at Mackinac Island and upon Georgian Bay, in Canada.

In the catalogue of the American School of Osteopathy for 1897-8, the name of A. L. Evans was accidentally omitted from the Board of Trustees of the "American Association." Mr. Evans is a member of the board and his name should have appeared instead of Miss Adeline Bell.

Dr. Harry Emeny, who will open an office in Magnolia, Miss., about Oct. 1, is a regular graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, a gentleman and a scholar, well worthy the confidence and patronage of the good people of the south. He expects to divide his time between Magnolia and New Orleans, La.

Miss Mary Olive Hardy, a member of the April (1897) class, died on the 24th of August after a brief illness. The following resolutions were adopted by her classmates, with whom she was very popular:

"Mary Olive Hardy, a member of the April class of the American School of Osteopathy having been in ill health for a number of years, though seriously for the past ten days, passed away Tuesday afternoon, August 24th, at her home on West Jefferson street, Kirksville, Mo. In token of our appreciation of her excellent character and work as a student, we, the members of the April class of the American School of Osteopathy hereby tender to her mother, relatives and friends our sincere sympathy.

"It is also our desire that this expression be copied in the class record and published in the Journal of Osteopathy."

Committee, (NELLIE GIDDINGS,  
W. F. LINK,  
J. J. BECKHAM.

# The Journal of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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A. L. CONGER, WILL A. POTTER, D. O. } .....Editors and Managers  
MASON W. PRESSLEY, B. A., Ph. D., Associate Editor  
H. R. BYNUM, Advertising Manager.

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### EXPLANATION.

SINCE the JOURNAL was changed to magazine form it has been issued on the 20th of the month for which it was printed. As the circulation of the magazine has extended to every state in the Union, and requires some time to reach its readers, the publication will hereafter be issued on the 20th of the preceding month in order that it will be in the hands of readers near the first of the month for which it is printed. Thus, the present issue, which went to press on the 20th of September, instead of being dated September, is dated "October." There is no issue missed—the magazine is only dated ahead and all subscriptions will be credited accordingly.

IF the props of tradition, superstition, and legal monopoly were removed "Drugopathy" would not stand five years.

THE Drug Trust works upon the credulity of the ignorant, who cling blindly to the traditions of their ancestors; it bulldozes the public and forces itself upon the people through legislation.

THE JOURNAL reserves the right to reject all objectionable advertising matter. Advertisements of alleged Osteopathic schools that turn out graduates in violation of law, and the professional cards of all graduates of such short-time schools, come under this head. When the public sees the professional

card of an Osteopath in the JOURNAL it will be the card of a reputable practitioner.

THE advocates of the drug theory seek to perpetuate their system, not by proof of results, scientific worth, or any manner of advancement, but by playing the bold baby act upon our law-makers in demanding that the "other fellows" be kept out. "If you let Osteopathy into the state, you will force medicine out of existence," whined the big doctor of the state medical board to Governor Tanner of Illinois. No science, no truth, can be legislated out of existence. Truth needs no man-made laws to uphold it. Osteopathy has grown and thrived, not by the help of law or tradition, but in spite of them. The new school of practice is not afraid of being legislated out of existence, because the people, whose benefactors it only requires an opportunity to prove itself, make the laws.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CROW stopped the wheels of Dr. Barber's Kansas City Diploma Mill, August 16, by getting from the Kansas City court of appeals a temporary injunction preventing Barber from issuing any more diplomas until October 4th, and commanding him to be in court that day to show cause why the charter of his "National School of Osteopathy" should not be revoked. It will be remembered that Dr. Barber sold a diploma to "Geo. H. B. Stewart" (Wm. Smith) for \$150. cash. The proceedings against Dr. Barber are in charge of the American Association of Osteopaths, who will push the matter to the full extent of the law. The association is going after the fake Osteopaths everywhere and proposes to make it warm for those whom the law will reach.

THE National Industrial Review for August, 1897, publishes the article entitled, "The Growth of Osteopathy," from the June issue of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY with a complimentary notice of its author, Colonel A. L. Conger. The Review, which is published at Cincinnati, Ohio, is the organ of the National Association of American Manufacturers, and as such, chronicles all events worthy the notice of the American manufac-

turer. There is nothing more worthy of investigation than the science which will bring health to the American manufacturer, his family and his employes, and in devoting a large amount of his valuable space to the science of Osteopathy, the Review editor shows himself to be abreast of the times.

THE press of Iowa is opposed to the Medical Trust laws. The press only echoes public sentiment; and public sentiment, while sometimes a little slow in getting onto the right track, is a hard thing to bulldoze when once aroused. The drug monopolists of Iowa are having their eyes opened to this fact. From every corner of the state the people are complaining of the injustice of the recent exclusive legislation which the drug doctors railroaded through the extra session of the Iowa legislature. The following from the Clarinda (Ia.) Herald is a sample:

Dr. Hartford, Osteopath, talks of locating at Tarkio after the new law goes into effect in October. This will draw all his Clarinda patients to that town, and we would like to inquire, what would be the advantage to Clarinda in that? A number of patients from abroad are living temporarily in Clarinda and taking treatment of Dr. Hartford and Dr. Coe. When the Osteopaths leave Clarinda these people will go, too, and spend their money elsewhere. And, furthermore, persons living here will go elsewhere for their Osteopathic treatment. They want it, and they will get it some place. It seems that Iowa bit a chunk out of herself when she drove the Osteopaths out. The science has demonstrated its great value to mankind and from a business standpoint also the new law hurts the state. The law will advertise the new doctors and will only temporarily hinder their progress in the state. That is the prediction that the writer makes regarding the effect of the law, and it is his private opinion that if he were a practicing physician, he would make a study of Osteopathy also, and thus become doubly strong by uniting two great sciences.

THE time has come when Osteopathy is charged with having illegitimate progeny, and the work of legal protection has begun. Osteopathy itself has a corporate character, a legal standing, and an educational equipment; and it must be understood that Osteopathic enterprises, whether in the form of fraudulent practitioners or schools, that do not show evidence of such corporate character, competent ability and professional

rectitude, will speedily fall under the ban of public suspicion and condemnation. If an Osteopath goes out into the world from a regular school, with trained abilities and a competent diploma, and attends to his business, as an honest worker and a gentleman, he has nothing to fear in any state in the Union or any country in the world. But let the ignoramus, the trickster, the sham, the fraud, the fake, the fad, and the pretender, look out! Osteopathy does not exist simply for the money there is in it, and the cheap men and women who seek to use it incompetently and ignorantly, will very soon be brought face to face with insuperable legal barriers, and the sooner the better. The M. D.s will at least look after that. There are many who desire "short-cut" methods in Osteopathy, and who after a month or two of superficial cramming go before the public as "Osteopaths." The public will see to it that their credentials are examined, and their trickery and ignorance exposed. The American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy is going to see that Osteopathy and the public are protected. The exposure of the Kansas City "Diploma Mill" and the California pretense of a school are examples of what can be done. The day of snide colleges is past. Institutions that slip unearned diplomas into the hands of incompetent men and women will soon find that their diplomas carry no value whatever. Students with such diplomas will, in a very short time, discern that every dollar invested in short-time Osteopathic courses, and every hour spent in unrecognized Osteopathic schools, are money and time thrown away.

A true Osteopathic diploma must come from a school in good standing—a school that conforms to the high requirements of the present day. A useful diploma must be a certificate concerning the knowledge possessed by its holder. An honest diploma must not misstate.

The best diploma is one which, through the holder, credits the school which issues it, for he is capacitated by his knowledge to protect it.

A diploma from the American School of Osteopathy is a credential that strictly cred-

its—credits the holder, the science and the school itself. There is none like it. By all means get one, if you can.

**B**OARDS are created in the different states to regulate and control such corporations and public concerns as need controlling. For instance, the railroad interests of a state are usually placed under control of a board of railway commissioners. This board is made up of men who are in no way connected with railroad companies and is for the purpose of regulating all matters between the companies and the people of the state. Then our state institutions are each controlled by a board. For example, the state penitentiary is presided over by a board created for that purpose; and the matter of pardoning convicts is usually placed largely with a board of pardons. What would the people and the public press say if the executive of a state should appoint upon his board of railway commissioners the presidents of the various railroad companies operating in his state, delegate to them the power to assess all railroad property for taxation, and give them control of all other matters between the companies and the people of the state, allowing their decision to stand as final in such cases? Or, what would be said of the governor who should appoint his board of pardons from the convicts in the penitentiary and allow them full control of the pardoning business? There is no state in the Union where such an outrage on public decency would be tolerated for a moment; yet when precisely this same principle is applied to the control of the medical trust, nothing is said about it. The boards of health, who have absolute control of all matters pertaining to the practice of healing arts, are appointed from the members of the medical trust. From the edicts of this board, there is no appeal, and through the operation of its methods, all medical laws, which are supposedly framed to protect the people against quacks, are manipulated to protect the quacks against the people.

**D**R. STILL'S new book should be in the hands of every person interested in the science of healing without medicine, called Osteopathy. The book has been carefully

written by the doctor in his own peculiar style and is far more entertaining than any novel, while no scientific work written in the last hundred years equals it in value.

The work is the doctor's autobiography from birth to present, with many humorous passages that equal Mark Twain. The history of Osteopathy, which really began with his childhood, is worth the price of the book. His thrilling experience on the Kansas border during the proslavery days, his army life and later experiences, all told in his own happy style, will perhaps throw some new light on those stormy days.

But the book will be chiefly valuable on account of lectures delivered by the doctor from time to time before the American School of Osteopathy. Mrs. Sol. Morris has for years carefully gathered these lectures and the fragmentary writings of Dr. Still and preserved them for him, urging him to prepare a book from them. This he has done. The book will be profusely illustrated by halftone engravings, pen and ink drawings and photograveurs. Mr. F. A. Carter, one of the very best artists of New York city, is now engaged in illustrating the work. It will contain about five hundred pages, will be handsomely printed on the very best paper, and bound in the finest English cloth.

