

The



OSTEOPATHIC KNIGHT.

*Devoted to the Advancement of the Osteopathic
Science and the Worlds Good Health. ◊ ◊ ◊*

Vol. I.

JANUARY 1901.

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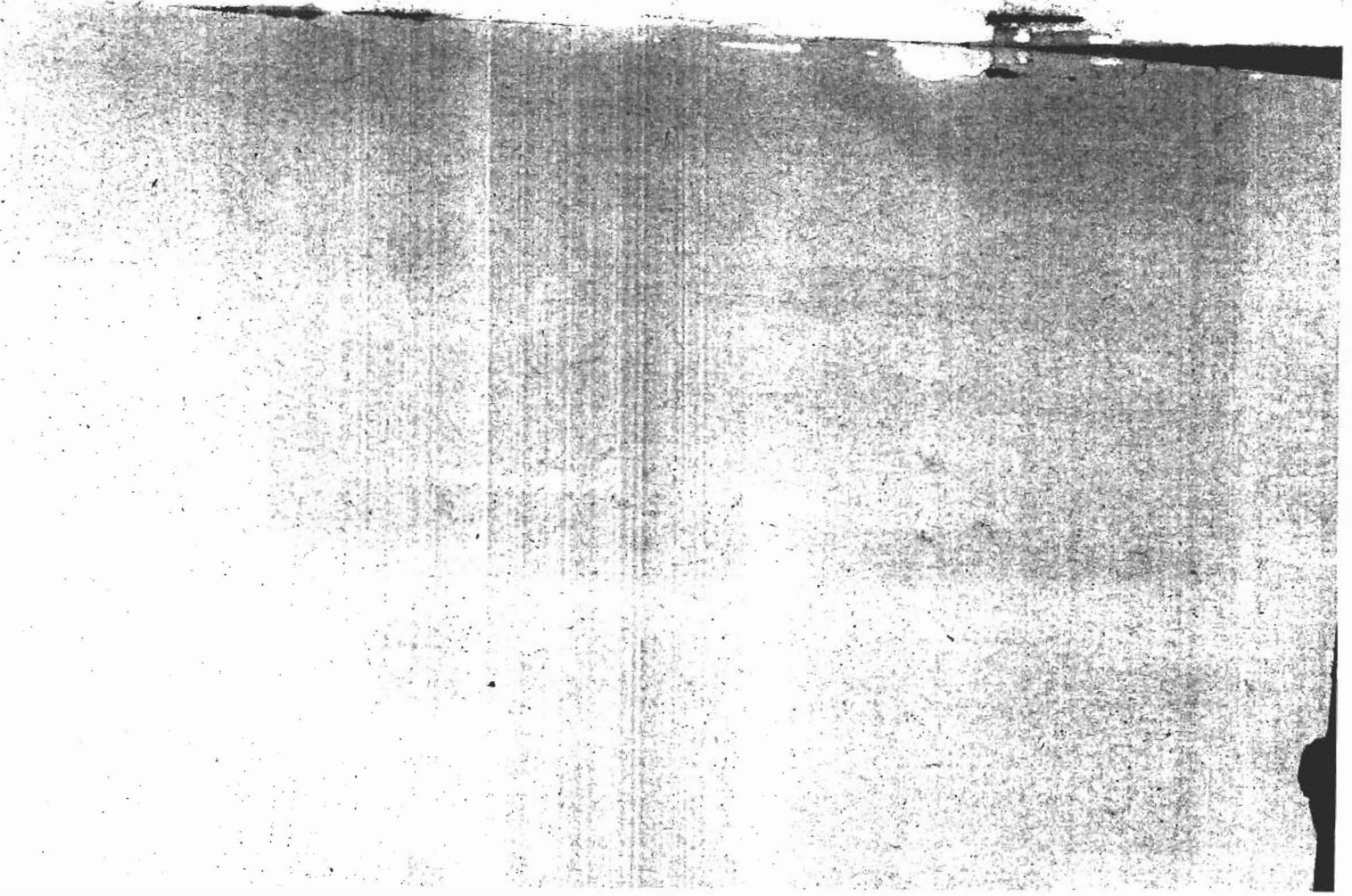
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DR. A. T. STILL, WHO GAVE THE WORLD THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.



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* THE KNIGHTS OF OSTEOPATHY. *

MRS. F. R. HAILE, A. M.

THE SPRING of 1900 witnessed the organization of the newest and most popular of Osteopathic clubs, the Knights of Osteopathy. No social order had, as yet, been organized among the students of the American School of Osteopathy, which reached the practitioner in his far away field of labor, and by invisible fraternal bonds held him still under the sheltering wings of his Alma Mater and in close touch with his erstwhile companions.

Recognizing the need of both the student and practitioner of a society based upon broad and philanthropic principles, two members of the junior class agitated the subject and soon aroused a wide spread interest. The basic principles underlying the organization are unity of purpose to hold aloft the standard of Osteopathy, to encourage the weak, to help bear the burdens of the persecuted among us, to foster a feeling of brotherhood that shall go with us through life; we seek to engage the brain and brawn of the womanhood and manhood in our ranks, that strength of purpose and that force of character that should mark the pioneer in any enterprise. The requisites for membership are high moral character, independence of thought, honesty of purpose, fidelity to the order and strict adherence to the principles of Osteopathy. Soon a nucleus of forty of the steady, study workers from the different classes formed the charter membership, drafted a constitution and by-laws, and under the direction of Judge Ellison obtained a charter. The "Knights of Osteopathy" were no longer a myth in the

