

DR. GEORGE A. STILL.

THE PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS OF **OSTEO**-'**(**)9 BLAST AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY VOLUME NUMBER KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI THREE SEPTEMBER, 1908

As a token of respect; an appreciation of his position in the Surgical World, and as a member of our profession, the Class of 1909 dedicate this volume to Dr. George A. Still.

### Foreword.

1909! With this salutation we present to our friends the III Volume of the "Osteoblast."

It has been the aim of the editors to make this volume a source of pleasure and inspiration to our fellow students, as well as a record of college experiences which will serve to recall pleasant reminiscences in later years.

To our faculty and fellow students we wish to express our thanks for their generous and kindly aid.

To them we are indebted for the articles that give this work its intrinsic value.

In conclusion we wish to thank the business men of Kirksville for their hearty support in advertising, and hope that students will patronize those who aided in the financial success of this volume.



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CHESTER ARTHUR BLACK Editor-in-Chief.



NORMAN D. WILSON, Associate Editor.

# The

# Østeoblast

Staff

'09



DORAN GARNET JOHNSON Associate Editor.



GEORGE G. OVERFELT, Assistant Manager.

# The American School of Østeopathy

Founded May, 1892.

# Colors---Red and Black.

## Yell.

Oskie wow-wow! Skinny wow-wow! Osteopaths! Ribs raised, Bones set We cure—You bet! Osteopaths!!!!

## A Tribute.

Through ages on swift winged way A spirit flew 'mid boundless space; The dark of night, the light of day Balked not its long, unending race.

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But on, on since creation's start, It flew, while men in peace and fray, Ruled, served, and died to take their part: Dust unto dust of yesterday.

What silent song to soothe regret? What softened whispers did it keep? Men knew not, though their eyes were wet, And heart bled o'er the pallid cheek,

On, on in past's forgotten dim; The fading years were left behind, While death stood silent, cold and grim, And men searched though their eyes were blind.

> For when night's stillness steals its way Into his weary mind, Then pictures of life's close will stay, Contentment his soul will find.

At last—'twas in the latter times, The spirits graven face grew bright; Dawn broke, and o'er the blackened climes Leaped forth a mighty shaft of light.

And he to whom the spirit gave All knowledge of the Healing Art, Is honored with the world's best brave; A part of God's great, throbbing Heart.

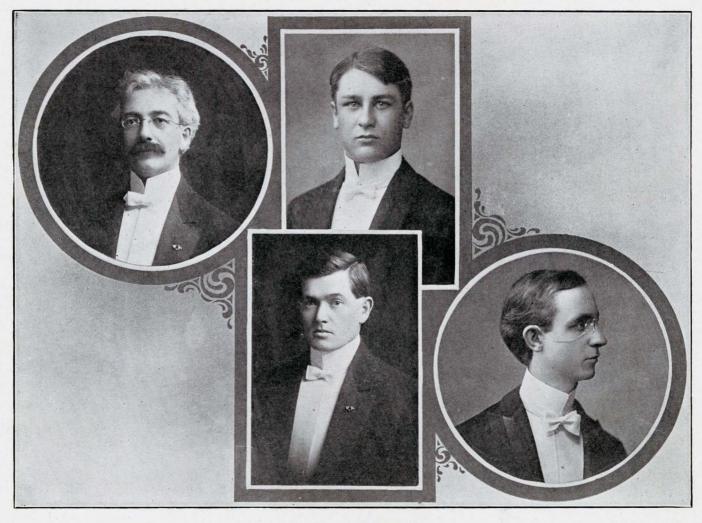
As the burnished rim of day's monarch, Creeps behind a distant hill; He sits when gathers the evening dark; And the silence works its will.

There lie the ashes in the grate, Like them his clay returns; While he is above in a sainted state, Where forever love's fire burns. (November Journal of Osteopathy.)



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STUDENT ASSISTANTS. J. W. Lloyd. Norman D. Wilson. Roland S. Coryell.

GRANVILLE B. WALLER.

#### The Relation of Surgery to Osteopathy.

#### GEORGE STILL.



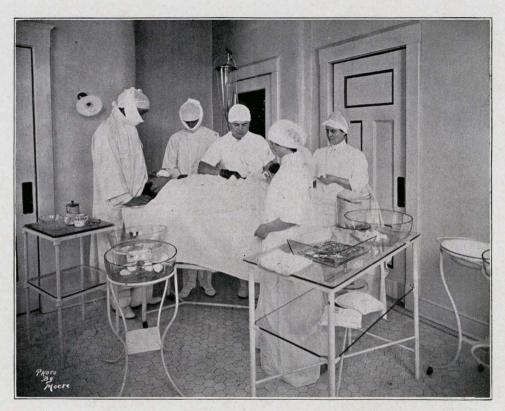
HE first duty of the editor of the Osteoblast, after his speech of acceptance seems to be to see "Dr. George" and notify him that his annual article on the above subject must be in by the first of the following month. The subject is not exhausted at that, but I feel that I could write a more interesting article on "The Relation of the Surgeon to the Osteoblast," and make the article a history of the book.

I can never forget how secretly, mysteriously, and even timidly, V. O. Whitcomb and Campbell Black called to me one side and made the announcement on behalf of Osteoblast No. I. It wasn't that they were timid about asking anything of me, but the class and other friends had given them such enthusiastic support (with a rope tied to it, as Bledsoe says), that they were almost afraid to say the name above a whisper, and by the time H. L. Gamble, the literary editor, came after the article, the aforesaid support was so heavy that even whispers seemed dangerous, and he merely signaled.

But the pioneer work being done, Dawson and Swope, on the part of Osteoblast No. II made their announcement quite boldly, and this year Mr. Black yelled it to me across Jefferson St.

But to return to my subject, it may seem at first, especially to the layman, that the relation of Osteopathy to surgery must necessarilly be an unfriendly one, and yet there are just as many reasons why the relations of medicine and surgery should be unfriendly. Although in most places, the surgeon has to have the degree M. D., the great surgeons are often, aside from business reasons, just as little in sympathy with the internalist or drug doctor as is the osteopath. He must always from a business standpoint be more friendly to the drug doctor because most of his patients are necessarily those that other doctors have failed on and naturally the osteopath will furnish him comparatively few, but this will be easily adjusted in the long run, because as the osteopaths increase in numbers the surgeon can get his training in an osteopathic school as well as in a medical school, and get his ground work better at that, as is readily demonstratable, and the reason for this is that necessarily there are many branches which the osteopath, the surgeon, and the drug doctor have in common, and those preliminary branches that are of the most interest to the osteopath, are also of most interest to the surgeon. The ordinary layman thinks, of course, that the studies in a medical school are confined to learning about what drugs cure various diseases, how to say big words, and if he intends to be a surgeon, how to cut off legs, and other appendages; and that the osteopath

spends his time learning different ways of rubbing, twisting, pulling, and otherwise contorting the patient. Even the osteopath too often believes that the medical school curriculum is composed mainly of pharmacology and allied subjects and that a school that specializes on surgery teaches mainly various ways to cut, and on the other hand to tell a medical man, unacquainted with the subject, that bacteriology and pathology, urinalysis, symptomatology and surgical diagnosis are important courses in an osteopathic school is to challenge a suspicion on his part that you are not truthful, and to tell him there is no "profession of rubbing" goes far beyond the limit, with him. It is true that in the mailcourse and other very poor osteopathic schools the lay opinion is almost correct



ONE OF THE PRIVATE OPERATING ROOMS.

while in third rate medical schools specific drugs for innumerable diseases are still taught, and to know how to amputate a leg is of infinitely more importance with them than to know whether it ought to be amputated or not.

When the M. D. tells you that the treatment for appendicitis is to remove the appendix through McBurney's point, figure at once that he is a rube-surgeon; that one statement is a large hayseed in his surgical hair that the wise one will recognize immediately.

But what is really taught in the better schools of both classes? and why is the osteopathic school going to be the future school for surgeons?

First, physiology and anatomy, including histology, are three of the subjects in both courses in the freshman year. For neither of these has the drug doctor much use, but they are the very foundation of the



"THE PIT."

ideal surgical and osteopathic education. To the fourth subject of this year, chemistry, the drug doctor looks for his foundation, while neither the osteopath nor the surgeon care much for it except as it is a part of, or applies to physiology and pathology. Then in the second year, both want all the pathology and practical bacteriology given, neither cares for pharmacology except that small part that treats of antiseptics, anesthetics and antidotes, while the rest of it is really the drug doctor's stock in trade. Physical diagnosis, applied anatomy, and objective symptomatology are the courses that the surgeon and osteopath must have; the drug doctor cares especially for subjective symptomatology; he treats subjective symptoms or he wouldn't be a drug doctor. The other two care for subjective symptomatology only as they point to an objective cause. I am speaking of course, of the ideal man in both professions.

Unfortunately for surgery it has only been recently that the student, desiring to become a surgeon could get a course where he could take extra work in the subjects which he absolutely needs and at the same time take a minimum of those for which he has no use, and even now I know only of six schools in America where this can be done to advantage. Medical schools vary greatly. In my own medical course, for instance, I spent an average of over five hours a day for the last two years in recitations or clinics on surgery or subjects directly applicable to it, and did more real surgical work than many M. D's. have done after ten years in the field, getting "age and experience." And of the rest of my course only one seventy-second of the entire four years schedule called for "drugs." This may seem surprising, but I can go farther and name many medical schools whose courses actually vary more from the course at my surgical alma mater than does the course at the A. S. O. This is not because the A. S. O. teaches medicine, but because my alma mater does not. I was taught anatomy, physiology, diagnosis, hygiene, diet, nursing and surgery. At the A. S. O. one is taught anatomy, physiology, diagnosis, hygiene, diet, nursing and Osteopathy. It would be the making of many a weak kneed osteopath to know what the really big medical men do believe and do teach. They may knock osteopathy, yet, but an osteopath listening to them, will not backslide.

When I had completed my course I was absolutely an incurable-osteopath. But of course I was badly infected when I started and there are not half a dozen schools in the world where as osteopathic a course is given One thing that I remember from my short course on drugs was this statement: "There are only three specific drugs left," and to me the essence of the sentence was the last word.

Undoubtedly osteopathic and surgical courses are converging and sometime must meet, also undoubtedly surgical and drug courses are diverging and sometime must separate. I expect to see the day when the osteopath and the surgeon will study the same subjects exactly, for the first two years, and in the last two years the man who will specialize as an osteopath will spend about one-fourth of his time studying his special technique and diagnosis, while the surgeon will spend the same time on his special lines, the remaining time being as before on the subjects. I hope to see the time when there are only a few surgeons needed, and these do nothing but surgical work, and the general practitioner does none of it except minor and accident work. All dislocations and fractures except compound, and those necessitating operation will belong to the osteopath. I really believe that to a great extent I will see this done during my own life time. It must come in time for osteopathy and surgery are blood relations, and both are essential against drugs. It is a case of the survival of the fittest and the osteopath is fitted for most cases, the surgeon for a few, the drug man for none. The survivors will include many osteopaths, a few surgeons, and no drug doctors, and naturally the surgeons will be osteopathic surgeons.



## Post Graduates.

Ashlock, Hugh Thomas—A. S. O., '99, Morristown, Tennessee.

BENNETT, CARRIE A.—A. S. O., '04,

CLUETT, FRANK G.—A. S. O., '98,

Sioux City, Iowa. Hoard, Byrd O.—A. S. O., '02,

Cherokee, Iowa.

HOWE, VIOLA D.—A. C., '03,

KIBLER, JOSEPH W.—A. S. O., '99, Petersburg, Virginia.

Maltby, Harrison W.—S. C., '01, Mankato, Minnesota.

PARMLEE, CARA G.-C. C. O., '01

Attica, Indiana.

Portland, Maine.

Joliet, Illinois.

NICHOLAS, KATHERINE,—A. S. O., '06, Kirksville, Missouri.

NUCKLES, ROBERT H.—A. S. O., '99, Marshall, Missouri.

QUICK, ROY T.—A. S. O., '06, Charleston, West Virginia.

STARBUCK, DANIEL WEBSTER—A. S. O., '01, Montgomery City, Missouri.

VAN HALTEREN G. W.—A. S. O., '06, Garfield, Washington.

Wolfe, Truman W.—A. S. O., '05, Carthage, Missouri.

YODER, GWYNNE HOLMES—A. S. O., '06, Dell Rapids, South Dakota.

### The Future of Osteopathy.

#### DR. C. E. STILL.

N 1892 the first charter for the first school of Osteopathy was taken out. The intention at that time was to improve upon our present system of surgery, midwifery, and general practice. How far we have succeeded is determined by the results.



The first class was taught during the winter of 1892, and '93, and they were issued certificates the following spring. It was not the intention at that time to do anything more than to qualify some assistants. The demand, however, was for the founding of a new school of therapeutics. In the year of 1896 the two years' course was inaugurated, and a systematized course with regular curriculum was published. In 1905 the three years' course was started. During the period elapsing from the first school, 1892, until 1905 when the three years' course was established, almost everything that human flesh is heir to had come under the observation of the osteopath.

In the beginning it was not the expectation, nor intention, for the osteopath to be the family physician. His work was largely along the lines of chronic diseases, but shortly after the beginning it was found that acute troubles yielded more readily to the osteopath than the chronic, hence the school as it is to-day. We have often wondered why it was that some of our practitioners had taken up the study of medicine after having graduated, and the writer communicated with all that had studied Osteopathy and later taken a medical degree. With probably one exception the answers that came in were very much like the following: "My studying medicine did in no way lessen my respect and faith in the practice of Osteopathy, but at times I felt that I would very much like to know what the other man knew, so in order to satisfy myself I concluded to, and did enter a medical school, took a four years' course, and am now a better osteopath than the day I matriculated for my M. D. degree. I know now that the medical doctor has no advantage of me, and I can treat successfully many things that he cannot."

It was very gratifying, indeed, to us to receive these letters. We feel that although we knew the course here at that time was not what it would be in the future, and what it is at the present time, nor what it will be in the future, we were very much pleased to know that our graduates were as well satisfied as the letters that were received by us indicated. It is the intention of the present management that as long as they are associated with the A. S. O. that each year the personnel of the faculty will be better, although we may have occasion to fill the chairs by the same men we will require of these heads of the departments that they qualify themselves to meet the demand of

the student body, and that whenever we are satisfied that we have any teachers that are not interested in being strictly up-to-date their places will be filled by men who have not already made a reputation, but by men that are trying to "do things" and make something of themselves. Not only is the personnel of the faculty improving, but also the student body as a whole is made up of young ladies and gentlemen who while in school are qualifying themselves to take up the study of Osteopathy.

Time was once when the business man, and mechanic, and the men who had been in other walks of life, were attracted to Osteopathy strictly from the monetary side, but we are very glad to say that at the present time since the science of Osteopathy is overtaking the art, that scientific men are giving a great deal of time and thought to it.

Osteopathy at the present time is established. The periods of scoff and ridicule are past. It is certain that Osteopathy has its place, and will live to the end of time. It will not be an adjunct to any system, as it is distinctly individual, and the only thing, at the present time that is bothering the osteopaths the most, is for them to know their limitations. We appreciate the fact that some of our early graduates are like the graduates of the early medical schools. Their training was not what it should be, but the man that intends to be up to date has the chance to come back and specialize in any line he may choose. There is no question but what it is a 'survial of the fittest,' and that is true among osteopaths as well as other professions.

At a recent meeting of the American Medical Association they passed rules denying osteopaths any credit in any of the leading medical schools. I do not believe they appreciate the fact how much they were really doing for Osteopathy by doing so. As it now stands it means that in order to qualify the osteopath to be a family physician we are giving a four years' course, three compulsory, and one elective, the student can select any subjects he may choose and specialize the fourth year. It is the opinion of the writer that very few of our students that want to be osteopaths, and get all that is being taught in the four years' course, will put in four years in order to get an M. D. degree. Our future is what we make it.

### The Doctor.

An old man sat by the fireside, And thought of days long gone, Of the many times he'd humbly tried To silence a tear or groan.

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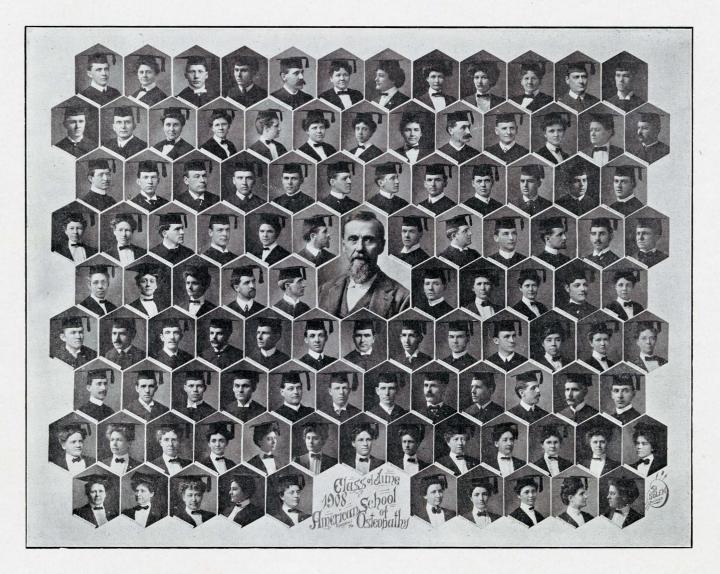
As the dying embers one by one, Lost in their light, he saw once more The flickering spark, ere death had won, As a soul neared Heaven's shore. And the shooting tongues of yellow flame That fed on the dark, dry oak, Bespoke of a life replenished again That his ministering agents awoke.

His deeds were like the fire's heat, A comfort to sorrow's chill; How oft had illness left its seat, And hearts with gladness fill.

The noblest work God gave mankind, He cherished with a pride untold; And the fragrant flowers he'd strewn behind Were unfading blossoms of gold.

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Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO



## Senior Class Roll.

Alspach, Miss Mary E. Allen, A. N. Barker, Miss Nora Barker, Robert M. Beeman, L. Mason Beslin, Mead G. Bienemann, Jos. Chas. Blanchard, James Franklin Boggess, Mrs. Emma A. Bolem, Mrs. Julia S. Bolton, Ridmond A. Bowersox, Miss Minnie O. Brown, W. Clare Brown, Mrs. Nora M. Byers, Mrs. J. Carlow, Frank G. Carleton, Miss Fanny T. Carlton, Rufus P. Cavpless, Miller Earl Comstock, Mrs. Sadie H. Conger, A. M. Cornell, Miss Harriet F. Crysler, Miss Harriet Dashiel, Mrs. E. R. Davis, Robert L. Dawson, James G. Dilley, Mrs. Sarah L.