The book will be ready for the market about November first and will be sold at five dollars. Further announcement as to how it will be sold and full particulars will be given in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

**T**HE laws of Missouri, Michigan and North Dakota require an Osteopath to not only register his diploma with the county clerk, but also to make affidavit that the diploma was regularly obtained and that all requirements of the law were complied with. This makes the Osteopath subscribe to an oath that he has attended a regular school of Osteopathy "twenty months as student in such school." A graduate of a "diploma mill" who makes this affidavit is guilty of perjury and can be put behind the bars. The American Association is pushing several cases of this kind and interesting results are expected.

### THE ORIGINALITY OF OSTEOPATHY.

**I**T is said that "there is nothing new under the sun." Truth is eternal. The totality of things has existed from the creation. But all things change, and truth itself presents myriads of aspects as it unfolds through the ages. The facts and forces of Nature have been from the beginning, but their discovery, interpretation, and utilization, are progressive. All science is based upon Nature, and the original study of Nature in her laws and life, constitutes the materials of science. There is not one atom or aspect of truth in existence now that did not exist from all time, but its discovery is ever advancing as man reasons out its infinite problems and possibilities.

There is, for example, not one particle more of electricity now than has always been. It has ever been the great motor force of the cosmic universe; but we are just beginning to discover its presence and utilize its power; and, as Mr. Edison says, both the science and art of electricity are yet in their infancy. So of all the sciences—they are advancing, either in the elaboration of their principles or in the application of their powers.

Now, Osteopathy is no exception to these statements. In one sense, there is nothing new in its principles. They are as old as the creation of man. The laws of its science have always reigned in the body of man, but their discovery and application are new. Indeed, many of the principles of Osteopathy are old, but their distinctive application in therapeutics without drugs remained to be made by Dr. A. T. Still. In this respect he ranks as their discoverer, and he shall be ranked in history among the great explorers and discoverers of the powers of Nature, and their application, for beneficent results, to the human race. The friends of Osteopathy should, therefore, see to it that this science be kept distinct and separate from all other therapeutic researches. It is enough within itself. It needs no supplement from medicine, and should ever be kept divorced from medical alliances. Osteopathy, in reality, is the solemn protest of Nature against the dangerous and damning system of drug medication in vogue at the present time, and it should never compromise with medicine in any way. The time has come when medical colleges will seek to incorporate Osteopathy in their curricula as a lectureship—attempts are even now being made to do this—but this should not be done. Osteopathy has its school—it is open to the world; but let it forever be kept out of all compromising alliances with medicine. If Osteopathy cannot live and grow without medicine then let it die; for it loses its right to exist as a therapeutic science the very moment it drugs itself to become like schools of medicine. And it should be distinctly understood that while the American School of Osteopathy has departments of study somewhat similar to those of medical colleges—such as anatomy, chemistry, histology, microscopy, physiology, etc.—these do not

constitute Osteopathy. There may not be one particle of originality, so far as Osteopathy is concerned, in all these departments, or in the professors that teach in them; but it should be perfectly understood that these departments and the professors in them are wholly subordinate to the great idea of Osteopathy.

The Osteopathic student needs chemistry, for all the processes of the body are chemical; but he does not need to dump any of the contents of the laboratory into the human system. The chemistry of the laboratory is used only as an illustration of the chemistry of the body; and the course in chemistry should be as original as it can be made for the purpose of Osteopathy.

Histology is needed by the student of Osteopathy, not as an end in itself, but as an aid in understanding the microscopic anatomical structure of man. Histology is really microscopic anatomy. Anatomy deals with forms alone, and the ultimate atoms out of which gross or descriptive anatomy is built, are microscopic; so, then, histology is only accessory to anatomy, and anatomy itself is preparatory to Osteopathy. Physiology is needed because it deals with the functions of the body, but even the facts and forces of physiology have new meaning from the Osteopathic standpoint. So it should be originally interpreted for the crowning work of Osteopathy. The teaching and the study in anatomy, histology, chemistry and physiology, have their place in Osteopathic study, only because they furnish the materials for Osteopathic construction. They are only wood, brick, mortar, etc., and the builder constructs a house. The Osteopath is the architect who sees that the body exists and grows into the exact plan and proportion intended by God; and anatomy—gross and microscopic—chemistry and physiology, are illustrations and demonstrations to him how Nature works in the life, growth and health of the body.

Dr. Still is not only a profound anatomist, but he is also a skilled chemist and physiologist; but this does not necessarily make him an Osteopath. He may have been all this before he became an Osteopath. But being an anatomist, a chemist, and a physiologist, he is the better equipped for becoming an Osteopath.

Anatomy, chemistry, and physiology existed before Dr. Still; but Osteopathy did not. Dr. Still originated Osteopathy, and he has given anatomy, chemistry and physiology a new significance by the original way in which he uses them in his Osteopathic science. It is for Dr. Still to say, then, how anatomy, chemistry, and physiology stand related to Osteopathy; and, how these sciences should be taught. All these sciences and all their professors do not make Osteopathy. Dr. Still stands as the head of Osteopathy, and, therefore the study of anatomy, chemistry, and physiology, should be under the control of the Osteopathic ideas of Dr. Still. All the laboratories in the world would not make an Osteopathic school; but Dr. Still on one end of a log and one student of good common sense on the other end would be a real Osteopathic school, and it would be one of the best.

One danger of the elaborate equipment of Osteopathy is that it may have

a strong tendency to make it more like medical equipment. Whenever the course of Osteopathic study is pulled down to the common level of medical study, it has lost its originality, and will soon lose its power. Let all the departments of Osteopathic study be kept up to the originality, thoroughness and uniqueness of Dr. Still's ideal, and they will abide as helps, and not hindrances, to Osteopathy. The standard must be high, and it must be kept high from the original Osteopathic standpoint. The American School of Osteopathy is now well equipped—the best in the world; but its chief and crowning distinction is the presence and presidency of the original Andrew T. Still.

#### SOME THINGS OSTEOPATHY DISOWNS.

THE three charmed words of Osteopathy are matter, motion, mind. The history of modern investigation and the conclusions of the modern science of man, both physiological and psychological, emphasize the study of his nature and development as that of a living unity. Man is the embodiment of matter, motion and mind. We study his anatomy as matter, his physiology as motion, and his psychology as mind. Osteopathy has its physics, its physiology, and its psychology. If a beefsteak represents its physical matter, then brawn will represent its physiology, and brain its psychology.

Psycho-physics, suggestive psychology, and mental pathology, are terms that are already current in therapeutic literature, and they stand for certain great facts and conditions that advanced scientific minds are recognizing. But these must not be confounded with Osteopathy. Dr. Still distinctly relegates to mind a conspicuous place in his philosophy, but it is strictly a scientific, and not a superstitious or suppositional place. It is mind as a fact, a factor, and a force, in human health and disease.

There is in some quarters a suspicion that Osteopathy is, or is related to, hypnotism, trance, clairvoyance, animal magnetism, telepathy, illusion, hallucination, faith-cure, christian science, etc., and all such healing methods that are at present bidding for the popular favor. These must not be confounded with more rational, natural and scientific methods. There must be thoughtful discrimination at this point, and Osteopathy with its scientific teaching of the relation of mind to all the motions of matter, and the further development of physiological psychology, are the exact disciplines that alone can bring order and fact out of such chaos and confusion.

All will agree for example, that it takes mind to construct a combination force and-suction pump, and that it takes some mind to understand it after it is constructed. All will equally agree that it does not matter what may be the particular creed of the man who undertakes to use such a pump in the management of his water supply. His believing in faith-cure, christian science, spiritualism, massage, or any of the "isms," has nothing to do with his getting

water. It would not make any difference even if he were a Baptist. If his pump were not in position, praying would not put it in position. He might "have faith" that he could get water without pumping, but this would only show him to be a fool. He might even believe that he had water when he didn't, like the christian scientist, but this would not get him water without pumping. He might treat the pump and pump-handle and the pumping-rod with "massage" and rub and rub, but this would't raise the water. He might expect some good spirit to lift it to him and thus save him the toil of pumping, but he would surely then "get left." He might expect some clairvoyant power to lift the water to the surface, but he would have to wait a long time to see it done. Well, he would simply die of thirst—and he would deserve to die thus—if he expected faith without works, christian science without sense, prayer without push, spirits without bodies, massage without management, or clairvoyance without culture, to get him any water.

Now, the question is how with such a pump, can the man get water? Common sense would say—why, simply pump! If he bring the right kind of pressure to bear upon the pump-handle, then, getting water is simply a matter of mechanics, of physics, and of hydraulics.

This is Osteopathy. Man is a machine. He embodies all the principles of mechanics, of physics, and of hydraulics. He must be kept in right position. Intelligent pressure upon his mechanism, with a proper understanding of his physics, his physiology, and psychology, will get results. It is not a matter of mystery or mysticism, it is mechanics. It is not prayer, it is physics. It is not christian science, it is chemical science. It is not spiritulism, it is mechanism. It is not faith-cure, it is fact-cure. It is not massage or manipulation, it is the mastery of the matter and motions of man by trained minds. It is not trance, it is truth. It is not hallucination, it is health and happiness.