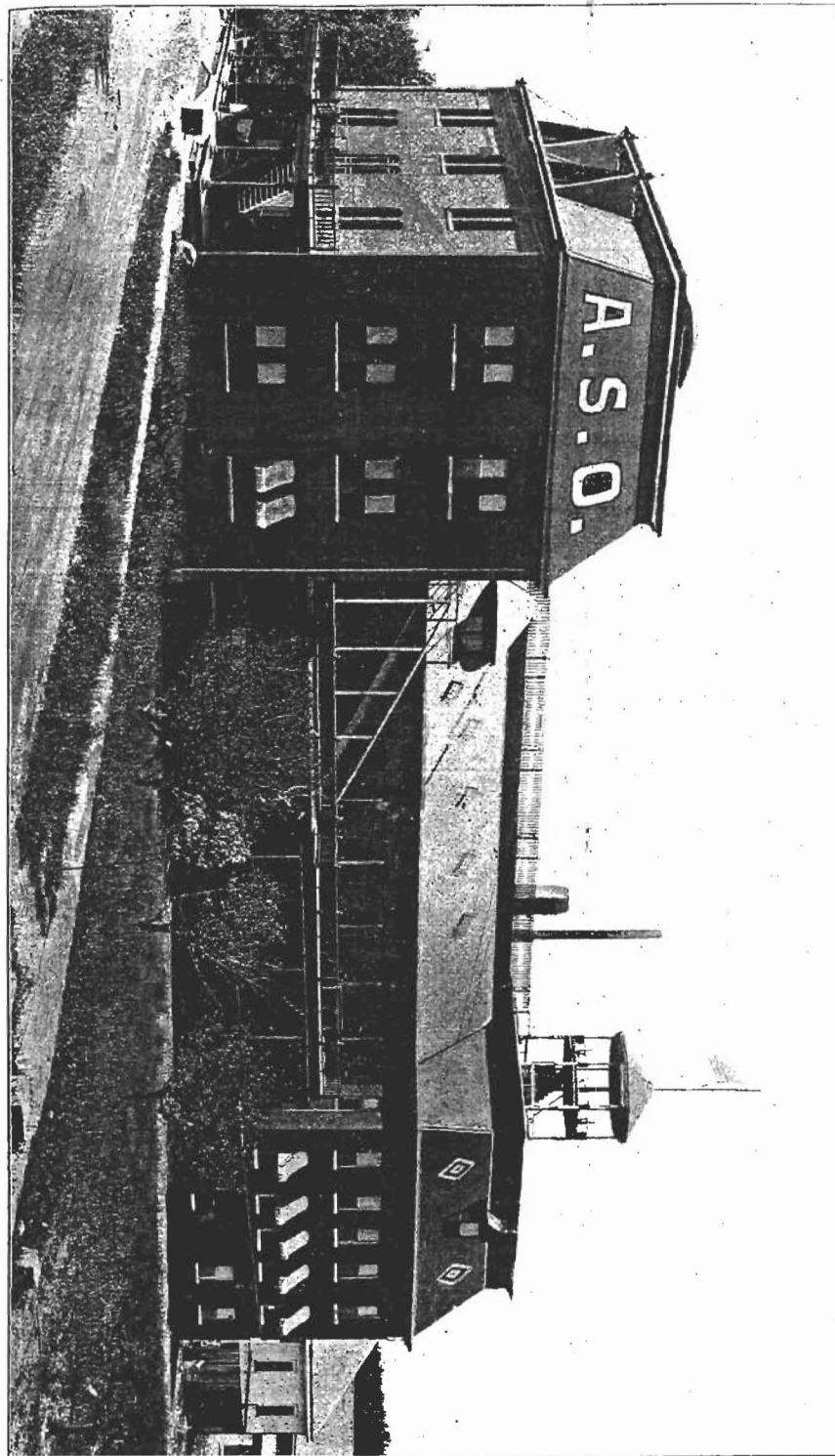
THE OSTEOPATHIC KNIGHT.

caused by traumatic, thermic, or other influences, there is sure to follow an impaired circulation or a disturbed innervation, and probably both. The result naturally following either would be lowered vitality to the part involved; as motion, sensation, nutrition and life depend upon the proper supply of blood and nerve force to the body tissue. Hence the importance in keeping in absolute harmony and in normal position the various elements of the body organism.

In addition to the manipulative treatment and mechanical surgery employed in the adjustment of bony lesions and other displaced tissue, thereby regulating the supply of blood to the part, the Osteopathist treats scientifically the vaso-motor nerves which govern the calibre of the blood vessels and to a marked degree the blood pressure in the various regions of the body.

The Osteopathic physician has no use for drugs in his field of therapeutics, except as antidotal in case of poison, for he realizes that the physiological chemical laboratory which God has planted within the body is all-sufficient in itself. The secretions of the salivary glands, the gastric glands, the liver, the pancreas, and all the glands of the body are sufficient for the digesting of food, the poisoning of bacteria or whatever their God appointed function may be. The proper circulation of the blood and lymph to all the parts of the body together with normal invention will insure the faithful performance of every function of every organ and every tissue of the body. This then is the basic principle of the Osteopathic science and upon it the Osteopathic profession has won its many magnificent victories.

The delicacy of the structure of the human body and the fineness of the physiological functioning demand that none but a perfectly trained and thoroughly skilled hand shall deal with it. Thus the reader will readily appreciate how very essential it is that the Osteopathist be thoroughly familiar with the human body in its most minute structural and functional relations so that he may be enabled to make an intelligent examination of the organism as a mechanist does a mechanism in order to a proper diagnosis of disease and the application of the prophylaxis and therapeutics of nature. The genuine Osteopath has this required knowledge and wherever he locates for the practice of his profession he is accorded a hearty welcome by the cultured and thinking element of society.



AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

* THE STUDY OF NERVOUS DISEASES. *

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

NO CLASS of cases will be found more frequently in the practice of an Osteopath than will nervous diseases. The success of the practitioners already in the field, together with the idea, prevalent to some extent, that medicine does this class of cases little good, may account for this fact. Whatever the reason the fact remains, and the student, who is about to select lines of general reading in connection with his course, will do well to include some good works on the nervous system and the diseases to which it is subject. It is to be regretted that there is so little Osteopathic literature on this subject; but the Osteopaths who are working along these lines will in a short time surely remedy this state of affairs.

The purpose of this article is to call attention to this interesting field for Osteopathic research.

