The American School of Osteopathy raised the "lone star" in 1874, because it saw no use to continue with old systems of healing. I felt that the world had been injured by the teaching and practices of what was called the science of medicine. I saw that the thinking people had lost confidence in drugs and had good reason to complain against the fruitless promises that had been made and not fulfilled by the schools and practice of medicine.

The American School of Osteopathy is young. It has had the usual amount of worry that all truths have to meet and combat when being brought to light and proving by all necessary tests to be true and useful. That day has been passed by osteopathy. It stands before the world to-day as an established, useful and advanced science. The people, both the most learned and wise and the most humble and lowly call aloud that it be taught in its naked purity and given to them more abundantly than we have been able to do. Our school began the struggle without a penny's aid from the government, state or other outside help; worked from infancy to manhood by its own energy and its eternal devotion to truth, with but few friends that realized the truth in all its claims, which have since been proven greater than even its wisest advocates at that time dreamed or hoped for. It would be useless to speak more of the merits of osteopathy with which millions in America and Europe are familiar to-day. Our duty is to fence strongly against the poisonous effects of old theoretical medical trash; purge our school of such, and all dim lights...
that are not blazing with the oil of up-to-date reason and progressive osteopathic skill and the thunders of effective execution against disease.

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

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

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

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

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

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

** THERAPEUTIC PROGRESS. **

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

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

Shakespeare says:

"Throw physic to the dogs."

—Wilcox.

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

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

Old customs and methods give way to newer and better; yet the changes
are not wrought in a day. Each innovation has had to overcome the bar of ignorance and prejudice, and the hostility of those whose personal interests are affected.

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

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

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

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

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

Oliver Wendell Holmes says:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The physician who administers a drug is merely juggling with chance. He has no means of knowing, until after he has given it, what the effect will be upon that particular patient at that particular time.
burning thirst, because of which he suffered torture. It is now known that it would not have been deleterious but if properly administered an advantage. It is so we progress; however, we should not fail to be truly grateful to those who have preceded us.

"Honor to whom honor is due."

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

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

THE TWELFTH RIB.

M. E. CLARK, D. O.

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

This rib is so insecurely fixed that it normally moves with almost every change of position of the body; with respiration and all exertions in which the diaphragm is concerned. Pathologically, this rib is moved by the contraction of the muscles attached to it, if these contractions are the result of cold or injury, and is thus held out of position until such contractions are relieved. The principal muscle which causes a displacement of the rib is the quadratus lumborum. Contractions of this muscle pull the rib downward. Strains of the back in which this muscle is abnormally stretched cause derangements of this muscle, principally contraction. Catching cold in the back may localize in this muscle. Sitting in a cramped position for several hours may cause this muscle to cramp or feel tired. A slipped innominate bone will affect this muscle since one end of the muscle is attached to the ilium. Other lesions which affect its innervation either directly or indirectly, cause contraction of the muscle. As stated above, contractions do, or tend to draw the rib down temporarily and if continued for some time, permanently fix it in an abnormal position. The intercostal muscles also tend to cause displacement of this rib by pulling the point of the rib up, also the levatores costarum may displace the rib by pulling on the vertebral end.

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

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

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

A great many diseases, both real and imaginary follow a displacement of the twelfth rib. The diaphragm is attached to this rib, hence a displacement of the rib will affect this muscle. Respiration will be affected, or such conditions as hiccup or even partial paralysis of the diaphragm follow. The blood vessels passing through this muscle may be affected. Kidney diseases follow disturbance of this rib if sufficient to affect the renal, or least splanchnic nerves. The fibers of this nerve come from the sympathetic cord near the head of the rib, hence the liability to disturbance. These nerves may be deranged in a similar way since the ovarian plexus comes from the renal and the least splanchnics form the renal. Some cases of supposed ovarian colic arise from disturbances of the intercostal nerve, which is distributed over the abdomen in the region of the ovaries. The pain is superficial to the ovary, but is usually mistaken for ovarian colic. The uterus may be affected in a way similar to that in which the ovary is affected since the ovarian plexus is distributed to the fundus uteri. On account of the sympathetic disturbances the intestines may be affected. Cases of constipation have been reported cured by correcting a displacement of this rib. One of the most peculiar and sometimes amusing diseases resulting from a displacement of the twelfth rib on the right side is pseudo-appendicitis. A great many cases come to the American School of Osteopathy suffering with appendicitis according to the diagnosis of the physicians. Pain over the appendix or McBurney's point, worse at intervals with tenderness on pressure. A sure case of appendicitis and an operation is advised at once. On examination of a great many of these cases, the right lower rib, especially the twelfth, is found displaced. This displacement affects the intercostal nerve which is distributed to the abdomen carrying sensation and motion. Pain is referred to the end of the nerve like the pain resulting from bumping one's "crazy bone", the effect being in the end of the fingers, hence the pain in the abdomen. Although the pain may not be directly over the appendix; yet in this day of appendicitis, the patient and doctor both contend it so they firmly believe that they have the much dreaded disease.

