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DR. A. T. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

Who has been throwing the bomb shells of demonstrated reason and advanced thought that have been striking the camps and forts of old traditions and theories during the last century? Who or what has started such excitement and commotion among the doctors of medicine, clergymen, men of science and philosophies, engineers, mechanics, law-makers and justices, and down into the ranks of those in the more common and humble pursuits of man?

The question is, "Who threw the bombs?" They certainly have created consternation all over the world to some extent and in the United States to the degree of a panic. There are many ways to answer the question. One would be that they forced themselves to the front under the laws of supply and demand. But the man or men who threw the terrific shells have not been the product of a day or of a generation. They are the culmination of mental effort to better and improve the old. In the single branch of the healing art, it has resulted in an improvement on the best known methods of human relief in the time of sickness and distress. Some minds have been able to harness the furious forces of electricity and turn them to man's benefit. Other minds have grown wealthy in the knowledge of the "hows" to plough the oceans, and why such forces could successfully be applied to man's greater benefit and with less danger to life. They have been able to almost annihilate the terrors of a seafaring life and of an ocean voyage, man now being able to travel from shore to shore in speed, comfort and safety. Other minds have been turned upon the
successful navigation of the dry land with ever increasing speed and have been triumphant in the effort. Engineering has been the great and eternal study of the land navigators. With just as much reason for demand for great engineers to solve problems of ocean and land travel, there has been a demand for an engineer of a different kind for many thousands of years, one to plough through the black and bitter waters of disease. The living man and his form constitute the compass that points to and successfully delivers man from the sorrowful elements of sickness to the joyful land of health and repose.

Osteopathy is the name given to the engineering science that takes charge of the vessel of life, conducts and repairs the superstructure from birth to a reasonable day of longevity. The demand to live to a reasonable age has been with man since his first appearance on earth; we suppose no less so ever before than at the present time. It is no longer a question with most people, so widespread have become the truths of this great science and philosophy, what causes abnormal conditions in the parts or functioning of the parts of the human mechanism. It is known to be the effects of defects caused by mechanical injuries, climatic heats and rigors. It is no longer a question what the result is of readjustment to the normal. The universal answer is health.

Since the child osteopathy has grown to full manhood, it has received a hearty welcome, just in proportion to the capability of the intelligent man or woman to comprehend enough of the physical laws to know the reliability of nature, which vindicates itself in all grades of construction to health. The verdict of the people is “Welcome to the new school of philosophy. It shall have an equal chance with other schools to prove its methods and merits in relieving suffering humanity from now on, without let or hindrance.”

OSTEOPATHIC SURGERY.
U. M. BROWDER, D. O., BEATRICE, NEBR.

"Last Thursday Dr. U. M. Browder, the osteopathic physician and surgeon, removed a needle from the abdominal region of little Miss Mable Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Martin of this place. The little girl, only four years old, had swallowed this needle, perhaps a year ago, and it had worked its way to the point from which Dr. Browder removed it. The needle when removed, had a short double thread in it and it was terribly corroded from eye to point. The needle was on its way in the direction of the left kidney. This little girl was brought to Dr. Browder by Prof. J. T. Oliver, M. D., a friend of the family.”—Beatrice, Nebr. Democrat.

The case above referred to, has produced no little excitement among the people of this city. Mr. Martin, the father of the little girl from whose side I removed the needle, approached the leading surgeons of this city to have the needle taken away from the girl, but their charges were so high it was impossible to have it done.

The charges at the hospital were to be twenty-five dollars for the operation and there were to be charges of ten dollars per week for the care of the child while recovering from the operation. Prof. J. T. Oliver, M. D., who is not in the practice, happened to be in the city visiting with the Martin family, and he seriously objected to the fees demanded. He gained the consent of the mother to have the child brought to my office for examination. The circumstances were explained to me and I informed Prof. Oliver that if he would bring the girl at a certain hour of the following day I would make no charges in the case. At the appointed hour the professor with the little girl and her father called.

In exactly two minutes from the time the child was laid upon the table I handed the needle, with a thread in it, to the girl’s father. The needle was lying parallel with the last floating rib on the left side, just underneath the skin and superficial fascia, pointing in the direction of the left kidney.

The surgeon originally consulted in the case, had made known his intention of making a transverse section, somewhat longer than the hard substance discovered, to be able to remove it, declaring however, that the foreign substance was “a sliver from the rib.” I decided at once that it was a needle, and gathering up the soft and tender tissues added pressure enough to determine the direction of the point of the needle by driving it into the thumb. As soon as we ascertained the point end by driving it into the thumb, I forced it to the surface, and drew it out, thread and all. Had I made a charge for the work it would have been two dollars, the price of a single treatment.

This case seems to illustrate the many unfair advantages the medical monopoly exercises on the common people. As a further illustration of both the tyranny and ignorance of some medical men we cite a case which was sent to us by one of the parties concerned.

A young M. D., who had recently graduated, went to Arizona to set the professional river afire. He wrote back to a Denver doctor shortly afterward as follows:

"Dear Doctor: My first case here is a very sick woman, fifty-seven years old. I have been unable thus far to exactly diagnose her case. I have prescribed calomel in two instances, lobelia emetics, given aconite and swamp-root for her kidneys, and dosed her well with quinine. I am now administering peruna for her catarrh and digitalis for her heart. Please tell me what to do further, as I shall make a great reputation if I can cure her. (Signed) R. P—-

The Denver physician addressed wrote him at once as follows: "Dear Sir: If you have not succeeded in killing the patient with all you have done, you will probably be compelled to use a sledge-hammer. If this should fail, try dynamite. S—-

This comes near to demonstrating the fact that drug medication can never be reduced to a science.

There is at this time a wave of scepticism passing through the medical fraternity which promises to soon destroy the entire system of drug-giving. Non-believers in drugs were formerly on the outside, but not so to-day, for fully one-half of the drug-doctors are perfectly destitute of faith in drugs.
DEAL WITH STRUCTURE, NOT FUNCTION.

BY G. D. HULETT, B. S., D. O., PROFESSOR OF PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOPATHY, A. S. O.

Dr. Alexander Spingarn, B. S., A. M., M. D., of New York, thinks there is sufficient evidence presented by the results of various experiments, to state provisionally that striated muscle tissue is supplied with inhibitory fibers as well as fibers of a contractile effect. In a recent issue of American Medicine he reviews such evidence, with a summing up in the following propositions:

I. "It is possible, by means of electric, mechanic, physical and chemic stimuli, to inhibit a condition of muscular contraction.

II. All motor nerves probably contain two sets of fibers, one excitatory, the other inhibitory—the excitatory ones ordinarily predominating in their effect on the muscles.

III. The function of the inhibitory fibers is to prevent an excessive manifestation of the energy of the muscle when the latter has been aroused to contract; the inhibitory fibers bearing a relation to the muscle-machine somewhat like that of the 'governor' to the steam engine."

Perhaps the doctor is correct. We believe it probable that at some time such evidence will be sufficiently abundant to be accepted as conclusive. It is simply a further recognition of the apparent fact that the regulation of body functions is directly a result of the antagonistic—or in another sense, co-operative—and altogether efficient balancing forces inherent in the organism. Good authority can be given for the following assertions typifying a general condition: the vagus nerve carries both inhibitory and accelerator fibers to the heart; the rami efferentes from the middle and lower sympathetic ganglia carry both inhibitory and accelerator impulses to the muscle fibres in the bowel wall; the superior cervical ganglion acts as a center for both pupillo-constrictor and pupillo-dilator influences; in general every nerve bundle carrying vaso-constrictor fibers to a structure carries also vaso-dilator fibers, and vice versa.

What is the osteopathic significance of these facts of physiology, in their bearing on etiology and treatment? Finally, this perverted function (disease) being dependent on perverted structure, must be overcome by dealing with that perverted structure. And that is simply getting back to the original conception.

What is structure, and what is function? With reference to the living organism, the mechanism—substantial material, and the activity—intangible, immaterial—of parts and whole of such mechanism. The structure represents the instrument through which life is manifested in function. In its essential nature, then, function is a force dependent on the vital or life element and as such cannot be acted upon directly—it is affected only through the medium of structure.

It is only, then, in a very narrow and restricted sense that the statement, made by so many enthusiastic practitioners, is true, that the body forces and fluids are under the control of the skillful operator. The mechanism in its activity is not passive to the touch of the physician, be he ever so skillful. We are learning by degrees that we cannot with impunity seize upon the pneumogastric and thereby with a gentle touch here and a quick punch there, keep the heart in a beautiful canter, a spasmodic gallop or a sedate walk, at will. O, yes, you can stop a rapid heart—sometimes and temporarily, provided you hit the right fiber to inhibit without also irritating its next door neighbor the accelerator. And a further unfortunate thing about it is the fact that there's always that other law of life actions to deal with, and that is that if you change the action of a part back to its normal action without removal of the original irritation, the sum total of energy expended by such heart mechanism will finally be the same. What are you actually doing in this case? Simply interfering with a function (rapid action of the heart) which is normal under the existing conditions of structure. What is true of the heart is true of other organs.

If each nerve and other structure had the same function at all times and circumstances and in all individuals, and

If each nerve and other structure had only the one function, and

If the location of the nerve were always the same in all individuals, and

If these various functions and the location of the nerves and other structures were anywhere near known,

If there were a possibility of the osteopath being able to pick them all out, seize them and apply exactly the correct amount of force in exactly the correct way, and

If nature didn't always have a provoking way of attending to her own functioning, and almost equally her own structural conditions, why, wouldn't the osteopath have an easy time regulating this body of ours? It would be excitingly interesting just to see how fast we could make a heart go without producing spontaneous combustion, or to titillate the vaso-dilators to the wrist till the handcuffs snapped, or to get the patient to drink a quart of milk and then jiggle the pneumogastric till the butter came, and how soon would hanging and even electrocution be laid away with other relics of barbarism, when by a simple inhibition of the superior cervical ganglion the cogwheels of the brain would stop. Verily the possibilities would be great.

