"SUB-ACUTE TRAUMATIC SYNOVITIS"

OR

How an Iowa Man Came to be Thought Crazy Because Dr. Still Set His Hip.

A MAN in Iowa was preparing to go to Chicago to have his leg amputated. He had consulted the most skillful physicians and surgeons to be found outside of the osteopathic branch of medicine and they told him it was the only thing left for him. He was loth to sacrifice his leg but the doctors told him he had a terrible case of sub-acute traumatic synovitis which they assured him meant that his knee was so diseased most of that leg would have to be cut off and the sooner the better. These doctors had exhausted all the known resources of their art to cure this terrible knee. They had treated it with drugs from within and without; they had blistered and cut it; burned it with red-hot needles; turned electric currents through it; plastered it into immovable postures and kept the poor sufferer flat in bed. And now, after treating him with no results but a steady decline in health and the aggravation of this sub-acute traumatic synovitis, the sick man made a new codicil to his last will and testament and started to Chicago to put one leg into its grave.

Providence ordained that the poor sufferer should hear of a venerable physician at Kirksville, Missouri, who worked with methods of his own origination, not understood by the wise men of the legalized profession of healing of that day and not countenanced by their medical societies. As sufferers often do who are loth to die or submit to heroic operations after the medical authorities decree one or the other must be done, this man concluded to give his surgeons and doctors the slip long enough to visit this medical iconoclast and see if he, too, admitted no help except amputation for sub-acute traumatic synovitis.

Instead of keeping aboard the train for Chicago when he bade his friends adieu at the home depot, this man from Iowa changed cars and at length found himself in Dr. A. T. Still's office at Kirksville. He went into an operating room to be examined. His first desire was to know if that leg really had to be cut off with scant ceremony. Dr. Still did not discover any malady described as sub-acute traumatic synovitis. He confined his work to the hip region and within a few minutes said:
"You can go now."
"Well, does it have to be amputated?"
"Of course not."
"Do you think you can really help me?"
"Your leg is now well—you can use it."

A dark look passed over the Iowa man's face. It was the terrible resentment and anger that men feel when they believe their fates are being trifled with.

"Do you think that I came way down here to be made a fool of and to be told that there is nothing wrong with me? I'll have you to know—" and the Iowa man used words as strong as his feelings.

Abuse was not what Dr. Still was expecting in return for such a service as setting a hip, and he told the Iowa man in words as short as his own, that if he did not like the job he could "clear out of there" as fast as his legs would carry him.

The patient had regained his feet during the arraignment and to his amazement found he could stand erect and use that leg which had been so near the grave with its sub-acute traumatic syno vita. He found it worked liked it used to. He could stand on it, raise it and wabble it like any good leg ought to. His anger suddenly turned to a delirium of joy and without an apology to his benefactor, without any notice of him, without noticing anybody, without asking about fees, he hussied into the hall, cut a pigeon-wing down the corridor to the front door, continued his antics down the sidewalk like an urchin out of prison and danced on to the depot where he wired his wife that he was cured and could walk as well as any one.

This dispatch produced consternation that day in a home in Iowa. It was sad enough that the head of the house had gone to Chicago to have his leg cut off. This telegram was taken as conclusive proof that the patient had in addition to lameness gone insane and wandered down into Missouri, and was now deluded with the idea that his leg had never had that terrible sub-acute traumatic syno vitalis. A trusty friend with muscles of iron was selected as warden and sent by first train to Kirksville to capture the crazy man and bring him back for confinement. His confirmatory telegram in due time, saying that the lame leg was indeed well—as the story goes—puzzled the friends to know if everybody who reached Kirksville went crazy. But the man was well and shortly returned home with his warden to give evidence to his wife and friends of his miraculous recovery. He had been a sufferer from hip dislocation and Dr. Still cured him. He never used crutches again.