Dove. Chester Earl Durnan, Wesley L. Dver, Mrs. B. Eddy, John T. Erwin, E. Paul Farnum, Chas. Edward Friend, Miss Lillie M. Gandier, M. H. Garrigues, Louis LeBaron Getty. Miss Blanch Gibson, Preston W. Gilmour, Ray B. Grav. Edward John Gooch, G. J., M. D. Harper, Miss Leona H. Haswell, George Albert Hatch. Charles G. Hawkins, Mrs. Laura I. Hawk, Miss Margaret A. Havnes, Miss Helen L. Hoffman, Miss Nettie Howerton, Thomas J. Johnson, Miss Ruth Iehle, Harry R. Iehle, Mrs. H. R. Jepson, Mrs. Beebe Ruth Johnson, C. J.

Kagay, Miss Lorena Kellet, Miss N. Maude Kniesel, Miss Nora Louise Johnston, Miss Isabel Kinsell, H. R. Mains, Miss Eva Idel Malone, John Axton Miller, D. F. Moffet, Thomas C. Moffet, Mrs. Mattie Moores. Miss Carrie E. McHolland, Frank N. McKinney, Mrs. Clara DeG. McRoberts. Miss Sarah E. Northern, Robert Jerome Orr. Mrs. Viola Paul, Mrs. Kitryne S. Pixley, Mrs. Anna D. Reed, Ralph Rhodes, C. J. Richards, Charles Halem Rogers, Robert Ware Roberts, D. B. Sanborn, Miss Genoa A. Sandis, Miss E. Satterlee, Miss Flora L. Satterlee, Miss Nettie E.

Saunders, Miss Frances Scivally. Miss Gertrude Scivally, Miss Johnnie Scothorn. Samuel Lewis Shearer, Frank Leslie Shipman, Kirk Wade Smith, Edward R. Smith, James Ralph Smith, F. C. Spafford, Melvin R. Stearns. Maus W. Steele, Frederick A. Still, Benjamin F. Swope, Chester D. Tarr. Alfred J. Thiele. Fred G. Tindall, Amos Willard Trevitt, Mrs. Cora Tuttle, Mrs. Mayme K. Turner, F. M. Walker, L. H. Walker, Ora M. Whibley, George Morrison Wilson, Roderick Beverly Young, Miss Johanna

### History '08 Class.

F. C. Smith, " '08."



N Sept. 18, 1905, enrolled as the first three year class of the A. S. O., men and women of all ages and occupations. The good news of Osteopathy had been wafted over the land and had found an echoing response in the hearts of a drug-tired people. The bright star of promise was hailed with welcome and from twenty-three states came men and women offering their lives to its service.

There comes to the life of every individual a time of choice, a choice that may often change the history of a nation as when Cæsar exclaimed, "The die is cast," and plunged into the Rubicon. So the members of '08 have made a choice, and who is able to tell what part this choice shall play in history?

Quite vividly there comes to our memories a number of our freshmen experiences—the hilarious introduction, our first class meeting, how we grappled with Chemistry and finally gave up in despair, and that first visit with it's strange creepy feeling to the dissection room.

At length, we classed as Juniors. We look back with pride to that year. How brilliant we were! How the freshmen envied us, and how the professors held us up as a shining example to the ignorant seniors. Among the important events we recall how we licked the freshmen in the snow-ball fight and then "showed them" on the gridiron.

At last as Seniors we've been classed. We cannot begin to tell of all the things that have happened, and of all the subjects discussed in our very numerous class meetings. We have just about decided to have "caps and gowns" when we graduate, and to let Solem make our class picture.

Time and space does not permit us to record the numerous events with which these three short years have been crowded. For should they be written, even the world itself could not contain the books thereof. There are many bright scenes and dear associations that we love to recall and which will ever live in our memories.

As a class we believe that at least we are not below the average. Perhaps in our numbers can be found no particularly bright star outshining his fellows, but we remember that in the fable of the turtle and the hare it is not the brilliant but the fellow who is "always at it."

But the scene is shifting: dearest friends must part. The time has come for us to enter into active service, to prove our worth to the world and the virtues of a new science. And whether we attain greatness and our influence become world-wide or whether we are known only in some humble neighborhood, we trust that every '08 will be true to his Alma Mater and the inspiration she has given us.

"We live in deeds not years, in thoughts not breaths. In feelings not figures on a deal; We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest and acts the best."

### Principles of Osteopathy.

FRANK P. PRATT, A. B., D. O.



HE principles upon which Osteopathy is based differ from those underlying other systems of healing with regard to three essential particulars, namely: the cause, the diagnosis and the treatment of disease. Disease is the disturbed functioning of some organ or organs of the body, and is not, as was once taught, a malicious entity, a demon, to be driven out by incantations or noxious drugs. The osteopath maintains that this disturbed functioning is due to an interference with the blood or nerve supply to the organ involved, such being a logical conclusion from his belief that the normal human body is a perfect machine. If it be such a machine, each part will properly do its work as long as it receives it normal impulse to activity, and this impulse passes by way of blood and nerve pathways. But just as the most modern steam engine fails to run smoothly when it is not well cleaned and well

oiled, or when its various parts are not intact and accurately adjusted, so the human engine similarly fails to run smoothly when it is so worked that it has no time to clear away the waste and to repair the wear and tear of metabolism, or when its parts are disturbed in their structural relationships. There is provided in the human body just sufficient room for all of its parts, no extra space; each part has its own allotted position, and any misplacement of one part means abnormal pressure on its neighbor. Therefore, while agreeing with other schools of healing that abuse of an organ may bring about disease, osteopathy teaches, in opposition to their tenets, that the real cause of most cases of disease is structural maladjustment interfering with normal blood and nerve supply to the organ involved.

Obviously, since osteopathy finds the cause of most disease to be a factor unrecognized by other schools, osteopathic diagnosis must go beyond their diagnosis. The osteopath will make use of that knowledge of disease manifestations which the scientists have handed down after centuries of research. But further than that he will call to his aid his heritage from the work of that greater scientist, Dr. Still, and seek out the fundamental point in his diagnosis, the real cause of the disease, the structural perversion.

The diagnosis thus made the plan of treatment is clear—remove the cause; if the organ be not past repair it will resume normal functioning, that is, health. If abuse of the organ be responsible for its malfunctioning, stop the abuse. If structural perversion be the cause, obstructing normal blood and nerve supply, correct that perversion. One or the other of these conditions is present; otherwise normal stimuli would be passing to each part of this perfect machine and all would be normally functioning.

Is a "sluggish liver" a lazy liver? No more than the drive-wheel on the engine is lazy. The latter fails to turn when it is blocked or when the energy of the steam fails to reach it. So with the liver; it fails properly to function when it is blocked by abuse or when the energy of the proper blood and nerve supply fail to reach it. The engineer takes the block from the rail or removes the obstruction to the steam, and the driver turns. The osteopath stops the abuse or removes the structural interference with blood and nerve supply and the liver is no longer "sluggish." The engineer thinks it illogical to work on the driver with a crow-bar; the osteopath thinks it illogical to stimulate directly the above liver by nostrums, electric currents and the like. Remove the cause.

The same reasoning applies to other diseases. Does pneumonia prevail simply because the pneumococcus is present? The germ may be demonstrated in the sputum of twenty per cent. of healthy individuals during an epidemic. Body tissues, healthy, supplied with normal blood, destroy the so-called pathogenic germs by their secretions and the activity of certain of their cells. It is only when these tissues are weakened by interference with their proper blood supply that these micro-organisms find a soil in which they may thrive, multiply and produce their poisons. And here, again, the treatment indicated is not direct attack of the germ—drugs which destroy the germ also destroy the tissue upon which the germ lives. The proper treatment is that directed to restoring normal blood to the part involved; then the part will resume normal functioning and the germ will be taken care of by the tissue. Again the osteopathic treatment is logical—remove the cause of disturbed blood and nerve supply.

# Junior Class.

## Yell.

Rah, Rah, '09! Rah, Rah, '09! '09, Rah, Rah! '09 Rah, Rah! Hoorah! Hoorah! '09, Rah, Rah!

## **Class Motto:**

"Possunt quia posse videntur."

31

Colors: Scarlet and Cream.

唐

Class Flower: Red Carnation.



WILLIAM F. ADELOTTE,

PRINCTON, IND.

I will find a way or I will make one.

\* \* \*



SUSIE PEYTON ALLEN,

CANTON, MO.

What we have done, and would we had not, Looms dark beyond our fears, What we would do, and know we cannot, Bears down our tottering years.

\* \* \*

MARY EDITH ASHBY,

LUCUS, IA.

Give me the freedom and quiet strength nature gives to the wild rose of Iowa.



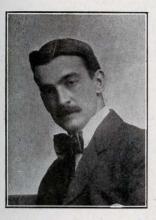
MISS ISABEL ABELD,

WAKONDA, S. DAK.

Kindness is Wisdom.

\*

Museum of Ostoepathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO



#### ROBERT ASHCROFT, JR.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

I will believe thou hast a mind that suits with this thy fair and outward character.



MAUD F. BARGER,

CHATTANOOGA; TENN.

But Heaven in thy creation did decree, that in thy face sweet love should ever dwell.

EVA L. BARGER,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

For all that fair is, is by nature good.



FAY BERGIN,

33

KANSAS CITY, MO.

God hath blessed you with a good name.





CHESTER ARTHUR BLACK,

CHILLICOTHE, O.

His years but young, but his experience old, His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe.



J. WILLIAM BLACKMER,

SALISBURY, N. C.

He makes a July's day as short as December.

MRS. FLORENCE A. BOLES,

MALVERN, IA.

Many days shall see her, and yet no day without a deed to crown it.



Albert F. Brown,

MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

Of many good, I think him best.

\* \* \*





#### HERBERT LEWIS BUCKNAM,

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

A merrier man, Within the limit of becoming mirth I never spent an hour's talk withal.

\* \*



CARSON W. BURNHAM,

WOODSTOCK, O.

He has a tear for pity, and a hand open as day for charity

\* \* \*

#### WILL BURTON,

NEW CASTLE, IND.

We must make ourselves or come to nothing.

\* \* \*

HIRAM LEWIS CONKLIN,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Whose star-like nobleness gave life and influence To their whole being.





WILLIAM S. CHILDS,

discontent.

Here comes a man of comfort, whose advice hath

often stilled my brawling

Delphos, Kans.

PHILIP P. CARY,

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

He's a rare man;—half a head above us all.

\* \* \*



MRS. EDITH W. CARY,

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

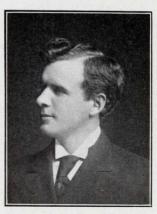
A noble type of good heroic womanhood.

IRVIN COCKRELL,

36

BOZEMAN, MONT.

A warm and faithful friend, To cheer the adverse hour.





Lydia E. Crow,

ORD, NEBR.

Thy soft heart refused to discover The faults which so many could find.



MRS. FRANK L. CRAFFT, CRESCENT HILLS, LOUISVILLE, KY. Just live thy life in full content, Do all, thy best with what is sent.

Thou but receivest what was meant Just live thy life.

\* \* \*

#### O. L. DANIEL,

COVINA, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

But the man worth while is the one with a smile when every thing goes dead wrong



JEROME EDWIN DERCK,

ANTWERP, O.

How long Oh Lord, how long!





ELDON S. DETWILER,

BERLIN, ONT., CAN.

His nature is too noble-for the world.

\* \* \*



Edna Earle,

PETERBOROUGH, ONT., CAN.

And she is fair, and fairer than that word of wondrous virtues.

\* \* \*

Ross English,

NODAWAY, IA.

Take him and use him well, he's worthy of it.



GEORGE RAYMOND ESTES,

GLENWOOD, IA.

This honest creature doubtless sees and knows more, much more than he unfolds.

\* \* \*

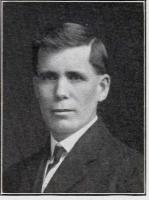




Mrs. Mary Matthews.Ewing, Clinton, Ind.

Her pure and eloquent blood spoke in her cheeks.

\* \* \*



JAMES M. FARNHAM,

HOLLOWAY, MINN.

Mine honor is my life; both grow in one; Take honor from me, and my life is done.

MRS NELLIE MAVITY FERRY,

MITCHELL, IND.

A noble woman; fitly planned To warn, to comfort, to command.

\* \*



Mrs. Amy Mae Floyd, Waxahachie, Tex.

From east to west no jewel is like her.





MRS. LAURA BELLE GIVENS,

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low; an excellent thing in women.

ROSWELL DENTON GRANT,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

A light heart lives long.

\* \* \*





MISS FANNIE GOSDEN,

FARLEY, IOWA.

They are never alone who are accompanied with noble thoughts.

\* \* \*

ANSON C. GREENLEE,

ASTABULA, O.

To keep my health; to do my work! To live: To see it I grow and gain and give.

\* \* \*





#### Mrs. Sophia E. Greenlee,

Ashtabula, O.

Destiny is not about thee but within. Thyself must make thyself.



JOSEPH ALOYSINS GAZDA,

BRAZIL, IND.

'Tis not to question why, 'Tis but to do or die.

\* \* \*

MILLARD JOHN GRIEVES,

LACON, ILL.

I am not of the feather to shake off my friend when he must need me.

\* \* \*



JOHN C. GROENEWOUD,

KANKAKEE, ILL.

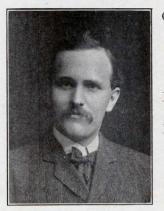
'Tis not enough to help the feeble up, but to support him after.

\* \* \*



41

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO



GEO. W. GROTH,

GUELPH, ONT., CAN.

In human ways knowledge reveals simplicity.In Divine an ever increasing harmonious, complexity.



LOU L. HAIGHT,

BOULDER, COLO.

Life is a fleeting stranger absorbed in clay;

To-day she gives us pleasure tomorrow goes her way.

\* \* \*

CHARLIE L. HAWKES,

RED LODGE, MONT.

\*

A loyal Friend.



MRS. CRISCENSE HENKE,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

She shall be loved and feared; her own shall bless her.





### CLARA ELSIE HENKE,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Not for the strong is the battle, Not for the swift is the race.

\* \* \*



MISS VENA LOYD HERBERT,

TRENTON, MO.

There was a soft and pensive grace; A cast of thought upon her face.

\* \* \*

### VICTOR C. HOEFNER,

NEW MELLE, MO.

In the great hand of God I stand.

\* \* \*



WM. HARRISON HOLLCROFT, St. Mary's, O.

Love laughs at locksmith.





WELLS T. HOWARD,

MILES CITY, MONT.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.

\* \* \*

HENRY T. JOHNSON,

MARINETTE, WIS.

A kind heart he hath.

\* \* \*





Doran Garnet Johnson, Ardmore, Okla.

High sparks of honor in thee have I seen.

\* \* \*

CHARLES F. KENNEY,

RICHMOND, IND.

Exceedingly wise, fair spoken, and persuading.

\* \* \*

44





FRANK AUSTIN KERR,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

And with ambitious feet, secure and proud, Ascends the ladder leaning on the cloud.

\* \* \*

EMERY M. LORD,

NORMAL, ILL.

A man of good repute, carriage bearing and estimation.

\* \* \*





J. W. LLOYD,

WINONA, MINN.

Yet I do fear thy nature It is too full of the milk of human kindness.

\* \* \*

GUY B. LORD,

NORMAL, ILL.

It is not enough to speak, but to speak true.





### SELDEN LYKE,

BROOKLYN, IA.

In thy face I see the map of honor, truth and loyalty.

\* \* \*

MRS. NELLIE L. MARCY,

MT. STERLING, O.

The light upon her face, Shines from the windows of another world.



\* \* \*



CHRISTIAN G. LUFT, FOREST, O.

Peaceful withal, the friend of high and low, Yet of disease, the sworn, implacable foe.

\* \* \*

J. HARRIS MAXFIELD,

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

While I remain above the ground, you shall hear from me still, and never of me aught.

\* \* \*

46



.



He is a very man per se, and stands alone.

\* \* \*

JACKSON, TENN.

WALTER MAYES,

HARRY T. MILLER,

COLLEGE SPRINGS, IA.

The good I stand on is my truth and honesty; I fear nothing, What can be said against me.

ny ear ne.

\* \* \*



MRS. REBECCA B. MAYERS,

### DETROIT, MICH.

Whose beauty does astonish the survey,

Of richest eyes; whose words all ears took captive.

\* \* \*

EDGAR BLAINE MITCHELL,

JONESBORO, TENN.

A rarer spirit never did steer humanity.





JOHN FINLAY MORRISON,

KENTON BENJAMIN MOOMAW,

WAYNESBORO, PA.

Truth is personal and is all included in one; learn to know Him and you have all truth, though you cannot encompass it with thought, or express it.

\* \* \*



MRS. BERTHA MOOMAW,

WAYNESBORO, PA.

She openeth her mouth with wisdom; and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

\* \* \*

CARROLL B. MORROW,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

A learned spirit of human dealings.

\* \* \*

48





LOUIS H. MOST,

BLACK HILLS, LEAD, S. DAK.

He hath a daily beauty in his life.

\* \* \*

EDWARD C. MURPHY,

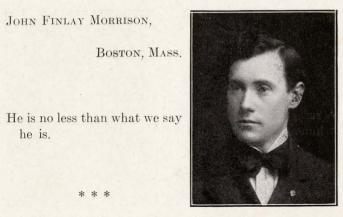
MT. LEBANON, IND.

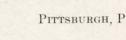
He was a scholar and a ripe good one.

\* \* \*



he is.





\* \* \*



CARRIE M. MUNDIE,

MENDOTA, ILL.

She that could think, and ne'er disclose her mind.

\* \* \*

MISS MARGARET MCKINNEY,

HOUSTON, TEX.

She is a woman, therefore may be woo'd: She is a woman, therefore may be won.





ROY A. NORTHWAY,

Owosso, Mich.

He's honest, on mine honor.

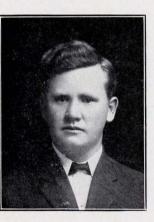
\* \* \*

### GEORGE G. OVERFELT,

MADISON, MO.

Care to my coffin adds a nail no doubt. And every grin so merry draws one out.

\* \* \*





WARREN OWNBY,

WHITEWRIGHT, TEX.

ill, requires only our silence,

which costs us nothing.

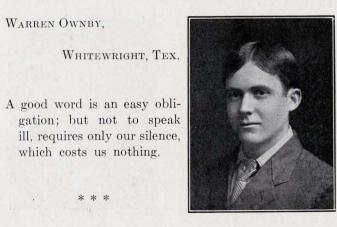
\* \* \*

HARRY L. OGLESBY,

MIDDLETON, O.