 Seriously if this awe-inspiring phalanx of 'ifs' be in the way, isn't the outlook rather discouraging? In the sense of man's ever being able to do much in the way of a positive control of life activities, yes. In the sense of his being more and more able to aid nature in overcoming disturbed conditions, no, and decidedly. Bear in mind the implication, however. Disturbed structure is present. We will aid nature by negative control, through adjustment of such structure.

A few propositions for further development may not be out of place:

1. In the beginning the life principle has moulded an instrument for its outward expression. During maturity that instrument is modified by...
principle only unappreciably, and then for purposes of normal function.

2. All changes of function toward an abnormal quality at all persistent in time, depend on abnormal conditions of structure, constituting a lesion in the osteopathic sense. The lesion, to be such, need not be appreciable to the senses.

3. Such changes of functioning are overcome, not by dealing with the function as such but by overcoming the initial change of structure.

4. All attempts to control function aside from removal of structural conditions (e.g. stimulation), while empirically proving helpful in some cases, are only to be sanctioned in ignorance of the structural condition, and are usually but the choice of evils.

A MORNING IN OSTEOFATHIC PRACTICE.
BY JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, D. O., 504 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

There are many young osteopaths who look with longing eyes on the day when they go forth to do battle with diseases osteopathically. Look well to it that you are grounded in your principles, and prepared to stand by your colors. There is but one set of colors for the successful osteopath, the colors born of and nurtured, and given to the world by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. Be an osteopath purely, else you become a nondescript, neither a masseur, swedish or turkish (static) electrician, psychological exponent, physical culturist (strong arm) or heaven knows what; you will have no colors, no standard. The following few words are inspired by contact and experiences as written.

Years of discussion of osteopathy, of educating the public in the theories, have apparently borne little fruit, for our friends fail in many instances to appreciate its scope as witness the following:

Enter first patient. A lady came to us from Dr. Blank, osteopathist, graduate of a recognized school, was treated four months for gastritis caused by a lateral fourth, fifth and sixth dorsal vertebrae. The osteopathic doctor told her she had tight muscles all down her back and needed treatment every day, at least until the muscles were loose. He also recommended her to avoid meats, potatoes and various other nutritious things.

Number two. A gentleman comes for consultation. He was asked if the attache was all osteopath and he said, "Oh yes, a graduate of — school, had studied two years, had diploma and was working on a salary and was kept busy." We asked if the bath at the club had a "homeopathic" or "allopathic" physician attending, to which he laughingly replied, "No."

Our next visitor was one of the so-called regular school physicians. He called to inquire about treatment for his wife, said he wanted her "rubbed" for a lame back, but nothing else, as he was treating her for her other troubles. Of course we declined to "rub" her at any price, unless the "rubbing" was calculated to alleviate all her ills. No bargain was consummated.

At 10:10 a.m., man weighing about 220 pounds made his appearance looking nervously about. Asked if he desired treatment, he replied that he had concluded to take treatments if we thought he could stand it. Asked to explain, he said that three months before he called on Drs. Axis and Atlas, graduates of a "correspondence school of osteopathy" in Kansas, was treated once for deafness. One of the doctors took hold of his head, the other his feet and almost pulled his head off and he was laid up in bed for six weeks, and concluded not to go back, as he still had his deafness. We assured him that he had had no osteopathic treatment, for Drs. Axis and Atlas were not osteopaths.

We wearily gazed at the next aspirant for osteopathic ministration, and beheld a woman with a boy eleven years old. The lady said the boy had been under treatment for three years for throat trouble, and had had tonsils removed twice, had third tonsil removed and was now facing operation calling for sawing the bones out of one side of nose. The whole result of the operation to date was a state approaching chronic bronchitis, which we explained was the result of altering all the natural air filtering passages in the throat, resulting in the shocking of the bronchial tubes by the influx of air improperly prepared by reason of the removal of nature's precautionary agents in the throat and nose. We assured her we would do the best we could with the material left us with which to work.

It was now 11 a.m. and while treating a case of asthma which was entirely relieved in one treatment, we sought solace in discussing the remarkable care with the patient. She however, added to our misery by asking if two treatments a week were frequent enough, that Dr. Doorsill or somebody, an osteopath, treated four or five times a week. We murmured feebly that we had had no osteopathic treatment, for Drs. Axis and Atlas were not osteopaths.

We now with only half an appetite for lunch, ventured into the next room, and found a party wanting treatment for curvature, who had been recommended to osteopathy by the head of the largest manufacturing firm of surgical instruments, braces, etc., in the world. The sky seemed to clear, and we felt exhilarated and went to work with renewed vigor. We had felt impelled to cry for help to save osteopathy from its friends, but now the truth seemed to dawn on our vision and we realized that perhaps osteopathy's most powerful support would not come from improperly and imperfectly fitted ones within the fold, but from those whom we have unjustly termed our enemies.

What more hearty endorsement is needed than for a man whose livelihood comes from selling braces, casts, supports, etc., sending one who comes to him for an artificial support to an osteopath instead. Who is prepared to measure properly the honesty and humanitarianism of the gentleman with the courage of his convictions? Certainly, not I.
NEW FEBRUARY CLASS IN THE A. S. O.

At the opening of every term, we are once more greeted by new faces. Those who but a few weeks ago were seniors have received their degrees, taken leave of the A. S. O., and are already devoting themselves to the practice of osteopathy in the field. The undergraduates have advanced a step on the ladder of school life and on the lower round we now find the new students, the freshmen. The new class numbers upwards of a hundred members, and presents as its predecessors have, an interesting body, in that it contains those of all ages from the fair faced youths and maidens to gray hairs and furrowed cheeks, representatives from all callings and walks of life, gathered under the shadows of the A. S. O. from the length and breadth of this great land of ours; an eager, aspiring body of students whose hopes as are bright as those of any freshman class that ever entered the institution.

It is generally conceded, that the freshmen are an uncommunicative lot, yet there are exceptions, and little chats with members of the present freshman class reveals not infrequently that they have many interesting things to say either in regard to themselves or the study of osteopathy.

Several interviews have been held with various members of the class. From them it is learned that while at first there were some who were slipping toward the Slough of Despond get they have recovered their footing and have now settled themselves for the fight, and with the others are becoming enthusiastic over the study of osteopathy. To borrow a phrase from the grid-iron vocabulary, they are “in the play” and “hitting the line, hard,” with anatomy, chemistry and histology lined up on the opposition. The interviews follow:

DOUTS FADING.

W. B. Ervin, president of the freshmen class, speaks in these words of doubts and misgivings overcome:

“Probably the question one hears more often than any other, when first arriving in Kirksville, is ‘How did you happen to come?’ The answers are varied as the personalities of the new students. Yet they are all alike, in that each one reveals some proof of the good that is being accomplished by osteopathy.

“Not to answer the question myself, but to assign a reason for taking up the work, I would say that I believe it presents a wider field of usefulness, with better prospect of quick returns for the outlay of time and money than almost any other line of professional activity. Few there are who enter the A. S. O. without many misgivings. The questions that crowd fast upon one, such as, ‘Have I the qualifications necessary to the making of a successful osteopath?’ ‘Do the prospects warrant one’s giving up a position with an assured income for the uncertainties of professional work?’ These and many others, like Hamlet’s ghost, refuse to be downed.

‘Argue them as we will, to a satisfactory solution one day, the next day they are back upon us, oft times with renewed energy. But now we are here. We are glad of it. Our doubts vanish into air. We find such an atmosphere of study and enthusiasm that we are carried along with it and begin at once to look forward with eager eyes to the weeks and months that shall reveal more and more the secrets of the work we are just beginning.”

FROM SENATOR PLATT’S STATE.

James Bloomingdale, a prominent New York real estate man, tells how he was brought to the fold of the A. S. O. and of the views of osteopathy in his own state, as follows:

“For a year and more, I have been suffering with what the physicians claimed was lumbago. I submitted to various treatments varying from electrical and massage to all kinds of baths and even the Sprague oven, but without results. Upon telling my trouble to an acquaintance, last summer, he suggested that I try osteopathy, inasmuch as no benefit had been derived from the other treatments. To tell the truth, I had no idea as to what osteopathy was, but determined to investigate. A visit was made to an osteopath’s office and during the examination I was consoled by the remark which my friend had made, that if I thought my head was coming off during the treatment not to be alarmed, for they would put it back all right. I continued the treatment and derived more benefit from it than from all the others combined. It was this benefit which I received at the hands of an osteopath that was instrumental in bringing me here.

“I have talked with a great many people in the East on the subject of osteopathy and I think I am safe in saying that not one person in fifty in New York knows what osteopathy is. The bill to legalize osteopathy in New York state which came up recently before the legislature, while defeated, proved a great advertisement for osteopathy in that it set people to wondering what this method of healing is, over which the M. D.’s were making such a howl, and no doubt many found their way to the osteopaths who would not, had it not been for the opposition of the M. D.’s. The press throughout the East published a great deal in regard to the matter as taken up by the legislature thereby generously advertising osteopathy.

“In regard to Kirksville and the school, I think Kirksville a nice little city while the school, I do not believe could be improved. I cannot speak in too high praise of the faculty of the A. S. O. The people of Kirksville have been very kind to me in various ways and all of their kindnesses are much appreciated. Of course, I find life in Kirksville a great change for me. In fact, any place would be for that matter, since there is only one New York, but I am well pleased with Kirksville, its college and its people. Life here for the next two years, I am sure will be very pleasant.”

A MERCHANT, NOW A STUDENT.