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

ANOTHER ARRAIGNMENT.

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

Under the caption, "A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT,"

Alexander M. Ross, M. D., F. R. S. L., Eng. Member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec and Ontario, Professor of Hygiene and Sanitation at St. Louis Hygienic College of Physicians and Surgeons, Vice-President of the Association of Hygienists of America, Member of the Ninth Session of the International Medical Congress, Member of the British, French, and American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc., etc., in the "Kneipp Water Cure Monthly" of August, 1901, has the following most serious statements to make:

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

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

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

(3) I charge that they have encouraged superstition and humbug by the germ theory of disease. I do not question the existence of infinitesimal microorganisms; but they are the result, not the cause of disease. They are the scavengers; their legitimate work is to clean out the sewers of our bodies;
wherever there is decay, pus or decomposing matter, there these little lifesavers are doing their work of neutralization, sanitation and purification; they feast upon effete and decaying animal matter— they are beneficial helpers to an important end.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The present movement against the use of drugs is world-wide. No less than a dozen different systems of healing, good, bad, and indifferent, are coming into common use. The blind faith in drugs, so long held by the rank and
growth that it has come, within a few years, to be recognized all over the country as a safe and reliable system.

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

RELATION OF OSTEOPATHY AND THE LAW TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. W. Proctor, Ph. D., D. O.

There is a fashion in the use of remedial agencies as there is in shoes or hats, and for the same reason. The public likes a change, and so the manufacturers of articles for wear get out the latest style; and no matter how ridiculous it appears, the majority of people wear it for a time. The toothpick shoes and the high-crowned stiff hats for men are now discoverable only in piles of discarded goods. Once in a while some style is devised that is sensible and it is kept in use by a constant demand. Even when those who want something new accept a novelty, some insist on retaining the serviceable articles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPECIALIZING.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I am sure you will never feel satisfied if you attempt to “specialize” be­
fore engaging in general practice for a time. After a few years in the field one 
may then feel competent to specialize, but not before. As this is the age of 
specialties, it surely is the right and privilege of the osteopath to handle one 
certain class of diseases, if he should so desire. Especially if he feels that he 
has better results with a special kind, and can do better work by specializing, 
or if a general practice is too hard for him. But he needs practical experience 
along all the the lines first. I believe he will be lacking in the very knowledge 
he most needs, if he regards lightly the importance of a general practice before 
attempting “specializing”. It seems to me very essential that you have a 
chance to demonstrate the principles of your science, to study life, disease and 
its causes as they exist under different circumstances, with no two cases ex­
actly alike. As you find faces and dispositions in their varied likenesses, so 
will you find disease in different individuals. I find it so, and the study is 
intensely interesting in the field, along the line of “specializing.”

DISLOCATED CERVICAL VERTEBRAE.
C. E. STILL, D. O.

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

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

Case No. II—A young man, a painter by trade, was working at his 
trade painting a house when by some accident the ladder slipped from 
under him and the young man was picked up in an unconscious condition. 
Medical aid was called at once and after a consultation of several physi­
cians no hope was offered. He was then brought to my office, as the re-
suit results obtained in the former case induced the friends to insist upon having osteopathic treatment. Upon examination I found quite a marked dislocation in the second and third cervical vertebrae. In one treatment I was able to reduce this condition and the fact that the young man was able to go to work in a short time is proof that the osteopathic diagnosis and treatment were correct. The treatment in this case was that which all osteopaths should be able to do.

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

Case III—This last case is the one of young Andrew Dierling of Queen City, Mo., who on the second day of August was riding a spirited horse trying to overtake a young mule, when by some accident, the horse stepped into a hole throwing the young man very violently against the ground. Young Dierling was picked up and found in an unconscious condition. The case was continued under the first physician until August the 16th when at the suggestion of Judge Ben Thompson of Unionville, Mo., who had been successfully treated for similar trouble by one of the regular operators of the Infirmary in the person of Dr. Hildreth, the father of young Dierling concluded to try osteopathy and sent his oldest son to Kirksville in hope he might be able to get Dr. A. T. Still to visit his boy. My father was out of the city at that time and as it was during vacation with very few of the operators here, I was called to go and see the boy. In company with Dr. Young, professor of surgery in the American School of Osteopathy, and with Mr. John Dierling I went to see young Andrew. Upon our arrival at Queen City we went and consulted with the very gentlemanly surgeon, Dr. Hight, who had been waiting upon the boy. The doctor was frank and honest and did not hesitate to say as he put it that “the case was sure to go bad.” He further said the family were great friends of his and that anything we could do for the boy would be very much appreciated by himself. The Dierling family lived about four miles out in the country and upon our arrival we found amid an anxious group of relatives, the writhing form of the fourteen year-old favorite son of one of Missouri’s most prosperous farmers and stock raisers. The examination revealed the third cervical very much out of place to the right. We were not long in determining what was wrong with the young man, but the next thing was what could we do for him? Was it possible for us to reduce this misplacement in his emaciated condition? Would the boy survive and was there enough vitality to withstand the shock? After another consultation with the family we concluded the only thing left was for us to try. We did try and were fairly successful the first time. We left instructions to the family that if the boy showed any signs of improvement within the next twenty-four hours, we would come back, but if there was no improvement within that time, we could not hope to do him any good. We were notified the next day by message “Come, Andrew better.” Our second trip showed the boy as being able to take some nourishment and not obliged to take so much morphine to keep him drowsy. I made eight trips to Queen City and the boy at the end of that time was able to walk some with the help of his mother and then I insisted upon her bringing him to Kirksville. Upon the second visit to Kirksville the mother very kindly allowed her son to be taken before the clinic class. At his first appearance the boy was not able to walk alone. After three more trips and that many treatments young Andrew was taken before the class again and at this time he was able to walk and talk as well as before he was injured. I say “talk” as it was not until after he had taken a number of treatments that he was able to talk at all, and after being able to say some words he could not place them correctly. The jar from the fall and the pressure produced from the jar seemed to bring about the condition known as aphasia. To say that the class was well pleased for the privilege of seeing this case is putting it mildly. The majority waited until they were dismissed and able to thank Mrs. Dierling personally for allowing them to see the case of her son whose life had been so long in the balance.