A CONTROVERSY over vaccination has broken out in a western medical journal, one largely patronized by the doctors from the back counties, and some of the arguments advanced are very convincing. One doctor says that he, personally, was vaccinated at the age of six months and has kept it up with more or less regularity ever since, and has never had the smallpox. To this another doctor replies that he has a brother physician who was piously vaccinated every year, and he did not get the smallpox until smallpox broke out, and then he got it bad, while other careless and thoughtless persons who never were vaccinated escaped the disease. He also mentions how a doctor of "fame" selected the scab from what he took to be a particularly healthy child for vaccinating other children. The healthy child in a few years developed tuberculosis. Another "healthy" child in a few years showed hereditary syphilis; and all the children vaccinated from these scabs were of course more or less tainted with these two diseases by means of the vaccination. As a means of spreading "chronic" disease he thinks vaccination beats bacilli.—*Homeopathic Envoy.*

## LETTERS FROM GRADUATES.

### Dr. Machin at Keokuk.

I was called to see Mr. H., a farmer living in Illinois, who had what was called sciatica. He had been told he would be a cripple for life and that the best and only thing for him to do was to go to Hot Springs.

On examination I found the right innominate bone displaced backward. The man was in a bad condition, half crazed by chloroform and morphine. The first treatment gave him relief and after three treatments he was able to walk with a cane. After fifteen treatments he was cured and has not had a recurrence of the attack. The doctor who was treating him said: "Oh he could have walked before Machin treated him if he had not been such a d—d baby."

This is only one of many that Osteopathy cures, while others say: "Oh he was getting better when they began the treatment."

Success to the Journal and Osteopathy.

M. MACHIN, M. D. D. O.

No. 401 N. 5th St., Keokuk, Ia.

### Miss Martin in North Carolina.

I have been here five weeks and am well pleased with my success. I am treating a man who had asthma for fifteen years. He also had rheumatism. He could neither breathe nor sleep comfortably. I have been treating him three weeks. He now breathes well and sleeps like a log.

I have one case of gall stones which is yielding nicely. A week ago an old colored woman went by my place after dark. She was suffering intense pain and could scarcely raise her arm. I made an examination and found the shoulder slightly misplaced. I slipped it in and the pain immediately left her. She went home on the run. Said the treatment "done" her more good than anything else—unless it was religion.

Will tell about my other patients in my next letter.

CLARA MARTIN.

Durham, N. C.

### Dr. Sullivan in Chicago.

Since my last letter Osteopathy in Chicago has been moving along at the same even pace. I have numerous inquiries as to the possibilities of our science. Our successes have been more numerous during the past month than during the previous one.

One case worthy of mention is of so-called "chronic endocarditis," or heart disease, which had been given up by the old schools. The patient had all the symptoms as laid down. We have treated the case about six weeks and the patient is well. Her friends marvel at the change.

There are many more cases to write about, but this is the most noted. Name and address will be given to anyone wishing same.

J. H. SULLIVAN, D. O.

905 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### Dr. Coe in Clarinda.

Since my last letter Osteopathy has been gradually progressing here in Iowa. Each day more and more of the fair minded people are endorsing it on account of the marvelous benefits which they see are derived from this system of treatment.

One of the many interesting cases that has yielded to Osteopathy under my treatment is that of Miss Wilima Brown, of Yorktown, Iowa, a little girl seven years of age. Since birth, she has been suffering with constipation and kidney trouble to such a degree that she was given only a few years to live. Many M. D.'s have been consulted but all to no avail. In one instance such strong medicine was administered as to make her temporarily blind. After a little over two months' treatment she is now entirely

cured. She seems like another child to her parents who are greatly rejoiced.

In similar manner does Osteopathy relieve acute attacks. Only a few weeks ago I was called to see a patient who was suffering from a terrible headache; pulse 128 and temperature 103.3-5. One treatment relieved the patient and in less time than it takes to tell it, the party was up and feeling perfectly well.

Was also called to treat a patient with an acute attack of appendicitis. A very few treatments soon brought the patient out. The attack was some time ago. There has never returned any following attacks, as is often the case where other methods are used, even if successful. CHAS. M. COE, D. O.  
Clarinda, Iowa.

#### Dr. Hulett in Unionville.

I am enjoying a fair practice here in Unionville and have had good results. The patients are well pleased. I will tell you of one or two cases I have relieved: Mr. L. Longhead, a prosperous farmer, met with an accident about five years ago, receiving an injury to the right hip which caused him much pain and lameness. He was also affected with pain in the bowels and side. From the date of the accident until he came to me he had been under a physician's care. Just previous to coming to me he had consulted a would-be Osteopath, then practicing with an M. D. They recommended two months of Osteopathy and then two months of medicine. Mr. Longhead could not see it that way and went to Judge Benjamin Thompson for advice. Judge Thompson very kindly recommended me. I examined the patient and told him I thought I could cure him in two months, which I am thankful to say I did.

Mrs. D. Lane, of Graysville, Mo., had been sick for a number of years with what the M. D.'s had diagnosed as a case of "milk leg." She called on me during my first week here, being very lame at the time. I found a slight dislocation of the hip. After five week treatment the lameness passed entirely away. She now says she feels better than at any previous time during the past five years.

Mr. John B. Martin, who lives nine miles north of Unionville had suffered for nearly

twenty years with heart and bronchial trouble, during which time he was continually under the care of physicians. After treatment by me he says he feels better than at any time during the past score of years.

I could mention a great many other cases which I have cured and relieved but will let the above suffice. C. E. HULETT, D. O.  
Unionville, Mo.

#### Dr. Jones in Indianapolis.

The case which I will report for the October issue of the Journal and which I think will interest its readers is that of Mrs. H.—about middle age; constipation, neuralgia and insomnia. She had taken opiates and cathartics until they had no effect on her. After taking two Osteopathic treatments the neuralgia disappeared. Two weeks' treatment produced natural action of the heart, and after six weeks of treatment she was entirely free from all three of her troubles. For the first time in years she now feels well and strong. H. J. JONES, D. O.  
Room 61 When Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

#### Dr. Corbin in Vermont.

As the Journal comes to me among the green hills of Vermont month by month and I peruse the letters therein from those who, like myself, have gone out from the parent school to do battle for the cause of Osteopathy, it is like a visit from an old acquaintance from whom one has been long separated.

It gives me pleasure to note success after success recorded for our science, and is to me an incentive for doing greater work and to step into broader fields of usefulness than ever before. Since coming to this state I have been favored with greater success than I at first felt warranted in anticipating. During the past few months my list of patients has reached a larger number than ever before, and the outlook is most encouraging for the months to come. Most of my cases are those which have been stamped "helpless" by the physicians of other schools, but for all of that our treatment has shown that this is not true. I have at present several cases which are the most difficult of treatment of any which have yet come under my care, but I am greatly encouraged day by day as the treatment progresses to see

a marked change in the condition of the patients. Below I quote one of these cases, hoping that some other member of the craft who is now away from the home of the art may be benefited as I am in the reading of similar reports from other fields. In closing my letter I wish to congratulate the school on the beauty of the present form in which the Journal is published. Typographically and in the nature of its contributions it is the peer of any school journal which comes to my table.

One of the most interesting cases I have treated is one of asthma, of twelve years standing. The patient was examined and treated by one of the most eminent physicians in New England. After four months Osteopathic treatment he is completely cured. C. C. CORBIN, D. O.  
Montpelier, Vt.

#### Dr. Rickart at Butte, Mont.

I came to Butte City on the first day of May and have since enjoyed a constantly increasing practice. I am very well pleased with Montana. The climate is delightful. The air is light and dry and the scenery grand. Although the days are sometimes warm, the nights are always cool and refreshing. This is the camping season, when parties from all parts of the country are going to the mountains to enjoy a few weeks of hunting and fishing. Butte is the greatest mining camp in the world, containing about forty-five thousand inhabitants. The country is rich in gold, silver and copper mines.

The people in this country take kindly to Osteopathy and show a disposition to help it along. The medical monopoly has shown its teeth but its growl was worse than its bite.

I have had several very interesting cases, one of which was a gentleman who had suffered for eighteen months with a constant pain in his stomach. After two months' treatment he rejoices in almost absolute cure.

Another case was a little child about five years of age who had become so deaf that he could hardly hear a shout, and after one month treatment can hear a whisper.

E. G. RICKART, D. O.  
117 North Montana St., Butte, Mont.

#### Miss Baldwin at Brookfield.

An Osteopath with a student to assist her, came to Brookfield, Mo., June 23rd last and set up an office. Brookfield is a city of about six thousand inhabitants, and the division point on the H. & St. J. R. R. between Hannibal and Kansas City. It is about seventy miles by railroad from Kirksville. Being a railroad town there naturally are a great many cripples here; so many that at times one might for a moment imagine himself in Kirksville. But to the Osteopath this idea vanishes as soon as he speaks to some one on the subject of Osteopathy. Although we are almost within a stone's throw of the home of Osteopathy; so near that town where thousands of people have been restored to their health by the greatest discovery that has ever been made in the healing art, we are sorry to state that there are people here who know nothing about the grand work of the infirmary and school at Kirksville. However there were a few who knew of Osteopathy by their having been relieved of maladies that all the local medical doctors had failed on. We are glad to state that now there are many such here. If you will bear with me we will note a few:

Our first case of note, Mr. T.—aged about 48—had been suffering with kidney and bladder trouble for six years. When we were called to see him he had been down flat on his back about six weeks, attended by three different physicians of the town. They had gotten him to the stage where he called the priest the night before we saw him. He had been booked to die soon. The only time for three weeks when he was free from pain was while he was under the influence of "resting powders" or the doctor's squirt gun. His head ached, back ached, legs ached. He had to void urine two or three times an hour. He showed every symptom of ureamic poisoning. Rigors, restlessness, sallow skin, ammoniacal breath. The case really looked a little scary to me and I doubt if I should have tackled it had he not been a relative of Osteopathy's most substantial supporter in this town. We saw him about 9 A. M. He had slept none for two days and had been suffering intensely all that time. In fifteen minutes we had him free from pain and when we left he went to sleep

and slept four hours straight. Of course we located his trouble in the back at the centers for bladder and kidneys and treated him accordingly. After the second treatment he had no backache or rheumatism. We had to use the catheter twice and once we thoroughly cleansed the bladder with a boracic solution. He has improved from the first, and now after one month's treatment can go about. We calculated it would take three months to get him where he is now. When the little M. D. came, after our visit, (he did not know we had been summoned,) and was told what had been done, he turned up his nose and remarked, "O yes, that rubbing the back will cure the rheumatism, but you had better not let him monkey around your bladder or he will have you in a fix." Mr. T— informed the little doctor that we had treated his bladder through the abdomen and rectum and had cleansed it out and drawn off over a pint of stale ammoniacal urine. He (the doctor) was mad then and had no more to say, but picked up his pill-bags and went away. He has not spoken to any member of that family since, and when he sees us on the street we look so big to him he never tries to look up and see our face.