George A. Pontius tells how he left an established hardware business in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to begin the study of osteopathy:
"Some of my friends who know but very little of the merits of osteopathy and were naturally interested in my welfare, declared it would be the mistake of my life to abandon a good business and take up the study and advised me to leave it alone, but I know what benefit I had received from the treatment during the past summer and was not easily discouraged. For several years my health had been failing and I was continually taking medical treatment, which only afforded temporary relief, and I became considerably alarmed about my condition. It was at that time that I was advised to try osteopathy, and while in Buffalo, took two months treatment which benefited me so much that I became deeply interested in the A. S. O. journals and other literature of the kind. I felt so grateful for the help received that I concluded to make osteopathy my life work and decided to enter the school at Kirksville, the home of the science under the supervision of its founder, Dr. A. T. Still.

"It is a great inspiration to have the 'Old Doctor' enter the class room and give one of his interesting talks which are always original and so helpful. The ability and patience of the professors, and the enthusiasm of the students make study at the A. S. O. a pleasure."

**IMPRESSIONS OF THE A. S. O.**

The Rev. Chas. H. Murray, for some time pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of St. Louis, a member of the freshman class, gives expression to his opinion of the school as follows:

"During the brief period I have spent in the A. S. O., my impressions are very favorable, for my highest expectations have been more than realized. The student body is cosmopolitan in character yet exhibits a splendid college spirit of which many older institutions would be proud.

"The day has passed when Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other make an institution of learning. This is the age of specialists, especially is this true in school work. In this respect the A. S. O. is fully up to the standard. Unconsciously, I have mentally compared her instructors with teachers of national and international reputation, in other lines of work, and find them fully up to the standards. They do not suffer by the comparison because they thoroughly understand the work, being specialists. They have true pedagogic spirit and are enthusiastic.

"With such an association of students and instructors, with the proper effort on the part of the student, there is every reason why one should be successful in acquiring a thorough knowledge of osteopathy in the American School of Osteopathy."

**FROM "THE SAME OLD JOHN."**

J. W. Sylvester, an Ohio railroad man of thirty years experience, is enrolled among the new students and is evidently well pleased with his present surroundings as is shown by the following recent letter which he penned an Ohio friend and which he kindly furnished for publication:

"Dear Friend:—Well here I am in Kirksville, and you have asked me to give you my opinion of how I have found things here and especially of the A. S. O., and my reasons for taking up the study. Up to two years ago I never had heard a thing of osteopathy. I came home one evening and heard my wife and daughter talking about it and supposed it was some new vegetable we were going to have for supper, but found after listening to them awhile that it was a new kind of treatment. My daughter had been treating with a Dr. H. for nearly five years for what he said was heart trouble and had told me a day or two before this that he could do nothing more for my daughter, that we must keep her very quiet and she might live a year or two. I paid him nearly three hundred dollars to have him tell me this. We talked the matter over that evening, and the next day she went over to see an osteopath. It took him about thirty seconds to find that her trouble came from a curvature at the base of the spine. He gave her seven treatments, costing me fourteen dollars, and she is as well to-day as I am. Then I began to think that I might in time fit myself for this work. After looking around, I decided that the best school was at Kirksville, Mo. I came here and I wish all my friends could come here and see and hear about the marvelous cures that are being accomplished. People from all parts of the world are here for treatment and are being cured.

"I thought before I came here that Ohio was the only state in the Union. Well now I think we will have to keep moving or Missouri will in a short time be ahead of us. I have travelled some and I never saw a better hearted people in my life than I have found in Kirksville. Your troubles are theirs and if they find that anyone is getting homesick, everyone is ready to take him by the hand and give him an encouraging word. I say God bless all of the people here for the many kindnesses they have shown me.

"I am the envy of the rest of the freshmen, for twice, I have been up town with a third term girl. Everyone isn't shown that honor. Now if you can arrange to come do so. It is the best osteopathic school in the world, comprised of the best professors, girls you ever saw. Here are the fairest town and people you will care to see. Yours truly, the same old John."

**OSTEOPATHY IN NEW ENGLAND.**

"Among the new students giving promise of whole-souled devotion to the study of osteopathy, is J. Chester Poole, from Massachusetts, whose cure of sciatica at the hands of an osteopath led him to Kirksville. His words are:

"Less than two years ago, the term osteopathy was unknown to me, but in that short period of time I have been influenced to take it up as a life study. While in the small town of Littleton, in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, in the fall of 1900, I was a sufferer from sciatica. I found no relief from taking the pills and powders of M. D.'s, and was thinking of visiting some specialist in Boston, when I heard that a "freak," so termed, had appeared in the village and had put up a sign bearing the mysterious term 'osteopathy.' As it was the advent of osteopathy in that section of the country, it was viewed..."
with suspicion and the D. O., a graduate of the A. S. O., at first found life anything but a bed of roses. Hearing of the marvelous cures that were being performed without the aid of medicine, I concluded to try it as a forlorn hope. I must confess that it was with some misgivings that I took the first treatment. Great was my surprise, agreeable though it was, when I perceived that I was at once relieved, and ten treatments were sufficient to cure me. That was my starting point on the road toward osteopathy.

"On returning to Massachusetts last November, I was decided upon taking up the profession, though somewhat undecided as to the best school to attend, being in close proximity to Eastern schools of osteopathy. But by the advice of A. S. O. graduates, and by a study of the school catalogues, I was led to decide in favor of Kirksville and I am now thoroughly convinced that I chose wisely. In many ways the Eastern schools have not the facilities of the A. S. O.; they have not the professors, they have not the surroundings, and above all they have not the presence and guidance of that great founder of the science Dr. A. T. Still. The enthusiasm here is very marked and is a great factor for both the aid of the professor and the student. As regards the surroundings, Kirksville appears to be an ideal Christian community which is a great help for the students. The spirit of the school compares favorably with the larger universities and the work accomplished in the two years is far more than some of the Eastern editors and M. D.'s would lead us to believe.

"In New England osteopathy is not well known. Even though it contains schools of osteopathy many towns and even cities have no osteopaths, and know little or nothing concerning them. I am personally acquainted with several graduates of this school in New England who are doing excellent work for the cause of the science. Eastern people are very conservative and look upon any new methods of healing with suspicion. But osteopathy is proving its worth and there is a great field for the osteopath who has the courage and perseverance to show to the people what osteopathy can do and what it will do when in the hands of a capable practitioner. There are undoubtedly fakirs in osteopathy as in other professions, but any A. S. O. graduate can prove his worth by perseverance and practice. He must succeed if he thoroughly understands his work, which he surely will after two years of student life at the A. S. O."

"Once for medicine. Now for osteopathy."

Geo. V. Webster is a young man from northern New York. This is the story of how his thoughts were directed from medicine to osteopathy:

"Hopes, ambitions, aspirations, be they small or great, are native in the heart of every young American. The study of medicine in younger days was my goal; that was the profession in which I dreamed that I would be best fitted for service to my fellowmen. Osteopathy was unknown in our little town on the western slope of the Adirondacks in northern New York. My study preparatory for college was with an M. D., and everything pointed toward my entrance to a New York medical school. Six months with an M. D.

watching him deal out pills, powders and potions and observing the varying degrees of his successes in effecting cures caused the medical profession to lose its attractiveness for me, shattered my ideals, and gave birth to new plans. The question in my mind was, 'Why could not a God-made-machine have within it the means of self-restoration and preservation?' Not having heard of osteopathy, I looked to physical culture for an affirmative reply.

"A search for better health took me to Colorado. There I obtained my first knowledge of osteopathy. I remember hearing some of my acquaintances speak of what osteopathy had done for them or their friends. A study of the fundamental principles of the science appealed to my sense of the fitness of things, and I began to gather such knowledge of the science as I was able from reading, observation and conversation, until I was persuaded that there was truth at the foundation of osteopathy and immediately came to the determination to fit myself for usefulness in the sphere of an osteopath. That was in December last. February the 3d, found the clear skies of Colorado behind me, I was on my way to Kirksville. Now I am a freshman, a 'Doc,' as they say.

"Would I say that the school has thus far met my expectations? Yes and more. Two years of hard study are at hand. I look forward not to be discouraged at the obstacles which confront me, but rather with pleasure to the time when the difficulties which now, loom before me shall have been surmounted and I shall stand ready for a strenuous life battle, in the interests of the science of osteopathy, and for the welfare of my fellowmen."

"From the Sunny South."

Florida is represented in the freshman class by Arthur B. Vance, for a number of years connected with a publishing house in Jacksonville. Earnest inquiries and a cross-continental trip were necessary to convince Mr. Vance that osteopathy was a science worthy of his attention. He speaks thus of his experiences:

"I first became interested in this new science in August 1900, through a descriptive article in the St. Louis Globe Democrat. In this article Senator Foraker, of Ohio, was mentioned as one who had tested the merits of osteopathy to the utmost satisfaction. I wrote the senator for his views. His reply was prompt and so enthusiastic, that I determined to make a personal visit to the school and see for myself.

"I carried this plan into execution in October of the same year. I spent a week in Kirksville, met many of the students and members of the faculty, and I never found more enthusiasm, or greater confidence in any undertaking than was displayed here. I returned home with a very favorable impression of osteopathy, and with my mind half made up to take up the study the following February, not alone from the fact that it would be remunerative, but because I felt convinced that osteopathy was the coming method for the relief of the sick and afflicted, and besides this, I think such a profession is one of the greatest and noblest to which man can aspire. But when the time came
to enter the February class I was deeply engrossed in my business, and decided that I would let well enough alone.

"The following July I went to the Pacific coast on a vacation, and while away I took the opportunity to visit the osteopaths in the field, covering a large area, which included Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle, etc. I was for the second time deeply impressed with the earnest enthusiasm of the osteopaths, which was warranted by practical results and success. I cannot attempt to describe even a few of the many interesting cases brought to my notice, or the talks I had on this trip, enough to say, that before I returned home I had made up my mind to enter the next class, or as soon as I could close up my affairs. I left a remarkably, I may even say an unusually good business, but after only a few weeks in the new work, I feel confident that I have made no mistake.