Consider for a moment the spinal scleroses. The medical profession has long regarded them as incurable and have assigned causes of a toxic nature chiefly. Osteopathic practice has taken locomotor ataxia out of the list of incurable diseases, and assigned a cause, which if not new, has been considered as holding a minor position. All of the spinal scleroses have to some extent yielded to treatment on the basis of an interference with normal nutrition. If some Osteopath could come before the Osteopathic profession with 50 cases of spinal scleroses, diagnosed from the Osteopathic stand point, treated by an experienced operator, for a satisfactory length of time, with records of examination and progress of each case, we could command the attention of the public and add to the knowledge of each individual of the profession.

Consider, again, what may be done in neurasthenic and insane cases. Probably not more than a score of cases of insanity have been treated by osteopathic operators. A considerable per cent were cured; what will be the result when a hundred cases have been treated and the records of examination, mode of treatment and progress have been given to the profession. In this class of cases suitable surroundings for the experiment must be obtained,

and cases must have the attendance of nurses and a suitable diet and occupation.

Epilepsy is another form of nervous disease of whose history Osteopathy is making a revision. Many so called incurable cases are being cured, and yet so great is the variety of condition in epileptic cases, that it will require some time before any person will be able to tell us all about epilepsy, from the Osteopathic standpoint.

Growths, Hemorrhage, or Embolus, affecting the brain or the cranial nerves, furnish material for much Osteopathic study. How caused and how benefitted, are important. To what extent can we influence circulation so as to absorb an embolus or check a hemorrhage? In what cases can we restore circulation to the optic nerve which has long been deprived of its proper blood supply?

It will give me pleasure to receive written reports of cases along these lines and to put them into permanent form for the benefit of the profession, and at some future time give some answers to the queries now propounded.

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THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

✻ Our Opportunities. ✻

REV. PERRY D. HOLLOWAY.

Read before the assembled Knights Dec. 15, 1900.

NO AGE since the beginning of time with man, ever started upon its cycle with equal chance or with greater promise for the achievement of wonderful things, than does the coming of the twentieth century, that epoch in the world's history known as the Christian. The closing part of the nineteenth century, or we might say, since the day of peace between the North and the South, when four million people were made free in the sense in which the word "free" is usually used, seems to have been the seed-time, and not only for freedom of body, but for freedom of thought as the world never used it before. The present half century has been indeed one of progress. A visit to the Patent Office of the United States, saying nothing of other nations, would surely convince one that

the world of thought no longer moves on ox-carts, but rather on the wings of lightning. May I instance as proof the difference between the postman on horseback, plodding along over the hill, through valley and swamp to deliver, after some days, the already stale mail, with our present system of communication—the telegraph and the long line telephone. So it is in all the arts and sciences. But let us look at that art in which we, as Knights of Osteopathy are most directly interested—that of healing.

That man is "wonderfully and fearfully made," was declared by the Bard of Israel three thousand years ago, and to-day we are ready to confirm the truthfulness of his statement. But the more complicated the machine, the more liable it is to become disordered. A single organ by itself, like a single stick, has nothing to become deranged; but when united with others thus forming joints and attachments, we make disorder possible. This body, then, which we call man, with its hundreds of bones, muscles, ligaments, vessels, viscera, nerves, with its many complicated unions and plexuses of various kinds, becomes subject to an almost infinite number of more or less complicated diseases, and finally to that condition which we call death. Seeing that this body is subject to diseases catalogued by various names, somewhere in the remote ages of antiquity, remedies were sought that might bring relief. Age after age continued the investigation by the rule of "cut and try." And now after centuries of this kind of teaching should we be surprised that the world is wedded to the old school?

All reformations are accomplished only after the heroic struggles of their leaders and early advocates, and the twentieth century will witness the greatest one for ages, the triumph of the true science of healing over that of the false, Osteopathy over drugs. Some few years since I met a highly educated gentlemen from Persia who told me that at that time there were but three M. D's. in all the kingdom of his native land. True there were many pretenders but their gross ignorance put them beneath the dignity of a profession. Here are a few samples: A young girl was delirious and the would-be doctor prescribed tiger bone saying that as she was possessed of a wild spirit it would require the spirit of a wild animal to drive it out of her. Another case where the patient had a high fever, boring an opening into the heel was recommended, that the fever might run out. And thus might the list be aug-

mented beyond computation, no doubt, and eternity only can tell, for it will require an infinite mind to count the suffering humanity has endured at the hands of ignorant so called physicians. But all the ignorance of medicine—and I use the word medicine as a synonym for the art of curing disease—is not confined to the oriental world, for I can see no advance from tiger bone to quinine but rather a retrogression; for the former could do no harm while the latter has done a world of mischief. And so it is with the use of the knife. I know a young M. D., who in his field of practice, is becoming famous for his skill in cutting. But my friends, there is hope. A few years since a ray of sunshine burst through the dark clouds of ignorance and to-day candles of more or less power are lighting the benighted corners of many parts of our own America and will soon flash their light across the oceans both east and west, till ere long the lamp of Osteopathy, like a light-house on the shore, will be planted in every city, town, and villiage, pointing suffering humanity to that science that taketh away the sickness of the world.

When one has done a truly noble act by which another has been relieved and made to rejoice, he derives a satisfaction from it that in part at least compensates him for his labor. So I look upon Osteopathy as the science of sciences, the art of arts, in the field of blessing humanity in bringing relief to them from their bodily ailments. To hold up the banner of this newly discovered science with all its sails unfurled to the breezes of heaven, shall be the duty of the true Knights of Osteopathy of the twentieth century. That "in union there is strength," is as true with us as a class of professionals as it can be with reference to a nation.

But if the cause which we espouse is what we claim for it then it has a just demand to make at our hand; viz, that we shall faithfully represent this child of our adoption. In order that we may effectively discharge this obligation we must observe certain well established facts, a few of which I may mention in concluding:

Our department must be in keeping with our calling, else it will be very difficult to convince cultured people that we have something worthy of their patronage and support.