Mine honor is my life; both grow in one. Take honor from me, and my life is done.

\* \* \*





MISS MARY E. PERRETT,

TACOMA, WASH.

She is the symbol of truth and excellence.

\* \* \*

GEORGE CULMER POUND,

Owosso, Mich.

He hath a heart as sound as a bell, and his tongue is the clapper; for what his heart thinks, his tongue speaks.

\* \* \*



Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO



EUGENE F. PELLETTE,

### HUTCHINSON, KANS.

I am a man—That from my first, have been inclined to thrift.

\* \* \*

GEORGE BYER POWELL,

NEW CASTLE, IND.

Think of me as you please.



\* \* >



ROLAND E. POULTER,

no stranger.

WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

Allen Zollars Prescott,

LINCOLN, NEBR.

The expectancy, and rose of this fair state.

\* \* \*



HUSTON AARON PRICE,

HOUSTON, TEX.

Led on by Heaven and crowned with joy at last.

\* \* \*

RICHARD H. PRINDLE,

BON AIR, VA.

He hath an excellent good name.

\* \* \*



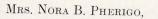
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LUCY ADELAIDE PRINDLE,

honor, truth and loyalty.

\* \* \*

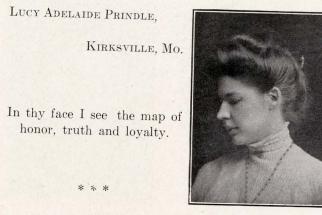
.....



ENDERLIN, N. DAK.

Too pure and too honest in aught to disguise, The sweet soul shining thru them.

\* \* \*



52

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

He hath known you but three

\* \* \*

days, and already you are



ESTELLE E. POULTER,

WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

A true woman; one fair to look upon, and as gentle as she's fair.

\* \* \*

CYRUS N. RAY,

FREDERICK, OKLA.

He is as full of valour as of kindness.

\* \* .



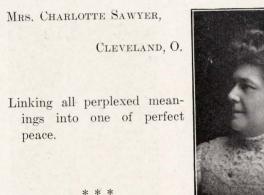


MARY L. RAY,

TECUMSEH, NEBR.

It matters not how long we live, but how.

\* \* \*





Effie Roach,

AUSTIN, TEX.

They are never alone who are accompanied with noble thoughts.

\* \* \*

FREDERICK SCHILLING,

ROXBURY, MASS.

A kinder gentleman treads not the earth.

\* \* \*

54



KATE STODDARD,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Meditation is the nurse of thought, and thought the food for meditation.

\* \* \*

CARRIE STEALY,

Goshen, Ind.

She is young and of a noble modest nature.



\* \* \*



MISS GRACE SHUPE,

MCKEESPORT, PA.

Howe'er it be, it seems to me 'Tis only noble to be good.

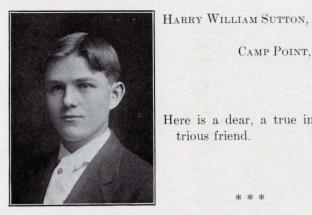
\* \* \*

SAM H. STOVER,

CHEROKEE, IA.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.



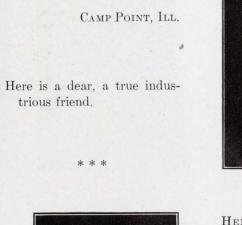


MISS LAURA E. STOKEY,

OBERLIN, O.

Teach us to live in faith and love Until Thou callest us above.

\* \* \*





LESTER J. SWIFT,

GRANT CITY, MO.

The gentleman is full of virtue, bounty, worth and quality.

\* \* \*

HENRY SUDEKUM, JR.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

He sits high in all the people's hearts.

\* \* \*





LEONARD TABOR,

MAPLETON, ORE.

His worth is warrant for his welcome hither.

\* \* \*

MISS ALMEDIA E. THOMPSON, POMEROY, WASH.

My work is to help those who need my service.

\* \* \*



56



FRANCES HAMBLET THOMS,

### HOUSTON, TEX.

Humility that low sweet root From which all heavenly virtues shoot.

\* \* \*

IONIA CHAPMAN TWITCHELL,

KENT, O.

A woman womanly, as God designed.





ANCHER WEBER,

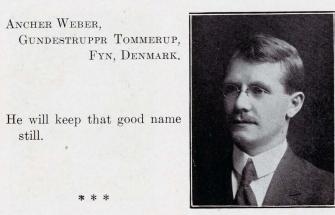
still.

### JESSIE A. WAKEHAM,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Not to be ministered unto, but to minister.

\* \* \*





GRANVILLE B. WALLER,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

I love a church, I love a cowl I love a prophet of the soul And on my heart monastic aisles Tall like sweet incense or pensive smiles.

\* \* \*

MAUD GRACE WILLIAMS,

DENMARK, N. Y.

The flower of love, in blossoming, Had spilled in her its overflow.

\* \* \*

58



NORMAN D. WILSON,

PINCKNEY, MICH.

He has an analytical mind.

\* \* \*

BURT R. WHITE,

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Industry shall have its reward.

\* \* \*

.



\* \* \*



MISS ROSE WISMER,

LARSON, WIS.

The dews of Heaven fall thick in blessings on her.

\* \* \*

MISS EVA L. YOUNG,

BELOIT, WIS.

Sacred and sweet was all I saw in her.





JOSEPH ALBERT GILMAN, WATERVILLE, ME.

RALPH J. POULTER. WAXAHACHIE, TEX.

### History of Class '09.



appeared as Freshmen and were designated as "Freshies" and you might understand from that, that we were fresh and undeveloped and not much was to be expected of us. However, we did our best to portray all the important happenings of that most eventful period of our lives, our enthusiastic entrance to the School, the slow process of getting acquainted and the slower one of accumulating knowledge; how faithfully we worked on our Anatomy, our joy in the early part of the year, our despair in the latter when we were getting on speaking terms with the nervous system, and we sometimes wondered if it was named not only on account of its physiological actions but also for the effect it has on one trying to familiarize himself with it.

In retrospect we find we have grown somewhat, our number when the class was formed was less than one hundred now with the addition of the class which entered in February and worked through the summer to "catch up," and students from other schools, we find we are about one hundred fifteen in number.

Now as our Junior year rolls along, we feel as though we might be compared to slides of the brain stem passed under the microscope examined from below, upward. We gathered here in one compact mass the Medulla, we pass along in three stages Medulla, Pons and Crura, then separate and each go his own way to the Cortex.

Just now, we are on the Pons or intermediate stage and our view of things while still considerably restricted and narrow is somewhat broader than in the first stage. We do not worry quite so much over our daily studies and we even allow our best students to miss an answer now and then, which would never do in our first year. We think in this we can be compared to the mix up of fibres about the Pontine nucleus, the connection is not exactly clear but with a strong imagination, you can see the point. Our imagination is developing also, whereas in our first year if we looked at a slide and saw a few black dots and bubbles we called them dots and bubbles, now we are quite sure that it gives evidences of Paranoia or Paragoric.

We are coming to know each other too and we say with pride that while a few discussions have arisen that looked decidedly tempestuous, no fights have been "pulled off" in the class. We started our year off by electing a new set of officers consisting of Mr. Charles Kenney, president; Mrs. Sawyer, vice-president; Mrs. C. E. Wake-

CHAS. KENNEY, 09.

we in turn take up and bring forth the Annual Osteoblast we are mindful that in the last edition we

We spoke of our grief over Chemistry and we are sure you were with us in our trouble.

ham, secretary, and M. Gerome Derck as treasurer. Now new officers are like new brooms, in that both are anxious to do and be done or rather, I should say, just do; so our class promptly proceeded to entertain the freshmen.

Our new president made his maiden speech which was characterized by its brevity and Dr. Smith did the handsome by appearing with a band of foreign gentlemen who, while their acquaintance with the Queen's English was nothing to boast of, their familiarity with their fiddles, etc., was a source of joy and pleasure, and altogether we had a most delightful time.

By this time we were plunged into our new subjects and were beginning to realize that life in the Junior year had its trials and work as well as the freshman year; we found, alas, that whereas in our first year we had only about five hours per day in school, in our second we averaged about eight, and we began to realize that twentyfour hours per day was a pretty short time, and wondered if the Senior year would or could be much more crowded with work.

But the Athletic season opening up was such a bright and vigorous one that we were reconciled to work hard that we might enjoy ourselves more in what small leisure time we might have. It is our privilege to relate to you of the success of our Foot Ball team; we certainly had a fine one and all praise to our coach and his men of which our class contributed its full share.

The next great event was the opening of the Students' wards in the Hospital. The plan to install a free ward was conceived and carried out by Dr. Smith, he appointing representatives from each class to meet and advise with him over a lecture, which he (Dr. Smith) would give, the proceeds to start the new ward.

The committees met, and made an agreement, that the class selling the largest number of tickets should be entertained by the other two classes. Again we made good our claims and sold the most tickets.

Then just before the lecture, which was held on November 29th, we had a Hospital day; everyone turning out and appointing regular solicitors to collect funds for the cause, and when all was counted, we found we had about twelve hundred dollars to start the wards, an account of which you will see elsewhere in this publication.

Then came the Christmas holidays; the quiet monotony of which was only broken by the annual holiday entertainments in which our class took no small part, thus showing an entirely new side to our already many sided membership.

Quite the most amusing event of the year happened just when school again resumed; following a report received that three new babies had arrived at the homes of students of our class, a class meeting was held to decide how we should recognize their arrival. One of our members in his enthusiasm became a little mixed and instead of moving as he intended to, that we send a letter of congratulation to the happy parents, he moved that we send them a letter of recommendation.

Each year it seems must have its sorrow along with its joy. In our first year we lost Brother J. E. Gilman. In our second, the death of Mr. Ralph Poulter, one of our very brightest and best students, made us all pause and reflect that truly life is uncertain and that God's way is not our way.

The second semester opened by the election of Mr. E. C. Murphy as president; Mrs. Ewing as vice-president; Mr. Detwiler, secretary; Mrs. Carrie Stealey, treasurer, and Mr. Daniel, as sergeant of arms. A representative to the graduation of the Seniors was also chosen, Norman Wilson, in whose choice we were all well pleased.

From now, one event followed another, each momentous in its importance, but owing to the limitation of this book, we must be brief until spring is ushered in.

This brings us to the end of our Junior year, next year our friends among the Seniors will be gone and we will have taken their places.

Well, in the little drama of life, each must play his part and pass along.

### Class Poem.

64

Beloved comrades of the Junior Class. We greet vou.—"A. D. Nineteen Nine D. O's.," Predestined in hereafter, should we pass! To soothe unnumbered patient's myriad woes. While doth Imperial Now in judgment sit, Upon the ages past, -marking-making The future, dare we all her angered wit, Aroused by semblance of our work forsaking To yield to recollection of what's done, Or frame with Hope's fair gold that sunlit scene Wraught rich in color, and in contour spun With grace unuttered-the scene a dream-The dream that future which the heart desires. 'Tis true no castle e'er was built of stone, That rose not first, foundation, wall and spires, A thing of air-its plans were air alone, Yet count we that the future naught doth hold, Save what we in ourselves to her present-Character's ever in volition's mold. And reputation's but the mob's consent.

Now myths have said that brave Apollo loved, And wooed and won Coronis. Neighbors these In heaven's regions were. 'Twas he who moved The rapid, ever rising sun to seize, League after league, upon the realms of night: The borderlands of night Coronis ruled, In majesty star-gowned, with beauty's might.

'Oft on her lips, Apollo's rays, uncooled, By morning's fragrant dew, as kisses glanced-Unto Coronis was he, "Light of Love," While she, long gazing toward his light, entranced, E'en grew to hate her darker throne above, And so became his bride, as, "Love of Light." From them our father Aesculapius sprang, Whose skill of healing so allaved the blight Of every human ill, that lest the pang Of death itself should cease from mortal earth. From thence this first physician of our race, Great Jove removed. Apollo, e'en from birth His son had taught, in learning's subtle grace, To know the use of each medic'nal herb,— Its physical effect and psychic charm: So Aesculapius, from his sire superb, Did learn and found, for all its good,—and harm, The school of medicine among mankind.

Long ages past. The plodding minds of men, Who, though physicians, did not seek to find,— Or finding good that lay beyond their ken To understand and use, did rest content— Or dragged their weary, ineffective way, Too oft' unbroken, save by evil bent To ruin some leader of their thought for aye. These men, albeit saints have many been, Have followed far too long Apollo's thought, Who than himself no greater light had seen Or cared to see,—all other suns were naught!

'Twas Eighteen-Seventy-Four when came there one, In whose great mind, inherited was found Coronis' thought. She about whose throne, A hundred unexplored suns were wound, And whose admitted darkness called them stars, The while she meekly loved and searched for light. This man dared leave contention's futile wars, And theoretic strife of "seems," and "might"; And go his pathless way, without a guide, Except for simpler things, as th' lay of moss, Or march of constellations, in their pride. He journeyed to that distant mount, where dross Of theory vain and all mistaken thought Is lost beside the truth that e'er revealed Has been to such as earnestly have sought:

And there at Nature's feet, what things were sealed, From earth's long gathered wisdom erst, he learned. And chiefest of the precepts taught was this:-Man's fettered nature, if released, returned To poise of health and strength, which meaneth bliss. So, humbly, Osteopathy began, With our beloved and great physician-Still. And he, yet striving for the good of man, Has built the structure of his school until On other shoulders now his work must fall. And we, dear classmates, though we be but few, Of all the hundreds that him "Daddy" call, Let us to th' line of his high standard hew: That so our great profession greater grow. Because we joined it, and because we will To keep this motto, wheresoe'er we go:-Lucis amor et lux amoris,-Still.

GRANVILLE B. WALLER.

### Class Prophecy.

### NORMAN D. WILSON.

### a somber-looking individual entered the room.

Under the light of the lamp it was difficult to discern the details of his appearance. Without uttering a word or waiting for an invitation, he drew a chair to the side of the table opposite me and taking from a pocket a pipe of antique design, calmly began to smoke. Even in the midst of my astonishment, I observed that he did not apply a match to the contents of the pipe, yet I could clearly smell the odor of tobacco. This peculiarity caused only a moment's speculation on my part as I have even known of student pipes, which, without the aid of either tobacco or match, could make their presence known. However, I imagined I could see curls of highly attenuated smoke arise from its bowl. The odor had scarcely penetrated my nostrils before I felt all the fears that such a peculiar and unannounced guest might cause, entirely allayed. With perfect composure I surveyed so much of his figure as appeared above the table top. His coat reminded me of pictures occurring in histories of pre-revolutionary days. A huge white cravat elbowed itself under the wig he wore. He had laid his hat on the table and I now observed that it was of the ancient cocked style. I also observed that the texture of his garments was strange. almost unearthly. While the coat seemed at first glance to be black and heavy, yet, as my eves rested upon it, it became more and more transparent. The odor of the tobacco, too, was affecting me perceptibly. It seemed to fill the entire room and obscure the pictures on the walls, but with each inhalation of that peculiar pungent vapor, my view of the visitor became clearer. The customary scenes in the room appeared to melt into a confused blur, while the anciently attired caller grew increasingly distinct.

As my eyes returned to the strange figure, the sight was sufficient to startle any person not soothed with partial anesthesia. His form was gaunt. No hair appeared except the wig. The veins were absolutely purple and stood out strongly upon the bony neck. The strange semi-transparency that had at first attached itself to his coat now pervaded his entire person. The humerus and the shoulder joint were distinctly seen through the curtain of flesh under the coat. The ramifications of the brachial plexus were plain to the naked eye. I observed a slight contraction of the muscles of the thorax as he prepared to speak.

"You are now in a receptive condition," he said, and turning suddenly, he blew an almost suffocating breath of smoke at me.

Immediately I became oblivious to everything in the room except him.

"Young man, I shall take the time to formally introduce myself. My name is Cerebum. Like D'Eslon, the physician to the Duke of Paris, I was a student under Mesmer. The wonders of his discoveries in Animal Magnetism early fascinated me and I devoted a lifetime to its study. Were I legally alive to-day I would be 123 years old. My present status is exceedingly peculiar. Twenty-three years ago a council of learned physicians who examined me during a mesmeric trance, declared me dead. My immediate family had passed away years before and my retired method of living had precluded the making of new acquaintances. There was no one to question the correctness of their opinion. The only man who had been at all friendly with me in the last quarter century was an undertaker. Perhaps my advancing years led him to ingratiate himself with me. Perhaps it was a high regard for my scientific achievements. I have often been torn with inward misgivings about the sincerity of that undertaker. At any rate he assumed charge of my body, removed the stomach and intestines, injected a peculiar liquid rushes to my head and gives my countenance a somewhat unusual aspect. This wounds my vanity somewhat, as I was a handsome man before the doctors and the undertaker got at me. During the proceedings I remained partly conscious but totally unable to evidence my appreciation of the situation.

The experience has not, however, been a wholly unpleasant one. I had long contended that none of the socalled vital organs were really vital. My belief was that any of the organs could be removed and a form of life continue, so long as that specific organ which was most highly developed in the particular individual was uninjured. In my case the brain had been the most active of my organs. Fortunately, the brain remained untouched. There are people, young man, who could survive the removal of the brain but would expire if their stomachs were affected. Well, at any rate, this somewhat unusual incident has afforded me an opportunity to test the soundness of my theory and it has proved eminently correct. There was somewhat of a physical shock, of course, due to the operation (?) as it was performed by the undertaker when he removed my organs. He exercised unusual care for a professional man, but I have an impression that a surgeon would have effected the same result with perhaps a shorter incision. At any rate, for many years I remained in the vault recuperating and determining upon a course of action. Finally I decided upon a series of auto-hypnotic treatments. The effect was not perceptible until the arrival of the twenty-third year of my incarceration. That period began tonight at nine o'clock. With the opening of that magic year I felt a thrill throughout so much of my body as I now convey about. Suddenly I recalled that "23" has a wonderful cabalistic significance. It means, in the parlance of the day, "skidoo." You can appreciate my alacrity in obeying this injunction, when I tell you that I was incarcerated just north of Birming-

ham. England, which place I left one hour and thirty-six minutes ago. Kirksville, Missouri, you doubtless know (with a patronizing smile at me) is a considerable distance from Birmingham.

"As I first stated, my name is Cerebum. It is so peculiar that it excited comment by both Mesmer and D'Eslon when we were together in Paris in 1794. It is derived from two significant words,-Ceres, the Greek goddess of the harvest—particularly corn and rye. I believe; and Bum, a term applied to a human species distinguished by migratory habits and an attachment for liquids other than agua pura."