This man was Samuel P. McConnell, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who now dwells in St. Louis. He is a lumberman with offices in the Equitable building. When the Missouri legislature was considering a bill last month which,

if enacted, would effect osteopathic practice, Mr. McConnell sent this letter to the members of the legislature:

"To the Honorable Members of the House of Representatives, Jefferson City, Mo.:

My Dear Sirs:

"I note that there has been a bill presented in the House looking to the repeal of a law passed by the last Legislature permitting the practicing of the art of healing known as Osteopathy, which science has its birthplace and home in Kirksville and which art was conceived and put in practice by Dr. A. T. Still.

"I am greatly interested in this practice of healing, having received its benefits after other legalized methods had failed, and consider that I am able to judge of its merits. July 7, 1894, I was thrown from a street car, while attempting to board same, in the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, which was then my home and had been for several years. My family physician, Dr. A. P. Hanshott, was called. He found that my left ankle was sprained; he parboiled it, bandaged it, and I was put to bed and stayed there three days. At that time I found my ankle was so I could use it; so of course proceeded to get out of bed and go to my office. I found upon getting on my feet that there was something the matter with my left knee. My doctor said, "Oh that will be all right in a few days." I kept going, and the knee grew steadily worse, and became greatly swollen.

"I had at that time in contemplation a business trip to New Orleans, and thought it advisable to call on a surgeon and have my knee examined; it was then so bad that I was on crutches. I called upon Dr. Donald McRae, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who was regarded as one of the best surgeons in the Missouri Valley, having been president of medical societies for a great many years. He stated that I had sub-acute traumatic syno vitalis of the knee joint, but that he could bandage my knee in such a way that I could make the trip, which I did. Returning home in about two weeks with my knee in a very aggravated condition, I concluded that I would go to Chicago and consult with some of the best doctors there.

"I consulted with Chicago's leading surgeons, Dr. McKinloch, Dr. L. L. McArthur, Dr. John Ridlawn and Dr. Owens. They all agreed that I had a very bad case of sub-acute traumatic syno vita of the knee joint. I selected Dr. John McKinloch as my attending surgeon. He advised my going to the hospital and selected the Chicago hospital. Acting on his advice I did go to the hospital and remained there under his care, with occasional consultations with Dr. McArthur and Dr. Ridlawn, for over two months. My knee did not improve under their treatment. They boiled it, burned it with red hot needles, and blistered it until my knee looked like a piece of raw meat. After the sore had healed they put my knee in plaster cast, and there it remained until a few days before my return home. During the time I was in the hospital, the surgeon decided that there was so much water in the knee joint that it would be necessary to draw it off. My nurse, Miss Nina Price, who is a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, now superintendent of the Provident Hospital, Chicago—God bless her—objected to this.

"Leaving the hospital under the protests of my surgeons, my nurse insisted upon my seeing Dr. Fenger, who is a celebrated "joint" doctor. He examined me thoroughly from head to foot; stated that I had the worst case of sub-acute syno vita that had ever come under his observation; and that if I ever expected to have the use of my left knee it would be necessary for me to give up my business and go to Wiesbaden, Germany, and partake of the baths and massage..."
treatment that that place is celebrated for, and that after two or three years' time I might regain the use of my limb. To follow his instructions was a financial impossibility. So I went home to Council Bluffs.

"Finally I concluded to have my limb amputated. My health was failing under the strain. My business was gone. At the earnest solicitation of friends, in sheer desperation, like a drowning man, I was prepared to grab at the only straw within my reach. Arrangements were made in Chicago to amputate my leg. Before submitting to the ordeal, I went to Little Rock to close up some business.

"Meanwhile my good nurse, Miss Price, had written my wife that she had heard of an old doctor at Kirkville, who was performing some wonderful cures on chronic cases. I suddenly concluded to stop there on route and test this new chance. I reached Kirkville the last of April in 1895. I called on Dr. Still; he made an examination of my knee in about three minutes. He said that there was nothing the matter with my knee except as the result of a cause, and that this cause was in my hip, which was dislocated. He set it on the spot and I hastened to the depot, three blocks distant, without my crutches, and wired my wife the result of Dr. Still's skill, and that I was all right again, and would be home soon. I arrived a few days later and I have never used crutches since. I am as well to-day, so far as that limb is concerned, as I ever was in my life.