No other person holds the secrets of the family equal to that of the family physician. With this confidence imposed in us, what an obligation we are under to always keep inviolate that



D. C. WESTFALL,
GRAND CHANCELLOR.



shall we now be ashamed of its parentage? Shall we apologize for the nature of its early environment? My plea is not that so-called cultured men shall not stand in the forefront of Osteopathy's battle line, but that they shall not arrogate to themselves the privilege of supreme command, nor attempt to exclude from the privilege of Osteopathic discussions the legitimate student of the science whose lot has been cast in the so-called humbler walks of life. A basis of culture is not a basis for determination of fitness for the healing art. Neither is cold intellect sufficient, so far as basis is concerned. But the question of basis aside, we have a condition confronting us. We have in our profession, numerous types of men; among them those whose intellectual development is limited; those whose morals and motives are questionable. Shall we, by exclusion and seclusion, make the separation still greater? Do we benefit ourselves as materially as we handicap them in the race? They have diplomas similar in all parts to our own. What is our relation to them? What shall it be? In a profession whose members represent such varied types, will that profession be elevated most by the development of a few Osteopathic Platos? Is a community elevated more by the production of a single hyper-cultured individual, or by a general culture of less individual degree? Is our country one of intelligence because of a few intellectual geniuses, or because of our public school system which promotes the general intelligence? Is the Christian to save the world by getting out of the world or by close acquaintance and association with the world? I plead for a general education in Osteopathic lines, for the masses of the profession. I question the wisdom, out of mere justice to ourselves, of attempting in any way to limit the spread of Osteopathic ideas within our own borders. I decry the seeming effort to reserve for a favored few the privileges of special Osteopathic knowledge.

So much for the selfish view. Shall we bring the question of right and wrong into consideration? Why should we wince when moral principle is suggested as an essential factor in every consideration? Is it because men think of right and wrong as elements in the province of the ministry, of the church, and are apart from the life of business, of education, of culture or anything denominated secular? We speak of professional ethics. We are anxious that our profession shall be kept on a plane of moral dignity. That

is very good. If the law of ethics applies to any thing it applies to everything, and the moral code must enter into the life of professions if professional ethics is to be real and effective. We have heard that "no man liveth to himself," and that Cain is his brother's keeper. Is this true only in relation to material, physical man, or is it true in relation to intellectual man, to spiritual man? We speak of the aristocracy of blood, and the American people will have none of it. We hear of an aristocracy of wealth, and we frown it down. We mention an aristocracy of culture and we tolerate it. We believe in an aristocracy of intellect and we rejoice at it. We can conceive of an aristocracy of spiritual attainment, and it becomes hallowed in our eyes. Is one less objectionable than the other? Is one as essentially immoral as the other? They spring from the same source. "Can a tree bring forth bitter fruit and sweet?" If I in my abundance withhold from my neighbor in his need a morsel of bread I fail to live the moral code. What matters it if the bread be wheaten or food for thought, or spiritual nourishment? The wrong is in the withholding. Can I conscientiously keep my material property alone for myself? Why would it be different regarding intellectual ownership or spiritual attainment? The law of justice permits it? Granted. But the law of justice, while not yet superceded on the statute books, by the law of love exemplified in an unselfish manhood, is so superceded in the consciences of men and in the moral archives of humanity.

The Osteopath who seeks for knowledge that he may increase his ability to meet conditions is worthy: he who attempts to limit that knowledge within the confines of his own intellectual prison-house, or that of a sect or society, is unworthy. Knowledge is a universal commodity. Of all the monopolies that may work to the detriment of communities the monopoly of knowledge is basest. Like other monopolies, however, it can only thrive for a time; the bursting of man-made bonds is sure, and he who attempts to build a wall around a discovered truth is but "kicking against the pricks" and ultimately separating himself from the light and life of the common good.

Such is our preamble. Such the general principles upon which is based our conception of the relations to exist between Osteopath and Osteopath. What is the more specific application of those principles? The field experience of Osteopathic practi-

be used to unfair distribution of advantages. It may act to the elevation of the profession or to the elevation of a part of that profession and a detriment to the other part. Which is to be desired? If I decry the class clique which operates to rule the class, to limit class advantages to its own members, I must also decry the more formal organization which would seek the same ends in a less noticeable because more customary manner. The organization of Osteopathic students which makes eligibility to membership depend on the grovelling basis of financial rank or financial glitter cannot hope to result in professional uplift. No less base nor less productive of professional development is that organization whose foundation is the veneer of a degenerate social idea. Is it expedient or right to debar from the privilege of Osteopathic discussions as found in organized societies, those who, through no fault of their own, may not possess an intellect measuring up to our standard? Can we in mere justice to ourselves as members of a profession, and in conformity to a high standard of right, debar from such privilege any worthy student, the measure of such worth being moral character, a willingness to learn, and a desire to help? Will the members of this organization to whom I am indebted for this honor to-night, exercise the greatest care as to how they include or exclude applicants for membership or privilege of discussion? No organization is perfect. That organization alone is worthy which recognizes defects as they appear and makes honest effort to rectify.

The relation, then, of Osteopath to Osteopath, is essentially the relation of man to man. Men are men before they are tradesmen. The fact of trade, calling or profession cannot enter as a modifying factor into this fundamental proposition. If the principles governing the relations of man to man are founded on justice and love so must the principles governing the relation of Osteopath to Osteopath be founded on justice and love. If it be correct in principle to give men equal opportunity for development it is immoral to deny to Osteopaths equal chance for improvement. Unlike in temperament, in aspiration, in motive though we be, a united manhood to-day demands in our profession a united brotherhood of healing.

THE SUPERIORITY of OSTEOPATHIC TREATMENT
OVER THE MEDICAL.

W. D. BOWEN, M. D. (OF THIRD TERM) BATH, N. C.

THE FIRST question asked of the M. D. is "Why did you study Osteopathy?" To answer this I will mention the two cases which caused me to investigate the methods employed by the Osteopath.