We desire to make brief mention of another case which the doctors have had dead with consumption for five years. She was booked to die within a week or two. She was told three years ago that her left lung was entirely gone. On examination we found dropsy of the feet and limbs, also of the abdomen. In short another case of kidney trouble instead of lung trouble. Her hearing caused her much trouble and the pulse missed every sixth beat. She looked like a skeleton. After the first treatment her heart bothered her no more and her pulse was regular. (All the Osteopaths know the rib regulation.) When the ribs were fixed the hard breathing disappeared and when the back was properly treated the kidney trouble began to disappear and the swelling to go down. She can now go around and do her own work and calculates to go to church next Sunday—the first time in a year. In this case the excretion from the skin was a negative quantity. Before we got through the first treatment she was in a profuse sweat. We have recommended hot

baths three times per week in this case, and the improvement has been marvelous.

Now, Mr. Editor, we could go on and write a dozen more cases but time prevents. Suffice to say we are proud of the record Osteopathy has made here in Brookfield. It has not lost a case. Success to the Journal and also to its readers.

MOLLIE BALDWIN D. O.

Brookfield, Mo.

#### Dr. Boyles at Bloomington.

I am pleased to report a case as requested, for the operator's department, which I give in the patient's own words:

Last April found me with a clear case of dropsy. My feet and limbs were very much swollen. I was treated by my home physician for a month and was continually growing worse, my digestion was becoming impaired and my strength gradually growing less. With great difficulty I could walk a short distance. My condition gave myself and friends great anxiety and we determined to visit the city of Bloomington and consult its best physicians. Our examination by Dr. Boyles, the Osteopath, was so satisfactory that we decided to take treatment. Three days after the first treatment there was a reduction of the puffing and my general health improved. After one month's treatment my health became normal, my limbs less swollen and I was able to attend to my business. I have no words sufficient to express my gratitude to Osteopathy under the skillful hands of Dr. Boyles.

R. J. MITCHELL,

Bloomington, Ill.

We have just received the last issue of the Journal of Osteopathy. We enjoy very much reading the articles from our brother and sister Osteopaths. We have been in Bloomington a year and a half where we have a nice business and a host of friends.

J. A. BOYLES, D. O.

Bloomington, Ill.

#### Dr. Bigsby, Monmouth, Ill.

One of my most interesting cases recently treated was Miss L., of Beardstown, Ill., who came to me on the 9th of August on crutches, and after one week's treatment went home cured. The history of her case is given in her own words. She says:

"I fell a distance of ten or twelve feet and received a very bad injury. Our home physician was called and diagnosed the injury as a very bad sprain of the ankle, and proceeded to bandage it, telling me that nothing but time and patience would cure it. I was compelled to go on crutches for five weeks, not being able to put my foot to the floor,

and could not see that I was getting any better.

"My patience became exhausted and I decided to try Osteopathy. I heard of Dr. Bigsby, the Osteopath at Monmouth, and went to see him. The doctor examined my ankle and said there was nothing the matter there, but that the trouble was in the hip; also that some of my ribs on the same side had been misplaced, which caused me much pain in my side. I am pleased to say that after my first treatment I could put my foot to the floor, and after the third treatment I could walk without my crutches and the soreness in my side has almost disappeared. I am going home this morning to resume my work.

"I feel very grateful toward Dr. and Mrs. Bigsby, and am very glad to tell about Osteopathy, and deem it a favor to do so because I know it has done a great deal for me."

The name and address of the lady will be cheerfully given to anyone who will address a postal to me.

Success to the Journal

EDGAR BIGSBY, D. O.

Monmouth, Ill., Sept. 5.

#### Dr. Hannah at Marshall, Mo.

After having read the letters from many co-workers in the field, I desire to let the friends of Osteopathy know how the science stands in this section. Mrs. Hannah and I came to Marshall, Mo., about three months ago and have had plenty to do ever since. We are now treating about fifty chronic cases, and while some seem a little slow to mend, all are doing well. Incurable cases are not taken when recognized. New cases are coming in every day and Marshall promises to be an Osteopathic center for the future. Our location here however, has from the first been only temporary, as we expect to locate permanently in Detroit, Mich., in a short time (Detroit address in next issue.) We have had many good cases showing the almost marvelous results attained by the treatment, many of which were accomplished by one or two treatments, others yielding only after a course of treatment, a detailed account of which would be tedious.

Suffice it to say that Osteopathy is gaining favor in this section and the almost daily requests for catalogues show that there are many prospective students in this vicinity.

F. W. HANNAH, D. O.

Marshall, Mo.

[NOTE—The name of Mrs. F. W. Hannah, wife of the writer of the above, was accident-

ally omitted from the list of graduates as published in the catalogue of the A. S. O. for 1897-8. Mrs. Hannah graduated with the class of '97, June 22, 1897.—EDITOR.]

#### Drs. Ammerman at Franklin, Ky.

We came to Franklin in March, 1896. We have had a good business from the start and have had patients from nearly every state south of Mason and Dixon's line, with a few from the northern states. Our practice is built upon a permanent basis, and we have accomplished it by conservative methods. We never give a hope which the facts in the case will not justify, and we find this the best policy. We lose many a good fee by this method, but it pays in the long run. Mrs. Ammerman has been very successful in her department and now has nearly two-thirds of the business to her credit. She devotes her entire time to the treatment of ladies.

Among the many extreme cases brought to us was a little girl from Bowling Green, Ky. This case was from under the nose of the distinguished McCormack, secretary of the Kentucky board of health, who lives at Bowling Green, and you may form your own opinion as to whether it had anything to do with his hatred of our science. Dr. Briggs, of Nashville, pronounced the case one of synovitis of the knee joint. We found a dislocated hip and proceeded to replace it, which we did in about five months. When brought to us the child was emaciated, could not walk and could sleep but little. She is now entirely well.

Another case is that of a lady who had been for three years at death's door. During fourteen months of this time, she was entirely helpless, the result of fever and so-called hip-joint disease. She came to us in an invalid's chair. She had suffered so intensely that morphine was her only relief for over a year. We found great hip trouble, bronchitis, suppression of the menses for three years, causing dropsical affection over the entire body.

She registered Nov. 28, 1895, took three months' treatment and returned to her family well and happy. This case is one that came to us as a last resort.

An old gentleman from Franklin, Tenn.; case pronounced rheumatism by the

medical experts. His soreness was so great that it was with difficulty he was gotten off the train. His trouble was spinal curvature. He could not walk nor turn himself in bed. After six months' treatment he went home able to walk with a cane. This gentleman is now sixty years old. He was a minister of the Christian church for many years.

We will be pleased to give address of either of the above cases, together with many others.

We have been reasonably successful with asthma, diabetes, bronchitis, diseases of women, etc.

We are very proud of the Journal, and the old school; long may her flag proudly wave. Best respects to all true Osteopaths.

W. AMMERMAN, D. O.

Mrs. W. AMMERMAN, D. O.

**Dr. Hartford at Clarinda. Iowa.**

I arrived at Clarinda, Iowa, on June 26th, 1897, and commenced practice on June 28th, 1897. We have a remarkably good practice and have obtained some first class results. We send you herewith a letter from a grateful patient (an attorney) which tells more of what Osteopathy can do to relieve man of the dreaded "Bright's disease" than we dare say ourselves. You may publish it in full if you desire.

We have at present eighty patients. Treated forty-five yesterday.

As the drug doctors' law takes effect on October 1, 1897, we must leave and look for another location. The people are indignant about this law and will seek to have it repealed at the next session of the legislature.

Following is the letter from the patient above referred to. He says:

"I have taken my twelfth treatment from Dr. William Hartford, now in Clarinda, Iowa, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, and would like to add my unsolicited testimony as to what has been done for me in so short a time, under the treatment of Osteopathy so skillfully administered by Dr. Hartford, for that so-called incurable disease pronounced by all the profession of southwestern Iowa to be chronic Bright's disease in its worst form. If this should fall into the hands of anyone suffering with any kidney trouble or any other disease, take my advice and be treated at once by this method. I will proceed to give you a brief statement of my case.

"On January 29, 1897, I was taken with la grippe

and confined to my bed and house for three months' Six weeks of this time I lay flat upon my back without placing my feet upon the floor. After the weather became warmer I recovered so as to be able to get around a little, suffering great pain all the while. I did not know what was the matter. Finally I left my home in Newmarket and came to Clarinda where I was examined by two of the best local physicians. They told me my kidneys were in bad shape and as they could do but little for me advised me to settle my business and go to Excelsior Springs, Mo. I followed their advice and arrived at the Springs June 14, 1897. On July 20, I left in worse condition than when I arrived. Finally, after I had grown too weak to walk, my friends persuaded me to go to Dr. Hartford, at Clarinda, for an examination. At this time I had no faith in the theory of treating disease represented by Dr. Hartford. After an examination he pronounced my case chronic Bright's disease. He hesitated about treating me as he had no hopes of effecting a cure; but finally consented upon receiving my promise to take a room adjoining his office where he could see me night and day. For the first week I was so weak I had to have my meals sent to my room; but after the fifth treatment I was so much improved as to be able to go to my meals unaided. I am now improving daily in every way. My appetite is returning, I sleep well at night and am fast regaining my strength. Yesterday I visited the Hospital for the Insane, (August 25) and walked through all the departments thereof without any assistance whatever. I feel better to-day and will continue to take treatment of Dr. Hartford up to the time when the law prohibiting the practice of Osteopathy in the glorious state of Iowa takes effect. This unwise law, now on our statute books, makes it unlawful for anyone to come into the state of Iowa and relieve suffering as my suffering has been relieved, unless he is willing to suffer fines and imprisonment. It is robbing the M. D.'s and the undertakers also to allow Osteopaths to come in and cure cases which have been pronounced incurable by these same M. D.'s. Since the commencement of my treatment by Dr. Hartford I have become a firm believer in that mode of practice called Osteopathy." J. R.