After this long introductory explanation, the visitor ceased speaking and reclined his head against the back of the rocker. I had watched him with fascination from the moment he uttered the first word. The brain cells were as clearly discernible to the naked eve as the nails on his fingers. I noticed that the folds of the brain were deep and close together. Evidently he had been a great thinker. To my astonishment, I could observe, while he was speaking, disturbances in various areas of the brain tissue. The larvngeal nerves also were in a state of excitement. Whenever the activity in the brain tissue became pronounced, the larvngeals became simultaneously aroused. I suddenly realized that I was observing something that no other man had yet seen, namely: THOUGHT ACTUALLY TAKING SHAPE!

I turned to him with sudden energy. "Will you" I said, "stay over until tomorrow and appear at Dr. Smith's hour so that the class of 1909 may study with their own eves a cerebrum performing its NORMAL functions?"

"Why," he said placidly, "do they ordinarily study abnormal ones?"

Thinking that he might not be sufficiently impressed by an invitation to appear before the Junior Class, and being desperately anxious to present him at the college, I asked him to stay over and tell his remarkable story to the Senior class-the class of 1908.

He shook his head sadly. "You can't tell a Senior anything, he said.

He lapsed into silence. The smoke from that mesmeric pipe again curled into the air. We sat without a word for several moments. He broke the stillness in an impressive way.

"I came to speak of the class of 1909," he said, in a manner full of dignity. "Nothing of lesser importance could have induced me to make such a hurried trip half way around the globe. I know the class is about to issue a Year Book and it is important that the prognostications for the future shall be as nearly correct as a human mind can make them. My long experience and intimate knowledge of applied sciences is at your command in prophesying what the class of 1909 will accomplish. That is my mission here to-night. Attend now carefully to what I tell you. "No," he said with decision, as I reached for my note book, "pay proper attention to what I say and there'll be no need of notes."

That command reminded me of some similar or at least kindred bit of advice offered on weighty occasions by Dr. Laughlin.

"What is your name?" he asked.

I tried to reply, but the sedative effect of the smoke had paralyzed my vocal chords. He noticed my fruitless effort, and then continued:

"Never mind, I'll tell you your own name at the close of our conference. Your name is not important until it is painted on a shingle, anyhow. At present you are only a Junior and your sole claim to distinction lies in belonging to the class of 1909.

"This class of 1909," he went on impressively, is made up of about 115 men and women gathered from the four corners of the country. I have computed the average age of the class and find it is twenty-eight years. There are twenty-five benedicts among the male portion of the class and fourteen married women. There are also both men and women whose hearts have never been touched by the shafts of the Little God. There are very few in this class who have been SENT TO SCHOOL. The vast majority have sought knowledge at the cost of comfort. They have COME TO SCHOOL.

He continued with increasing energy:

"What cannot one hundred and fifteen determined people, who have made their own way to a source of knowledge, and have sacrificed what they had of worldly goods to acquire knowledge, accomplish when they go into the busy world if they pursue the path ahead with continued determination! The people in this old earth are awaiting the advent of men and women who live for a purpose and who dare to throw aside the useless baggage of conventionality to get results. In leaving the older schools of medicine for Osteopathy, the class of 1909 have deliberately taken a position in advance of Twentieth Century conventions. It is carrying the knowledge of a new science to those who could not have otherwise found it. Such determination on the part of the members of the class of 1909 argues for their success."

"Are they all going to succeed?" I interrupted.

"Mere membership in the class of 1909," he replied, "will do much to insure success, but it is not an absolute guarantee. From an absent mental survey of the entire class, I can foresee some few signs of future failure. This forecast is founded upon the simplest logic. Success and failure are separated by only a narrow line. Nothing new has been discovered about either in the past century. The only difference between failure and success is that one quits and the other does not."

"Where are the members of the class of 1909 going to practice?" I again interrupted.

"We will get to that in due time," he said acidly.

His words reminded me of substantially the same utterance by Dr. Gerdine.

"The law of healing," he continued, "has undergone several complete transformations since Colquhoun and myself published "Isis Revelata." We thought we had the key to physical healing through the doctrines of Mesmer; and even the French Academy of Sciences was mystified. Then came the discoveries in bacteriology, anatomy, physiology, and similar sciences. I was actively alive a century too soon,"

He heaved a sigh and again spoke:

"The magnificent future that unfolds ahead of the class of 1909, when compared to the cramped fields of knowledge in 1809, excites my wonderment. Why, it is glorious to become interested in any science in this age! There are almost no restrictions on thought or its utterance. The World stands ready to welcome a new discovery that will increase its comforts. The public is receptive to-day.

He mused a few moments.

"Before entering upon a forecast of the locations which the class of 1909 will seek, I must think a bit."

Yes; in every state and territory as well as in Canada and in some of countries of the old world will be found members of this class.

"I am now prepared to leave you," he resumed. "I have discharged an agreeable errand in discussing the future of the class of 1909 with its appointed prophet. As soon as the bowl to my pipe is sufficiently cool to be safely placed in the pocket of my coat, I shall depart. In the meantime, I will discharge my obligation to tell you your own name, and thus give evidence of my clairvoyant powers. Your name, my young friend, is-Dennis!"

A return to complete consciousness, induced by the violent and warm contact of the lamp shade with a portion of my nose which was at a remote distance from the rest of my face, said lamp shade having been tumbled together with the chimney off its moorings by some movement of my arms, left that name "Dennis" with its sarcastic significance, ringing in my ears.

Perhaps Cerebum was right about it, however.

Dr. Laughlin: What are some of the causes of lumbago, Ashcroft? Ashcroft: Exposure to cold and drafts, or a treatment by Daniel.

Dr. Gerdine: Are there two Murphys in this class? Murphy: Yes, sir. One is sick and in the hospital. Dr. Gerdine: Which one are you? Murphy: I'm the one that's here.

Dr. Gerdine: What is the pathology of Broncho Pneumonia, Mitchell? Mitchell: A bronco in the lung, isn't it?

Dr. Hamilton: Oglesby, name five methods of examination. Oglesby: Inspection, Palpation, Ausculation.

Dr. Smith: Groenwood, what are the openings of the left ventricle? Groenwood: There aren't any, they are all outlets.

Dr. Pratt: Groenwood, how would you treat a consumptive patient who had evidently inherited a predisposition to the disease from his grandfather? Groenwood: I would remove the cause.

Dr. Gerdine says: Never give up a case of meningitis until the patient has been dead ten hours. You do not find hypertrophied heart in anemic conditions or old maids. You should not expect to find a typical spinal lesion Gerdine: People actually have lived without brains, and we all know there are some people living with very

little brains.

## Faculty Remarks.

Gerdine: It is much easier to say God save the "King-Queen or Baby," than God save the mother-in-law.

Double Extra: Dr. Gerdine questioned by lady student: Freshie: Doctor, do people chew more on one side of the mouth than the other? Doctor Gerdine: Sure. Freshie: How interesting, which side? Doctor Gerdine: The inside.

Dr. Smith: What nerve supplies the plantar muscles, Mr. Grieves? Grieves: Brachial plexus. Dr. Smith: Let us now take recess of five minutes and have a fit.

Dr. Smith: We see here; we see here; here we see. Well, what do we see? We see the food is passed from the superior constrictors of the pharynx to the middle, then to the inferior constrictors, and is passed directly on to the uterus by way of the esophagus.

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# The Students' Wards.

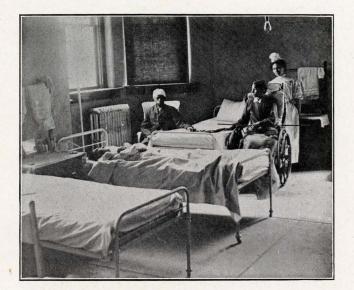
TEFORE his return to Kirksville last summer, and while he was living in New York City, Dr. Smith received from Dr. C. E. Still a request that he visit some of the most recently equipped of the smaller hospitals, with a view to enabling him to express an up-to-date criticism on the A. S. O. Hospital. This Dr. Smith did, and on his arrival in Kirksville, one of the first places visited by him was the hospital. Two defects struck him and only two in a hospital which he adjuged with those defects eliminated the "most complete and perfect in detail of any which he had visited," and these were the absence of an elevator and the nonfilling of space which was eminently fitted for wards for the care of the sick poor. It was explained that the hospital had no endowment, that no funds existed for the furnishing and maintaining of such wards, but that as soon as the necessary funds were raised by subscription they would be installed. As for the elevator that was looked upon as a luxury which must be done without until a more necessary Free Wards had been provided for.

After some thought Dr. Smith decided that if it could only be shown to the students that the installation of these Wards would be to their benefit he could depend upon their co-operation. Accordingly he engaged the Harrington Theatre for the evening of the 29th of November, and exactly five weeks before that date announced to the classes that on that evening he would deliver a lecture on Osteopathy and Its History at the Theatre, that the seats for any part of the house would cost fifty cents, and that if the students would sell the tickets the wards could be equipped. It was pointed out that money raised in any other manner would not be declined. On the first day, the day of that announcement, the students of the various classes had become personally responsible for the sale of over eight hundred tickets. From then until the 29th November all worked with ardor, and on the morning of that day success was seen to be assured.

In the forenoon of that eventful Friday the students met at the school and headed by Dr. Charlie Still and the School Band paraded round the town, finally being photographed in a group on the steps of the Court House in the square. Then some of the paraders left the main body and started out on a campaign of their own, while the balance went back in rank to the lawn of the Old Doctor where they separated after a rousing cheer for him and his good lady.

Those who had remained at the square did noble work, at once they started the most vigorous hold-up that Adair County had ever seen. Students in the garb of Hospital nurses sold badges marked from five cents to a

DR. WILLIAM SMITH.



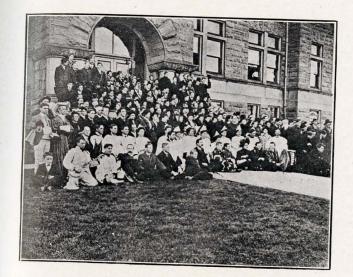


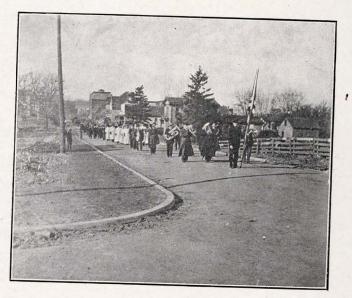
dollar at the ticketed prices, the Friars dressed as a Salvation Army corps discoursed "sweet" music with the aid of a drum and a flageolet; an aged blind man with an ocarina nearly blew his brains out in producing melody and another group as street ministrels caused a collection of fair proportions be made at every point where they sang and played. Every house in the town was canvassed for subscriptions, and from all and sundry poured in dollars and dimes to the extent of almost \$250. The result of the sale of tickets for the lecture, private subscriptions and the collections made by various bodies and individuals during that day amounted to such a sum that Dr. Smith was able to announce to an audience which that evening packed the Theatre from floor to ceiling that "the money was raised; the Students' Wards of the A. S. O. Hospital would be ready for occupancy as soon as the workmen had finished their labors, and that every cent required had been raised."

On the 1st of January of the current year the Wards were opened for the reception of patients, fourteen beds

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being provided in the female ward, six in the male. And now at the end of two months experience of the Wards in operation the following may be said: Students who were willing to take duty in the Wards as internes were invited to register for service, and forty did so. The records show that these had an opportunity of observing the various cases at least seven times each, while on duty. All the nursing, day and night, is done by these students under the supervision of a trained nurse, valuable information being thus obtained. During this brief period twenty-two patients were received for treatment, six of them obstetrical cases, six operative, four pneumonia, two rheumatic fever, and one each rheumatoid arthritis, one injury, nervous prostration and paralysis. Fourteen have been discharged, so that at the date of this writing eight are in hospital. No deaths having occurred. Eleven of these patients were males and eleven females. To the citizens of Kirksville thanks are due for hearty co-operation in the effort to install that which is certain





to be an immense benefit to every student, and at the same time of great service to the city. This is only a nucleus, the space is there for sixty beds, only twenty are now furnished, but the essential fact remains that in the only Osteopathic Hospital in the wide world we now have osteopathic students being trained in the care of the "medically" and "surgically" sick, in precisely the same manner as they would be in a large city hospital.

In addition there has been added to the curriculum of the School, a series of regular classes in sections on First treatment, at which every student is taught the proper prompt treatment of injury, how to bandage and how to make the various splints. In other words he learns how to be independent of the splint-maker when called in an emergency to a case of fracture, of the drug store when called upon to bandage up a lacerated head or limb and of the trained assistant when he wants to move a patient to change the bedding of a sick person. What the osteopath needs is PRACTICAL knowledge, and this the School is certainly now giving to its students with the aid of that which the students installed, the Students' Wards.

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### Echoes of Medical Prune Juice.

"Don't leave anything for a common policeman to find out."
"This reminds me of an interesting case, er, er, —but never mind, you'll get that in obstetrics."
"I hope to finish this subject tomorrow and go on to the consideration of death by drowning."
"When I had Littlejohn and Bell back of me "
"Such things would not be tolerated for an instant in a British court."
"Always make notes at the time or immediately after, if not sooner."
"Of course the undertaker is not going to be always running to the cemetery with one body."
"Note the position of the body and surrounding objects."
"Now a right handed man isn't going to take the razor in his left hand when he is endeavoring to cut his throat and make a neat job of it."

"That reminds me of the fatal mistake of Henry Wainwright, who killed Harriet Lane and buried the body in a preservative thinking it was quick lime."

"Dead bodies should be disposed of at once. There is no use delaying burial. This reminds me of an incident I witnessed when down in Jamacia where they have to bury bodies immediately after death on account of the climate. A certain man's wife living on a large plantation, died and according to the custom arrangements for the funeral were made at once. The body on a litter was carried to the grave by the nigger servants, the husband following with all the appearances of deep grief. While passing alongside a prickly cactus fence the niggers stumbled and the old lady was stung by the cacti to such good effect that she arose and walked. A year later she again expired and in following her bier for the second time the husband kept saying, "Keep away from the fence, boys."

"I remember one of our brightest students who needed the money and wrote home to his indulgent mother for \$10.00 to buy a pair of Fallopian Tubes. The old lady wrote back enclosing \$15.00 and telling him to purchase a nickle plated pair that he could use when he began to practice."

### Osteopathic Diagnosis and Pathology.

### DR. L. VAN H. GERDINE.



NE hears much about Osteopathic Diagnosis and Pathology and especially as opposed to so-called "Medical Diagnosis and Pathology," and the contention is often made that the one is absolutely independent of the other and different and that indeed "Medical Diagnosis" is a diabolic invention to be avoided by every good osteopath and that "Medical Pathology" is all wrong and has been replaced by a new Pathology discovered by the osteopath. Such ideas indicate a radical misconception of the true state of affairs and to show the proper relations between the two is the object of this paper. By osteopathic diagnosis is generally meant the recognition of bodily disorder by means of finding abnormal structural conditions connected especially with the bones. Now, so far as it goes this is good, but in many cases certainly it does not go far enough to recognize the exact diseased process taking place in the body, hence the physician cannot always obtain the comprehensive knowledge which is

important for intelligent treatment. Now, it is the duty of the osteopath as of any physician to use every means available to recognize the true conditions. Hence of necessity he must use other methods also, such as "physical diagnosis" and "chemical diagnosis" of urine and stomach contents and "microscopical diagnosis" of sputum, blood, etc. These latter methods to be sure are used by medical men and for this reason are denominated "medical diagnosis" and as such are scorned by some. Such an attitude is altogether irrational. We want every available means to help us recognize disease in order to give it intelligent treatment, and simply because some of these means are known to the medical profession is no reason why we should not use them. The osteopath's dispute with the medical man is concerning etiology and therapeutics and not diagnosis. Osteopathy was meant to "improve upon present methods" in the language of Dr. A. T. Still, so the osteopath utilizes the good in medical methods and improves upon them. If he deliberately neglects all these means he will often be bitterly disappointed in prognosis and outcome of the affection, even if he does not actually get into the clutches of the law. To illustrate, passive congestion of the liver results from heart disease usually and is a part of the systemic congestion which results from an insufficient tricuspid valve. The direct cause therefore of the congested liver is heart disease. The congested liver could not be diagnosed by a study of the spine alone for there would be no spinal lesion as causative factor and if the osteopath were ignorant of pathology he would be at a loss to account for the liver condition and indeed would not recognize it. By using physical methods of examination, however, he would discover an enlarged smooth and tender liver and from his knowledge of Pathology he would reason that such is always a "secondary" condition

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resulting from blocking of the circulation somewhere, and he would accordingly look for the block elsewhere in the circulation. Then, on examination of the heart, he would find the leaky tricuspid valve and hence the cause of the enlarged and congested liver. His treatment therefore would be directed towards the heart rather than the liver. Numerous other instances might be cited to illustrate the same point. The fact remains that to obtain an intelligent conception of the morbid conditions in the body and therefore to treat them rationally requires every method of diagnosis that is available. There are many conditions which are distinctly "secondary", that is they are due to a preceding disease as cause, hence these secondary conditions cannot be diagnosed by spinal "lesions" alone. Again, suppose one finds a lesion in the lung area, will that alone differentiate a lobar pneumonia from a bronchopneumonia or a pleurisy? By no means. It may be said, however, that giving a name to the condition is of no value because we treat in any case the lesion and hence cure the disease; therefore it is urged why not call it a lesion of second dorsal causing "lung trouble" and correct the lesion and cure the trouble. By such a procedure the osteonath will be unable to give a proper prognosis and will be absolutely ignorant as to the outcome of his treatment. He will not be able to tell in advance. He will never know what is going to happen until it does happen. In short he may treat the condition for years without result and never know why, or he may kill the patient through injudicious measures since he is unaware of the nature of the morbid process. For example, he may diagnose his lung "trouble" from second dorsal lesion, but the "trouble" may be a fibroid lung or a lobar pneumonia, and what a difference in prognosis. The first he can never cure, the second will probably respond quickly to treatment.

Again the trouble may be tuberculosis of a joint, the osteopath would recognize joint involvement but not its nature unless he uses "physical diagnosis" methods. Therefore in treating the joint he may cause the death of the patient and go to law as a consequence.