I was in Washington, D. C., and knowing that a friend of mine was there with his twelve year old boy for treatment, I inquired for him at some of the special hospitals but did not find him. I met him accidentally at church and was surprised to find that he was having his boy treated by an Osteopath, and that he was improving. He said "My boy was taken with severe fits several months ago and I called in our family physician who treated him for several weeks, telling me all the while the child would soon recover. I asked him repeatedly what caused the fits and he gave me various reasons, but none of them were satisfactory. There was no improvement, the child having from thirty to thirty-six fits in twenty-four hours, so I called in another physician; they consulted, decided on a course of treatment, which also failed; so I became discouraged after trying the best physicians in our part of the state (N. C.) and then tried the various hospitals—I kept him at each for several weeks with no benefit whatever. Finally I went to a specialist in Washington, D. C., who treated him for some time and told me he could do nothing more. Some one at the hotel advised me to take the boy to the Osteopaths, saying they were curing some cases that medicine had failed on—another said "Osteopaths are nothing but quacks, they will not do that boy's fits any good." As I had never gotten a true diagnosis of his case I decided the Osteopath couldn't fool me any more than I had been fooled, so I would try him. The Osteopath examined the case carefully and at once told me he had had a fall that dislocated four vertebrae and that caused the fits: he thought he could relieve him but could not

tell how long it would take, so as the suggestion had been lodged in my mind that Osteopaths were quacks I was not satisfied; still I took him to another Osteopath for examination: he found the same lesions and gave the same diagnosis. Then I thought if two men of the same profession could find the same lesions and say they would produce his trouble, their methods of cure would be worth trying any way. I took him to the first Osteopath I had consulted, Dr. Patterson, and began treatment. After one month's treatment he had no fits at all during the day, but one or two during the night. At the end of three months the boy was entirely cured."

Now this case was of itself enough to convince any one that Osteopathy can do what medicine can not; but, a short while after I observed another case from the same section of N. C.

This case was one of total loss of voice of some six or eight weeks standing—during this time the lady had careful attention from several medical men of reputation and none of them could give her any relief for throat or voice; she was persuaded to try Osteopathy and after three week's treatment was entirely cured.

Now knowing of these two cases, and that they had had careful medical attention and no relief could be had, and that the patients were permanently cured by Osteopathy, I at once concluded it must be something more than quackery. Christian science, faith cure, magnetic healing, divine healing, etc., so I began to investigate.

Reading Osteopathic journals with care and deliberation I saw what Osteopathy was based on; I saw they used the same text books that we have in all reputable medical colleges of the land except *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics*: learning these facts I knew it was worthy of the most careful investigation, and I knew at this time that Osteopathy could handle some cases that medicine could not, for that I had seen demonstrated in the two cases above mentioned. I then decided that if there was any science that could handle a larger per cent of sick people than medicine (which is not a science) I wanted to know it. I came immediately to Kirksville, Mo., (the fountain head of Osteopathy) especially because the American School of Osteopathy is the school of the discoverer, Dr. A. T. Still. I am convinced that Osteopathic treatment is the most rational and natural known; it is a fact admitted by all M. D's. that

✻ QUALIFICATIONS OF THE OSTEOPATHIST. ✻

BY D. C. WESTFALL.

THE EDUCATIONAL qualifications of the Osteopathist are generally underestimated. The best friends of the science, unless in close touch with the Osteopathic college, do not appreciate the comprehensive course which a Doctor of Osteopathy is required to finish. This is due to several different causes.

1st. The great science has been before the world but a short time and the public has not had time to acquaint itself with the cardinal principles upon which the science is based, much less the qualifications of her representatives.

2nd. There have been instituted so many fake schools, diploma mills, that have assumed the name of Osteopathic Colleges, which have sold their diplomas outright, with absolutely no requirements but money, and have sent their unqualified, unprincipled impostors out into the world to represent the greatest healing science of the ages! In many places the public has had to form its estimate of Osteopathy by the record made by these blood suckers who simply prostitute the fair name of the science that they claim to represent.

3rd. The jealous foes of Osteopathy seek to prejudice the public respecting the Osteopathist's qualifications by willfully misrepresenting the matter of his education. Several medical journals in the last two years have declared that the "Claim of the Osteopathist that his mode of treatment is "Nature's own way of healing" is a lie on its face from the fact that the Osteopathist studies neither Anatomy or Physiology in order to know the normal body from a structural and functional view point, adding that, "if they be not acquainted with nature's way in the normal they cannot know nature's way of healing the abnormal." Now, in this case the reasoning is right, but the statement that Osteopathists do not study Anatomy and Physiology is absolutely false and is either the voice of ignorance, or jealousy and dishonesty combined. There is no school of medicine on earth that emphasizes the need of a thorough knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology as do the Osteopathic schools.

In order that the reader may understand how comprehensive is the Osteopathic course we will give below the course as finished by the present senior class of the American School of Osteopathy.

Anatomy, Descriptive and Demonstrative,.....	15 months
Dissection, one lateral half.....
Physiology.....	10 months
Organic and Inorganic Chemistry.....	5 months
Histology, (Five months in laboratory.).....	10 months
Physiological Chemistry,.....	13 weeks
Urinalysis and Toxicology.....	7 weeks
Principles of Osteopathy.....	5 months
Pathology (Five months in laboratory.).....	10 months
Pschyo-physiology.....	5 months
Symptomatology.....	5 months
Theory and Practice of Osteopathy.....	5 months
Clinical Demonstrations.....	10 months
Surgery.....	5 months
Gynecology.....	10 weeks
Obstetrics.....	10 weeks
Neurology.....	5 months
Physical Diagnosis.....	5 months
Venereal Diseases.....	4 weeks
Clinical Practice.....	5 months
Medical Jurisprudence.....	10 lectures

It will readily be seen by all fair minded persons that the above curriculum of studies is a comprehensive one and embraces, excepting that of Materia Medica, the whole field covered by the leading medical colleges of the country, the principles and practice of Osteopathy being taught in its stead. Thus the Osteopathic Physician goes before the public amply equipped and worthy the confidence of all and is willing to stand on his merits.