"I could recite hundreds of cases as aggravated as my own, but I shall leave that for others. In this recital I do not desire to be understood as casting any reflections upon the intelligence of my physicians and surgeons in either Council Bluffs or Chicago. It is the system under which they received their education that I wish to condemn.

"The details of this statement are true, and can be verified by hundreds. The American School of Osteopathy at Kirkville is doing most wonderful work, and it should be privileged and authorized by law to promulgate Dr. Still's wonderful science.

"I therefore pray you, members of the Missouri Legislature, that you will use your best efforts to end that the present law authorizing such practice remain on the Statute Books of this state.

"SAMUEL P. MCCONNELL."

Equitable Building, St. Louis.

Mr. McConnell's experience has been duplicated hundreds of time by those who have resorted to Osteopathy. Yet, a share of the members of other branches of the medical profession are doing all in their power to-day, despite such facts, to deprive suffering mankind of the blessings of Dr. Still's system. They are trying to prevail on legislators to abolish it by legal enactment. What skill, sympathy or mercy has mankind to expect at the hands of such physicians, or what good from any school of medicine that produces this species?

FAT FOOD IN CONSUMPTION.

H. H. McIntyre, M. D.

"T HE cells of the human body are aquatic in their habits," says an eminent physiologist. Whether he means by this that they have web-feet and long bills, or that they demand for their proprietor, in the absence of more delectable beverages, a free supply of drinking water, is not clear. Possibly it is this peculiarity of our basic structures that impels the small boy to "go in swimming" in spite of good conscience and maternal prohibition. But whatever is meant by the learned scientist, the fact remains firmly established, as we believe, that the free use of water both externally and internally is conducive to health.

In this connection we find impressed among the more recent and valuable teachings of our venerable Dr. A. T. Still, that through the formation of water from its elements, oxygen and hydrogen, within the body tissues, Nature washes out pathogenic bacteria and their toxic products; and that the promotion osteopathically of water formation by means of free circulation of blood under impulses from unobstructed nerves, is one of the therapeutical agencies strongly to be relied upon in Osteopathic practice.

More than fifty years ago cod liver oil was added to the pharmacopoeia and highly recommended for use in certain wasting diseases, particularly in phthisis pulmonalis. Its beneficial effects were attributed to the smile of the mermaid on the cod-fish, ozone of the sea-breeze of some other absurd fable, on the strength of which fortunes for the fabricators accumulated. Later it was shown by experience that some other form of fat, fresh and palatable—for example, sweet cream—was quite as efficacious as the malodorous fish-oil.

It is not denied that the exhibition of fats, particularly in consumption, is beneficial and should be continued, but no explanation of their physiological action as a therapeutical agent has come under our notice, other than that they promote, by their nutritive properties, the rebuilding of healthy tissues. But that is not true since it is clearly proven that protein is the tissue builder, while fat plays merely the subordinate role of heat producer. What, then, is the real therapeutic value of fat, other than its general physiological action in the production of energy?

In the metabolism of fats in the human body both oxygen and hydrogen are set free, but under normal conditions hydrogen is evolved largely in excess of oxygen and must be taken care of and eliminated through the circulating fluids of the body, because the evolution goes on in and about the tissue cells far removed from free surfaces, most rapidly in the cells at the seat of inflammatory disease, since at that point metabolism is abnormally active. During wasting disease the stored-up fat of the body is drawn upon in addition to that eaten from day to day, thus increasing the production of hydrogen. This may be regarded as one of Nature's methods of combatting disease.