In regard to the question of osteopathic versus "Medical" Pathology, there is an error at the root of the statement. Pathology is pathology, that is, morbid processes must be the same whether occurring in the osteopath or "Homeopath" or "Allopath" or Mental Healer. The diseased conditions are the same in every case of lobar pneumonia, no matter who the patient or who the physician. The real point is that the osteopath differs from his medical brother in etiology. The osteopath can give a cause, whereas the medical men often cannot, but the disease is the same in each case. There is then no such thing as "Medical" or "Osteopathic" pathology. Pathology is the same for each but the conception of cause is different. We can properly speak of Osteopathic Etiology therefore as compared to Medical Etiology. In this case again the osteopath has improved upon the medical practitioner in etiology as well as in diagnosis by adding additional factors heretofore unrecognized. Of course the treatment depends upon the cause and therefore the superiority of osteopathic therapeutics since the osteopath corrects the cause while it is usually only the symptoms that his medical brother treats.

### The Buttercup.



HEN winter's storms are threat'ning and the wind blows hard at night, When the snow and sleet are falling and the earth is covered white, Then the doctor pulls the covers snug and close about his form, For he hears the shutters flapping and he dreads the chilling storm; He has closed his eyes in slumber and he sees the balmy spring, He is standing by the streamlet where the grass is growing green. As he stoops in happy freedom for a luscious buttercup; A start! he is awakened—ah, me, there's something up; What is that awful clanging, and why outside the din? Just a man out on the doorstep vainly trying to break in; And now the doctor's hustling, though he clothes himself in pain, There are white flecks floating downward, there is frost upon the pane. Old Grey is in the stable munching hay and stamping fast. Because he, like the doctor, much dislikes the piercing blast; But Old Grev is quickly harnessed, and the clatter on the road Makes the doctor think he'll get there ere the stork does, with its load; For sometime there's much adoing, but the labor and the skill Brings about a new arrival, who's acrying fit to kill; And the old ones are rejoicing, for a boy makes grandma glad; But the doctor's past experience teaches him to feel real sad: Sometime in the nearing future, he will call and gently say, "Have you got it?" "No," she answers, "John has nothing now to pay." Snow and sleet will fall in future when the cot is snug and warm, And he'll go to other patients midst the fury of the storm, Till the cruel, stealing hours fade the hair upon his chin, And there'll be some lengthly wrinkles where a brow of youth has been; But perhaps in distant ages when the Master sums things up. There he'll stand beside the streamlet and he'll pick his buttercup.

### Osteopathic Diagnosis.

FRANKLIN FISKE, A. B., D. O., PROFESSOR OF OSTEOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS AND TECHNIQUE. AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY



RITE sayings are sometimes still effective withal. One of these which would serve well as a theme of this little sketch is the oft time quoted saying: First, be sure you're right, then go ahead. Before any building is built, it must be planned. Before the plan is made, the concept must exist in the mind of the architect. In order that this concept may properly exist, the modern professional architect studies the work of the masters before, whose work is proved good by the tests of time. Sometimes an architect is called upon to make good, work that for some reason or other was faulty; here also the plans and specications are required, a prerequisite of which is an intelligent concept of how the completed structure should be.

To the physician, an analogy is apparent in the above. The master architect, who made man and

said his work was not only good but very good, made him according to certain laws. Since then, when the work through abuse or accident has become faulty, repair-men known as physicians and surgeons have sought the rules on which mankind was constructed, that they might have an intelligent concept on which to base their plans and specifications for his repair. Some of these workmen departed from the paths of their predecessors and sought at original sources, these plans and specifications. The most recent and most successful was A. T. Still, whose plans and specifications he named Osteopathy. He sought to learn the laws of nature from the structure itself, and founded the first system of Osteopathic Diagnosis, basing his ideas, not so much upon what the patient said as upon the variations he found from the normal.

To be a successful osteopath, just as to be a successful architect, one must KNOW the structure dealt with. He must KNOW anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and the allied sciences, and knowing them, must be able to ascertain his patients' condition by physical means. Having ascertained the exact condition present, then and not until then, is he warranted in making any attempt at a curative adjustment.

Under the head of physical diagnosis the science of ascertaining conditions by external findings has long been taught in medical schools, and many are the books dealing with this subject. The question then arises, what is this new branch, this osteopathic diagnosis? Osteopathic diagnosis comprises all of physical diagnosis, but in addition, especially concerns itself with the mechanics of each movable part of the body, which by an abnormal, excessive or diminished motion might produce or maintain a perversion of the body function. And not only the

### The Osteopath as an Orthopedic Surgeon.

mechanics, but also that the anatomy, physiology, chemistry, surgery, etc., of the part and the study of the effects near and far distant which might be produced by such abnormal, excessive or diminished motion. It is manifest then why the text book on osteopathic diagnosis is yet to be written.

The osteopath in his work studies especially the relations of soft structures to articulations of the hard osseous structures and how a faulty articulation or a faulty motion will affect these soft structures. The mechanics have been studied by others in brief and independently of the effects produced, by the correlating of the structural perversion with the disordered function is unique to the osteopathic practitioner.

The expert osteopathic diagnostician truly to merit the name must be possessed of a far wider education and must be more skilled in deductive reasoning than the diagnostician as understood by the medical profession. And yet in order to be a truly successful osteopathic physician, one must first be an expert diagnostician, for how can one correct a condition which he cannot himself define, and how can one make right a structure, when he himself cannot tell wherein it differs from the normal.

Such importance does the American School of Osteopathy attach to the subject, that it incorporates in its curriculum a special course on this one subject, wherein the structure and mechanics of each joint in the body is considered in itself as well as in its relation to other structures associated. This course, in connection with the basic sciences, equips the student with a knowledge of the plans and specifications, along which he must work in order to adjust perverted structure and attempt to restore it to the normal. Proceeding in this way, with a definite idea in his mind, the graduate is able to accomplish a definite result and is worthy to be called by that most honored name in the world of healing, an Osteopathic Physician.

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N the practice of Osteopathy there is a large field for the practitioner in taking care of all sorts of deformities that are usually sent to a specialist who practices Orthopedic Surgery. There is a popular conception that the osteopath is an individual whose business it is to correct misplacements and deformities and for this reason, we find all sorts of cases such as club-foot, spinal curvature, and the different forms of paralysis leading to deformity, coming to him for treatment.

For the most part, deformities and the diseases leading up to them occur in childhood, and it is the desire of the parents of these little folks to avoid a surgical operation. This, however, is not possible in all cases, unless patients are taken for treatment early in the course of the disease that results in deformity. Even in cases that require surgical operation, as for example, congenital club-foot, a great deal can be

done preceding the operation that will make the correction less difficult, and every case of club-foot that is operated on should be treated by manipulation following the operation if a good position of the foot is to be maintained.

To practice successfully, orthopedic surgery, one should be well acquainted with the cause, and pathology of the various forms of birth palsies, and the diseases of the nervous system that are acquired later in childhood, as infantile paralysis and hemiplegia; also he should know the cause and clinical history of joint tuberculosis, and the various forms of arthritis that result in joint destruction. Among the diseases to be dealt with either in their acute or quiescent stages in this line of practice are tuberculosis of the spine and hip and other joints, ordinary simple spinal curvature, and the other curvatures that result from such diseases as rickets, osteomalacia, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., the congenital deformities such as club-foot and dislocation of the hip or shoulder, and acquired deformities resulting from diseases of the nervous system, as for example the club-foot that occurs as a result of infantile paralysis.

It is the business of the physician to prevent deformity, and this can be done to a greater or less extent if he sees his case early, provided the proper principles of treatment are employed. In all developing tuberculosis processes rest and fixation are required, manipulation being used on such parts of the body that are not diseased for the purpose of promoting better general health. Manipulation to T. B. joints is only permissable after the disease is quiescent. Club-foot usually requires an operation for its correction. Don't lose time trying to correct it by other methods.—the earlier the operation the better the results. Simple spinal curvature can be only successfully treated by manipulation—jackets are harmful. In the matter of braces for the spine or legs—they should never be used except in cases of chronic joint inflammation as tuberculosis, or atrophy of muscles where they are often helpful in maintaining the correct position of the body and aiding the patient to get about better.

GEORGE M. LAUGHLIN, M. S., D. O.

### Things we Would Like to Know.

84

What causes pink eye?

If any Junior is acquainted with "Aggie Moses?" How Dr. Morrow learned that the round ligament in the female goes to the scrotum? If Dr. Gerdine is really an authority on the nutritive condition of old maids? If Miss Mundie kicked Lord? If Murphy really is French? If the Islands of Langerhans are in the brain, heart, or pancreas? If the Vas Deferens passes through the liver? Why Stahl is studying Osteopathy? If the two rings bought by the class are those which Herbert and Stealy wear? Why Sckee and Peel went home? What makes Earl's hair so curly? If Burton uses kid curlers or merely an iron? What Gerdine carries in the little sack? How Price got the idea that he is a poet? Who draws interest on money paid to Missouri State Treasurer? If Price knows how he looks with whiskers? What Miss Gosden carries inside that cushion? How Ray got the idea he is a cartoonist? How many million Cary inherited? If Boles has located the Coeliac Axis?



A. S. O. HOSPITAL.

### Nurses' Training School

Students must be twenty years of age and those between the ages of twenty and thirty are preferred.

They are required to put in two years, the first month being on probation.

They are compelled to attend regular lectures in anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, diet, principles and practice of osteopathy.

Second year in obstetrics and children with all practical experience that all hospitals give, surgical and medical, also osteopathically.



FRESHMAN CLASS.

# CLASS ROLL.

87

Albright, Chester Ware Anderson, John Victor Bean, Elijah Harrison Bingham, Lewis Jav Blue, Miss Coral E. Brackett, Chas N Burk, Miss Millie Burnett, Fred G Burney, Aphra M. Campbell, Miss Ida S. Carle, Robert L. Carney, Ed. B. Carver, Miss Hattie Truett Chesebrough, Miss Edna Clark, Miss Elizabeth L. Clark, Fred D. Clore, William Allen Coplantz, Russ Covey, G. E. Craig, Irvin Fish Craig, Mrs. Eva Margaret Cramer, O. H. Culp, Amos L. Culp, Walter Young Curtis, Jasper Lloyd Cutter, Miss Grace B.

- \$

Davies, Owen P. Davis, Errett Edgar Davis, James W. Becker, Benjamin Harrison Day, Lawrence Ellsworth Deitz, Phinehas Dellinger, James Lawrence DeWolfe, Winifred Pearl Erwin, Hubert C. Eubank, Mrs. Zudie P. Evans, Mrs. Cecilia H. Fraker, Frank Fulford, Harley J. Gair. Miss E. Florence Garlinghouse. Arnet John Geyer, Edwin M. Givens, J. P. O. Good. Ezra Good, Milton Gooden, Albert E. Greiner, Andrew Grow, Walter S. Groenewoud, Mrs. Jennie K Lyda, Elmer Lewis Gross, Miss Albertina M. Groth, Arthur C. Hallock, L. K. Hanson, Charles P. Harkins, Miss Marie Helen

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

Hastings, Thomas E. Haven, Mrs. Typhena Hayden, Bruce L. Hays, Ralph Holmes, Mrs. Lydia H. Hoxsie, Bismarck Hubbard, Miss Lula Kaiser, Irving Richard Keller, Fred B. Kemp, Edwin Carl Killgore, William P. Kirkbride, Harry Carson Koelling, Walter Krill, John Francis Lacy, Hammett Neff Larmoyeux, Miss Helene E. Nyberg, Milton Oscar Laws, Miss Helen A. Learner, Harry Wendell Levegood, Robert Rathmell Parker, Edmund Hunter Loring, Miss Margaret L. Lovell, Frank Allen McClain, Edgar Rav McKnight, Miss Isadora McWilliams, Royal A. Manchester, Floyd P. Marshall, Clark

Maxwell, Eugene O Mendenhall, Milo S Meyer, Fredrick J Miller, Mrs. May Moore, Covt Moore. Dennis Vivian Moore, Mrs. Bessie Morris, Fred W. Munger, Wm. R. Murphy, Grover Glenn Murphy, Orley H. Neff, Royal W. Newbury, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Nichols, Paul S Norris, Frank L Orrison, Lowell A Parker, Miss Grace J Peterson, Earl Otis Phillips, Mrs. Beatrice H. Platt, Reginald Plymell, George W. Porter, Arthur Harlan Potterf, Miss May Poulter, Miss Alley Ora Reid, Mrs. Rose Young

Reynolds, Delos I. Roberts, Miss Verna Belfe Rogers, Mrs. Ida M. Rogers, Clifford Brown Sash, Miss Ida M. Schreiner, John S. Sears, Miss Harriet Sears, Miss Harriet Sheppard, Richard Allen Sheriffs, Miss Mary Shortridge, Miss Rosette Shultz, Richard W. Slaughter, James Taylor Smith, Elmer Hurley Smith, Francis Lee Roy Starkwather, Mrs. St. John, Frank M. Stilphen, Lincott Stryker, William Raymond Sutton, Miss Emilie V. Sweek, Wm. O. Tandy, Reese Thompson Taylor, Miss Lily Florence Thomas, Robert M. Thomas, Merrell E. Thompson, W. Howard

Thorn, Frank Edwin True, William Franklin Van Osdol, Oscar Ventress, Kit C. Ventress, Mrs. Bertha L. Vincent, Miss Euna Jennie Waldo, Wm. E. Wallin, Miss Lena Warner, Miss Maude L. Watkins, Homer Earle Weidlein, Floyd Henry Westfall, Edgar H. Westfall, William Royal Wetzel, Carl Wheeler, James Earle White, Meredith Wilke, Geo. Christian Williams, Edwin D. Wilson, Miss Grace Duffield Wilson, Geo. Shephard H. Wilson, Miss Jessie O. Wirt, Frederic Cravens Woodruff, Earnest V. Wright, Miss Lydia Harper Young, Miss Lilian G.

### Concerning the Class of 1910.



N illustrious band of over one hundred men and women tremblingly assembled at the American School of Osteopathy on Sept. 16th, 1907. We had heard rumors of being scalped alive by the Juniors and of being boiled in a huge chaldron with two hundred of those savages dancing around. After we had met our instructors and the Juniors too, and had survived the chaldron test with only a few broken hats, we realized that others have come to Kirksville with a purpose just like ours. But what a curious effect the educating of that purpose had of those oskie-wow-wows of '09!

Our purpose, which we have already alluded to, was to learn the oskie-wow-wow war dance so that some day, led by Andrew Taylor Still, we may dance around a chaldron in which will be the writhing mass of snakes, lizards, toads and insects, seasoned by many barrels of strychnin, quinine, and superstition, with the tinctures and extracts of which the medicine men of the old tribe have been trying to

baptize the human race since long before the flood.

Each day brought new additions to the class till our number reached close to one hundred seventy. Such a number would make a large class in any of the largest medical colleges. Not only have we quantity, but we have quality. Statistics show that the average education of the members of the class of 1910 is higher than that of any preceding class. And we have still other desirable attributes, one of which is a very high average of good personal appearance. This, however, may be due partly to the fact that our financial credit is still good. The few of us who have "gone broke" already have not yet exhausted our supply of good clothes. The Old Doctor, Dr. Fiske, and Dr. R. E. Hamilton, are loud in their praise of our fine appearance.

Having introduced ourselves, let us pass to a few of the events of the year. In the latter part of September we gathered one night at the apartments of the Atlas Club for the purpose of getting acquainted and to institute some sort of an organization. One of our members, Mr. F. G. Burnette, had early attracted attention. We elected him president. But where was he? Some one whispered that the Juniors had kidnapped our leader. Late in the evening, he came with a story of having been the central figure in a pow-wow held by the oskie-wow-wows of '09, some distance from town. We were glad to have him restored to us whole in spirit and voice. Other officers were elected as follows: Vice-president, Miss Maude L. Warner; secretary, F. A. Lovell; and treasurer, Miss Verna B. Roberts. At a later meeting dark blue and maize were chosen as our class colors.

### H. E. WATKINS.

The year was now well started. We soon got into the swing of learning our lessons well, so well indeed that it became a frequent occurrence for an instructor to be placed on the defensive by this one or that one of our members. It was soon discovered that our teachers knew their business; at least, Dr. Pratt knew the position of the Glaserian fissure, and Dr. Fiske knew how to keep water on a mountain top from boiling till the water may become hot enough for culinary purposes. We would like at this time to advise Dr. Gerdine not to take a trip down the Mississippi River in a canoe without first learning the names of a few tributaries. We acknowledge that he is a railroad guide personified and suggest that he adhere to that mode of travel. Also, we take this opportunity to inform Dr. R. E. Hamilton that some of us who did not bring Chemistry credits with us spend more than fifteen minutes each day studying that subject.

Not only are we, as a class, good students, but we have among our numbers several who have brought glory to the A. S. O. on the gridiron. A large share of the entire 1907 foot ball squad was recruited from our class. How many times during the entire season was half-back Slaughter stopped before making a gain of five vards? Probably the school never had a man who was harder to bring to the ground than he. The team was coached by one of our members, L. J. Bingham. That he developed a good team out of only fair material every one must concede. That he showed the school that he is a good player himself no one can deny who saw the Freshman-Junior game in December, when he seized the Freshmen's only opportunity to score and kicked a beautiful field-goal to the music of four points. That game will long be remembered by those who saw it as one of the most closely contested they ever witnessed. The Juniors tried desperately to score but could not do it.

The loyalty of the class to the A. S. O. was further shown in the efficient manner in which we helped raise money for the establishing of charity wards in the Hospital. The prize of five dollars offered by Dr. William Smith to the individual that should raise the most money was won by a Freshman, Mrs. May Miller.

At the beginning of the second semester our number was increased by the arrival of several from the Southern School of Osteopathy, and it was depleted by the death of one, Miss Christine B. Lewis, the loss of whom we deeply regret.

The mid-year election of officers resulted as follows: President, H. W. Learner; vice-president, Miss Lydia H. Wright; secretary, James E. Wheeler, and treasurer, F. J. Meyer.

The writer ought to be studying the deep origins of the cranial nerves and a few other interesting structures in the human belfry. Many other events could be added to our history. But as real history is much more than a mere compendium of events we must stop here. Every one of us is glad that he is studying Osteopathy and is

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especially glad that he chose the American School where he may be associated with the man who has done more than any other man, living or dead, toward curing human suffering. This is to him! Are you ready?

> Ra-Ra-Ra-Ra-19-10-Ra-Ra-Ra-19-10 Ra-Ra-Ra-1910 Whee !



### Athletics.

HUGH THOMAS ASHLOCK, A. S. O., '99.

"Gone are the glorious Greeks of old; Glorious in men and mind Their bones are mingled with the mould, Their dust is on the wind. \* \* \* \* And Greece—decayed—dethroned—doth see Her youth renewed in such as thee— A shoot of that old vine that made The nation silent in its shade."