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

ALLEGORIES OF OSTEOPATHY.*

AFTER A. T. STILL,

ERNEST E. TUCKER.

THE CROOKED MACHINE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**ALLEGORY OF THE CAT.**

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

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

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

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

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

**THE COWS AND THE BUZZARDS.**

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

There are always buzzards around—buzzards of diphtheria, of consumption.
more nor less than the fiat of God that his work has been concluded with absolute exactness."

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

AND AT THE END, DEATH.

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

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

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

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

OHIO OSTEOPATHS VICTORIOUS.
The Supreme Court Again Fatherly Chastises an Erring Medical Board.

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

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

Dr. Eastman was charged with using an "agency" and was herefore in the opinion of the Medical Board amenable to the law. He was discharged, however, by Common Pleas Judge J. A. Kohler, who held that "other agency" could apply only to things of "likekind" mentioned in the statute before drug or medicine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. "It is not within legislative authority to fix a conclusive rule of evidence, nor arbitrarily determine a question of science."
2. "The words, appliance, operation or treatment, must be read: medical appliance, application, operation or treatment, and therefore do not include treatment of disease where no medical means are used.

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

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

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

The brief closes with the following:

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

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

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

2. "One who has an established practice in the healing of disease, by such appliance, operation, or treatment, as a condition to their obtaining limited certificates which will not per­mit them to prescribe drugs or perform surgery, while not requiring such time of study from those contemplating the regular practice of medicine and surgery, is to such discrimination, void, and compliance therewith can not be ex­pected to those who practice osteopathy.

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

A demurrer to this petition was sustained, to which the present exception is prosecuted.

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

"But since our decision in that case, by the act of April 14, 1900, the section (4403) has been amended and a more comprehensive definition given of the practice regulated, so that one is now regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of the act who shall prescribe, or who shall recommend for a fee for
like use, any drug or medicine, appliance, application, operation or treatment, of whatever nature, for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture, or bodily injury, infirmity or disease. The amended act further contains a proviso to prevent its application to any osteopath who holds a diploma from a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy, in good standing as such, wherein the course of instruction requires at least four terms of five months each in four separate years, providing that such osteopath shall pass an examination satisfactory to the state board of medical registration and examination on the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, and physical diagnosis. Provided that such osteopath shall not be granted the privilege of administering drugs nor of performing major or operative surgery.

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

"In support of the decision of the court of common pleas it is further contended that if the act includes the practice of osteopathy it is to that extent void on constitutional grounds. From this point of view it is urged that the defendant has an established practice as an osteopathist, and that the statute is void because it contains no provision saving his vested right therein. This objection is founded on the inhibition of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States: 'Nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws,' and the provision of our own bill of rights which gives inviolability to the rights of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and seeking to obtain happiness and safety. "In urging this objection it is correctly assumed that there is a property interest in a vocation or means of livelihood, but the distinction between the right to establish a practice, and the right to pursue a practice already established seems to be inadmissible. By what process of reasoning could it be maintained that the right to enjoy property should be esteemed more sacred than the right to make contracts by which property might be acquired? The provision quoted from the bill of rights includes the right to acquire, and the right to possess within the same protection. Our constitutions are founded upon individualism and they make prominent the theory that to the individual should be granted all rights consistent with public safety; and our development is chiefly attributable to the firm establishment and maintenance of those rights by an authorized resort to the courts for their protection against all hostile legislation which is not required by consideration of the public health and safety. In the absence of such considerations those rights are alike immutable; in their presence they must alike yield. In this connection counsel for the defendant call our attention to the State of Ohio vs. Gardner, 58 Ohio St., 599, a case which should not be referred to without approval. But it is there held that where the pursuit concerns in a direct manner the public health and welfare, and is of such a character as to require a special course of study or training, or experience, to qualify one to pursue such occupation with safety to the public interests, it is within the competency of the general assembly to enact reasonable regulations to protect the public against evils which may result from incapacity and ignorance.