"One has only to see the work that is going on here, and in other similar institutions, and under osteopaths in the field, to be convinced that osteopathy, while still young and undeveloped, is one of the greatest discoveries ever made. The treatment is purely scientific, based on facts, and an intimate knowledge of the human anatomy. Cures are made, that otherwise would have been impossible, and relief is given to many who, except for this treatment, would be life long cripples, a burden to themselves and to those upon whom they would be dependent. It is said, 'God helps those who help themselves.' The osteopaths helps nature to help herself."

LAW GOOD, OSTEOPATHY BETTER.

Even a prosperous law business in Sutton, Nebraska, failed to keep Arthur S. Loving from entering upon the study of osteopathy that he might prepare himself for greater usefulness. These are his thoughts:

"Osteopathy was first brought to my notice about five years ago, and it is needless to say my knowledge of it was very limited, and as I am now only a freshman, it is still so. The idea of curing disease by certain indefinable manipulations, that seemed to have no other purpose than to give the sufferer more pain was thoroughly ridiculous to me. The fact was overlooked, that animals, as well as man, have natural instincts and natural means for self preservation. It was difficult to understand why rubbing was the instinctive remedy for the bruised skin or the freezing nose or ear regardless of the increased pain. I could not explain the efficacy of a roaring fire upon my aching limbs, or the magic touch of my mother's hand as she soothed my throbbing head, but I cared little for the philosophy of it so long as the means were effective.

"Physical exercise has become a science essential to health, but to reduce this principle to a science that will apply to the abnormal conditions and consequent diseases of the body and relieve them seemed incredible. Notwithstanding ignorance and prejudice which exist as powerful retarding agents to all forms of human development, osteopathy has continued to grow, because of merit. These characteristics made me shrink as they do most people, from accepting a theory that seemed so antagonistic to the old family doctor, for whom sickness had welded a strong tie of love and respect. The drowning man clutches at anything that offers any semblance of rescue, and the sick man with all the intensity of his desire for the continuation of life, pleads with the doctor to save him, and the doctor who is fortunately successful in doing so, becomes regal in his eyes, and a usurper has a bitter fight to dethrone him. The battle has been waged in my own mind. I have felt the effects of doubt and prejudice but investigation, study and common sense, and the remarkable success of the practitioner have convinced me that the science of osteopathy is logical, reasonable and worthy of just consideration and confidence of every right minded person.

"While most of my friends regard the giving up of the practice of law for this profession as a piece of rank foolishness, I do not yet regret the change but instead I am beginning to realize something of the merits of the system and am becoming enthusiastic. Association with professors and students reveal men and women of noble purpose and high intellect. The student body being composed of persons from almost every profession and avocation of life, including ministers, lawyers, doctors and successful businessmen, and many college students, compares favorably, and in some respects is superior to many other bodies of college students. The work required is of a high standard and I am glad to be one link in this great chain that is being welded and steadily sent out to do effective work toward the betterment of the conditions of humanity."

A WORD FROM MICHIGAN.

The "why" of Miss Francis Platt's coming to the A. S. O. is told as follows:

"I am very often asked why from the long catalogue of professions, I chose the science of osteopathy. My reason was not wholly a mercenary one, although it is no discredit that it was partly so. I chose it because it is a paying occupation, paying because it is a benefit to all mankind, a profession to be proud of. To my friends in my home town my choice of a profession seemed especially strange. There, little is known of osteopathy and the people are still slaves to drugs and the knife. I hope to help educate them if it be my good fortune to complete the twenty months course. 'Why did I come to Kirksville?' Where would I go? If I wanted to analyze the waters of some famous spring would I go to some inferior branch of the spring for my knowledge? No. I would go to the fountain head where I would receive it pure and fresh. Knowing A. T. Still to be the great fountain head of osteopathy, it would indeed seem strange if I should go elsewhere for osteopathy than to the A. S. O. at Kirksville, Mo."

WONDERFUL CURES.

C. M. Robinson, one of the Ohio delegation, sung his praise of the cures effected by osteopathy. His words are:

"You ask my first impression of osteopathy. I did not get that here. I
am intimately acquainted with George J. Eckert, D. O., of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly a resident of Kirksville and a graduate of the A. S. O., and through him I received my first impression, seeing the wonderful cures he had effected where the M. D. had failed. I have wondered at his being able to do these things but since I am now a student, I can better understand how he or any student who graduates from this school can accomplish such wonderful cures. I have been here only a few days but I have learned that the professors in each branch go over and over again until the entire class is familiar with every detail. While my first impression was good I now think it is the most wonderful science ever given the world."

MEDICINE FORSAKEN.

Miss N. Grace Ramsey, of Albia, Iowa, gives her reasons for forsaking medicine for the study of osteopathy, thus:

"Since entering school here, many times the question has been asked of me—as it is of every student, 'How did you come to study osteopathy?' And in answer, I might say that for several years I have had a desire to study the human body, its structure and functions and to be able to assist in bringing relief to suffering humanity. This was before I had ever heard of osteopathy and of course I had in mind then to study medicine. But having observed so many unsatisfactory results from the use of drugs and medicines of all kinds and also having observed so many really wonderful cures through this method of treatment founded by our dear friend, Doctor A. T. Still, I decided in my own mind, after investigating the theory, that this was surely the most rational method of curing the ills of human flesh. When an individual condemns it, I always conclude that he does not understand it. There is much in it to commend it to the public mind and I trust the time is not far off when it will be accepted universally as the most logical method for the cure of disease.

"The Divine architect of our bodies has made provision for everything essential to the carrying on of the normal functions and by means of the blood and nerves every part is fed and built up, and how reasonable it is that an organ or muscle will become diseased when this blood and nerve supply is cut off. All that is necessary is to remove the anatomical derangement so as to allow the blood and nerve supply to pass unhindered to the affected part. But of course in order to be able to do this, one must have a clear understanding of the body in its normal condition, and in my opinion the American School of Osteopathy is the best place to obtain this knowledge.

"If any one lacks enthusiasm for osteopathy all he needs to do is to come to the A. S. O. in Kirksville. There he can feel it in the atmosphere as soon as he arrives and I dare say that before he spends many weeks here investigating the subject he will fall in line with the other enthusiasts of this new philosophy of the twentieth century."

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Mrs. Libbie Underwood Miller, of Kirksville, adds a word in praise of osteopathy, as follows:

"Having resided in Kirksville for a number of years, I have watched with the greatest interest the rapid progress and growth in the development of this science. I have been fortunate in being thrown in contact with both students and patients ever since the school began, and know much from my own observation what it has accomplished. A great many of my friends and acquaintances and several of my relatives have graduated from the school, and are at present practicing. I have visited with them and know the results they have obtained, and it is partly through this influence, aided by a long desire of my own, that I have taken up the work. I think it is a broad field for labor and one that offers almost unlimited opportunities.

"The results obtained in practice, compared with those obtained by practitioners from other schools of healing, are most encouraging; the osteopathic theories as taught here will work out in actual practice and prove to be all that the instructors here claim for them."

THOUGHTS FROM OHIO.

Miss Lena Woods, of Cleveland, Ohio, offers these words:

"You ask my first impression of osteopathy. It was good or I should not be here as a student. And while I have been here but a short time and personally know but little of the teachings of osteopathy, yet I have seen sufficient to convince me that the very thorough manner in which the work is taught makes a student so thoroughly conversant with the whole anatomy that when he has taken the entire course he must be so familiar with the different parts of the body that he can correct almost any trouble that may exist. My first impression was good but as I know more about it, it is better."

BY THEIR WORKS.

Charles K. Garring, late of Texas, credits a D. O. for his being directed to the A. S. O. He says:

"Osteopathy first attracted my attention in a conversation with a lady over the evil consequences arising from the constant use of most of the remedies prescribed by physicians. She was very enthusiastic over osteopathy and impressed me very favorably with the science. About that time I leased office rooms over my jewelry store to D. D. Crawford, D. O., a graduate of this school. We became very good friends and he showed me how much earnestness and enthusiasm over his work that I began to investigate the subject. It seemed a rational and scientific method of treating disease. I watched very closely the patients treated and in every case found perfect satisfaction and results that could not be obtained by use of medicine and drugs. Also the recovery of the patient was much quicker and always left him a firm supporter of osteopathy. The osteopaths from this school have an enthusiasm that is infectious. They exhibit a knowledge of anatomy which practitioners from medical schools generally lack. That with the confidence shown, favorably impresses the patient who calls for consultation and the results from the treatment on the patient influences the general public. It is results that brings practice and
if all the graduates of this school are obtaining results like those that have come to my attention, they must all be very prosperous. It is a great compliment to Dr. Still and the A. S. O. instructors and proves the competency and true interest of the entire faculty.

"It is through the results shown and the interest of one of the graduates that I decided to study osteopathy. After three weeks work in the school I am satisfied that I am on the right road. I think their motto must be—'by their works ye shall know them,' for the incentive is to a thorough knowledge and good work."

**ASPIRING TO A HIGHER SPHERE.**

J. S. Holloway, one of the best known educators in the South-West is a member of the new class, leaving a highly lucrative position at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he had reached the top of the ladder in the public school system of that city, to enter upon the study of osteopathy. In response to a request for some expression of the motives prompting him to take up the work in the American School of Osteopathy and his estimate of the character of the work done here, he said:

"My attention was incidentally called to osteopathy several years ago in correspondence with Dr. Henry Patterson, a former classmate of mine. Further investigation from time to time impressed me more and more with its merits. Moreover, I have always felt that the teaching profession, while offering many attractions, lacked in two essentials particularly, viz., certainty of tenure and adequate remuneration, though occupying probably the best paid public school position in my state, and that too without serious question for thirteen years. I yearned for a broader field and more independent action. Osteopathy, in my judgment, offered just such a field. It has passed through the experimental phase into its demonstrative stage. It can be neither laughed out of existence nor driven out by partisan legislation. Such being the case, I think no earnest, conscientious student need fear the consequences of entering upon this great work. It presents an unlimitable field for original research. It must gain public favor by reason both of its scientific and common sense aspects.