The American School of Osteopathy holds a unique position in the field of athletics. The students come here for one purpose; to fit themselves for the practice of Osteopathy and not to gain honor on the athletic field. In spite of this, the school has always taken a prominent part in the sports and assisted by the faculty and students made them a success. The season of 1907-8 has been the most successful one in the history of the school—although only a foot ball and a base ball team have furnished the sole athletic events of the year. Facing a deficit of over \$250.00 from last season; through the magnificent gift of \$500 by the faculty,—\$500 contributed by the students for season tickets—the mid-winter carnival and receipts of the foot ball and base ball games; the Athletic Association has paid old debts, all the runing expenses of this season and has a balance in the treasury.

# Athletics

The A. S. O. Athletic Association is governed by a board of control with the following officers this year:

 	•••	 (	C. D.	Swope	e, '08
 		 M.	H. (	Gandier	; '08
 		 	J. R	. Smith	, '08
				Dawson	
 		 Ge	o. C.	Pound	l, '08

A. J. Tarr, '08 'R. S. Coryell, Jany., '09 Chas. Kenney, '09 B. Hoxie, '10

President Swope and Treasurer Dawson have done voeman service and have handled the affairs in an unusually praiseworthy manner.

Manager Pound—always a live wire—arranged the games attended to all the details and deserves great credit for the successful season. It was through his efforts that the new Still Athletic field—one of the best in the state was built.

The foot ball squad numbering over thirty, was coached by Lewis S. Bingham, of Colgate University, who produced a fine team which won every game except two.

Those who won the O sweaters were: Overfelt-the center, who was a stonewall in every game; Johnson and Lord, the giant guards, who always break through their opponents' line; Estes, right tackle, who played the game to the limit; Steele, left tackle, the mighty kicker, whose goals and punts were marvels; Gilmour and Yoder, the plucky ends, who were fiends at breaking up interference and carrying the ball; Powell, the Hoosier quarter-back and captain, who ran the team with such ability, his passing the ball and forward passes gained at will; Mitchell, right half back, the great line-bucker and tackler; Slaughter, left half back, who tore through the line at will and never failed to gain when he had the ball, and Curtis full back, who backed up the team, and carried the ball so well.

George Overfelt will be captain next season and he has the nucleus of even a stronger team than last fall. The foot ball games resulted as follows:

October 19—A.S. O., 0	Gem City College 11
October 26-A. S. O., 39	Brookfield 0
November 2—A. S. O. 6	Hurdland 0
November 9—A. S. O., 9	Gem City College 6
November 16—A. S. O., 6	Drake 18
November 28-A. S. O., 10	Lombard 0

The base ball season opened at the new Still athletic park on April 20th when the Quincy, Ill., League team commenced a series of four games.

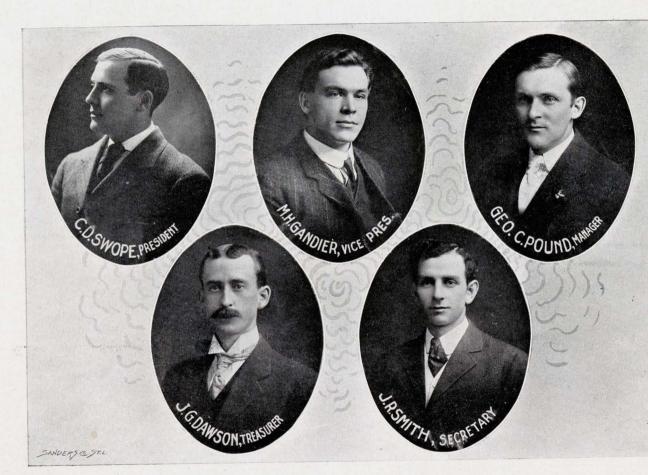
The games were only for practice and while the Leaguers won every game it was the expected that happened and will not be included in the college games.

Dr. L. M. Beeman, a former Columbia University star, coached the base ball squad and rounded out an exceptionally strong team. A series, of five games, scheduled with the Kirksville State Normal team for the local championship resulted in the Normal wining the series.

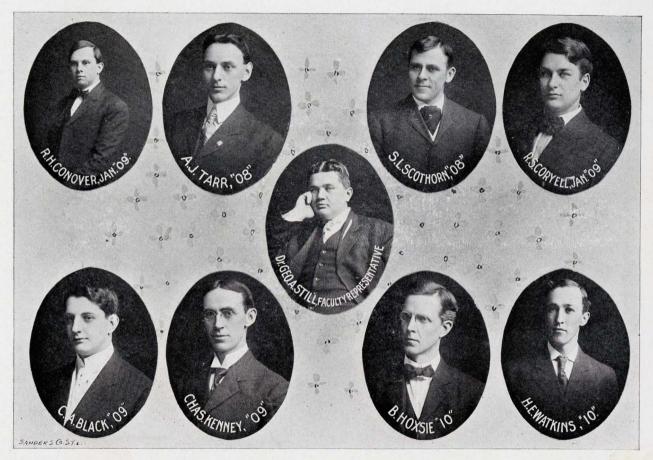
Kirkbride and Lyda made up the pitching staff and were stars of great magnitude. Gilmour and Erwin as catchers played their different positions like veterans, and Richards, Northway, the blonde captain, Yoder, Porter, Westfall and Wheeler were the strong infield. Powell, Malone, Reynolds and Burnham, the outfielders were unusually good in their positions. A handsome silver trophy was donated by the A. S. O. faculty for the player making the best batting average during the season and was won by Bill Burnham, who batted 377. The games played resulted as follows: April 28-A. S. O., 6 Normal, 8 April 30-A. S. O., 10 Central College, 4 May 8-A. S. O., 10 William Jewell College, 7

May 11 (10 innings) A. S. O., 7 Normal, 8 May 15-A.S.O., 6 May 19-A.S.O., 2 Milan. 6 May 20-A.S.O., 7 Normal 8 May 22-A.S.O., 4 Normal 2 May 23-A.S.O., 1 Normal, 12

Amity College 2

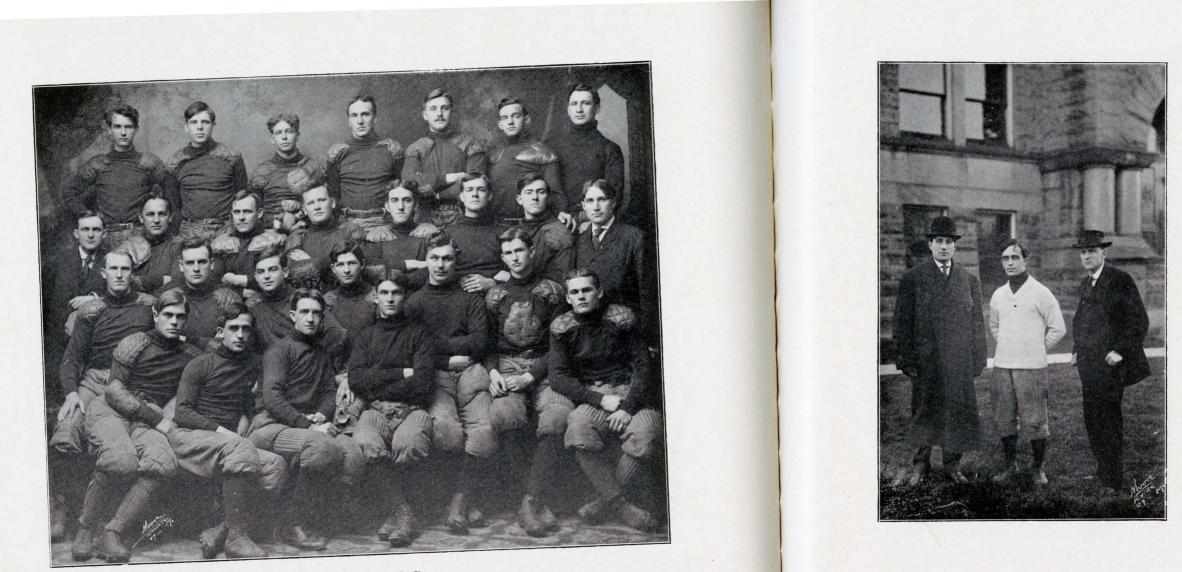


OFFICERS OF ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.





BOARD OF CONTROL.



FOOT BALL SQUAD.

### LEWIS JAY BINGHAM,

COACH.

### GEORGE BYER POWELL, Captain.

### GEORGE CULMER POUND, MANAGER.

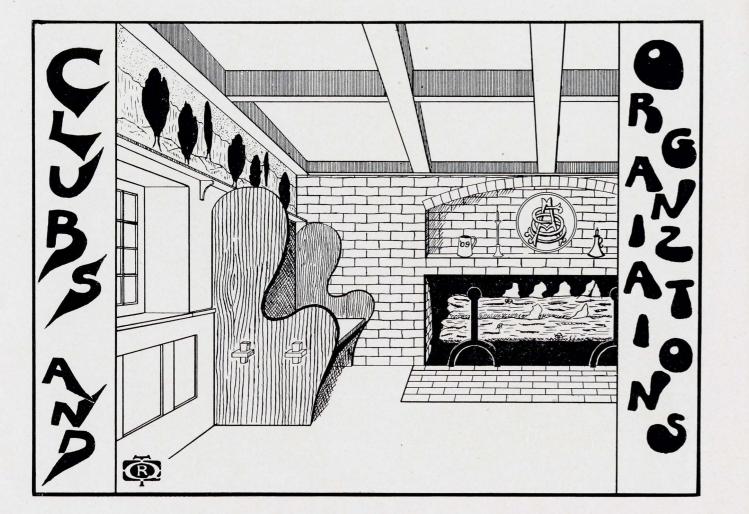


FOOT BALL TEAM.



Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

BASE BALL TEAM.





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# Atlas Club Organized, 1898.

## CLUB MEN.

### FACULTY.

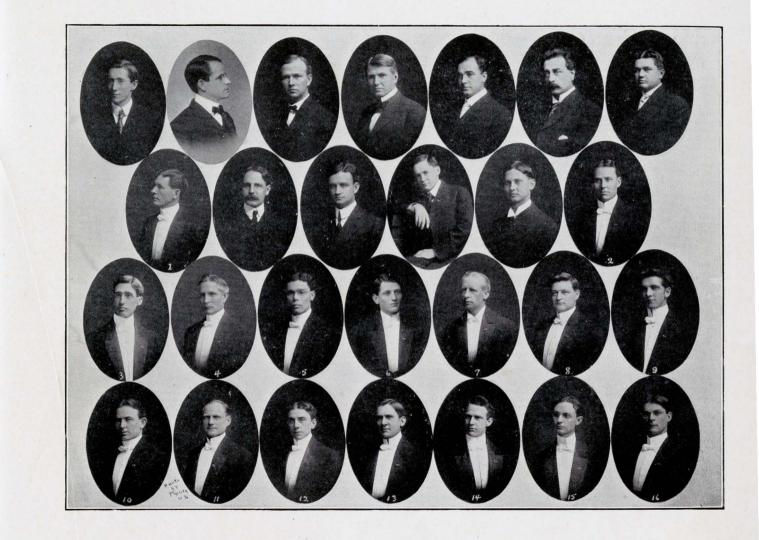
Dr. Charles StillDr. George M. LaughlinDr. E. C. LinkDr. L. van H. GerdineDr. R. E. HamiltonDr. George StillDr. Frank P. PrattDr. Wm. SmithDr. Warren HamiltonDr. Franklin FiskeDr. R. H. Coke

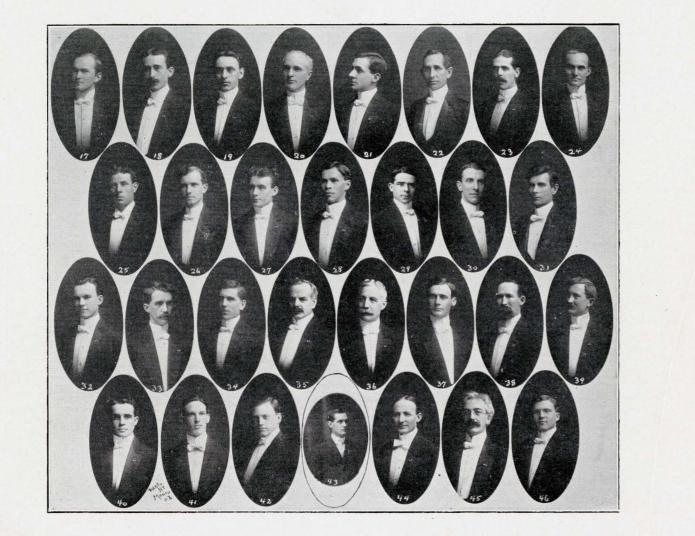
### OFFICERS.

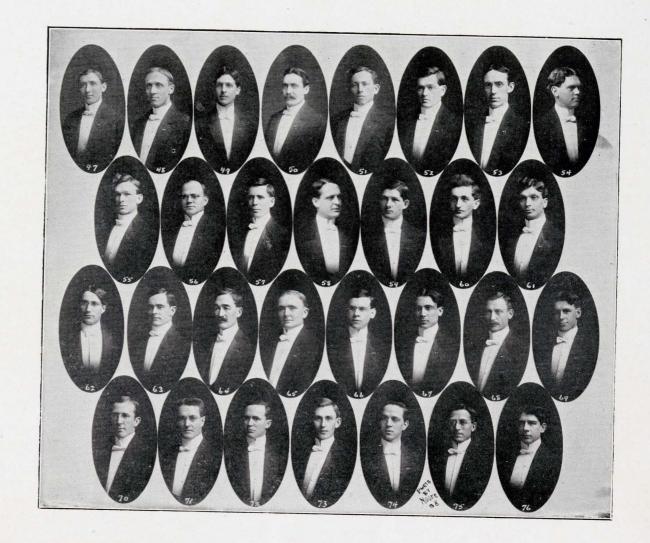
<ol> <li>K. W. Shipman, P.N.S.</li> <li>R. P. Carlton, P. N. S.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>E. S. Detwiler, Sty.</li> <li>C. B. Morrow, S.</li> <li>M. W. Stearns, P. O.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>ker, Noble Skull.</li> <li>10. E. C. Murphy, Py.</li> <li>11. C. G. Luft, Rec.</li> <li>12. C. B. Spohr, Ra.</li> <li>13. H. N. Lacy, R. C.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>14. L. H. Most, L. C.</li><li>15. G. B. Waller, Editor</li><li>16. H. A. Price, B. M. B.</li></ul>
	9. C. G. Hatch, P. O.	13. H. N. Lacy, R. C.	

### ACTIVE MEMBERS.

17. O. M. Walker26. G. M. Whibley18. J. G. Dawson30. G. M. Whibley19. A. J. Tarr31. D. F. Miller20. F. G. Carlow32. F. M. Turner21. P. W. Gibson33. F. N. McHolland22. B. F. Still34. E. J. Gray23. F. G. Thiele35. Dr. N. L. Sage24. E. R. Smith36. Dr. F. G. Cluett25. G. A. Haswell37. C. M. LaRue26. E. Paul Erwin38. W. V. Smith27. W. Clare Brown39. J. W. Kinzie	42. C. Woolson 42. Balph I. Poulter	<ul><li>54. Sam H. Stover</li><li>55. E. F. Pellette</li><li>56. J. C. Groenewoud</li></ul>	<ul> <li>65. L. J. Dellinger</li> <li>66. B. H. T. Becker</li> <li>67. G. S. H. Wilson</li> <li>68. Paul S. Nichols</li> <li>69. R. W. Neff</li> <li>70. C. P. Hanson</li> <li>71. F. B. Keller</li> <li>72. I. F. Craig</li> <li>73. L. C. Marshall</li> <li>74. C. N. Brackett</li> <li>75. E. M. Geyer</li> <li>76. F. H. Weidlein</li> </ul>
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### Atlas Club.

**1**N every community there are certain institutions which, though "men may come and men may go," are supposed to go on forever.

An institution which bids fair to occupy such a position in the life of the American School of Osteopathy, and in the experience of thousands of practitioners, is the Atlas Club.

A unique Kirksville institution, it was organized as the first Osteopathic College Fraternity on December 10, 1898, with Dr. Henry Stanhope Bunting, now editor of the Osteopathic Physician, as its first Noble Skull or presiding officer.

To advance scientific truth and elevate the intellectual, moral, social and professional conditions of its members, is its design as laid down in its constitution; and just as the Atlas bone upholds and supports the head of the living human being, so does the Atlas Club uphold the teachings of the illustrious head and founder of our science. Though its administration changes every few months, it has ever upheld its original purpose, and on more

than one occasion has been a powerful factor in preserving the dignity and unity of the osteopathic profession.

Mrs. Andrew Taylor Still.

Dr. Mary Walters, '06.

### LOCAL MEMBERS.

Miss Mary E. Alspach Mrs. Julia A. Bolam Mrs. Nora M. Brown Miss Harriet F. Cornell Miss Alice M. Conger Mrs. Eleanor R. Dashiell Mrs. Betty R. Dver Mrs. Sarah L. Dilly Miss Blanche M. Getty Miss Margaret A. Hawk Miss Lena A. Harper Mrs. Helen N. Haines Miss Helen R. Kinsell Miss Lenora Kagay Miss N. Maude Kellett Miss Nora L. Kneisel

Mrs. Laura B. Givens Miss Eva I. Mains Mrs. Crescence Henke Mrs. Clara D. McKinney Miss Clara E. Henke Miss Sarah E. McRoberts Miss Genoa D. Sanborn Mrs. Nellie L. Marcy Mrs. L. H. Most Mrs. Frances P. Saunders Miss Carrie M. Mundie Miss Mavme K. Tuttle Miss Mary E. Perrett Mrs. Johanna Young Miss Nora B. Pherigo Miss Elva James Lyman Miss Mary W. Peery Mrs. Estelle Poulter Mrs. Mary Ray Miss Maude F. Barger Mrs. Charlotte P. Sawver Miss Eva L. Barger Miss Grace Shupe Mrs. Florence A. Boles Miss Edna Earle Miss Carrie Stealev Dr. Esther E. Sandus Miss Frances Thoms Miss Media Thompson Mrs. Mary M. Ewing Miss Rose Wismer Mrs. Nellie Ferry



# Axis S Club

### HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mrs. Blanche Still Laughlin.

GRADUATE MEMBERS.

Dr. Rena Bammert, '04.

Mrs. Chas. E. Still.

Dr. Carrie A. Bennet, '04.