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

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

"The insistence is that however few or numerous the members of the board may be, the act must contain practicable provisions for ascertaining the attainments of all who apply for certificates, they being in other respects qualified. Such provisions it is insisted are not contained either in that section or in the proviso of section 4403f, which relates especially to osteopaths, for it is there provided that an applicant shall hold a diploma from a legally chartered and regularly conducted school of osteopathy in good standing as such, wherein the course of instruction requires at least four terms of five months each in four separate years, and it is said that there is no school of osteopathy whose requirements exceed two years.
The question before us arises on demurrer to the indictment and the record does not inform us of the fact that there is no school of osteopathy whose diploma would admit its holder to an examination. However well known it may be to those who have sought information concerning it, we are perhaps without such information as would justify us in regarding it as a fact to be considered in the case.

But a sufficient foundation for this criticism of the act appears in its provision discriminating against those who propose to practice in the school to which the defendant belongs. The proviso quoted contains a list of subjects upon which those desiring to practice are to be examined. Having in view the theories of the osteopaths as they are commonly understood, it seems clear that no adverse criticism could be made upon the discretion exercised in the requirement of those subjects for examination. They are much less numerous and extensive than those prescribed for applicants who contemplate a regular practice, and an appropriate limitation is placed upon the effect of certificates following such limited examination. But one who desires to practice in the regular school is admitted to a more extensive examination without any requirements as to duration of study in the college whose diploma he holds, or without any requirement in that regard, except that it shall be a legally chartered medical institution in the United States in good standing at the time of issuing such diploma, as defined by the Board. Why the exemption of four years of study should be made of those only who are to take a shorter examination, and receive certificates of limited effect, we need not inquire. It is quite obvious that this additional requirement could not have been made of those contemplating the practice of osteopathy because of the number and character of the subjects upon which they are to be examined, nor of the effect of their certificates, nor because of any consideration affecting the public health or safety which does not involve a scientific conclusion adverse to the efficacy of osteopathy. A conclusion of that character cannot be drawn by a body to which legislative power is given, and for whose members there is no prescribed qualification of education, knowledge or intelligence. Authority to discriminate against osteopathy would imply authority to discriminate against any other school of medicine. It seems clear from the reasons involved, and from the discussion of the subject, and the points decided in State vs. Gardner, that this discrimination against those who occupy the position of the defendant is unwarrantable, and that compliance with it cannot be required.

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

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

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

DR. H. H. GRAVETT'S REPORT.

EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your recent favor requesting an article, giving the history of the recent case, in which I was the defendant, and the decision of the Supreme court, which was favorable to osteopathy, I am informed by our worthy secretary, Dr. M. F. Hulett, of the Ohio Osteopathic association, that he has given you the Supreme court's decision, and a report of the battle fought, and won by the association in this state. However, I believe a brief account of the particular cause leading up to my arrest, in this case, will be of interest to all osteopaths and the general public. There appeared in the Greenville, (Ohio,) Advocate, under date of Sept. 11, 1885, the following article:

"MEDICOS EXERCISED."

"The medical fraternity of the city is considerably exercised, over the death of Mrs. Ed. Huddle, who died Tuesday night. At the beginning of her
Dr. H. H. Gravett was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., Sept. 30th, '97. Located at Piqua, O., Oct. 10th, '97. Dr. Gravett is one of the pioneer osteopaths of the state, has never changed his location; and at present enjoys a satisfactory practice. He was elected president of the Ohio Osteopathic association, Dec. 30th, '99, succeeding Dr. G. W. Sommers, and was re-elected Dec. 31st, 1900.

GREENVILLE, OHIO, Oct. 28, 1900.

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

sickness a regular physician had charge of the case, and diagnosed it as an obstruction of the bowels. He recommended an operation, but the family thought otherwise, so the physician began a treatment, that he believed would ultimately prove successful, but the treatment would require time. He however was dismissed and a trial was given to osteopathy, which treatment is alleged to have produced vomiting. No signs of improvement were noticed and the regular physician was again summoned but he refused to respond and another physician was called in Tuesday morning, but the patient was too near death's door to be benefited by the doctor's treatment, and at midnight she expired. There is a feeling among the physicians that an autopsy should be held and the cause of her death be ascertained, before burial permit is issued by the city health officer. What the outcome of the matter will be, we are unable to even surmise at this time."

The publishers of the above named paper give as their authority for this article, "members of the medical fraternity of Greenville." In order that my connection with this case may be rightly understood, and the responsibility placed where it belongs, I offer here with the following statement from Mr. Huddle, the husband, in his own words:

"E. D. HUDDLE.
"Dealer in Hardwood Lumber."