It is well known that a larger quantity of water is normally excreted than that ingested during a given time. This was accounted for by the older physiologists through accretions from the moisture contained in the inspired air. More recently it has been shown that this increased elimination goes on without respect to the condition of the air, and is believed to
result from the synthesis within the tissues of oxygen and hydrogen, the necessary oxygen being taken up from the inspired air. The atomic weight of the two gases is such that in the combination one gram of hydrogen takes up eight grams of oxygen, hence a moderate quantity of fat broken into its elements yields no inconsiderable amount of water and places it at the same time at the very seat of the diseased tissues. This results in the solution, washing out and removal of disease products and aids, perhaps, in the destruction of pathogenic organisms and restoration of the parts by the free flow of lymph with nutritive proteins. Is there a more reasonable explanation of the beneficial action of fat ingestion?

Further, there is in water formation a large heat production, estimated at 34,000 calories for each gram of hydrogen oxidized, which in turn stimulates respiratory activity and blood circulation, both tending to a more complete oxidation and excretion of waste matters from the tissues.

To aid this "washing out process," pure water should be drunk freely for the purpose of keeping the arteries, blood glands and tissues well distended and bathed in fluid, accompanied by as vigorous and long-continued exercise in the open air as can be borne without over-fatigue.

The treatment, then, for consumption should include rich, stimulating diet, proportioned to the digestive power of the patient, containing an excess of fats in most digestible form, of which sweet cream, fresh butter and well-cured bacon are the best examples, and the free use of pure drinking water, coupled with the promotion of blood flow, respiration and elimination of waste by osteopathic means.

POISONS IN DISGUISE.

C. W. PROCTOR, Ph. D.

IMMENSE increase in the consumption of patent medicines, and some consequent ill effects upon the public health, have called the attention of the authorities in several states to the grave danger concealed in these mixtures. It is probable in the beginning these preparations were made by physicians who became ambitious to surpass their brethren in wealth and reputation, but now many of the mixtures foisted upon the public are prepared by those who know nothing of the effects of drugs. In one case, at least, the writer knew a youth who bought of a druggist a number of things that he had heard were beneficial in case of colds or coughs; he mixed them together, put them up in small bottles, and advertised a new preparation—a sure cure for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, etc. It met with considerable success from a monetary point of view, for it was well advertised, and a large number of people tried it because it was new, some because they had tried everything else, and some because they were asked to give it a test.

The following event occurred two years ago in the family of one of my friends. A little boy was playing about the house although showing some evidence of malaria. His mother was busy with her work but glancing at the clock noticed that it was time to give the medicine which had been left...
by the doctor. She gave it as directed and the child took it dutifully. In
ten minutes he left his play and went to his mother because he felt badly.
In ten minutes more he was seized with convulsions; a short time after he
died in convulsions. Did the child die of disease or of medicine? No one
can say positively. On account of the high estimation in which the physi-
cian is held no investigation was instituted. He is a man above reproach
and did not intentionally err; but some will question the system that renders
such occurrences possible.

Nitro-glycerine, has long been used as a powerful heart remedy,
but a recent medical writer states positively, and quotes different authorities
to prove that the action of the drug is not yet understood. Another
medical writer calls attention to the fact that antipyretics may so act on the
vaso-motors as to produce heart failure as well as the perspiration desired.
Or, that, thermo-inhibitory centers may be over-stimulated, resulting in a
partial paralysis, which may actually increase the temperature instead of di-
mimishing it.

So called tonics may produce delirium, temporary blindness or deafness.
Emetics may excite hemorrhages from the mucous membranes. And
these effects are from quantities used as medical doses.

Nerve stimulants are in the end always deleterious to the nervous sys-
tem, and the use of these in various drinks is a danger that has called forth
protests from the more conscientious of the medical profession. Kola, ob-
tained from a nut which grows in Western Africa, was recently heralded as
furnishing nutrient in such a condensed form that it was necessary to eat
only a few to be able to endure the greatest fatigue. It has been put up
with various food preparations, but all have proven to be deleterious when
taken habitually.