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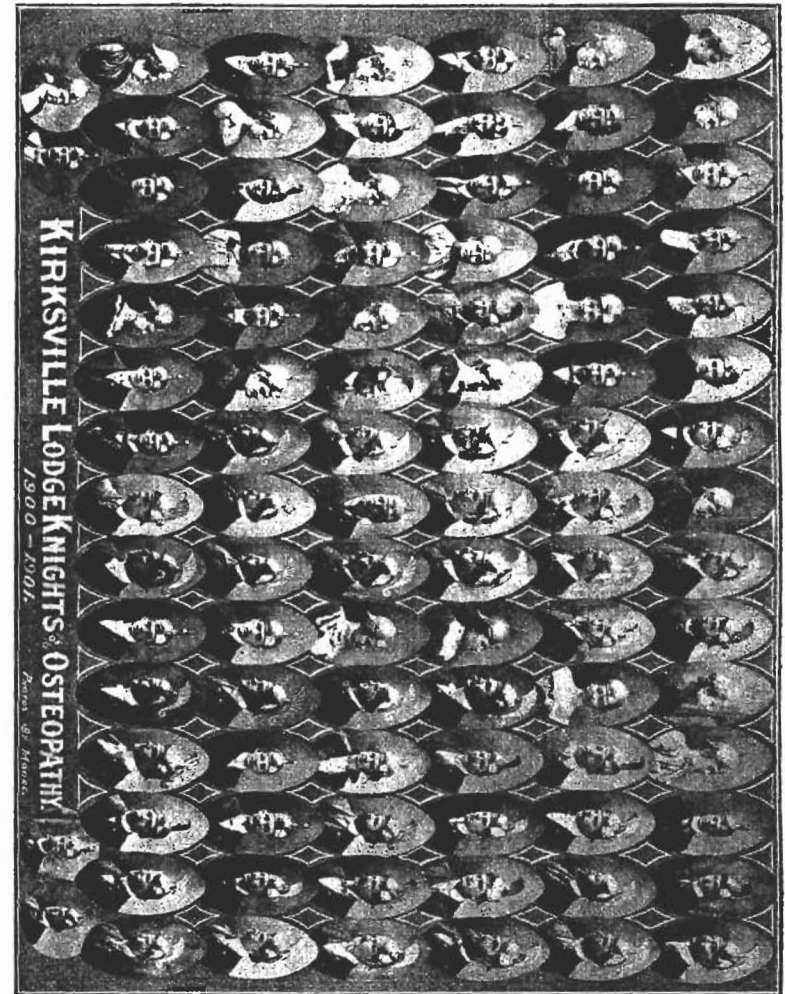
EDITORIAL COMMITTEE:
D. C. WESTFALL, MRS. F. R. HAILE,
A. E. BERRY.

Salutatory.

It is not our purpose to try to make the usual graceful editorial bow. The editorial committee of *The Osteopathic Knight*, in the name of The Knights of Osteopathy, desire, however, to extend a cordial greeting to the reading, thinking world. We rejoice in the thought of beginning the publication of our magazine as the first streaks of the new century's dawn beam forth in beauty and glory.

We have just witnessed the triumphant close of the most marvelous of centuries, a century conspicuous above all centuries for new things, during which, man has grown into a new relation with both nature and thought. Under a clearer light, thinking man has interpreted nearly everything into new phraseology and more ra-

tional forms of belief. The scientific world has been revolutionized. The unknown laws of heat, light and electricity have been discovered and developed. Chemistry has been revived and a new phraseology given. The conception of universal nature has had a new and better birth. While the world has taken these gigantic onward strides in scientific research and invention, thinking man has not forgotten suffering man, and while many marvelous, startling discoveries have been made in every field of research, and the discoverers have erected a mighty pyramid of fame and inscribed their names thereon; on the very capstone of that stupendous pyramid in characters grand, bold and enduring is engraved the name of Still. He it is, above all men, that has proved himself the benefactor of the race, for he has given a revelation to the suffering world of nature's highway to health, and as we now salute the rising sun of a greater century, with proud and loyal hearts, do we also salute the name of Andrew Taylor Still as King of the world's scientists, and that of Osteopathy as Queen in the realm of therapeutics. A loyal band of Osteopathic Knights are dedicated to the advancement of this wonderful science and they will always be with their banner unfurled and planted high.



The *Osteopathic Knight* shall be their mouth-piece and shall strive to be a help to the cause in general in the dissemination of such truth as will help to establish Osteopathy on a still firmer basis before the world. With this ocean of opportunity before us we hereby launch our little boat.

Professional Courtesy.

The Osteopath does not advocate warfare between the Medical and Osteopathic professions. There is room for all truth everywhere. The individual that engenders strife, whether he be Osteopath, Allopath or Homeopath is unworthy the name of a professional man and should receive but contempt from the public. It is the privilege of every professional man to assert his rights at all times but in so doing he should have due respect to the rights of others. The public usually respects the individual who attends strictly to his own business and the individual usually has enough to do.

The Illinois State Board Examination.

The Knights of Osteopathy were represented at the State Board examination at Chicago by the following: Misses DeSollar, Jenison, Stanley, Sisson, Messrs. Crampton, Walker, Schofield, Pitts, Faulkin, W. E. Davis, Walter Davis and Mrs. Pitts. Of course, all passed.

Osteopathy and the Courts.

Since Osteopathy began its marvelous career of healing, the courts have frequently been asked to decide the question whether the Osteopathic physician has a right to heal the sick. There have been cases where the system has been misunderstood that we have met temporary reverses but an appeal to higher courts has always been made and has invariably been decided in our favor, with the exception of the case in Nebraska, which, it is thought, will yet be decided as usual.

It is a significant fact that there has never been a case in court against the practice of Osteopathy but has been put there by members of the medical profession simply because the Osteopathist has cured somebody without giving him poison. We do not accuse the medical profession as a whole. Osteopathy has no fight to make against the profession. But there are in the profession in most localities little, two by four fiasts who are not willing to deal squarely, man with man, and who are afraid the Osteopath will get a few dollars that he might otherwise get, so he immediately begins to love the dear people and is determined that they shall not be imposed upon by anybody but himself

and, with a voice born of jealousy and hypocrisy, he starts on his mission of love(?) decrying the practice and practitioner and urging the prosecution of the latter. This has been the starting point of every case that has brought Osteopathy into the courts. However, the people are not that "easy." They appreciate the unholy motive of the plaintiff and invariably support the defendant. Justice will not permit a successful prosecution of the Osteopath, and "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness' sake."

Field Notes.