You will note from Mr. Huddle's statement, that the attending physician claimed there had been a breech of professional ethics, in Mr. Huddle's not first obtaining the attending physician's permission to call in some one else. In answer to the complaint Mr. Huddle replied, "That if he was guilty of any discourtesy that it was unintentional, and he stood ready to make any just
apologies. That he had, at the time, in mind only the welfare of his wife."
As for myself, I knew nothing of the particulars, and on my arrival at the
station was taken immediately to the house and found the lady in too critical
a condition to stop to ask any questions pertaining to professional ethics.
What the lady needed was something done, and that quickly, and I proceeded
to give her the relief that I could and did give her; and thought that explana­tions could be made later on, to any reasonable physician. As Mr. Huddle
has stated, I informed him, that I could not accept the responsibility of the
case, not being in a position to see it as often as would be necessary, but would
render what assistance in connection with the attending physician, I might
be able to do. But it seems some physicians hold so-called professional ethics
even higher than a human life, but it affords me pleasure, and I speak know­ingly, to say that not all members of the medical profession are of this stripe.
A number of physicians of both Piqua and Troy, have refused to be made a
party to the presentations and prosecutions against the osteopaths in this state.
The financial and other assistance rendered in these cases, by the Ohio
Osteopathic association has been referred to by Dr. Hulett in his report.
The osteopaths in the state of Ohio and members of the Ohio Osteopathic
association in particular, have stood unreservedly and unconditionally for
but one ground, namely, "Osteopathy for the people, by qualified osteopaths,"
and this position is doing much towards putting osteopathy before the people
of this great commonwealth, as befits a people who are among the foremost
requiring the highest standard in all things. This is as it should be and as
the osteopaths would have it. We have never for a single moment hauled
down our own flag nor shown a flag of truce. We are perfectly willing to
allow the people themselves to choose between drugs and osteopathy. We
are asking no special favors, but insist on equal rights and privileges; and our
friends are helping us to get just what we want. We believe the watchword
of every osteopathic school, of every state association, of every individual
practitioner, should be that the advancement of osteopathy and the truth its
illustrious founder has proclaimed, shall be paramount to every mercenary and
selfish motive, and that united we stand to win, divided to lose.
Let us have no backward steps in our progress, no unsettled differences
within our ranks, ceasing not our efforts until we shall have pitched our truths
far on the adversary's ground and the world shall have learned, that "osteopa­thy, rightly, intelligently applied, is the better way to health."

Osteopathy Legalized.

Osteopathy is legalized and its practice regulated by legislative enactments
in the following states: Vermont, Missouri, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa,
South Dakota, Illinois, Tennessee, Indiana, California, Kansas, Wisconsin,
Texas, Montana, Nebraska and Connecticut.
science itself wonderful. Volumes could not do justice to the story. Suf-
fice to say in this connection that Dr. Still, formerly a physician of "the
old school," broke away from all that school's traditions and beliefs. He
had faithfully followed the drug system of treating disease, taught him-
through the years of his preparation and practice. He found the teach-
ings a failure in critical stages of his practice, and from his brain was
finally evolved the science which to-day is attracting more attention than
any scientific subject of the ages.

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

INSTRUCTORS ARE EXPERTS.

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

DIVISIONS OF THE WORK.

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

First Term:—Descriptive anatomy, general chemistry, histology, lec-
tures and laboratory work.

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

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

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

STUDY OF ANATOMY.

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

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

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

In the third term work there are demonstrations upon the cadaver, the
entire body being dissected and explained. The body is taken up in
regions, each structure is demonstrated and all the relations to the other
parts shown. During this term the student begins to see the fruits of his
work of the first and second terms. The anatomy, physiology, chemistry,
practice and pathology, etc., all fit in to make a complete and working
knowledge of the principles of osteopathy. During each of these terms the
classes are given talks on anatomical and osteopathic lines by "the Old
Doctor," the founder of the science. In connection with the study of anat-
omy, students have the advantage of a thorough course in dissection under
the direction of Dr. E. C. White, assistant demonstrator of anatomy, at the completion of which course the student is awarded a certificate from this department. The school at all times has on hand the material for this course in dissection.

COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

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

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

PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY.

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

The course in Principles of Osteopathy consisting of lectures, textbook references, and demonstrations, attempts to show the application of such propositions to the cause, diagnosis and treatment of disease. This fundamental conception furnishes the basis for a comparison of the new
methods with the old, and marks an essential departure from the other systems.

**SYMPTOMATOLOGY.**

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

**PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.**

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

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

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

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

**COURSE IN PHYSIOLOGY.**

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

Our stock of information on this subject makes up the science of physiology. This is in many respects the most inspiring of the sciences both because of its deep personal interest to man and because while its main facts can be grasped by an ordinary school boy, its deeper questions will keep the men of science working for generations or centuries to come. The instruction in the American School of Osteopathy in the course presented by Professor F. J. Fasset, A. B., D. O., is carried on along the following lines:

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

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

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

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

**PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.**

A course of lectures upon physical diagnosis is delivered before the senior class, one lecture each week by Dr. Hazzard. In it are considered
the various methods of physical diagnosis with special reference to osteopathic diagnosis. Osteopathic diagnosis is in reality a special and very thorough form of physical diagnosis. The important facts of the latter science are of great use to the osteopath in carrying on his examination, but his special method of osteopathic examination of the body and diagnosis of diseases is a most important system in itself. It is new and quite different in method from ordinary physical diagnosis.