Miss Eva L. Young Miss Ida S. Campbell Mrs. Eva M. Craig Miss Grace B. Cutter Mrs. Zudie P. Eubank Miss Albertina M. Gross Mrs. Typhena Haven Mrs. Lydia H. Holmes Miss Lulu Hubbard Miss Margaret L. Loring Mrs. Bessie Moore Mrs. Ida M. Rogers Miss Lily F. Taylor Miss Maude L. Warner





Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO



### History of the A. S. O. Band.



N the early part of October, 1907, a few students of the American School of Osteopathy met with Dr. Fiske in Memorial Hall for the purpose of organizing a band. Not many were present but two days later proved a splendid turnout. E. E. Davis was elected Secretary-Treasurer and Dr. Fiske made manager.

The first appearance of the band was when it was to play for a foot ball game, and every one expected to have a hearty laugh at its expense, but were fooled, and gave a magnificient cheer of content instead. The band got to playing so well that a prominent writer for the "Reflex" said each member should have a Carnegie medal, and that the snare drummer deserved two. On several occasions some of the boys forgot their overcoats, so they said, but when they appeared at the amphitheatre they had by their side, "The twentieth century overcoat," a female.

The director, at several times, became quite angry and almost allowed a tibia, which he used as a baton, to seemed dull for sometime. The leader a single man, and a member of the faculty of the A.S.O., could not be at with them, elected a new one, Mr. Platt, an army musician. He installed army methods and the public has upon one occasion the faithful mascet. Tod. 6.7 here the source of the sources.

Upon one occasion the faithful mascot, Ted, failed to be present. His master, Peny, somehow overlooked him. That day the whole bunch went punk, and all wondered why until a member noticed Teddie's absence and the mystery was solved. The band made several hits, and on every appearance startled the natives. The time the class game between the Freshmen and Juniors, the Freshmen supported the band, which encouraged their fellow students so much that they out played the Juniors by four points.

When the "Lombard" College boys came to Kirksville to play a game of foot ball with the A.S. O. team, the band gave them a hearty reception. After the game the band marched down to the hotel and played "Hot Time." A tseven o'clock every member was out and on the square with his instrument ready for the time which they promised. A large bonfire was lighted on the square and the band made music while the foot ball heroes of the A.S. O., had hucky players of the day. After the show, all dispersed to meet again in the morning at 10:15. The band led the

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

great Osteopathic Hospital parade around the square and back to the college. The following evening the members met again, and played at the opera house for Dr. Smith's Osteopathic lecture.

The time that the Y. W. C. A. girls gave their program, the band was the principle feature of the program. When the A. S. O. Carnival broke loose, which lasted three days, the band was the central feature.

Now that the spring season is coming on, every member of the A. S. O., and general public as well, are looking forward to the A. S. O. Band, as it is the only one in the city.

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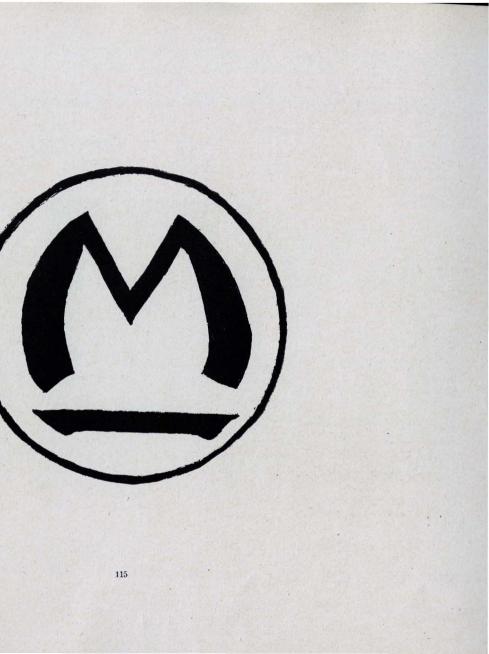
#### BAND ROLL.

Francisco

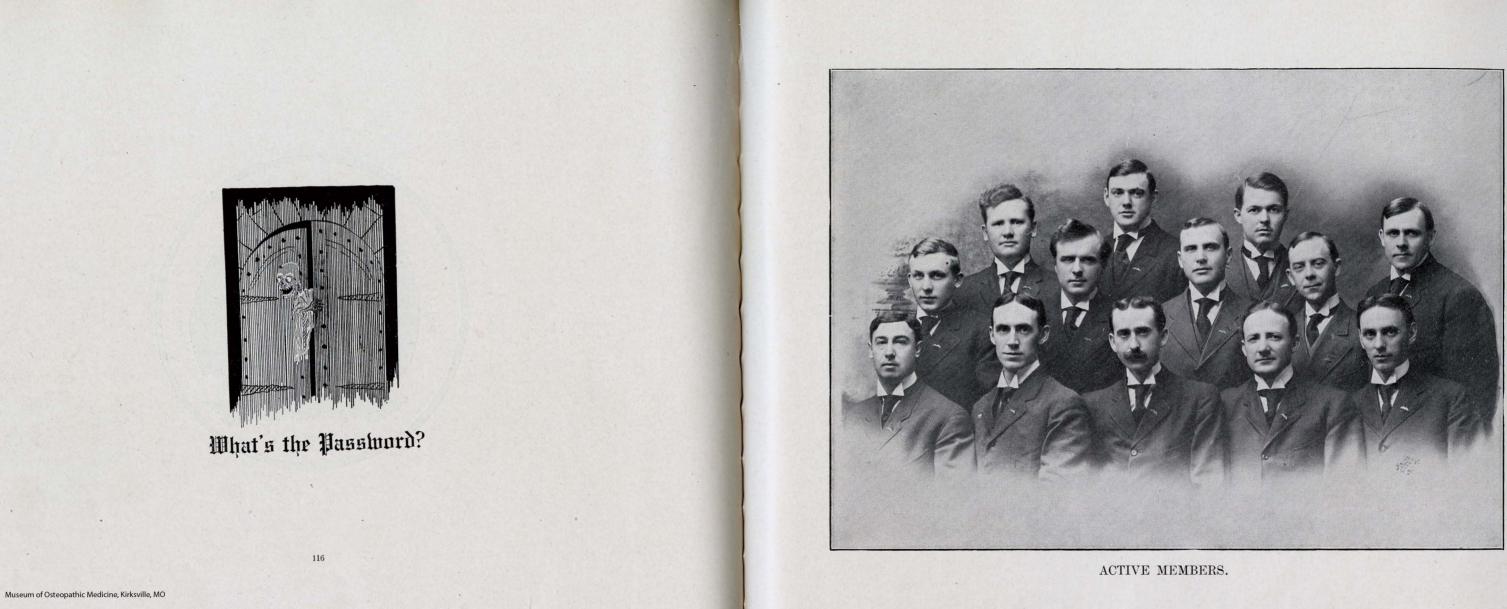
Experience.
Albright, C. W., Danville, Ill., Clarinet 6 Years
Burgess, E. H., Milwaukee, Wis., Alto 8 Years.
Davis, E. E., Kirksville, Mo., Cornet 6 Years
Fiske, Dr. Franklin, Kirksville, Mo. 10 Years
Good, E., Brown City, Mich., Alto 18 Years
Koelling, W. J., Freeport, Kans., Slide 2 Years
Landis, Orin, Kirksville, Mo., Tuba 10 Years
Lyke, S., Brooklin, Ia., Clarinet 3 Years
Moffet, T. C., Hatfield, Mo., Cornet 7 Years
Miller, H. T., College Springs, Ia., Cornet 1 Year
Murphy, G. Glen, Long Beach, Cal., Euphonium 5 Years
Nyberg, M. O., Mayfield, Kans., Cornet 3 Years
Platt, R., Silver City, N. M., Leader 30 Years
Westfall, W. R., Fostoria, Ohio, Trombone 4 Years
Weidlein, F. H., Wellman, Ia., Bass Drum 4 Years
Wolf, Dr. T. W., Carthage, Mo., Snare Drum 1 Year

Teddy, the faithful mascot.

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# The Lucky Thirteen.

Dr. Thos. H. Ashlock, P. G., '08.



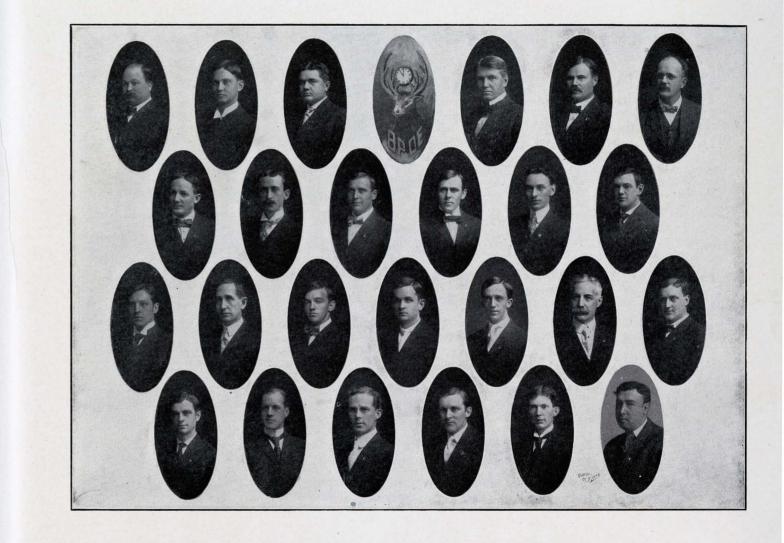
James G. Dawson. Alfred J. Tarr. Samuel L. Scothorn. Chester D. Swope. Chadwick H. Richards. Miller E. Caypless.



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1909

Walter Mayes. Charles F. Kenney. Irvin Cockrell. Herbert L. Bucknam. Roy. A. Northway. George G. Overfelt. . 1



### Members of B. P. O. E.

FIRST ROW.

Geo. J. Gooch, M. D., Madisonville, Ky., 738.
Franklin Fiske, A. B., D. O., Kirksville, Mo., 464.
Geo. A. Still, M. S., M. D., D. O., Kirksville, Mo., 464.
Chas. E. Still, B. S., D. O., Kirksville, Mo., 464.
Harry Still, A. B., D. O., Kirksville, Mo., 464.
R. F. Titsworth, Sedalia, Mo., 125.

#### THIRD ROW.

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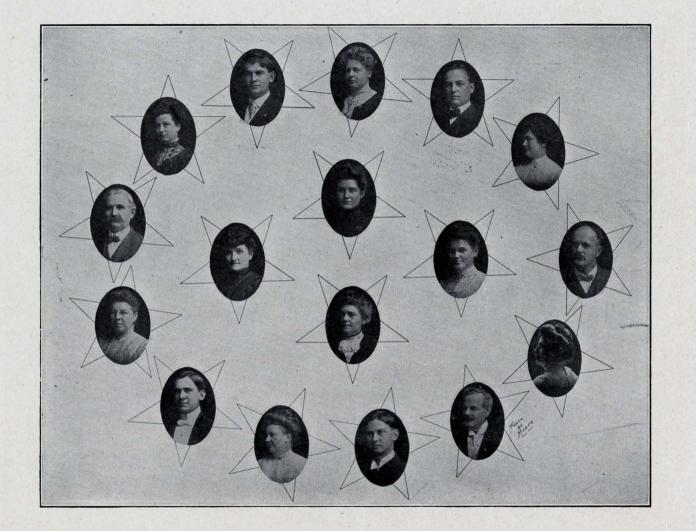
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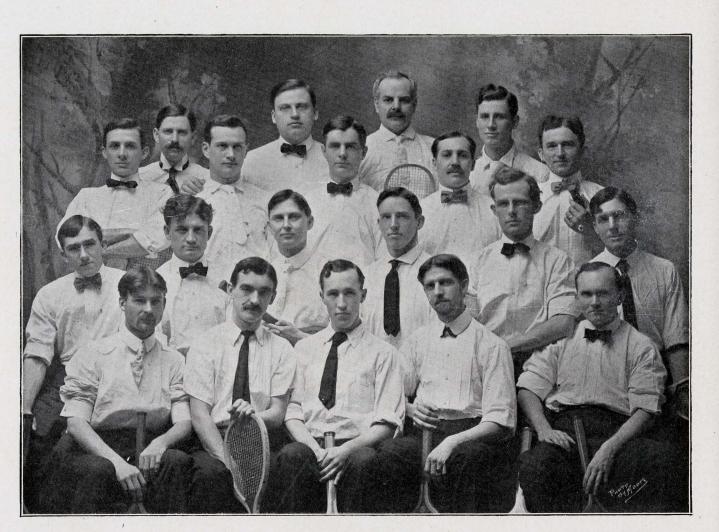
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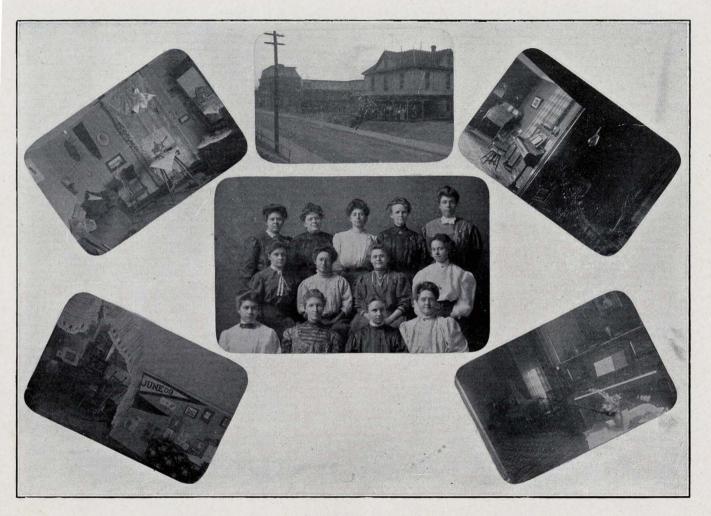
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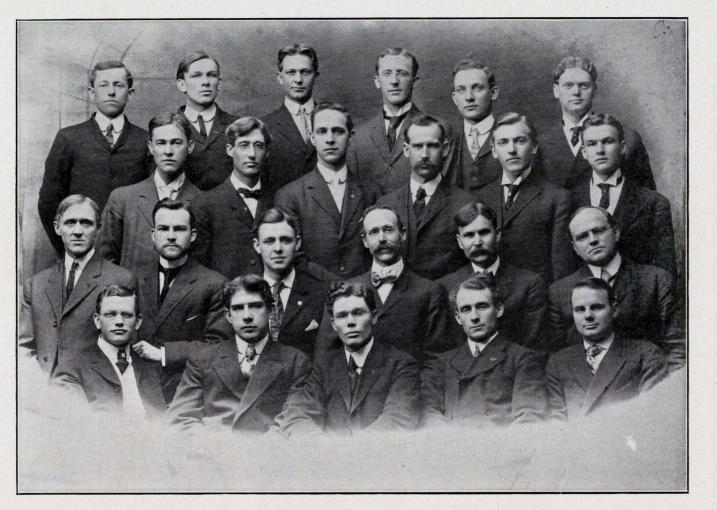
The roll call shows that a large number of the lady students are interested in being helpful to each other and to all men and women.

September 1st, 1907, a home was opened at 616 W. Jefferson St. It is equipped with modern conveniences, reception and reading rooms, piano and 'phone. The rooms are occupied by members of the Association who are always ready to welcome you.

The separate meetings of the Association are held Sunday afternoons at 2:30 in the parlors. Here also are the weekly Bible Classes and Cabinet Meetings.

The purpose of the Association is to be helpful, to make each one feel at home, and to keep up that feeling throughout the year. The plan is to have each one feel we have a part in the work, and of thinking of others, not only help them to be noble, pure and true, but keep ourselves in touch with the Great Teacher.

### The Young Momen's Christian Association.



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#### Class of 1908.

#### February Class, 1909.

Sowers, H. E.

#### June Class, 1909.

# **以. 加. C. A.**

The Y. M. C. A. of the A. S. O. was organized in 1898, and has continued in its efforts to promote more earnest effort in class-room work, to bring the students in more friendly relationship and to advance the truth that the noblest life comes by Christian service to our fellowman.

Our Association Meetings are held each Sunday, 2:30 p.m.

Two joint meetings with the Y. W. C. A., and two separate meetings every month.

At the former addresses are given by ministers of the different churches of the city. Members of the faculty, professors of the State Normal, as well as by students of the school. The separate meetings are usually conducted by members of the student body.

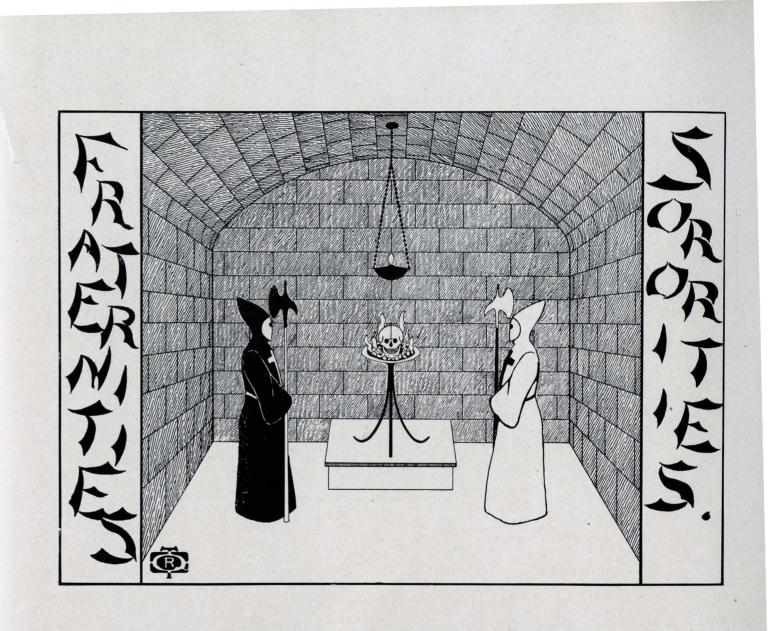
The Bible Study Class has been most helpful to a clear knowledge of the Word. Meetings weekly. An interesting, as well as instructive lecture course, is given every winter at the Normal Chapel in conjunction with the Y. M. C. A. of the State Normal.

In the fall an information bureau is maintained while the students are still coming in.

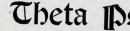
Several delegates are sent each year to the Y. M. C. A. State Convention, which was held last year at Fulton Mo. A very interesting report was rendered last fall by our representative Mr. Clare Brown, who attended the

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Y. M. C. A. Conference at Lake Geneva, Wis., early in June.







Its aims are those of good fellowship and the advancement of the science of Osteopathy. It has a nice modern fraternity house at 210 East Washington St., where the majority of its members reside. Besides the Local Chapter there is an Alumni Association of Theta Psi Fraternity of the American School of Osteopathy which meets annually.