Dr. W. F. Traughber of Mexico and Centralia, Mo., reports a case of a young man who received a severe injury and after a course of treatment by a number of M. Ds. was advised to go West. He, instead, sought an Osteopath. Dr. Traughber found his ribs down on one side, raised them and in six treatments the young man was well. He will not go West.

Dr. E. E. Westfall of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa., was called upon by a man who had injured himself by a heavy lift. He had suffered excruciating pain for two weeks. The doctors had tried all kinds of "dope", electricity, etc. Several large blisters were yet on his back. Simply a slip at the sacro-iliac joint. A cure was effected in four treatments and a noisy friend of Osteopathy made.

Dr. J. W. Snavely of Albia, Iowa, is having a splendid practice. The people of that city realize in Osteopathy a friend indeed and are appreciating the friend.

Dr. P. M. Agee of Texarkana, Texas, reports business as perfectly satisfactory in his new field. The people are weighing osteopathy and finding it not wanting. Dr. Agee will prove himself in his chosen field.

Dr. A. C. Procter of Rockford, Ill., reports business as flourishing in that splendid little city. Dr. Procter is a worthy representative of the science and will bless that city with his skill.

The people of Brooklyn, Iowa, are keeping Dr. G. W. Graham busy. They find in him the one that can cure their ills and they are standing by him and defending Osteopathy.

We learn through a patient of Dr. W. R. Furnish of Ft. Madison, Ia., that the people of that city are confirmed in their faith in Osteopathy and are giving the Dr. a splendid practice.

Dr. J. Mark Kilgore is braving the storm at York, Neb. with a good practice and has splendid prospects if Osteopathy triumphs in that state, and it will.

Roster.

Arnold, W. N.	- - - - -	Trenton, Mo.
Aalfs, N. A.	- - - - -	Lamars, Ia.
Agee, P. M.	- - - - -	Texarkana, Texas.
Butcher, O. L.	- - - - -	Wichita, Kan.
Brown, Miss Flora.		
Bohannon, F. D.	- - - - -	Mont, Ill.
Beaven, W. C.	- - - - -	Fulton, Mo.
Brown, Mrs. Ethel	- - - - -	Indianapolis, Ind.
Brown, W. H.	- - - - -	Hereford, Mo.
Bodwell, D. M.	- - - - -	Cripple Creek, Col.
Beaman, Miss L. L.	- - - - -	Kirkville, Mo.
Byars, W. R.	- - - - -	Millard, Mo.
Benning, Miss L. M.	- - - - -	St. Louis, Mo.
Barton, Anna G.	- - - - -	St. Louis, Mo.
Berry, A. E.	- - - - -	Macon, Mo.
Bowen, W. D.		
Cole, J. B.	- - - - -	Bolckow, Mo.
Cheatham, W. E.		
Collier, Edith	- - - - -	McKiney, Texas
Clay, Mrs.	- - - - -	Shelbyville, Mo.
Chatfield, C. O.	- - - - -	Kirkville, Mo.
Covey, P. H.		
Chatfield, H. W.	- - - - -	Kirkville, Mo.
Crampton, C. C.	- - - - -	Milford, Ill.
Cramb, Mamie	- - - - -	Fairbury, Neb.
Clark, Dr.	- - - - -	Jacksonville, Ill.
Chesney, E. N.	- - - - -	Kirkville, Mo.
Dixon, J. W.	- - - - -	London, Ohio.
Daniels, Miss Grace	- - - - -	Hopkins, Mo.
Davis, W. E.	- - - - -	Marion, Ill.
Davis, D. W.	- - - - -	Marion, Ill.
Desollar, Miss. E. E.	- - - - -	Peoria, Ill.
Deickman, Mrs.		
Ellison, Judge,	- - - - -	Kirkville, Mo.
Facett, D. W.,	- - - - -	Montpelier, Vt.
Faulkin, H. J.	- - - - -	Emden, Ill.
Furnish, W. N.	- - - - -	Paris, Mo.
Frederick, Miss Flora	- - - - -	Quincy, Ill.
Farmer, G. C.		

Grimsley, F. M.	Greenview, Ill.
Graham, G. W.	Brooklyn, Ia.
Glasgow, J. L.	Costlow, Ky.
Glezen, R. A.	Cripple Creek, Col.
Greeno, Mrs. A. W.	Granger, Mo.
Glasgow, G. C.	Costlow, Ky.
Glasgow, Mrs. G. C.	Costlow, Ky.
Hurst, Mrs. Anna	Savannah, Mo.
Hamilton, W. A.	Kirksville, Mo.
Hildreth, A. G.	Kirksville, Mo.
Hulett, G. D.	Kirksville, Mo.
Harris, Miss E. L.	Jacksonville, Ill.
Hively, J. L.	Elkhart, Id.
Hutchinson, C. B.	Excello, Mo.
Hardy, Miss Clara	Boonville, Mo.
Holme, E. D.	Savannah, Mo.
Hoy, Miss Emma	Kirksville, Mo.
Haile, Mrs. F. R.	Monroe, La.
Hook, Math	Kirksville, Mo.
Hickman, L. D.	Perry, Mo.
Hook, J. H.	Kirksville, Mo.
Harris, N. E.	Jacksonville, Mo.
Hazzard, Dr. Chas.	
Holloway, P. D.	Kirksville, Mo.
Hauf, H. W.	
Jenison, Miss Hattie	Greenview, Mo.
Jaqueth, H. C.	Marion, Iowa.
Kline, D. M.	Malvern, Ia.
Kline, Miss Lulu	Malvern, Iowa.
Kilgore, J. Mark	Mexico, Mo.
Linnell, J. A.	Adrain, Mich.
Laughlin, William R.	Kirksville, Mo.
Laughlin, George W.	Kirksville, Mo.
Leslie, W. L.	Label, Mo.
Malone, J. H.	Hurdland, Mo.
Mercer, W. L.	Albia, Ia.
Morgan, R. J.	London, Ohio.
Miller, W. B.	Mt. Ayre, Ia.
Miller, U. T.	Fulton, Mo.