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

DEPARTMENT OF CLINICS

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

A great deal of acute practice or practice in acute cases, comes into the hands of these student practitioners, as the people throughout the city of Kirksville make a common custom of calling them to attend acute cases such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, pneumonia, and in fact any and all diseases met by the general practitioner. In this way the student learns the responsibilities of actual practice and is taught to recognize and care for any disease.

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF GYNECOLOGY.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF OBSTETRICS.

The work in this department of Dr. Clark’s, consists of daily class recitations and of actual attendance at clinical cases. Models, skeletons and prepared fetuses at all degrees of development are used to illustrate the subject. In addition, the points that are peculiarly osteopathic are emphasized and illustrated by actual cases. Great prominence is given this department on account of the many advantages over and improvement on the usual methods. Also the care of the patient before and after confinement is thoroughly discussed, especially the results of osteopathic treatment. The advantages of osteopathic obstetrics over the usual methods are first, prevention of lacerations both of cervix and perineum in ninety-nine percent of cases; second, rapid convalescence of patient; third, shortening of number of hours of labor; fourth, lessening the pain of labor; fifth, prevention of puerperal fever; sixth, prevention of mastitis; seventh, prevention of milk leg and the various sequelae that sometimes follow labor, and eighth, prevention of sore eyes and various other complaints in the newborn. These advantages have been proven by Dr. C. E. Still and Dr. Clark, from the record of over 500 cases. The results of the actual practice are given to illustrate the osteopathic ideas.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY.

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF MICROSCOPY.

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

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

NEUROLOGY.

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

FACULTY OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

The men composing the faculty and the staff of operators of the American School of Osteopathy are men of scholarly attainments, especially advanced along their respective lines of osteopathic instruction and practice, and it is a natural consequence that the school has attained the reputation that it enjoys to-day. There are many other features that combine to attract the student to Kirksville. The very atmosphere here is, as it is often described by the visitor, “osteopathic.” Nowhere else is osteopathic enthusiasm at such a height and the student soon becomes imbued with that same enthusiasm. That spirit of loyalty to the science and belief in its great possibilities as discovered in every resident of Kirksville and every member of the student body of the school, is a common cause of comment on the part of visitors, many of whom are familiar with the conditions as found in other cities with an osteopathic school in their midst. The American School stands pre-eminently for the best in an osteopathic education. The student here is away from the noise and confusion of the metropolis and there is no lack of clinic material as thousands suffering with almost every disease known to man, flock to Kirksville annually. There are strong societies of both the Young Men’s Christian association and the Young Women’s Christian association in the school. The cost of living is reduced to a minimum to the student. Good rooms rent for nominal sums and the price of board and room range from $3 to $5 a week, depending upon the conveniences the student desires.

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

DR. A. T. STILL, President.

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

Dr. Still meets the upper classes almost daily and gives them the results of his latest researches, in which he is constantly busied and which he unintermittingly pursues to add to the development of the science. His work in connection with the school is of incal-
C. E. STILL, D. O., Vice-President,
Demonstrator in clinics.

He received his D. O. degree from the American School of Osteopathy in 1891 and then supplemented his education by a special course in anatomy taken under Eckley of the Chicago Clinical School. He has had the widest practice in diseases of women of any osteopath in the country and is a recognized authority on those diseases.

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

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

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

He received his D. O. degree from the American School in 1891. He has been connected with the school as an instructor the last eight years. He is at present a member of the Missouri legislature, as a representative from Adair county.

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

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

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

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

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

Educated at Canton university, class 1891; received master’s degree in 1894, and D. O. degree from the American School of Osteopathy in 1895. He has taken several special courses in dissection under W. T. Eckley, professor of surgical anatomy of the Chicago Clinical School, and is author of “Anatomy in a Nutshell.” He is now serving his fourth year with the American School of Osteopathy.

M. E. CLARK, D. O.,
Professor of gynecology and obstetrics.

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

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

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

P. J. FASSETT, A. B., D. O.,
Professor of physiology and hygiene.

A. B. degree conferred upon him by Yale. He pursued post-graduate work in physiology at Harvard. Received the degree of D. O. from the American School of Osteopathy in 1895.

G. D. HULETT, B. S., D. O.,
Professor of principles of osteopathy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUDGE ANDREW ELLISON,
Lecturer on medical jurisprudence and legal advisor of the school.

He was born in Missouri in 1846, and was a son of Judge James Ellison, one of the most renowned and eminent jurists of his day. Judge Ellison inherited the talent, as a lawyer and as a judge possessed by his learned and honored father. He was elected judge of the Second Judicial district in 1878, and served continuously on the bench for a period of twenty-two years, retiring to become identified with the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy. His services to the school and the cause of osteopathy are exceedingly valuable.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

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Over 12,000 graduates of the American School of Osteopathy are now practicing in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

"PAPA."
Osteopathy in the West.