Newmarket, Iowa.

The full name of this patient will be cheerfully given anyone who cares to write me for the same.

Yours for Osteopathy,

WILLIAM HARTFORD, D. O.

Clarinda, Iowa, Sept. 6.

**Dr. Coe at Clarinda. Ia.**

I would send you my card for insertion in the Journal, but as you well know Osteopaths have to leave Iowa the first of October, so I shall defer the same until I am located again and then I shall surely give you an ad. as I know it to be the proper thing.

Shall also try as soon as located to forward you a letter each month as I well know that it is to my interest as well as that of Osteopathy.

Received the last Journals all O. K. Thought when the Journal first came out in its new form it was pretty near perfection, but am pleased to say that I think the last number a model sure.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,  
Very truly yours,

CHAS. M. COE, D. O.

Clarinda, Iowa, Sept. 7.

**Mrs. Theresa Cluett, in Cleveland, Ohio.**

I cannot write very much this time as I have been away on a short vacation. I have just returned from a delightful visit to Stamford, Conn., where I went to diagnose the case of a patient and see what Osteopathic treatment might later on accomplish. I have had one case within the past month that the lady gladly gives me permission to mention. Miss Irene LeV. had been troubled with hip disease for eight years. Had more or less pain at all times. The leg was too long and she had to wear a high shoe on the "good foot." To use her own words, this was the point that always bothered the physicians. This form of dislocation produced a lateral curvature of the spine which of late has been causing trouble the whole length of the body. I set the hip in the first treatment. She has just finished one month's treatment; all pain has disappeared; the back is now perfectly straight, numbness has left her arm and the lower limbs have not changed a hair's breadth since the first treatment.

I wish to congratulate you on the step you lately took to do away with the "Diploma Mill." It was a "Barber-ous" affair, and the genuine Osteopath has to work too hard and long a time in securing a recognized diploma to stand quietly by and see such an outrage committed. Let the gook work go on.

Yours in the cause,

THERESA CLUETT, D. O.

No. 44 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

**Nettie H. Bolles, in Denver.**

Although mountain air is said to confer immunity from that most distressing and annoying disease, hay fever, or "Neurosis of

the Trigemini," I have found many cases of it right here at the foot of the Rockies. Experience has shown that but few of those who have suffered in former years find permanent relief in change of climate. It is as often contracted here as in lower altitudes. I found one case that contracted hay fever while living in an altitude of 7,800 feet above sea-level.

The same symptoms obtain here as elsewhere. There is chronic inflammation of the Schneiderian membrane causing spasmodic sneezing, accompanied by a clear, watery discharge from the nose, inflammation of eyes and irritation in all the air passages, with intense itching and burning, to which is often added a distressing cough. In some cases the nose becomes red and inflamed, and the whole face is often swollen. These are all associated with a feeling of general malaise and drowsiness but the patient cannot sleep. These symptoms appear irregularly at first, then become more and more continuous as the season advances.

I have such a case under treatment at present. The case is one of fourteen years standing, but has responded most gratifyingly to Osteopathic treatment. Mrs. Lou Wallace—Fort Collins, Colo., has been a sufferer—I might almost say a martyr—to the disease for that length of time. During six weeks or two months of each summer she has been obliged to give up all active occupation and the entire use of her eyes. The days were intolerable, the nights worse.

The treatment was begun in June, about the time of year the first symptoms usually appear, and has been continued until the present time. I have given the usual Osteopathic treatment, paying special attention to the blood supply of the affected parts.

This season has passed with little or no inconvenience, and there has not been a day in which she has not been able to do fine embroidery work. I may add that by the treatment hearing has been restored to the ear which had been deaf for four years. The itching and burning has been entirely avoided. The whole nervous system is in better condition. Although it has been a battle royal, Osteopathy has won the fight.

The interest and influence of the work in this state is daily gaining ground.

Wishing you all success, I remain

Sincerely yours,

NETTIE H. BOLLES, D. O.

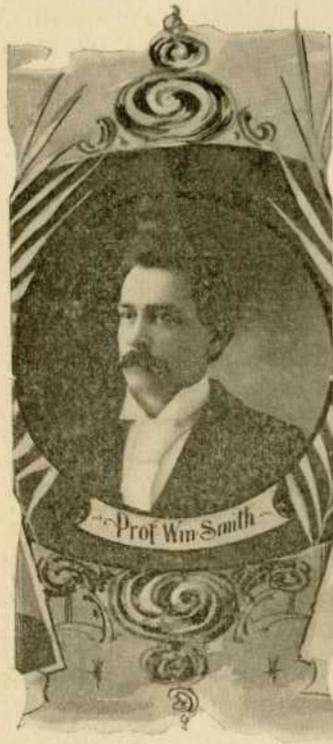
832 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

(Continued from Page 224.)

ANATOMY, SURGERY AND SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

THIS work is in charge of William Smith, M. D., D. O., a skilled physician and surgeon, of seventeen years practical experience. He had four years in hospital work, eight years in general practice and five years in the practice of Osteopathy. He is a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons and the



Royal College of Physicians, both of Edinburgh; also of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, of Glasgow, Scotland; licentiate in Midwifery; member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and fellow of the Obstetrical Society, of Edinburgh. He received his medical education in the University of Edinburgh and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh. Concerning his present work in the American School of Osteopathy, Dr. Smith says:

"The surgery class meets daily at 9 a. m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. The ground covered in this class is such as may be of service to the Osteopath in his future work. We do not aim to turn out practical surgeons, but intelligent men and women fitted to undertake the care of any case of accident or emergency which may come before them; able to set a fracture or reduce a dislocation, to control hemorrhage or open an abscess, to treat an ulcer or any other breach of surface, with proper antiseptic precautions. In other words, we teach in our lectures minor surgery in all its branches. On Friday a quiz class is conducted over the work of the other four days, and

points of difficulty or incomplete apprehension are elucidated. A strong endeavor is made to render the class work as interesting as possible. Every effort is made to give the student a practical knowledge of this work. All cases in the charity department of the A. T. Still Infirmary requiring surgical treatment are attended to in presence of the class; and whenever possible students are taken to surgical cases outside.

"In symptomatology the same plan is adopted, with lectures on four days of the week and a quiz on the fifth. In addition to this on Fridays cases are brought before the class and the method of systematic case-taking illustrated, record sheets being issued to each student (modified from the case-taking

method as in Verodt's Diagnosis) on which the student writes down the answers of the patient and the remarks of the teacher. The entire range of medical symptomatology is covered, (all the diseases to which the human system is liable) and, as far as possible, cases illustrative are shown with evening demonstrations of morbid anatomy by the stereopticon.

"In the department of practical anatomy great care is taken to impart an accurate knowledge of the normal relation of structures one to the other by daily demonstration on the dead body. During the term of five months the entire body is gone over in the following order: Arm, leg, abdomen, thorax, head and neck, brain and spinal-cord. There is one demonstration daily at 1 p. m., lasting one hour; on Friday the demonstration takes the form of a resume of the work of the week by question and answer, the class being for this purpose divided into two sections, one meeting from 1 to 2 p. m., the other from 2 to 3. The student is urged to learn anatomy as he would any other branch, not as a parrot, but as a reasoning being, not only from reading but from hearing and seeing."

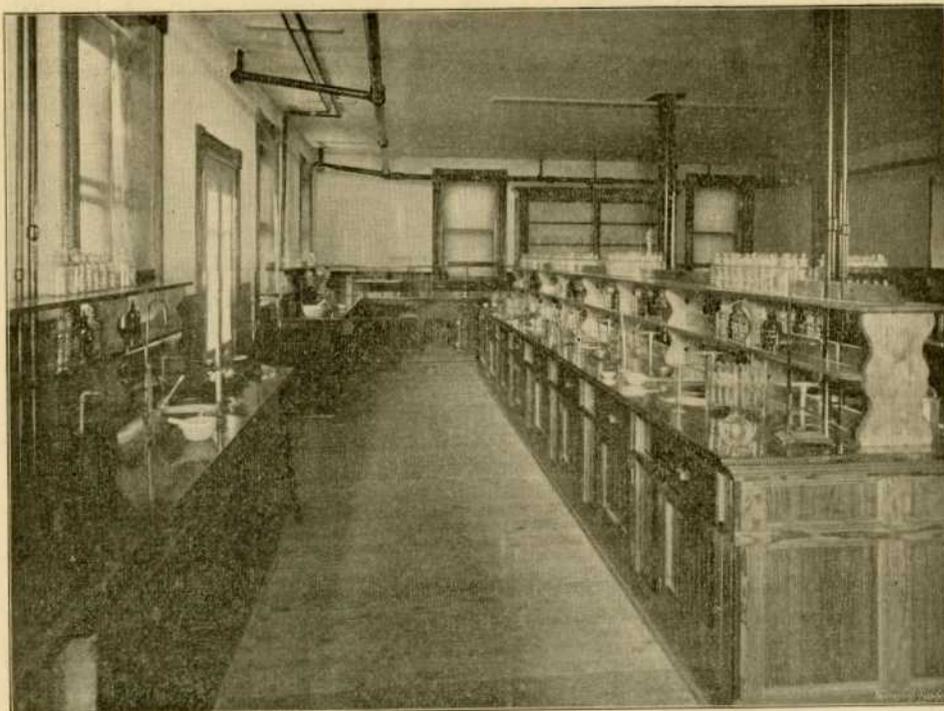


DEPARTMENT OF OSTEOPATHY.