Miller, A. L.	McCredie, Mo.
Meyer, O. E.,	Mendota, Ill.
Meyer, Mrs. Anna K.	Mendota, Ill.
Murry, P. H.	Fulton, Mo.
Murry, Mrs. P. H.	Fulton, Mo.
McGuyre, F. W.	Allegheny City, Pa.
Marshal, F. J.	Rutherford, W. Va.
Paterson, Arthur	Kirksville, Mo.
Procter, A. C.	Pocatello, Idaho.
Pitts, Eugene	Beatrice, Neb.
Pitts, Mrs. A. B. Jacquith	Beatrice, Neb.
Pierce, Floyd	Herdz, Neb.
Pugh, J. M.	Fulton, Mo.
Proctor, C. W.,	Kirksville, Mo.
Pebles, R. B.	Mertinton, Ill.
Rolen, Arthur A.	Greenville, Ohio.
Reid, J. F.	Marion, Ill.
Ried, W. E.	Marion, Ill.
Reid, George	Marion, Ill.
Smith, H. H.	Wayne, Ia.
Sisson, Miss A. B.	Genoa, Ill.
Sweet, R. A.	Chicago, Ill.
Schofield, T. M.	Sweetwater, Ill.
Spencer, J. J.	Savannah, Mo.
Snavelly, J. W.	Leon, Ia.
Snavelly, Mrs. J. W.	Leon, Ia.
Sash, Miss Elizabeth.	Creston, Ia.
Scobee, I. E.	
Stanley, Miss Anna,	Stronghurst, Ill.
Still, Harry,	St. Louis, Mo.
Still, Charley	Kirksville, Mo.
Schoettle, Mrs. M. T.	Salem, Ore.
Storm, Miss	Kirksville, Mo.
Sweet, B. W.	Seattle, Wash.
Traughber, W. F.	Centralia, Mo.
Triplet, L.	Brooklin, Iowa.
Trowbridge, S. W.	Kirksville, Mo.
Van de Sand, W. B.	Burlington, Wis.
Wilson, W. C.	Dardenne, Mo.
Wilson, Elizabeth	Dardenne, Mo.
* Wismer, Miss A.	Neenah, Wis.

Wright, L. C.	- - - - -	Linden, Ia.
Whitcom, G. M.	- - - - -	Richmond, Va.
Westfall, T. M.	- - - - -	Grayville, Ill.
Westfall, D. C.	- - - - -	Grayville, Ill.
Westfall, E. E.,	- - - - -	Mt. Pleasant, Ia.
Westfall, Miss Birth	- - - - -	Kirksville, Mo.
Walker, F. S.		
Whittaker, Miss Ethel,	- - - - -	Wedsport N. Y.
Young, F. P.,	- - - - -	Kirksville, Mo.
Zimmerman, J. R.	- - - - -	Kirksville, Mo.

° Deceased.

Location of the Knight Graduates.

Elizabeth Wilson	- - - - -	Eureka Springs, Ark.
T. M. Westfall	- - - - -	Fostoria, Ohio
Mamie Cramb	- - - - -	
E. D. Holme	- - - - -	Dayton Ohio
W. M. Arnold	- - - - -	Cameron, Mo.
P. H. Murray	- - - - -	Fairbury, Neb.
W. B. Miller	- - - - -	Seymour, Iowa
H. C. Jacquith	- - - - -	Marion, Iowa
Flora A. Frederick	- - - - -	
D. C. Westfall	- - - - -	Findlay, Ohio
A. L. Miller	- - - - -	Tyler, Texas
Arthur Patterson	- - - - -	Wilmington Del.
A. B. Sisson	- - - - -	
J. W. Dixon	- - - - -	Cleveland, Ohio
Wm. C. Wilson	- - - - -	Eureka Springs, Ark.
J. R. Zimmerman	- - - - -	Newark, Ohio
J. L. Hively	- - - - -	Idaho Springs, Colo.
J. F. Reid	- - - - -	Ashtabula, Ohio
W. E. Reid	- - - - -	Frostburg, Maryland
U. T. Miller	- - - - -	Hillsboro, Tex.
Mrs. J. W. Snavelly	- - - - -	Albia, Iowa
A. B. Jacquith Pitts	- - - - -	Bloomington; Ill.
Mrs. F. R. Haile	- - - - -	Albuquerque, New Mexico
N. E. Harris	- - - - -	Harrodsburg, Ky.
Aggie Wiley Greeno	- - - - -	Waynesburg, Penn.
W. C. Beaven	- - - - -	Iowa Falls, Iowa
L. G. Wright	- - - - -	Watertown, Wis.
J. Luther Glasgow	- - - - -	Costelow, Ky.
C. O. Chatfield	- - - - -	
H. W. Chatfield	- - - - -	
R. A. Sweet	- - - - -	Providence, R. I.
Lula L. Beeman	- - - - -	New York City, N. Y.

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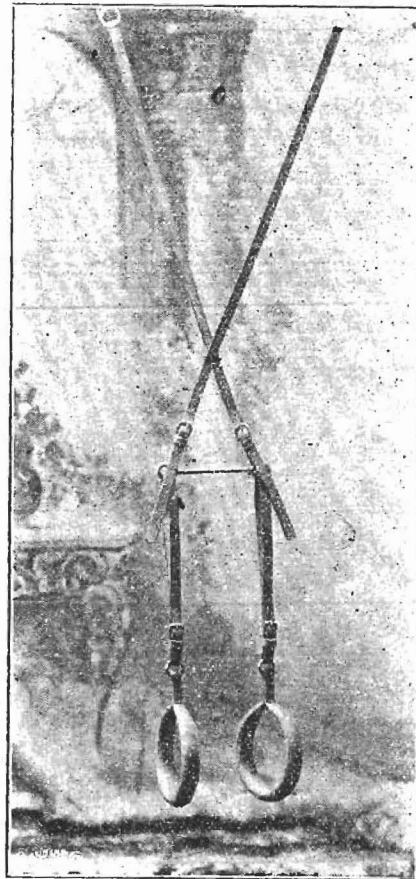
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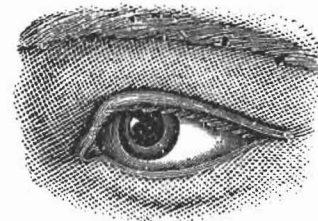
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