"As to the school itself, I may add that, so far as my observation has gone, the personnel of the faculty, the method of instruction and the general morale of the school compares favorably with the best higher institutions with which I am acquainted."

**CAME TO THE FOUNTAIN HEAD.**

C. R. Palmer comes from the Northern Institute of Osteopathy at Minneapolis which has decided to close its doors. He is a member of the junior class and in an interview with a JOURNAL man spoke of his views of osteopathy and the A. S. O. as follows:

"In 1889 while prosperously and happily located in the banking business in North Dakota, my wife was taken ill and I had her go to Minneap-
DOINGS OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.

C. O. GOODPASTURE, JUNE, '08.

Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs
And the thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns.

—Tennyson.

All things considered it is probable that no other class of individuals are contributing so much to the "widening of the thoughts of men" in these early days of the twentieth century, as the small but ever increasing band of osteopaths scattered throughout the world, who in their own practical way are educating the people away from one of the oldest and most thoroughly established habits ever fastened upon humanity—the drug habit—and advocating the very reasonable proposition that a Creator who was wise enough to construct the human machine would not fail to place within it those remedial and recuperative forces necessary to its own maintenance.

The A. S. O. class of Jan. 1902, adds one hundred and one earnest, intelligent ladies and gentlemen to the band of practitioners of the new science.

Commencement is always an event of such unusual importance that neither the cold of winter, nor the heat of the summer hinders its success or detracts from its interest. It is always a busy week, but the change from routine student work including reviews, examinations, etc., permits a general relaxation which is rest to both mind and body.

Here in Kirksville the student leads a strenuous life; he is intensely interested in his work, and the work itself is of such magnitude that nothing short of supreme effort will enable him to keep pace with his fellows. He is interested because he is studying an interesting science; the science is interesting, because it is directly opposed to all other methods of treating disease, and yet withal, is the most rational system ever promulgated and free from the myths and mysticisms that have enveloped the practice of medicine for all the past centuries.

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

Sunday, Jan. 26th, was a Klondyke day—but that did not prevent a large audience from gathering in Memorial Hall to hear the address of Rev. H. A. Northcutt, whose general theme was "Progress," and who made a strong plea for the Christ-life as the most desirable thing to be attained in this world.

"How long we live not years but actions tell,
That man lives twice who lives this first life well."

In Mark 4, 28, Jesus says, "For the earth bringeth forth fruit of herself; first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear."

"Once the cardinal virtue of man was physical strength; that was succeeded by an age of thinkers; the people would no longer bow down to a Sampson, but to a great statesman, and to-day a man must be good if he would command the respect of the people.

"We are in the twilight of the best age the world has ever seen—an age when greatness is not bigness, but goodness. Every man and woman has the privilege of rising and shining in his own unborrowed light. If Miss Frances E. Willard can outshine her brother man, she has the right; if Booker T. Washington can solve the problem of his colored brethren, which white men have failed to do,—the people bid him God-speed.

"America always has a man for every emergency; when we were tired of kings, and wanted liberty of conscience and speech there was a Washington to lead us; when four million slaves cried out for mercy, there was a Lincoln ready to free them; when the people grew sick and tired of taking bitter drugs, there was an A. T. Still in Kirksville who proclaimed to the world the system of osteopathy.

"Man cannot lift himself up; if a star could fall, it could never of itself get back again; some greater body must draw it back. Man has fallen,—Christ came to draw him back. God must enlighten and enlarge the soul if you would do your work well. You will sustain a very sacred relation to the people, who will commit their lives into your hands; be pure, be noble, use your profession to bless society and honor God. Never disgrace yourselves, nor bring reproach upon this institution; make the world richer because you have lived here.

"The highest type of manhood and womanhood is the Christian type. It is an honor to confess the Christ who died for you. A true heart and noble life is like a magnet drawing humanity away from sin, filling other hearts with the perception of a better life and the glory of a coming one. May your lives be pleasing realities and when you fall at last, may you fall like stars-streaming splendor from the skies."

"Life; we have been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis sad to part when friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh or tear.
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time,
Say not good-night
But in some brighter clime bid me good morning."

CLASS DAY EXERCISES

are always interesting and entertaining and so when Wednesday morning came, North and Memorial Halls were packed with students and friends, when the senior class led by President McGuire filed in and filled the space reserved for them.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

was an earnest appeal for the right kind of character-building. He differentiated between character—what one really is, and reputation—what one appears to be, and made a strong plea for a distinct and clear-cut standard of right, by which to measure every act.
"Character consists, not only in the passive act of doing what is right when opportunity permits, but also in the positive act of opposing wrong in the face of opposition. It may be inherited or acquired, and it may be developed in a pure culture media.

"There is no profession that calls for a purer or stronger character than that of the physician. He becomes the confidant and comforter of persons with all sorts of perverted passions, personal and race prejudices, religious beliefs and political opinions, and he must deal with them all according to his established standard of right and honor; how necessary therefore that this standard be correctly formed.

"We shall soon have conferred upon us a degree of honor which should appeal to every noble quality of the mind. Let us be faithful to every trust; our honor and reputation and the honor and reputation of our Alma Mater are alike concerned; let us be true and faithful, imitating the illustrious founder of our noble profession in doing what we think is right, and being guided by the light of our own character and intellect, rather than by the many conflicting rays that others would lend us."

THE CLASS HISTORY

as presented by Frances E. Spear was an interesting resume of the experiences of the mechanics, pedagogues, tradesmen, clerks, horsemen, carpenters, medics, patent medicine ad-writers, commercial travelers, nurses, stenographers, railroad men, lawyers, ministers, opticians, pretty girls and married women, from every part of the United States, and Australia, composing the class. She congratulated them on getting out before Prof. Novey's omnipotent germicide is supplied to the market, and before Prof. Loeb has absolutely demonstrated his formula for living forever; as in either case little will remain to make work for the osteopath.

THE CLASS POEM

by Ethel E. Brown related in pleasing rhyme the experience of the "frisky freshmen" with the secretary, "a genial man and trim," and with the various professors under whom the class had taken the work, and closed as follows:

Lastly, but not least, we greet our grand "Old Doctor Still."
The man who dared to say "I'm right, I'll stay by it come what will.
Midst the bitterest opposition he made his manly fight
So when you meet with trials, think of "pap" our beacon light.
Fellow class-mates of the gold and purple—together still,
We've journeyed hand in hand up learning's rugged hill.
We've had our ups, we've had our downs, but—you know
That the clouds reflect the beauty of the sunset's after-glow.
We're standing on the threshold of a field with duty rife
We've formed a partnership with nature for the saving of human life.
Old class of January, 1902, let us do well our part
And enter in the work with zeal, and earnest heart.

THE PROPHECY OF THE CLASS OF JAN., 1902,
or "the world turned up side down." by E. H. Henry was a clever bit of class literature. In the dim and distant future he found himself still a "poor, for-
On behalf of the class he thanked the members of the faculty for their earnest and untiring effort during the past two years, and assured them that the school life of the Jan. 1902 class will ever be held in sacred memory. His address closed with the following tribute to the "Old Doctor:"

Our nation has its heroes dead,
To whom we homage pay,
And strewn their graves with flowers sweet
Upon the last of May.

But friends, tonight I speak of one
Who, like the giant oak,
Has stood the storms and howling blasts
Yet never bent or broke;

Because he saw, though dim at first
The wisdom of our God
In making man the image true
Yet formed him from the sod.

Thus, day by day and year by year
He climbed the mighty hill,
The hero of our science, then
Is Andrew Taylor Still.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

from absent members of the faculty and prominent practitioners in different parts of the United States, were read by Dr. Charles Still. Let these good people be assured that, measured by the applause that greeted them, their messages were duly appreciated by the graduating class.

THE ADDRESS FOR THE FACULTY

by Dr. Hildreth was full of good things to think about and to put into practice. He had recently returned from an extended trip through the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain states, during which he met many osteopaths and had ample opportunity to study their methods and observe the results obtained by them. Based on this study and these observations he urged those just entering upon the practice to be true osteopaths, and assured his hearers that the busy and successful practitioners are the men and women who stick close to the new science; that the graduate who, under the cloak of osteopathy undertakes to dispense medicine, magnetic healing, christian science, etc., will not last very long and will not do much good while he does last. He closed by reading a number of letters from men in the field expressing satisfaction with their work and blessing the day that they decided to study osteopathy at the A. S. O.

THE PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS

by Doctor A. T. Still assisted by Dr. Fassett closed the evening's exercises and also the school life of the Jan. 1902 class, many of whom left on the midnight train for places all over the country that were eagerly awaiting their arrival and entrance upon the practice.

How different from the graduate in the overcrowded professions, is the graduate in osteopathy; the one must spend the best years of his life in "working up a practice" and may never live to make it bring him a competency, while the other goes directly to a field "white already to harvest" and can use his best years in a work that brings to him not only a competency, but the unending and unspeakable gratitude of those to whom he ministers.
hours and jot down the result, along with the exact moment the bladder contracts, etc. In ninety per cent. of the cases what does it amount to: if the temperature is 100, then 102.2, then 100.1, what are you going to do about it?