THE most important feature—and that part of the course which distinguishes this school from all other schools of healing in the world, is the Department of Osteopathy, where the student is instructed in the principles and practice of the new system.

Here, as in all other departments of the school, every effort is made to render the course complete and practical.

During the second term the student begins the study of the scientific prin-



THE NEW CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

ciples of Osteopathy. This work is wholly introductory and designed to prepare the way for the descriptive and clinical course which follows. This preparatory drill is in charge of Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, whose long experience in the practice and many years' intimate association with the founder of the science, have equipped him well for this work.

In the third term the student enters the clinical department, and begins the practical work of Osteopathy. A systematic course of lectures upon the various diseases from an osteopathic standpoint, reviewing the pathology of cases brought before the clinics and explaining the Osteopathic treatment, is given. This work is in charge of Dr. C. P. McConnell.

Dr. McConnell is a native of Wisconsin. He attended the University of Wisconsin, took a course in the National Medical College and hospital, of Chicago, special work in the Cook county hospital and a course in the Chicago School of Anatomy and Physiology under Prof. Eckley. He is a Diplomate in Osteopathy, having graduated from the American School with the class of 1894. He says regarding his work in Descriptive Osteopathy:

"Our work in Descriptive Osteopathy is of an exceedingly interesting character, first from the fact that we have the basic truths of life to work from and secondly on account of the unlimited field for original investigation. The stu-

dent in Osteopathy should be a self-reliant thinker. He must be able to recognize a truth whenever met. Realizing and recognizing these truths and exemplifying them in a logical manner is a discipline that is invaluable, both in his college work and as a practitioner. We aim to familiarize the student with all the established knowledge of the medical world and with our Osteopathic learning build up a practice including every known disorder.

"This work is to a large extent theoretical. The facts we now have are derived almost entirely from experiments and are of an extensive nature, being evolved from every portion of the medical field, which gives us a basis for a complete system of practice. The student is taught how to deal with the symptoms of the entire category of diseases. Taking each symptom he reasons back to the cause which produces it and the proper method of elimination. All diseases are discussed in both a descriptive and practical manner with special reference to their etiology, pathology and method of treatment, so that the student becomes conversant with Osteopathic principles and treatment."

The work of operative clinics, or the practical demonstration of Osteopathic treatment, is in charge of Dr. W. J. Conner, an Osteopath of long experience and undoubted skill. Dr. Conner says of his work:

"All the members of the staff of operators in the Still Infirmary devote the afternoon of each day to this work, which is given the student during the last two terms of school, and is taught in the most systematic manner. Each disease is taken up and discussed before the class. The symptoms, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment are given so that the student may be able to treat intelligently any disease which he may be called to see. These lectures extend through two terms and comprise a course in pathology, symptomatology and Osteopathic treatment of disease.

"In addition to this, there are from two to four cases examined, diagnosed and treated before the class each day. This is for the purpose of giving the students the methods of Osteopathic examination so that they may be able to apply the new principles in locating the cause of disease. These clinical cases include nearly all chronic diseases. When the students have completed one term in this lecture room they are then put into the operating rooms, where they treat the clinic patients under the personal direction of members of the faculty. There are nineteen regular operating rooms used for the treatment of clinic patients. From four to five students are assigned to each room, where under the supervision of a teacher, they treat the patients sent to that room. After being examined before the class, all clinic patients are assigned to certain rooms for treatment, so the students in charge may watch the progress of their cases from the start.

"At present there are about two hundred clinic patients. At every examination a treatment is also given before the class, thus giving all the students the opportunity to learn the Osteopathic treatment for every case.

"As there is no regular hospital connected with the school the cases treated before the class are nearly all of a chronic nature; but as Kirksville is a city of

7,000 the infirmary has quite a large outside practice in acute diseases. Students are taken out in the city to all such cases, and are thus given the most practical instruction and experience."

Osteopathic ob-gynecology and genæcology receive special attention. The remarkable success of the new practice in this work brings to the Infirmary a large practice. Students are taken out in the city to attend all cases of labor. They are accompanied by competent clinical instructors and are thus given the most practical experience. A regular course of lectures upon Osteopathic obstetrics and diseases of women is in charge of Dr. Alice Patterson, who has made a special study of this branch.

### THE ANATOMY OF FINE ART.

BY HOWARD KRETSCHMAR.

[No American sculptor has done more in portraiture than Mr. Howard Kretschmar. Harriet Hosmer, the famous sculptor, of forty years European experience, has said frequently, both in private and in public, that "no artist ever lived who could make a finer bust than Howard Kretschmar." Mr. Kretschmar is now at work upon a bust of Dr. A. T. Still, and having become greatly interested in Osteopathy and its illustrious founder, favors the JOURNAL with the accompanying article. Howard Kretschmar was born and reared in St. Louis, Mo., where he received his early education, which he finished in Europe. Becoming deeply interested in art, for which he had evinced a decided aptitude since childhood, he there devoted several years to technical studies, finally opening a studio in Rome. From the first he produced important works of private and public character—among them a monument, in the Campo Sante, to the son of the American Consul General, and an ideal figure "Painting the Lily," which was purchased while still in the clay. His works in America include, with portraits of many prominent people in St. Louis, Chicago, and elsewhere, statues of Mozart and Rossini in Lower Grove Park, and marbles of Linneus, Gray, and others in Shaw's Garden, St. Louis. The Colossal Alto-relievs of Phidius, Michael Angelo, and Raphael on the facade of the St. Louis Art Museum are also Mr. Kretschmar's work. The heroic portrait bust of General Sheridan in the War Department, (State, War, and Navy Building) at Washington led to commissions from General Sheridan for similar portraits of Generals Grant and Sherman. The Colossal Statue of Columbus has been the subject of bitter controversy. "Priscilla and John Alden," "Evangeline," and "Tantalus," exhibited by Mr. Kretschmar at the World's Fair, are among his most important works.]—EDITOR.

**A** KNOWLEDGE of Anatomy is as necessary to the artist as to the surgeon, though differing in extent and purpose. But, so far as it goes, it must be as exact. The artist uses this knowledge for two purposes; to interpret the forms observed in the model, and to portray them correctly. Not only for the nude figure, but for the draped as well, is this knowledge a necessity. For the draped figure is founded on the nude, and in sculpture the nude is always modeled first, the drapery being afterwards laid on. And thus is represented the human form draped, instead of drapery with human extremities attached. Among the cartoons of Raphael is found a drawing of the "Transfiguration" in the nude.



HOWARD KRETSCHMAR.

For art purposes, the bones and muscles only are specially studied, together with the principal surface arteries and veins. Of course a general knowledge of the whole subject should obtain. There is a ludicrous instance of ignorance, or thoughtlessness, on the part of a celebrated sculptor, long since dead, who,

in a really noble group, represented the vulture preying upon the liver of Prometheus in the left side. On the other hand, as showing the mastery attained by some artists, the story is told of a model who offered himself as of perfect form and without blemish. "Upon the stand!" said the master; and with a sweeping glance at the posed figure of the model he added "you have lost the cuboid bone of your left foot," which fact the model reluctantly admitted.

The shape and articulation of the bones, the origin and insertion of the muscles, their relation and uses should be mastered, and this can be properly done only in the dissecting room. In the art academies of Europe, lectures on anatomy are illustrated on the blackboard, with charts, manikins, prepared specimens and living models.

For ideal or creative work a model is seldom if ever found who completely meets the requirements; but a masterful knowledge of Anatomy and the antique enables the artist to emphasize or modify the modeling as the action of the figure, the development of form, or character of the subject may demand.

The ancient Greek artists did not study Anatomy in our sense of the phrase. Their knowledge was empirical. The living nude was constantly before them, affording a life-long study of the human figure. The Greeks were of rare beauty and grace. Climate and customs were conducive to high development; and the athletic contests of the public games displayed most perfectly the figure in every possible pose and action. Even in our day the Greeks are noted for their symmetrical proportions which they retain to old age. Obesity is unknown among them. It was the study of such figures that the antique marbles transmit to us, and on which we base our canons of form and proportion.

While some of these marbles are doubtless portrait figures of individuals, it is unreasonable to suppose that selection of noted beauty of parts to obtain ideal perfection of the whole was not practiced in that day as it is in this: only with the difference, that the effort of the Greek artist was a question of degree. With him, beauty was a normal fact with millions of living illustrations; while with us God's image is studied in the person of an occasional hired model.

Hence the study of Anatomy—Art Anatomy.

The Greek had the beauty of nature in all nobility and grace of action and form spread before him, as is landscape to us moderns. Be it noted that the modern school excels in landscape painting. Even the costumes of that day were akin to nature in their simple form and fold; conforming to and revealing the figure instead of effecting concealment and distortion.

The old saying that there is no disputing about taste may be true enough, though one may justify his taste where another cannot. But beauty is not a question of taste alone. A machine, made of iron or wood, whose each and every part is proportioned to its office—just strong enough and not too strong, just heavy enough and not too heavy, of exactly the right shape to perform its function—is in its way a thing of beauty; more pleasing to the eye than one

not so fashioned, however it may be painted or adorned. A study of Anatomy proves the Greek proportion.

This beauty of the Greeks was reflected in all their surroundings; their architecture, their literature, their song, all of which the civilized world has accepted as the most perfect of the kind. Some taste might prefer the formulas of the Chinese, for instance, and would have right to that preference; but such taste could hardly justify itself to our civilization.