It has been my privilege to visit the osteopaths of several states during the past two months and it gives me extreme pleasure to report to the readers of the JOURNAL such unbounded success everywhere. Of course, in our profession as in all others, we must expect to find some failures, but the failures with us are certainly very few in comparison with our successes. The satisfaction to me came not alone from the patients the practitioners had and the amount of money being made, but it came to me from the good words said for the practitioners, both as men and women, and for the results obtained in their practice.

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

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

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

Boies Institute of Osteopathy and the individual members of the practice whom I met while there for courtesies and kindnesses during my stay in that beautiful city.

I found the practitioners doing well there, both as to patronage and results. Coming closer home, at Kansas City, every one said good words for his practice and seemed more than prosperous.

From there I landed in the beautiful little city of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and on the 27th and 28th of December, I had the pleasure of attending one of the best state conventions ever held by a profession. Why, it did my very soul good to look into the bright and happy and successful faces of the members of that organization. Their literary programme was splendid. Their business was transacted with dispatch and a spirit of brotherly love and fairness toward all members was manifested on all sides. The whole trend of the convention seemed to be for more knowledge and greater and stronger efforts for the good of the profession. It seems to me a great city that all members of our profession cannot attend these conventions. They are certainly very beneficial from a literary standpoint and besides they keep you in touch with the growth of your profession, and you unconsciously imbibe the spirit of enthusiasm ever present at those meetings. From reports from different parts of the state there seems to be no doubt but what they will get a good osteopathic law in Iowa this winter. They are fully determined to ask for an independent board similar to the California, Montana and Iowa. And then it will be a farewell to the medical board hold-up, which has been in force in that state the past four years.

The attitude of the Iowa state board of medical examiners toward the osteopaths has certainly been the dog in the manger article. Their determinations seem to neither control the practice of osteopathy nor allow any one else to. The welcome extended to the osteopaths by the pity of Cedar Rapids, through its mayor, Commercial club, and the press was all and more than could be expected, and the address delivered by Col. Clark was one that should be read by every one interested in osteopathy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLEVELAND, OHIO, APRIL 13, 1890.

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

(Signed) W. M. EWERT, Pres.
"T. C. TAYLOR, Sec'y.
"RALPH J. WENNER, Treas.
"PHYSICIAN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE."

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

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


TETANUS FOLLOWING VACCINATION.

"The annual association rally for the A. S. O. and State Normal school was held November 13th. Miss Constance MacCorkle, the state secretary and the Rev. John Richard Brown of Kansas City, were the guests of the association. On Tuesday afternoon Miss MacCorkle spoke to the college women on "The Necessity of a Life of Christliness," and on Tuesday evening a public meeting was held in the first Methodist church. Short addresses were made by Miss Radford on "The Advancement of the Christian Movement Among Students," by President Kirk on "The Advantage of the Association to the College Woman," by Dr. F. J. Fassett on "The Place of the Association in College Life," and by Miss Radford on "The Work of the College Secretaries in the United States." The Rev. John Richard Brown then gave the address of the evening on "Superiority or Supremacy." Dr. Brown's eloquence and his entire mastery of his subject at once gained for him the deepest interest of his audience. Special music and the beautiful floral decorations assisted in making the affair a happy success.

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

MISS AGNES RADFORD.
CONVICTED BY THEIR OWN EVIDENCE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Cogswell, Boston: "It is my firm belief that the prevailing mode of practice is productive of vastly more evil than good, and, were it absolutely abolished, mankind would be infinitely the gainer."

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

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

Bostwick's History of Medicine: "Every doctor is a convicted criminal, in experiment upon the vitality of the patient."

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Talmage, F. R. C.: "I fearlessly assert that in most cases our patients would be safer without a physician than with one."
Joseph M, Smith, M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons: "All medicines that enter into the circulation poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce disease."

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

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

"Tetanus Following the use of Diphtheritic Antitoxin." It is anticipated by at least one lay journal and many medical journals that the thirteen deaths from tetanus following the use of antitoxin, furnished by the St. Louis Board of Health, "is an occurrence calculated to give great joy to those persons who have denied the efficacy of serum therapy and of vaccination." Whatever the writer of the above quotation may think, it certainly is not an occurrence calculated to alter the judgment of the German bacteriologists, who have shown that antitoxin must primarily demonstrate that a municipal laboratory, actuated solely by ideas of economy is not to be trusted in so far as the purity of its medicinal products is concerned. Because antitoxin offered by other laboratories is "too expensive," cannot be tolerated as a justification for a board of health using and offering for use carelessly prepared antitoxin. Statements made at the autopsy, go to show that in the preparation of the serum the refined technique of bacteriologists was extraneous. Moreover, the word "stableman" who always washed his hands in a disinfectant. He also "had entire charge of the four horses that ran about in a five acre pasture except in bad weather." Other evidence similar to this was given but, without quoting further it must be apparent that it does not require an overly shrewd guesser to divine the cause of the impurities, in view of the methods pursued in the manufacture of the antitoxin.