The Journal extends greetings to the new freshman class of the American School of Osteopathy and to the students from other osteopathic schools who have joined advanced classes here to complete their osteopathic training. The new class more than equals in number the one graduated from the institution in January and is composed of a cosmopolitan representative body of men and women. Members of the faculty who meet the class speak in high terms of the characters and abilities of the new students as shown in the lecture room and quiz work and predict an average of a high grade of proficiency on the part of the class. In stature the class has the short and long men, and in avoirdupois the feather-weight and heavy-weight, the latter being known in the anatomy amphitheatre, as the "Rhode Island" and "Texas" of the bunch. Here's wishing the January class of 1904, a pleasant journey through their course in the A. S. O.

None excepting an ignoramus will make the contention to-day that the tonsils are not most important organs in preserving the life and integrity of the individual. Still there are many M. D.'s, but thanks to the educating influences of osteopathy their number is constantly growing less, who fly to the knife to cut out these vital organisms. But the knife never removes the real cause of the trouble and additional complications invariably result. The osteopathic contention that enlarged tonsils and adenoid growths can be cured with no need of recourse to the knife, is to-day established and the medical world is rapidly coming round to our views. And in time, by one, by all, of osteopathy's claims will receive that same recognition.

Osteopathy is keeping step to the music of progress.

It is gratifying to notice in the columns of medical journals that many an M. D. is coming the western broncho act on the "anti-toxin" hobbies that have been trying to master him.

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Osteopathic Legislation.

Bills to legalize and regulate the practice of osteopathy have been introduced in the legislation of the following states during their present sessions: New York, Ohio, Massachusetts and Kentucky.

Kalamazoo Osteopaths Organize.

The following osteopaths of Kalamazoo, Mich., have organized the Kalamazoo Association of Osteopathic Physicians: Drs. R. A. Glezen, R. B. Peebles, L. C. McMillan, C. N. Snow and A. F. McMillan. These five constitute the charter members. The following officers were elected: president, Dr. R. A. Glezen; vice-president, Dr. C. N. Snow; secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. F. McMillan. The constitution states the object of the association to be for professional union, original research and review, legislative protection against fakirs posing as osteopaths, and keeping up osteopathic standards.

A. F. McMillan, D. O., Sec'y

Addresses Wanted.

Any one knowing the present correct address of any of the following graduates, will please inform us, that we may properly give same in our Directory, which will be issued soon: Davis, A. P., Downer, L. A., Eastman, H. P., Edwards, J. Cary, Hyett, Jesse E., McLain, H., Thomas, S., Mcmurray, N. F., Magoon, Chas., A., Mullins, M. W., Roselle, Mrs. L. K., Seibert, O. C., Smith, Leslie, D., Sommers, Geo. W.

The Atlas Banquet.

Alfred Wheeler Young, D. O.

Thursday evening, Jan. 28th, was indeed a stormy one with snow and wind creating all sorts of havoc to the unlucky mortal who chanced to be on the streets of Kirksville eve for a short period. Nevertheless the guests who assembled at the Atlas Club rooms for the sixth semi-annual banquet on this particularly stormy evening were most numerous and enthusiastic on the opening of the festivities which marked the graduation of the Jan. '02 class of the American School of Osteopathy.

The guests began arriving early and by nine o'clock the spacious rooms were filled, the assemblage being composed of the faculty, members of the club and their friends. A general visit was enjoyed in the reading room while dancing was going on in the assembly hall.

Somewhat later the guests donned wraps and took their way to Miller's Hall, where a "Feast of reason and flow of soul" awaited them.

The most bounteous feast was enjoyed only as such a one can be, under the most ideal conditions, the charming surroundings making the conversation most delightful. It requires no stretch of imagination to assume the almost absolute contentment of the masculine mind when he is permitted to enjoy a conversation with the most sacred of all things "woman."

This delightful environment, from which Father Time seems to be excluded, being occasionally embellished with a few appetizing delicacies, appeals to the proverbial "inner man. But I think this portion of man's anatomy has long since been satisfied with the feast of reason which appeals to his higher and hence inner self, and it only requires a touch of the purely physical to complete the picture. This, to the average masculine mind is almost the realization of the ideal. As to the fairer sex we can only conjecture.

After this period of the entertainment the toastmaster of the evening Dr. Fred J. Fassett called the guests to order and in his most happy way begged the company's indulgence for the committee's selection of toastmaster, but those of us who have been privileged to listen to this fully developed man in daily recitation during our sojourn at the American School of Osteopathy, no remark of his at this time could alter the indelible impression left upon our minds, that to him we might appeal for all that is so eagerly sought for in an instructor, gentleman and friend.

Mr. Martin favored us in his usual masterful and artistic way, after which our most faithful and honored Noble Skull Edgar W. Sackett spoke to us in his straightforward and manly way of the "Atlas Club." A man and a theme to emulate which, we may well aspire.

In the absence of the club dog and refusal of the second keeper to bring him forth, the company were privileged to enjoy Brother Woodruff, on the most opportune of subjects, "The Ladies." Bro. Woodruff while he has been with us a year has endeared himself to us most strongly, and his masterful and eloquent response on this occasion intensified him still more strongly in the hearts of the ladies.

Bro. Link sang most sweetly, after which one of our Kentucky members, J. A. McKe spoke on "Our Brothers." It was most aptly given and thoroughly enjoyed. The writer followed with "Patience and Patients" the former of which was possessed in abundance, the lattermost eagerly sought for.

Bro. Warren spoke most happily on "Reminiscences" and clearly demonstrated his ability in other than musical lines, in which he holds undisputed sway.

The banquet ended with music by the A. S. O. orchestra and thus closed one of the most delightful evenings it has been our privilege to enjoy. To the committee Messrs. Carlisle, Smith and West, we extend unstinted praise and gratitude for their most successful labor in our behalf on this occasion.
Upon entering the reception room one could well imagine herself in Florida’s sunny Southern clime, where palms and ferns abound on every side. These, intermingled with the chapter’s colors of white and green and the purple and gold of the senior class, made a picture of resplendent beauty. And here, of three candidates were allowed to enter the inner portals of the sanctuary that they might become purified and more fully appreciate the surrounding beauty and the privilege of being an Axis daughter. After they had been duly instructed as to future conduct and obligations toward every body in general, the march to the refreshment hall began, headed by the incoming president, Mrs. Deegan and the retiring officer, Mrs. Spear. A long table occupied the center of the room, resplendent in cut glass, china and silver. Lights in the candelabra shed their soft radiance, while among them were entwined ropes of smilax, while from the four chandeliers similar ropes were suspended, forming a canopy over the assemblage. We know the gods on Mt. Olympus ceased sipping nectar and eating ambrosia to watch the Axis girls devour, for the “os+eopath She is womanly, for she still has beauty and the allure her from this chosen profession. But she assured us that the “Osteopathic She” is womanly, for she still has “ears to hear” and as there has been a man in the past there will be one in the future. Miss Childs kindly lifted the veil of futurity, and let us peep forward some ten years, to find Dr. Spar at Rome startled the world by her wonderful discoveries and scientific articles on the bacillus of malaria. Dr. Noonan entirely captured the English court by her successful treatment of the Queen Consort, for nervous troubles that had baffled the court physician for many a day. Dr. Arnold was presented as head doctor on a flying ship. Dr. Rosebrook is in Cairo. “Ten minute consultations twenty dollars,” was the greeting received on entering the massive portals of his business apartment. Miss Robinson’s “Osteopathic Sanitarium” at the foot of Mt. Blanc was always crowded, for she raised the ribs and set the bones of the would-be summit reachers of the famous mountain. Dr. Kilgore was greatly improving the faces and forms of the gay Parisians, while Dr. McGavock was proving a missionary indeed in far-off Pekin, where she was straightening the cramped toes of the long-suffering Chinese women.

Mrs. Spear but re-echoed the sentiment of all those left behind, when she asked that we be not forgotten and that as these seven went into the world and commenced reaping their fortunes, to make their remembrance substantial and their names immemorial by donating funds for a chapter house for the Axis club’s permanent home.

After the larger hours had passed each Axis girl went home, carrying as a souvenir of the occasion a menu card with dainty pen and ink sketch, and feeling that “it is well to dwell together in unity.”

Dr. W. F. Link in New York Sun.

Following a recent editorial attack in the New York Sun there appeared in the columns of the Sun, the following communication from Dr. W. F. Link, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, now practicing in Knoxville, Tenn.:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIR: An editorial article in the Sun of Jan. 21, presents the medical view of osteopathy with such accuracy and completeness that one might well fancy it to have been written by a thorough-going disciple of “regular” medicine. But how limited, one-sided, unjust is that view! I am not acquainted with all of the details of the osteopathy bill pending in the New York legislature, but I am sure your language is capable of serious misconception when you say that the bill is “intended to license osteopaths to practice medicine.” No competent osteopath in New York or elsewhere wishes to practice medicine, in the ordinary sense of that word. Drugs are no part of his armamentarium. He has no need of them. Conscious of his power of control over bodily functions through his system of manipulation, he calmly and confidently rejects pills, powders and potions as unnecessary and harmful rather than beneficial.

But assuming that you intended the word medicine to be understood in its broadest sense, I wish to say further that your characterization of osteopathy as “a rudimentary form of massage,” is very wide of the mark. Osteopathy is not massage at all, but a highly developed, comprehensive, independent system of diagnosis and treatment, based upon a thorough knowledge of anatomy, physiology, pathology, symptomatology and other cognate branches of science. Very far from correct also is the remark that osteopathy is the one under consideration “breaks down all the barriers that safeguard the people from malpractice.” This bill is wisely conservative in providing for a special board that shall examine into the qualifications of those who may apply for license to practice osteopathy. Thus while it would admit to legitimate practice the educated osteopathist, it would raise an effective barrier against a horde of ignorant pretenders who, posing as osteopathists, prey upon the sick and injure the good name of osteopathy.