The study of Anatomy and the antique establishes for us a formula of beauty. Personal beauty is made a fact and not a question of taste; a beauty that means health, and health is beauty. Beauty of any kind is not merely a satisfaction to luxurious taste. It means among other things a high development of the body and consequently of the mind, and is therefore a secure foundation of happiness. Honor was done by the Greeks to the body as well as to the mind. Statutes were raised to the athlete as well as to the poet and the sage. The Panathenæa depicted in the sculptured frieze of the Parthenon made the creation of that temple, made its creators, possible.

It would seem that the supposed advantages enjoyed through modern genius is somewhat delusive so far as physical development is concerned. Whatever the causes may be, the physiological fact is painfully apparent that the general condition of civilized man is abnormal. Insanity, paralysis and kindred afflictions assail us in direct ratio with our removal from natural conditions. Science and civilization based on nature's laws will assist nature. Alleged science, outraging law, produces artificial conditions with consequences beyond control. With deformity of body, diseased minds and abnormal tastes are inevitable. These, again, have reactionary influence. The subject is easily illustrated by the fashion plate.

The present modes, for instance, must please the general taste or they would not be universally adopted by mistress and maid, master and man. If satisfying to public taste, they must be beautiful, or taste is deficient. And this may be said of all the variations of style that have been eagerly adopted, one after another. To prove the question of beauty, examine the plates of by-gone fashions and see how, with rare exceptions, each as it meets the eye is more hideous than the others; proving the lack of both beauty and taste. Turn for refreshment to the Greek drapery and sate the eye with beauty. But it is the body, not its covering, which is under consideration. Let us illustrate further. Compare the average figure of to-day—especially the woman's—with the antique. The fashionable figure with compressed waist, displaced abdomen, shapeless feet and other disfigurements resulting chiefly from modern dress, is not beautiful; it cannot be, with its shocking deformities. And further, the post-mortem examination of such a body will tell an awful story of consequences to the individual and to the generations that follow.

Anatomy proves the Greek proportion.

## ROSTER OF STUDENTS

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

### MAY (1896) CLASS.

Bailey, H. E. . . . . Brashear, Missouri  
 Banning, John W. . . . . La Plata, Missouri  
 Beeman, E. E. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Bolles, Newton A. . . . . Denver, Colorado  
 Brown, Leander S. . . . . Fort Collins, Colorado  
 Burke, Mrs. Anna M. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Campbell, Mary Nettie, Kirksville, Missouri  
 Campbell, Arthur D. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Cole, M. D. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Conner, D. L. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Cluett, Frank G. . . . . St. Louis, Missouri  
 Densmore, O. . . . . Mason City, Iowa  
 Ely, William E. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Ely, Mrs. Anna L. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Fletcher, William A. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Gentry, Benton F. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Green, Ginevra I. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Greene, W. E. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Hart, Lawrence M. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Hartford, Isaac J. . . . . Queen City, Missouri  
 Harlan, Mrs. F. J. . . . . Webb City, Missouri  
 Hibbets, Ulysses M. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Holme, T. L. . . . . Bolckow, Missouri  
 Hook, Otis . . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Hook, Virgil A. . . . . Pond Creek, Oklahoma  
 Hudleson, Mark E. . . . . Bevier, Missouri  
 Hulett, Marcia Ione . . . . . Edgerton, Kansas  
 Igenfritz, Harry F. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Johnson, Gid E. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Johnson, Mrs. Alice . . . . . Fairfield, Illinois  
 Johnson, Norman S. . . . . Horton, Kansas  
 Johnston Willie H. . . . . Canton, Illinois  
 Jones, Hiram R. . . . . Estill, Missouri  
 Kellogg, Howard G. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Landes, Agnes V. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Little, Chas. W. . . . . Des Moines, Iowa  
 Macauley, Daniel B. . . . . Chicago, Illinois  
 Mathews, S. C. . . . . Pattonsburg, Missouri  
 McCoy, Chas. K. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 McLain, Harry C. . . . . Wellsville, Kansas  
 Miller, Frank C. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Miller, Mrs. Sadie Hart, Kirksville, Missouri  
 Peterson, Charles A. . . . . Chesterton, Indiana  
 Prickett, Orson B. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri

Shaw, Dudley H. . . . . Maroa, Illinois  
 Smiley, William M. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Smith, Le Roy . . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Spangler, Harvey L. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Underwood, Evelyn . . . . . Kansas City, Missouri  
 Willard, Mrs. Alice N. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Williams, Roger K. . . . . Council Bluffs, Iowa

### OCTOBER (1896) CLASS.

Albright, Mrs. Grace . . . . . Queen City, Missouri  
 Banning, Mrs. J. W. . . . . La Plata, Missouri  
 Beal, Miss Tacie . . . . . Clarinda, Iowa  
 Beaven, E. H. . . . . Fulton, Missouri  
 Bowden, R. W. . . . . West Salem, Wisconsin  
 Brock, W. W. . . . . Montpelier, Vermont  
 Burton, J. C. . . . . Paris, Missouri  
 Burton, George . . . . . Paris, Missouri  
 Chambers, Miss Etta . . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Cherrier, A. B. . . . . Kansas City, Missouri  
 Clayton, G. F. . . . . Utica, Illinois  
 Conner, Miss Mary . . . . . Paradise, Oregon  
 Corbin, W. S. . . . . Brashear, Missouri  
 Craven, Miss J. W. . . . . Evanston, Illinois  
 Deeming, C. O. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Dodson, C. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Dodson, J. W. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Donohue, M. E. . . . . Beresford, S. Dakota  
 Duffield, Miss Bessie . . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Eneboe, Miss Lena . . . . . Canton, S. Dakota  
 Elliott, W. S. . . . . La Plata, Missouri  
 Fisher, Albert, Sr. . . . . Chicago, Illinois  
 Foster, Mrs. Fannie . . . . . Carrollton, Missouri  
 Fout, Geo. E. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri  
 Gage, F. S. . . . . Baird, Texas  
 Gervais, W. A. . . . . Crookston, Minnesota  
 Green, Mrs. L. E. . . . . Hot Springs, S. Dakota  
 Harris, M. B. . . . . Columbia, Missouri  
 Harwood, Miss Irene . . . . . Maysville, Missouri  
 Hofsess, J. W. . . . . Benton City, Missouri  
 Huston, Miss Grace . . . . . Circleville, Ohio  
 Jefferson, J. H. . . . . Des Moines, Iowa  
 Kelley, Mary E. . . . . Sioux City, Iowa  
 Kennedy, Sylvester A. . . . . Rochester, Minnesota  
 Klumph, C. C. Jr. . . . . Chicago, Illinois  
 Kyle, C. T. . . . . Downsview, Wisconsin  
 Laughlin, W. R. . . . . Kirksville, Missouri

Lewis, J. L. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Long, J. Weller, .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 McCartney, L. H. .... Hoxie, Kansas  
 McNicoll, Miss D. E. .... Darlington, Indiana  
 Miller, Mrs. Ella Ray ... Salmon City, Idaho  
 Mingus, C. A. .... La Plata, Missouri  
 Morris, J. T. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Neely, Miss Marie F. .... Franklin, Kentucky  
 Nelson, Miss Camille. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Northrop, W. N. .... Louisville, Kentucky  
 Novinger, W. J. .... Novinger, Missouri  
 Owen, E. M. .... Omaha, Nebraska  
 Potter, Miss Minnie. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Pellet, H. L. .... Prairie Center, Kansas  
 Ray, T. L. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Rhynsburger, Will. J. .... Des Moines, Iowa  
 Rozelle, Mrs. Lida K. .... Tarkio, Missouri  
 Severson, Miss K. M. .... Cohoes, New York  
 Sherburne, F. W. .... Barre, Vermont  
 Sisson, Miss F. E. .... Genoa, Illinois  
 Swan, W. E. .... Franklin, Kentucky  
 Thompson, J. A. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Trenholm, A. M. .... Trenholmville, Quebec  
 Turner, Thomas E. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Underwood, E. B., Lake Como, Pennsylvania  
 Underwood, H. R., Lake Como, Pennsylvania  
 Vance, G. T. .... Pomona, California  
 Walker, Mrs. Cornelia ... Cameron, Missouri  
 Westfall, E. E. .... Grayville, Illinois  
 Wilson, T. N. .... La Plata, Missouri  
 Wirt, J. D. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Wyckoff, Louis E. .... Fairview, Illinois

JANUARY (1897) CLASS.

Browder, J. H. .... Greensburg, Indiana  
 Brundage, C. L. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Buckmaster, Pearl. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Brush, D. R. .... Centerville, S. Dakota  
 Currey, Miss Algah. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Clark, D. L. .... Harvard, Iowa  
 Chapman, Miss Nora, Platteville, Wisconsin  
 Dodson, A. T. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Dillon, H. G. .... Ludlow, Illinois  
 Ernst, J. Y. .... Yorktown, Iowa  
 Gilmour, G. H. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Goetz, E. W. .... Cincinnati, Ohio  
 Goetz, H. F. .... Quincy, Illinois  
 Gherke, Carl. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Harris, Harry. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Hardy, J. H. .... Greensburg, Missouri  
 Johnson, J. K. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Mullins, J. M. .... Omaha, Missouri  
 McLelland, Chas A. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 May, B. E. .... Kirksville, Missouri

Mansfield, T. B. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 McKeehan, W. A. .... Ft. Madison, Iowa  
 Nienstedt, G. .... Clarinda, Iowa  
 Pressly, Mason W. .... Hamilton, Ohio  
 Reynolds, J. F. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Sommer, Charles, .... Sedalia, "  
 Smith, W. J. .... Kirksville, "  
 Smith, Caryll T. .... Kirksville "  
 Willcox, S. W. .... Yankton, So. Dakota  
 Willcox, Mrs. S. W. .... Yankton, S. Dakota

APRIL (1897) CLASS.