It is true, I think, that no fatalities due to tetanus following the use of this antitoxin, have occurred previous to this time, and we do not ignore the claim that the St. Louis Board of health anti-toxin has reduced the mortality rate in diphtheria when used from 40 to 8 per cent. We do not question the medical statistics in this instance at this time, but we do not have the use of antitoxin entirely discontinued by the medical profession. They think they have proven its efficacy, hence, naturally will continue to urge its use. This being the case let antitoxin be secured from responsible laboratories, or if the board of health must adhere to a policy of economy, then let them themselves and their supporters in bacteriology be applied for the work of manufacturing the antitoxin. Much better still would it be to secure the services of an experienced man from one of the eastern antitoxin laboratories, and let the entire process be carried on under the strictest supervision.

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

The report of the investigating committee of bacteriologists has just been submitted to the committee. This report is exhaustive and proves conclusively that most everyone thought before, that a part of the diphtheretic antitoxin was contaminated by impurities, by the tetanus bacillus. The report also concludes that this contamination could and should have been avoided; hence, at present, the St. Louis board of health stands accused of negligence. Whether anyone will be held directly responsible for the death of the six children named in the report has not been given out, if determined.

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

The medical profession has ridden its antitoxin hobby to death, and the path is strewed with the dead, without hope of fixing the responsibility. It has become an axiom that they are ever anxious to fix on other schools. As opponents of antitoxins the osteopaths condemn this so-called remedy, neither do we doubt that the crusade against serum therapy will be taken up with renewed vigor, by members of the medical profession.

We have not felt that the public is aware of the power that a false medical opinion has on the present state of knowledge the antitoxins are not scientific, but based on the rankest form of empiricism. The medical profession must accept at once the conservative dictum of the Germans, i.e. "diphtheretic antitoxin is too dangerous to be used as a prophylactic." This much I think will be the outcome of the St. Louis antitoxin experience.

H. F. Goetz, L. O. 314 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.

What Medical Men Who Have Investigated Think.

T. J. Sheehan, M. D., D. O. Graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and member of Board of Health of South Dakota, says:

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

L. S. Brown, M. D., D. O.

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

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

Dr. J. O. Hatton, M. D., D. O.

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

"I have been in active practice for nine years, and I find when we follow the law laid down by Dr. A. T. Still (founder of the science of osteopathy) we will get gratifying results in treating all diseases."
"What concerns us most is the scientific nature of their qualifications. Briefly the system of osteopathy appears to be this, that the students are thoroughly trained in anatomy upon the living body, going over and locating the bones with all their prominences and depressions, then the ligaments and muscles attached, and the vessels, nerves, and other structures as related to the bony framework of the body. By this method of training, the student is so familiarized with the living human body that he is able to detect many deviations from the normal standard that would escape the ordinary physician and which are yet capable of affecting many of the ills that affect the human body. Now, as to the value of this method of teaching anatomy there can be no question or of its vast superiority over the methods in vogue at the medical schools of the present."

Minneapolis Medical Journal.

(Extract from an editorial on the new science of osteopathy.)

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

Is Osteopathy Worthy of Consideration? A Multitude of Witnesses.

HON. J. B. GOODNOUGH,

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

"Certainly osteopathy is a science of high attainment and utility. No one capable of thinking fairly can withhold applause for a system which is daily curing the most stubborn and serious affections without knife or drug. It is probable that, in a few years, the orthodox profession will accept the utility of osteopathy as cordially as it now accepts the propriety of vaccination, though physicians once resisted the latter as bitterly as they now oppose osteopathy."

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

MRS. J. B. FORAKER,

Wife of the United States Senator from Ohio:

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

HON. ROBERT L. TAYLOR,

Former Governor of Tennessee, said of osteopathy:

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

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

A professor in one of the leading medical colleges of Chicago, and one of the most prominent surgeons in the United States.

He took the time to investigate osteopathy, after which he wrote an extended article endorsing it in the warmest terms—a few sentences of which are as follows:

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

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

HON. JOHN R. TANNER,

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

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

HON. T. A. BRIGGS,

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

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

Optie Head,

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

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

GOV. STEVENS,

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

"The science of osteopathy, as far as it has come under my observation, assists in relieving humanity, and I do not think I erred in signing the bill."

REV. SAM JONES,

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

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

HON. JOSEPH CLYMER,

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

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

HON. EDWIN C. SMITH,

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

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

HON. H. F. PINGREE,

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

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

HON. E. M. SHAW,

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

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

HON. ANDREW E. LEE,

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

"Osteopathic bills have been passed in several other States and from a careful investigation of the claims of the system I be-
The A. T. Still Infirmary, 
Kirksville, Mo.

Cures by the Science of Osteopathy

ALL DISEASES WHICH ARE KNOWN AS CURABLE.

Dr. A. T. Still, founder of the Science of Osteopathy, has associated with him, in his Infirmary organization, the oldest and most successful practitioners and exponents of the science, selected with special reference to their fitness for the work of practically demonstrating the principles of Osteopathy and occupying positions as teachers and lecturers in the American School of Osteopathy. All are regular graduates of this school.

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

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