To the question, Why should not the osteopathist submit to an examination for license before the existing State Board of Medical Examiners; sufficient answer may be made that the board is composed of men who are wedded to the notion that a knowledge of drugs and skill in their use are indispensable qualifications of every one who essays to treat sick folk. This notion is correct as applied to one who wishes to administer drugs; but it has no application to the osteopathist who successfully treats disease without drugs and by a method of which the medical castes represented on the board of examiners have, to say the least, dangerously little knowledge. Thus it would be manifestly unfair to the osteopathist, who rejects materia medica, to subject him to examination by a body of men whose education, professional bias, and pecuniary interests are all arrayed against him and his system of practice.

But should a special board of examiners of his own school of practice be denied the osteopathist, give him representation on the existing board, provide an examination covering anatomy, physiology, symptomatology, physical diagnosis, but excluding materia medica, which no reputable college of osteopathy teaches; and I assure you the osteopathist will come up smiling and pass the examination as creditably as medical applicants for license.

That osteopathy is “a passing fad” is doubtless the devout hope of many of our medical friends, but that hope is in no sense justified by actual or probable conditions.
Osteopathy is too solidly grounded upon science and as a practice too acceptable to the sick for that.

Not wishing to encroach upon your valuable courtesy by further discussion, I accept provisionally and in a Pickwickian sense your explanation of the word osteopathy as meaning “bone cure” and your rather delirious description of the osteopath as “a man who tells his patient that a small bone in the head or spine is out of place, and he will pummel it into place at $100 per month.”

Let the Sun investigate osteopathy before assuming to condemn to the limbo of fadism this new and revolutionary therapeutic science and art; but pray do not assign the duty of investigation to the medical editor alone and unaided.

- WILLIAM F. LINK, D. O.
- KNOXVILLE, TENN., JAN. 25.

The Michigan Osteopathic Association Meeting

The Michigan Osteopathic Association held its second annual meeting at Detroit, Feb. 4, 1892. There were forty-eight of the eighty members present. The morning session was devoted to the business interests of the association and the afternoon session was taken up with the reading and discussion of papers by the various members.

The committee reports developed the fact that there were a few irregular or unqualified men in the state and as the fine for such an offense is $100, it was decided to give such offenders notice and deal with them accordingly. A great deal of interest was manifested in the matter of professional fees. It was pretty universally agreed that there would be no deviation from well established customs in this regard. The opinion of the association was that good work cannot be done at a price less than is charged by the best schools and infirmaries. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. H. E. Bernard, of Detroit; vice-president, Dr. Lewis Wycoff, of Bay City; secretary, Dr. Frederick H. Williams, of Lansing; treasurer, Dr. Robt. McAvock of Saginaw; executive committee, Drs. Schwarz, Coldwater, Sullivan of Detroit, Drs. Harris, of Port Huron, Cully, of Flint and W. H. Jones, of Detroit. The afternoon session was followed by a banquet in the Flesham room of the hotel in the evening. The next meeting will be held at Ann Arbor.

DR. F. H. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

The Pseudo Osteopath.

A paper read by Emilie Greene, D. O., at state convention of Michigan Osteopaths at Detroit, Feb. 4.

It is difficult for me to choose the right word to express my contempt for one who counterfeits osteopathy. There is a class of these "pseudo osteopaths" who have never studied as much as even entered the doors of an osteopathic school. They may be electric healers, masseurs, mental scientists, or more likely a mixture of all, and then add osteopathy to the list, together with spiritualism, swedish movement, vibration and "a little medicine for the stomach's sake." Possibly they have the title "M. D." tacked to their names but what can an M. D. know of osteopathy unless he has studied it? Osteopathy has no relation to any other system of practice. It should be studied and practiced independently, or left alone. It was by the failure of these other systems that our science was discovered and it is fast reaching perfection.

There is no good thing but has its counterfeits; and osteopathy is a good thing. Osteopathy is all right, if the osteopath is all right. The shame of it! Tuberculosis, gastritis, diabetes, paralysis, are all put through the same "treatment" by these "pseudos."

Who has not heard that osteopathy is a form of massage, that there is a great similarity between the two? Imagine an osteopathic treatment given for an hour, or an hour and a half in duration, at any where from fifty cents to five dollars per treatment, according to the length of the victim's pocket book. Yet there are people who make time their strong point. Not what they accomplish, but the time they consume.

If osteopathy is anything, it is scientific. Let us join heart and hand to raise its standard. We may not reach perfection, but we can aim high, and at least be honest.

When the money you receive is of more importance than the results you attain, you are a "pseudo osteopath"—diploma or no diploma. I quote from an osteopathic journal of July '92. "A popular misconception of osteopathy is that if it does no good it could not possibly do any harm. This is true only when administered by one skilled in its use. As in surgery, there is as much in osteopathy in knowing what not to do, as there is in knowing what to do. A few movements learned as a parrot learns to talk, never did and never will constitute osteopathy. The diagnosis always comes before any treatment which follows. A child can understand how the diagnosis is wrong, the treatment will be wrong. The general shot-gun, hit or miss, tough and tumble manipulation has long since been relegated to the bath house where muscle is the only necessary qualification of the operator. Osteopathies, or at least themselves, should, and as Dr. A. T. Still says, "to the extent they do this, are they osteopaths."

Osteopathy in New Mexico.

BY C. H. CONNER, M. D., D. O.

After a two months battle in the courts, I have succeeded in hoisting my flag for osteopathy in Albuquerque, N. M.

On Dec. 2nd, last, I appeared before the territorial board of health and made application for a license under my diploma to practice in the territory. The board, seven in number, hovered about me like so many buzzards over the carcass of a dead cow, each and all assuring me that I would receive courtesy and fairness before the honorable body. After an examination of my credentials by this great body of seven M. D.'s they decided to put me through a written and oral examination which they proceeded to do. In about one week's time I received a letter from the secretary, stating he was very sorry that the board had refused to issue me a certificate. Through the advice of Dr. Crosson, one of the more liberal M. D.'s I presented my ease before Governor Otero. He assured me that he as Governor of the territory did not approve of the action of the board and would advise the solicitor general, Attorney Bartlett, legal representative of the board, not to defend the board in its action. I at once brought a mandamus suit against the board to compel it to issue me a license or to show cause why such license should not be issued.

After hearing the evidence of the board, Judge McMillan decided that there could be no question but that the action of the board was wholly an arbitrary abuse of its powers and that its action was without any authority of law. A writ was at once issued ordering the board to issue to me a certificate. For once at least seven medical men have been led to the fountain of justice and made to drink freely.

The fight is now on and the M. D. that doesn't want to be used as a target can step into the background. We have many able friends in the territory who will demand of the next legislature the enactment of laws placing all schools on an equal basis. We do not ask protection nor do we need it, as evidently our medical brethren do in their effort to get laws enacted to keep down competition. I am in favor of giving every M. D. a pension who has not brains enough to support himself and family, rather than enact laws compelling the sick and helpless inured to drink of his poisons and suffer until such time as the M. D. has by evolution become an osteopath. Their proposition seems to be, the M. D. by virtue of his diploma, and protection of medical boards may treat you, that you are lawful, but you shall not be treated by an osteopath for the sole reason that the law has not provided for such a treatment. There you have it, "Medical Tyranny in a Nutshell." But the people all over the country are waking up and at no distant day osteopathy will receive its just recognition. Only keep up a good fight and the victory is ours.

* * *

Under the caption, "Victory for Dr. Conner," an Albuquerque daily newspaper had the following report of the proceedings:

Judge Daniel H. McMillan has returned a decision in the mandamus proceedings brought by Dr. C. H. Conner against the ter-
Osteopathic Legislation in New York.

The fact that New York is the empire state has caused special interest to center around the effort to secure osteopathic legislation in that state, hence I take pleasure in responding to the request of the editor of the JOURNAL for a report of the matter. Doctors C. C. Teall, Chas Whitcomb and George Helmer have been acting as a committee for the osteopaths and have framed an admirable bill. It provides for an osteopathic board to be selected from nominations by the New York society, for examinations by that board on the subject of anatomy, physiology, hygiene, obstetrics, pathology, diagnosis and theory and practice of osteopathy. It requires applicants to be graduates of reputable osteopathic colleges, and to have suitable preliminary education. It exempts those graduates already practicing in the state from such examination.

There has been a vigorous fight against the bill, first by the medical doctors, who held their state association meeting in Albany at the time of the hearing before the legislative committee in order to kill the bill; second, by the masseurs and other manipulators who have had no suitable course of study and who wanted to ride into legal recognition with the osteopaths or kill their bill.

The hearing before the senate committee was set for Wednesday, June 29th. The medical men were there in force. Dr. Root of Albany, Dr. Jacoby of New York, Atty. Jones, of Long Island and Dr. Harris and Bishop Doane all spoke against the bill. They evidently were not informed on the subject of osteopathy. They attacked the home reading course schools, the ignorance of diagnosis on the part of the osteopaths, the danger of infection in contagious diseases, etc. Each speaker was vigorously applauded by the assembled doctors until the chairman of the committee commanded order.

Attorney Watson, of New York, opened the replies of the osteopaths. I was asked by the committee to explain osteopathy and about twenty or twenty-five minutes was consumed by me in that laudable undertaking. The time was too short, but I trust that some clearer ideas on the subject will be entertained by the committee. Ex-Gov.

O. Fisk, of Vermont, then made a strong plea for osteopathy. He is a strong friend of the science and was lieutenant governor of Vermont when the osteopathic bill passed in that state. The committee gave us a fair hearing but there were few people present who were friendly to osteopathy. There is no one in either house who is working hard for the bill. There are many influential people in the state who are taking treatment and who are favorable to the science but they are not at Albany working.