PRESIDENT, HUGH W. CONKLIN, Ward Block, Battle Creek, Michigan. SECRETARY, CHARLES S. GREEN, 136 Madison Ave., New York City.

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# Theta Psi Fraternity

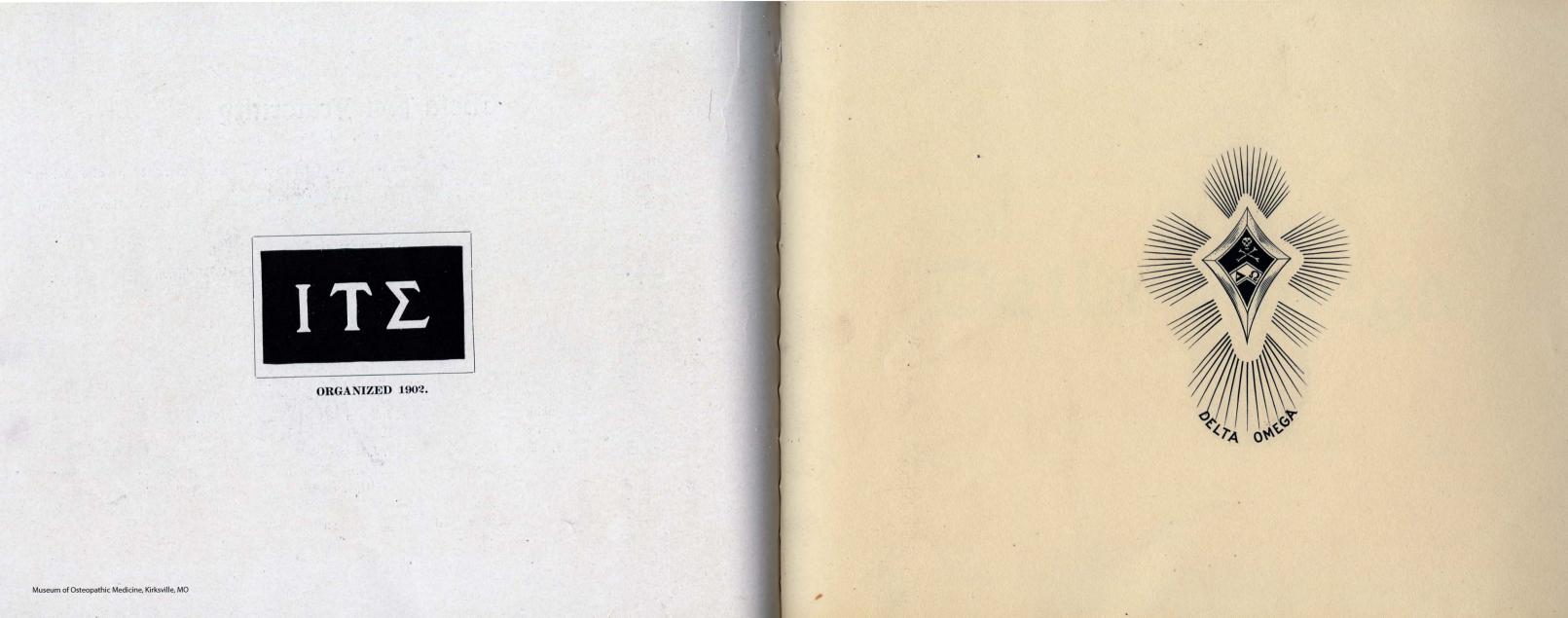
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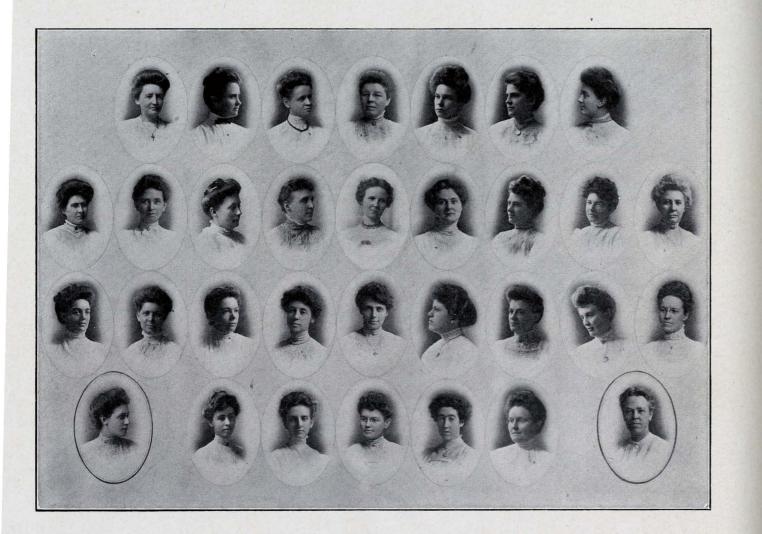
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# Detla Omega



ALPHA CHAPTER. Founded September 26, 1904, American School of Osteopathy. COLORS: Gold and Green. FLOWER: Yellow Chrysanthemum.

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Jennie K. Groenewoud Marie Helen Harkins Emilie V. Sutton Charity Bird Turner Lydia H. Wright

The Phi Phi Omicron Sorority was organized in 1904 by a little band of earnest, conscientious women who chose that method of adding to the instruction received in the classroom. Its membership is limited, as it was intended to meet the demands of those students who prefer to work in a small society, but students in good standing from all the classes are eligible.

The purpose of the Sorority is first educational, along osteopathic lines, and secondly, social; and it aims to number in its fold only those who will be worth representatives of the Old Doctor's philosophy and an honor to their Sorority and to their Alma Mater.

# Phi Phi Omicron.

### Class Will, '09.

CHRISTIAN G. LUFT.

E, the Class of '09, of the American School of Osteopathy, being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish and declare this to be our last will and testament, to-wit:

Item 1st. That all of our just debts shall be first paid, especially, that our debt of honor and respect which we owe to the revered Founder of Osteopathy for his heroic sacrifices and unswerving fidelity to his convictions, that made it possible for Osteopathy to live, and possible for us to enjoy some of the fruits of his work. We gratefully bequeath to him our very best wishes to go with him all the rest of his days.

Item 2d. To the management and faculty of the A. S. O., we bequeath this expression of our appreciation of the many advantages of the A. S. O. as a school, and of all their efforts in our behalf.

Item 3d. On the Freshmen, we bestow the admonition to cherish Dr. Hamilton's stirring flights of oratory and Dr. Fiske's bland and ubiquitous smile. At the same time, learn to spell, if possible. Item 4th. To all Freshmen, we give free passes to St. Louis, change cars at Moberly. The passes can be used

an unlimited number of times.

Item 5th. We bequeath to the Freshmen, for use in dissecting, the formula  $(H_2S)_7$   $(CH_3SH)_5$   $H_2O$  of Dr. Smith's patented Florida rose water, guaranteed to destroy all foul odors, and to produce the feeling of working among sweet scented orange blossoms, violets and roses.

Item 6th. To all classes following us, we leave our honorable record as a class, for a standard which they may well strive to reach, viz: Our high ideals as men and women and physicians; our obedience to lawful authority; support of any worthy effort for the good of the A. S. O., or of the student body; the fine spirit of courtesy shown to the other classes and the instructors; the intellectual caliber, and sundry other qualities that may be ascribed to the fair and the brave.

Item 7th. To those who come after us, we give and devise all the dreadful diseases with which we thought we were afflicted when we began to study them. For discouragement, we advise the following remedy: Fresh air and exercise, some sand in the diet, inhibit the appetite, stimulate the vaso-dilators to the intelligence, and go ahead. The prognosis is good in nearly all cases.

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Item 8th. To the following classes, we bequeath a source of inexhaustible wealth, viz: All of the Kirksville real estate they are able to carry around on their shoes. Clear title and no incumbrances. Item 9th. We hereby nominate and appoint Dr. Julius Quintal of the A. S. O. as executor of this our last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by us made.

In witness whereof, the said class of '09 has set its hand and seal this second day of March, 1908. (SEAL.) CLASS OF '09

Signed, sealed and declared by the said class of '09 as its last will and testament in our presence, who, at its request and in its presence, and in the presence of each other signed our names as witnesses hereunto.

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

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(SEAL.) BLEDSOE. (SEAL.) COOPER.



### The New Doctor.

Late one afternoon a newly made doctor dashed into the room of this legal friend, exclaiming: "Great luck old man! Congratulate me! Got a patient at last." Whereupon the legal light-to-be slapped his friend on the back, saying: "Delighted old chap!" Then, after a slight pause he added, "Say let me go with you! Perhaps he hasn't made his will!"

### **Hathetic Romance.**

\* \* \*

A new girl came to Kirksville, Miss Monia was her name, And all the boys with right good will, To court the maiden came;

> But of the crowd that hovered 'round, No one could make a match, And so it was for once they found New Monia had to catch.

> > Yet one still tried to win the maid, · And tried with might and main. Each eve around her way he strayed But only to his pain;

> > > His gold was good, his heart was true, New Monia oft he saw. But still the best that he could do Was catch May Laria.

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"How bad is '87' hurt?" the waiter asked. "Well, being as you can't wait a minute you can read it yourself" Freck said, throwing a piece of paper on the counter. "There's the record. I copied it from the saw bones's book. I was going to show it to the delivery clerk so he

wouldn't dock '87' for being late."

The waiter picked up the note and read:

Eddie Hickee, messenger, eighteen years old, 2:30 p.m. Had a collision with a motor car. Received following injuries: Ecchymosis of L. orbit; Supra condyloid fracture, right arm; partial unilateral dislocation of the cervical spine.

"That guy certainly is bad hurt," the waiter said. "I don't savvy what that means, but I'd hate to have all them things the matter with me "

"If you wasn't so ignorant as to horn in all the time I'd explain to you," Freck replied. "I think that 'Doc' was trying to hand me the bunc. The nurse sees me copying the dope and wised me up. The only thing the matter with '87' is, his left eye is black, his right arm broke and his back is wrenched."

### Bunc in the Diagnosis.

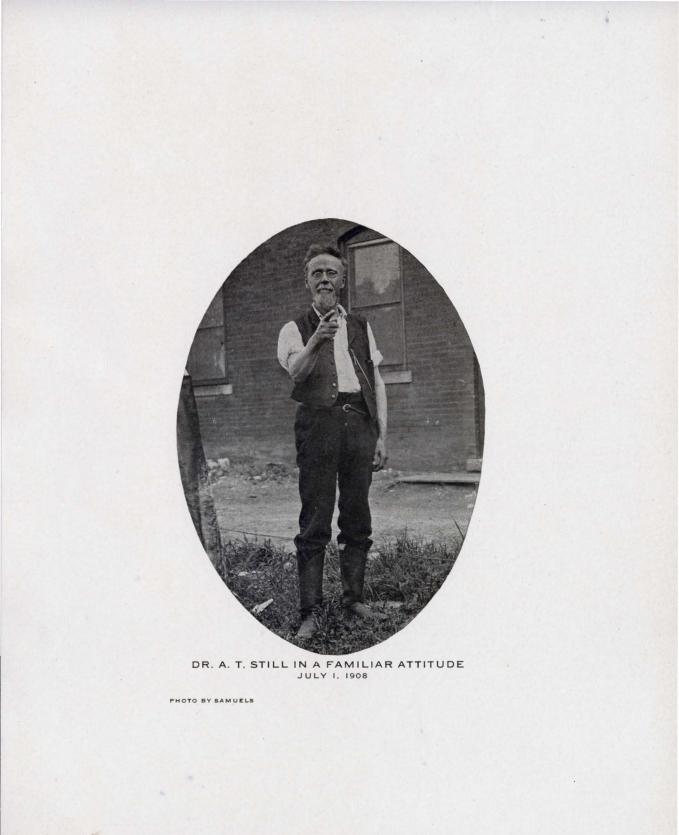
### farewell.

Mayhap, kind friend, we meet no more Upon this footstool of our King; But on that distant brighter shore, Ah, then another song we'll sing And greet the ones we knew of yore.

> Adieu, kind friend, we part no more Upon this heaving sea of tears; But what God's Heaven has in store Will blot these fleeting, fading years, And give us love for worldly gore.

> > Farewell, sweet friend, for all must part, Must weep upon this sin-sick plain. The sweeter accents of the heart Doth whisper soft, "We'll meet again." In love, God's love, let us depart.

Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO



### Our Calling.

I

Oh sacred calling! Blessed task!

The ills of humankind to heal! Deeply I pray and humbly ask

For truth and knowledge. Do reveal, O thou great Healer, ample light

To guide my eye and hand and brain Within Truth's channel, clear and bright, To help mankind, and lessen pain.

#### III

The Streamlet from the mountain-side, Which issues ever from its source,Doth toward the great deep Ocean glide Unceasingly with silent force.Oh, keep thine eye upon the stream, Its growing wonders to explore,And soon from out its depths will gleam, Its efficacious truth and power. II

Seek wisdom where it may be found,— In Nature's Book, with knowledge rife;

Its every page with truth is crowned:— God's Masterpiece—The Book of Life.

Seek not to follow gods unknown,

But wisdom's narrow pathway tread; Thus far the lamp of Truth has shone, And still for us its light will shed.

#### IV

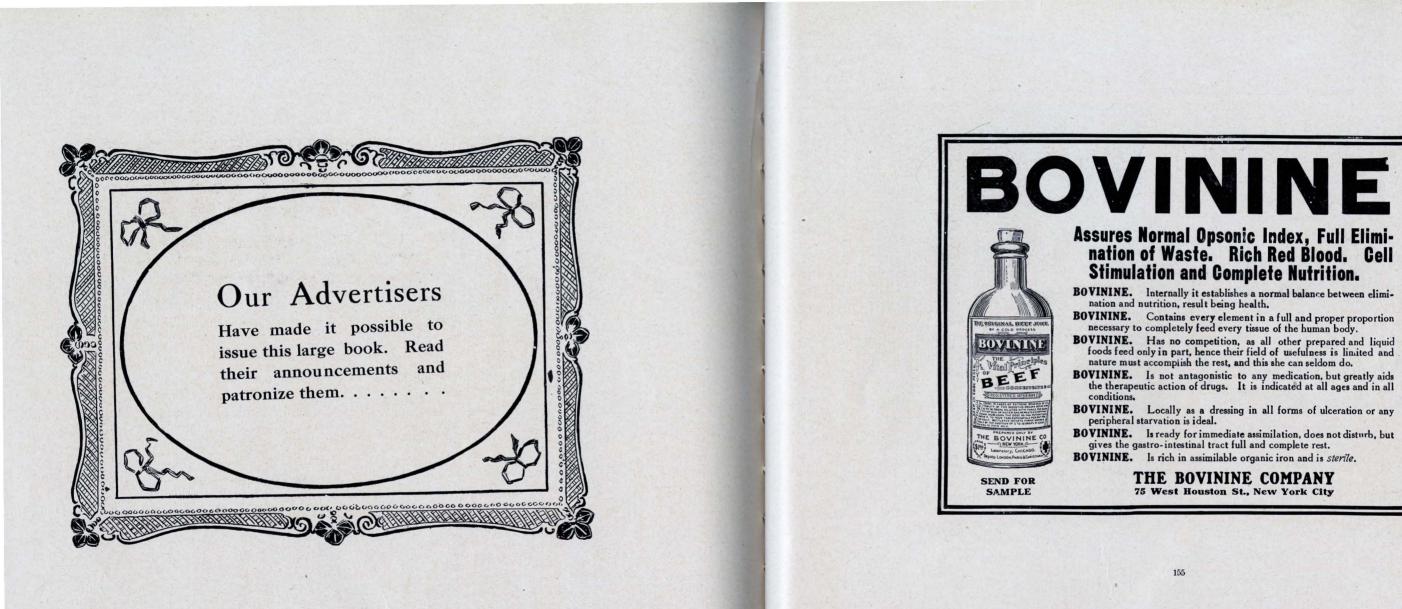
Stand firmly with the man who saw The stream ere it had issued forth, And crystalized into a law

To heal the millions of the earth. His eye still sees the broadening stream,

Still firm and true his hand to guide: Fulfilled at last the Prophet's dream!

Stand, true disciples, at his side'

-A. S. J. LEHR, St. Louis, Mo.



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### The Ideal Book on Gynecology

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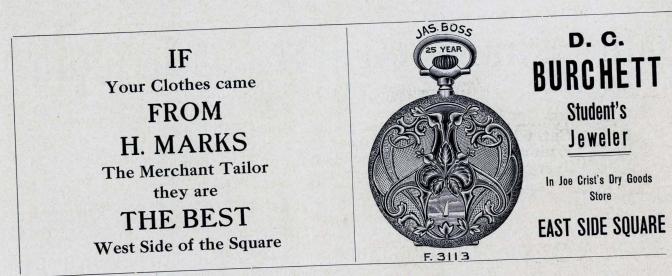


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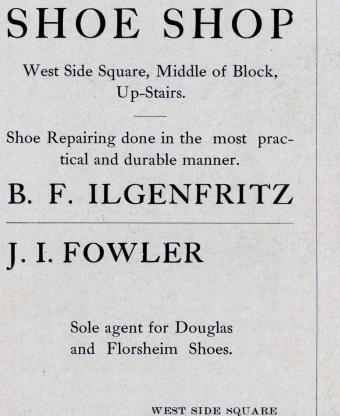
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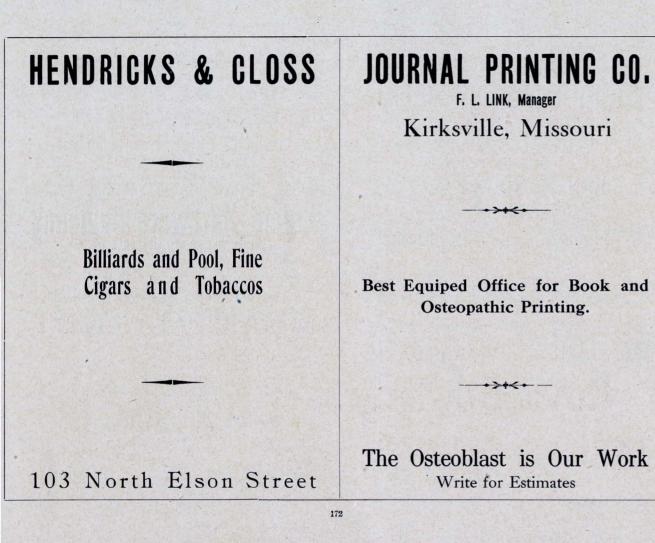
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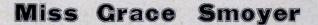




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