Anderson, J. E. .... Macomb, Mississippi  
 Ashlock, B. Thomas. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Agee, P. M. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Boyes, E. H. .... Aux Vasse, Missouri  
 Burris, J. I. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Beets, W. E. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Beckham, J. J. .... Mystic, Iowa  
 Bodwell, D. M. .... College Springs, Iowa  
 Bodwell, R. C. .... College Springs, Iowa  
 Chapman, Frank. .... Gerlaw, Illinois  
 Chapman, Mrs. .... Gerlaw, Illinois  
 Coons, W. N. .... Estill, Missouri  
 Creswell, Lena. .... Villisca, Iowa  
 Chappell, G. G. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Chappell, E. C. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Corbin, Mattie. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Clark, M. E. .... Petersburg, Illinois  
 Carter, Mrs. Georgia. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Conner, H. L. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Cupp, H. C. .... New London, Missouri  
 Carstarphen, E. T. .... New London, Missouri  
 Chase, L. .... Farmer City, Illinois  
 Corbin, E. L. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Dufur, J. I. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Dufur, Mrs. Nannie. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Doneghy, A. L. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Delahan, William. .... Helena, Montana  
 Dow, Miss J. E. .... Spokane, Washington  
 Dufur, Newton J. .... Queen City, Missouri  
 Eckert, E. C. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Eckert, G. J. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Erford, Ida J. .... Carlisle, Pennsylvania  
 Edwards, Alice. .... King City, Missouri  
 Evans, A. L. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Finch, F. D. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 French, E. B. .... Greentop, Missouri  
 Giddings, Nell. .... Hamilton, Ohio  
 Garrett, M. E. .... College Springs, Iowa  
 Gildersleeve, Jessie. .... Kirksville Missouri  
 Gebhart, O. C. .... Ray, Missouri  
 Hardin, Melville C. .... Kirksville, "  
 Henninger, Grace. .... Hamilton, Ohio  
 Hunt, Adah. .... Gallatin, Missouri  
 Hunt, Albert T. .... Unionville, Missouri  
 Helm, W. W. .... Laglede, Missouri  
 Helmer, J. N. .... Morrisburg, Canada  
 Wheeler, J. D. .... Randolph, Vermont

Hardy, Mary. .... Greensburg, Missouri  
 Kerr, C. V. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 King, T. M. .... College Springs, Iowa  
 Kincaid, D. H. .... Milan, Missouri  
 Lovell, S. E. .... Milan, Missouri  
 Link, W. F. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Lyda, J. L. .... La Plata, Missouri  
 Lorenz, C. E. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Minear, N. O. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 McBurney, Mrs. T. M. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 McKenzie, A. L. .... Macon, Missouri  
 Martin, L. D. .... Williamstown, Vermont  
 Milliken, F. M. .... Nind, Missouri  
 Minear, J. F. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 McConnell, W. A. .... Washington, Vermont  
 McCulley, Maggie. .... Bailey, Missouri  
 McKeehan, Ethel. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Milford, E. S. .... Villisca, Iowa  
 Meeks, William. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Notestine, Flora. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Owens, Mrs. Charles. .... Monmouth, Illinois  
 Owens, Charles. .... Monmouth, Illinois  
 Osenbaugh, Mrs. A. D. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Poage, J. F. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Quintal, J. A. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Runyon, S. H. .... Joshua, Texas  
 Ray, C. D. .... St. Louis, Missouri  
 Riggs, W. L. .... Unionville, Missouri  
 Seibert, O. C. .... La Plata, Missouri  
 Swett, B. A. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Smith, Allie M. .... Plevna, Missouri  
 Sholley, W. M. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Stephens, M. L. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Teall, C. C. .... New York City  
 Wheeler, G. A. .... Randolph, Vermont  
 Wheeler, C. G. .... Montpelier, Vermont  
 Waters, A. R. .... Clarinda, Iowa  
 Wood, E. P. .... La Plata, Missouri  
 Wells, C. E. .... Waterbury, Vermont  
 Whittaker, Esther. .... Perry, Illinois  
 Wenzer, H. U. .... La Plata, Missouri  
 Yowell, Elizabeth. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Yowell, O. Y. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Yakey, W. G. .... Trenton, "

SEPTEMBER (1897) CLASS.

Bumpuss, J. F., .... La Plata, Missouri.  
 Dameron, Francis, Bowling Green, "  
 Dugan, R. C. .... Trenton, "  
 Dodson, Ella O. .... Kirksville, "  
 Davis, Huldah. .... Essex, Iowa  
 Davis, Otis E. .... "  
 Goodrich, L. J. .... Kewanee, Illinois  
 Hart, Miss Julia L. .... Clarksburg, W. Va.  
 Harrington, Walter W. .... Clarinda, Iowa  
 Hazard, Chas. C. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Hicks, R. Celeste. .... Inkster, Michigan  
 Hardy, Linda. .... Hiawatha Kansas  
 Loudon, Guy E. .... Shenandoah, Iowa  
 McGee, Jas. H. .... Clarinda, Iowa  
 McIntyre, H. H. .... Randolph, Vermont  
 McIntyre, Marion. .... Randolph, Vermont  
 McIntyre, H. B. .... Randolph, Vermont  
 Mayhugh, C. W. .... Rothville Missouri  
 Peterson, Alfred W. .... Alcester, S. D.  
 Riley, Harry L. .... Biglow, Missouri  
 Riley, B. F. .... Biglow, "

Ross, C. A. .... Louisville, Kentucky  
 Rice, W. L. .... Brashear, Missouri  
 Reid, Chas. C. .... Marion, Illinois  
 Rees, J. T. .... LeMars, Iowa  
 Strother, J. O. .... Winfield, Kansas  
 Switzer, C. R. .... Evanston, Illinois  
 Sigler, Chas. M. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Smith, W. J. .... Kirksville, "  
 Smith, Karl K. .... Clarinda, Iowa  
 Slavin, J. L. .... Danville, Kentucky  
 Thomas, R. F. .... Hale City, Missouri  
 Tanner, Mrs. H. A. .... Beresford, S. D.  
 Underwood, H. W. .... Binghampton, N. Y.  
 Vernon, Alonzo W. .... Coulterville, Illinois  
 Walpole, Miss Eliza. .... Storm Lake, Iowa  
 Wilson, Miss Laura J. .... St. Paris, Ohio  
 Williams, A. J. .... Unionville, Missouri  
 Waite, William O. .... La Plata, Missouri  
 White, William H. .... Beresford, S. D.  
 Williams, R. H. .... Cameron, Missouri  
 Bower, John H. .... Eureka, Kansas  
 Baughman, J. S. .... Burlington, Iowa  
 Bandel, Chas. F. .... Crawfordsville, Indiana  
 Barnes, S. G. .... Chicago, Illinois  
 Bynum, H. R. .... Scottsboro, Alabama  
 Collier, C. H. .... Clarinda, Iowa  
 Chase, W. B. .... St. Paul, Minnesota  
 Conger, Mrs. A. L. .... Akron, Ohio  
 Crenshaw, John H. .... Maysville, Missouri  
 Coffman, Kent W. .... Sacramento, Kentucky  
 Coffman, Mrs. Alice, Sacramento, Kentucky  
 Carlock, Chloe C. .... Normal, Illinois  
 Dann, H. J. .... Sioux City, Iowa  
 Downing, D. N. .... Knox City, Missouri  
 Detienne, Elizabeth. .... Kirksville, "  
 Dameron, Tella, ... Bowling Green, "  
 Desmond, Mrs. Marie Eckley, Denver, Colo.  
 Farmer, John F. .... Spring Valley Minnesota  
 Farmer, Frank C. Spring Valley, Minnesota  
 Foncannon, Mayme, .. Kirksville, Missouri  
 Gregory, Mrs. Josie C. .... Canton, "  
 Glasgow, A. M. .... Kirksville, "  
 Hickman, L. D. .... "  
 Heiny, Frank E. .... "  
 Howells, William B. .... New York City  
 Hester, J. M. .... Allenton, Iowa  
 Jamison, C. E. .... Coulterville, Illinois  
 Jones, Thos. .... St. Louis, Missouri  
 Kincaid, Mrs. L. C. .... Milan, "  
 Lyda, W. L. .... Atlanta, "  
 Morris, B. F. .... Winterset, Iowa  
 Mattison, N. .... New York City  
 Morehead, Lelia. .... Sacramento, Kentucky  
 Montgomery, Mrs. M. E. .... Villisca, Iowa  
 McManama, W. C., Mitchelsburg, Kentucky  
 Mayhugh, J. H.  
 Nuckles, Robt. H. .... Marshall, Missouri  
 Oldham, Jas. E. .... Franklin, Kentucky  
 Oldham, Mrs. Jas. E. .... "  
 Proctor, Clara L. .... Fairdale, Illinois  
 Rogers, Allard W. .... Binghampton, N. Y.  
 Spencer, P. R. .... Detroit, Michigan  
 Willard, Earl. .... Kirksville, Missouri  
 Walrod, Dora May. .... Beresford, S. D.  
 Waite, Webb H. .... Los Angeles, California  
 Woolery, Homer. .... Bloomington, Indiana

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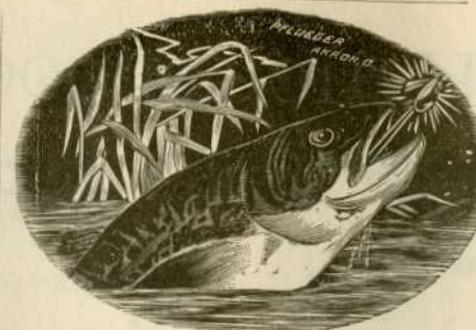
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