The osteopathic committee and others have done hard work and it will be of great value in years to come. Dr. Steele, of Buffalo; Dr. Fisher, of Syracuse; Dr. Green, of Glen Falls; Drs. Smiley and Stewart, of Albany; Drs. Helmer, Rogers and Fletcher, of New York City; Drs. Whitcomb and Teall, of Brooklyn and Dr. Williams, a Northern Institute man were present and worked for the passage of the bill. Many not present have sent financial aid.

The bill is still in the hands of the committee and may yet be reported in a modified form, but it may not pass at this session.

Pioneer work must be done, and the effort to pass the bill has paved the way for success in the future. In the mean time the practice is allowed in the state and most of the graduates of the A. S. O. are doing well and are making so good a reputation that the school may be proud of. The osteopaths have a strong state association and if they do not win this time, it will only be a question of time until they will. Personally I had a delightful time shaking hands with former students and am certainly grateful for the kindness shown me everywhere I went. In Philadelphia, Wilmington and Washington I found osteopathy meeting with the greatest of success as well as in Albany, New York and Brooklyn.

C. W. PROCTOR.

Personal Mention.

Dr. B. V. Sweet, graduate of the A. S. O. has located at Attleboro, Mass.

Dr. J. M. Kibler, recently of Henderson, Ky., has located at Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. J. D. DeShazer and Miss Lillian Davis, D. O., have located at Cripple Creek, Colo.

Drs. Glezen & Peebles of the last graduating class have located at Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dr. Paul M. Peck and Dr. Mary E. Noonan are now located at 64-65 Hicks Bldg, San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Chas. O. Ray and Dr. Lillie M. Held have formed a partnership for the practice of osteopathy at LeMars, Iowa.

Dr. W. E. Beets, formerly of Cainsville, Mo., is now located at St. Joseph, Mo., in the Hughes, Bldg.

Miss Edith DeSoror has located at Beaumont, Texas. She has formed a partnership with Dr. W. B. Lynd of that place.

Mrs. Eva Hunter, of the sophomore class was called home on Monday on account of the serious illness of her sister.

T. P. Haffman, of the Junior class was called home to Atlanta, Mo., on Thursday, Feb. 29th, on account of the death of his sister-in-law.

Dr. Fred J. Fassett of the A. S. O. faculty and Miss Agnes Radford, Secretary of the W. C. A., of this school are at present attending the Students' Volunteer Movement Convention at Toronto, Canada.

The Syracuse Journal of January 8th contains an interesting interview with Dr. A. Fisher, Jr., on the subject of osteopathy. Dr. Fisher is one of the pioneer osteopaths of the East and enjoys a good practice.

Dr. Chas. Daley, recently of Kansas City, Mo., has succeeded Dr. Earl Jones in his practice at Ft. Madison, Iowa. Dr. Jones has gone to Centerville, Iowa, where he has formed a partnership with Dr. M. B. Craven.

The Detroit News-Tribune of February 6th contains an excellent article, "An Osteopath on Osteopathy," from the pen of Dr. H. B. Sullivan. In his article Dr. Sullivan presented the claims of osteopathy in a very concise, able manner.

The following alumni visited the A. S. O. during the past month: Drs. Chas. Daley, Ft. Madison, Iowa; Earl Jones, Centerville,
in the Prevention of Disease and in the Treatment of the Sick. Edited by Solomon Solis Cohen, A. M., M. D., Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics in the Philadelphia Polyclinic; Lecturer on Clinical Medicine at Jefferson Medical College; Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital and to the Rush Hospital for Consumption, etc. In Eleven Octavo Volumes, American, English, German and French authors. In Volume VI, DREXTERMOTHERAPY AND FOOD IN HEALTH. By Nathan S. Davis, Jr., A. M., M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in Northwestern University Medical School; Physician to Mercy Hospital and Westminster Hospital, Chicago: Member American Medical Association, etc. Published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1012 Walnut St., Philadelphia, 1901. Price for the set complete, $27.50 net. This excellent work, together with the other volumes of this system should have a place in the library of every progressive osteopath.

Married.

Dr. Earl S. Willard of Norfolk, Va., and Miss Maie Spencer of Brooklyn, N. Y., were married Feb. 1st, last.

Dr. Wm. Clark and Dr. Blanche McCormick of Houston, Texas, both graduates of the A. S. O. were married Feb. 25th, last.

On Sept. 19, 1901, Miss Frances Dameron of the June, 1899, class was married to Thomas P. Hudson. Mrs. Hudson recently visited her mother, Mrs. Mary Dameron of the freshman class. She will soon open an office in San Antonio, Texas.

Theory of Osteopathy ($1.50) and Manual of Osteopathy ($1.00) by Wilfred L. Riggs, D. O., may be obtained by sending orders to Mrs. D. T. Riggs, Unionville, Mo.

I have a complete set of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, beginning with June 1897 issue, bound in cloth with leather back in five volumes which I wish to sell. Price, $7.00. J. A. Quintal, A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo.

Cohen. A SYSTEM OF PHYSIOLOGIC THERAPEUTICS. A Practical Exposition of the Methods, Other than Drug-giving, Useful and etiology and deal with the facts as we found them in the cases reported. After graduating and entering upon a practice, we had the opportunity of trying osteopathy in asthma. We had been informed by other systems that the disease was so stubborn that we were a little "shy" to undertake a case. But after a while a lady came into our office suffering with the very disease we so much dreaded, asthma. We examined the case very closely. We studied every indication. We examined the neck closely, then we went to the upper dorsal region, examining every tissue that could be examined from a manual standpoint. We then examined the general contour of the spine, the shape of the ribs, etc. As the result of that examination, we found that the musculature was very greatly contracted, that the ribs were at too great a declination to the spine, that there was a tenderness between the fourth and fifth ribs, especially on the left side. We also found that the shoulders were a little drawn forward. After making this careful examination, we told the patient that we thought we had found the cause of the disease. She then asked us whether we thought we could do her any good. She was very anxious to obtain some relief. We said to her that if we were correct in our diagnosis we thought that we could give her some relief. She then told us that she was willing to try anything that might give her ease. We went to work in line with our diagnosis. We relaxed the neck, also the dorsal region as far down as the twelfth. We did this well on both sides. We then gave those special ribs a readjusting treatment. We treated this case for two weeks, and to our surprise the case was completely cured. This case was treated in the fall of 1899.

Some time after this we had another case to apply to us for treatment. This was one of long standing and years of suffering. This patient was a gentleman thirty-four years of age. He had been afflicted for twenty-seven years. He had changed climate, used all kinds of patent medicines, had smoked all the remedies of which he had ever heard. In despair he came to us. As in the other case we gave him a very close and painstaking examination. We found in
this case a very sensitive condition at the sternal end of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th ribs on the left side. We also found that the 5th and 6th ribs on the right side were a little out of relationship. There was a subluxation of the 3rd and 4th ribs on the left side. By this time we had more confidence in our system as to its ability to cure asthma. So we told this gentleman that we felt sure that we could give him some hope of benefit. With one exception this is the most obstinate case we have ever treated. We went to work to correct the unnatural conditions as we found them. We treated this case four months. We again found osteopathy too much for asthma, and this gentleman is now perfectly well. Now comes the most intractable and unyielding case we ever had. This patient is a lady twenty-seven years of age, (and by the way, is the sister of the gentleman of whose case we have spoken). She not only had asthma, but also a very severe case of chronic bronchitis. We found in this case that the chest was full, the upper dorsal region very anterior and flat. The upper ribs were in fair condition, but the 4th, 5th and 6th ribs on the right side were turned down showing the upper borders very prominently. By this time our confidence in osteopathy was very strong. We told this lady that if osteopathy could not cure her she could not be cured. We began treating the case more than one year ago. We treated the case five months, with the result that the lady has not been troubled with asthma since. Since that time we have treated many cases of the disease we so much dreaded, with the very best results. We write this not for any advertisement of ourselves, but that all osteopaths may feel fairly safe in giving a favorable prognosis in cases of asthma. Now a word as to treatment. We, in every case treat the neck gently and positively. Then we give the dorsal region a good relaxing treatment. We pay special attention to the ribs, raising them. After that is well done we have the patient to lie face down on the table, then after drawing the body over the head of the table until the sternum rests with its middle on the end of the table, one of us put pressure on the back of the head drawing the head as far down as is comfortable to the patient. The other operator standing on a stool places the pad of the thumbs near the angles of the ribs on either side of the spine and gives a sudden and quick motion downward and forward. This seems to give the best results. (This must be done very carefully. Don't use too great pressure. We have treated many cases of asthma and we are sure that eighty per cent. can be cured by faithful and persistent effort. In the opinion of the writer osteopathy is a boon to asthmatics that cannot be had in other systems of treatment of disease.

REPORTED BY F. P. MILLARD, D. O., AKRON, OHIO.

Infammation With Intense Swelling:
Mechanic had a 200 pound weight fall on great toe, smashing first phalax into fragments. Called an M.D. who tried to set it. He gave it a hard pull and thought if set I suppose. Two weeks passed and the toe was still greatly swollen and getting very dark. The M.D. advised amputation. The man came to me and I reduced the swelling almost immediately and left off everything except a soft bandage. The next day that dark ugly color had disappeared and the swelling was gone. The second day he returned to his work and in a few days began wearing his tight shoe again. I treated it three times in all. He says he has an extra toe through osteopathy.

Sweiling of Inguinal Glands:
Man aged 54, hip injured previously. Swelling began one day and the next day he was carried home from his work by associates. He suffered intense pain for several nights and was given morphine. Doctors pronounced it white swelling and said nothing could be done for him. His leg was useless and tender. Swelling in groin very bad. I was then called and told him if I got him out it would surprise me. In about twenty minutes I had the swelling partially reduced in the groin and relief followed. He slept for the first time since it began swelling. The next morning I treated him again. He was then able to raise the limb little; the swelling was all gone and he suffered no pain. I told him it would be all right now. They were amazed as they supposed I would need to treat it two weeks at least. In less than a week he was out again.

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