It is encouraging to read the frank statements of a physician so pro-
nominate as Osler, who says, "Patients are more often damaged than helped by
the promiscuous drugging which is still only too prevalent." When the truth
has been presented to the public as it is, drugging will be greatly dimin-
ished. Many physicians have long recognized, not only its uselessness, but
its danger; yet have not had the courage to oppose it. The triumph of Os-
theopathy is not only presenting to the world a new system of treatment of
disease, but its reflex action will, we believe, so affect medical practice as to
banish much if not most of the drugging now practiced. Long ago the idea
that gold could be made from baser metals was discarded; it is full time
that mankind exploded an equally monstrous and ancient idea—that miner-
als and plants, very largely poisonous, hold panaceas for every human ill.
Osteopaths as setting forth the development of the healing art which, from their standpoint, is reaching its acme of usefulness at the close of this century through the reformations introduced by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in the system he designated Osteopathy.

“Surgery,” says Gould’s Dictionary of Medicine, “was formerly that branch of medicine concerned with manual operations under the direction of the physician. The scope of the word is now widened, and is so bound up with general medicine that a strict and succinct definition is impossible. Instrumental and manual operative work is still the chief idea, and, so far as it is related to disease commonly or possibly requiring operative procedure, surgery usually includes the treatment of systematic abnormalities. The term, as limited to a special branch of medical science, as obstetrical, gynecologic, auricular, ophthalmic, etc., is growing into disuse, while, at the same time, the division of these specialties has narrowed the field of work of surgery as now understood. The surgeon has recouped himself by the inclusion in his department of many subjects not strictly requiring operative treatment, such as inflammation, fever, micrology, syphilis, etc., etc. Minor Surgery includes the lesser surgical operations, bandaging, the making and application of splints, dressings, sutures, counter-irritation, cauterization, blood letting, vaccination, etc. Orthopedic Surgery is the remedy of deformities by manual instrumental measures.”

Chamber’s Cyclopedia defines surgery and gives its history as follows:

“There can be no rational doubt that surgery (Gr. Cheir, the hands; ergon, work, signifying the manual interference, by means of instrument; or otherwise, in cases of bodily injury, as distinguished from the practice of medicine, which denotes the treatment of internal diseases by means of drugs) is as old as man himself. Passing over the very little that is known regarding the state of surgery amongst the early Egyptians and the Jews and the skill ascribed to Chiron and other mythical personages among the early Greeks, we may regard the true history of surgery as commencing with Hippocrates, who flourished in the 5th century B.C. He was acquainted with the ordinary means of counter-irritation, as issues, a kind of moxa, and the actual cautery. He seems to have performed the capital operations with boldness and success; he reduced dislocations, and set fractures, cut clumsily and cruelly, extracted the foetus with forceps where necessary and both used and abused the trepan. He did not perform lithotomy, the practice of which seems at that time to have been well known, but to have been confined to a few, who made it their exclusive study. From the time of Hippocrates, we may pass over a couple of centuries, when, on the death of Alexander, the Great, Alexandria became the great school of anatomy, surgery and medicine. Herophilus and Erasistratus (300) B.C. were as distinguished for their surgical skill as for their anatomical knowledge. One member of this school, Ammonius, invented an instrument by which he broke down stones in the bladder, thus anticipating by about 2000 years Civiale’s discovery of lithotripsy. When the great Alexandrian Library was destroyed by fire, Rome became the headquarters of science in all of its departments. The early Romans of all ranks held surgeons and physicians in abhorrence, and trusted for cures, even in cases of dislocation and fracture, to spells and incantations. The first regular surgeon who settled in Rome was Archagathus (220 B.C.) a student of the Alexandrian school. At first, his skill procured for him a high reputation, but the old prejudices soon revived and he was banished from the Roman capital.

“The first Roman surgeon of real merit was Celsus, who flourished at the beginning of the Christian era, who improved the mode of performing lithotomy and amputation, described the operation for cataract, and first recommended the application of ligatures to wounded arteries, for the purpose of arresting haemorrhage. His works contain an exact representation of surgical knowledge up to his own time. Aretaeus of Cappadocia, who practiced in Rome, during the latter half of the 1st century, was the first to employ blisters, using cantharides, (as we still do) for that purpose. Rufus of Ephesus, who lived a half century later, first tied an artery which had become aneurismal in consequence of being wounded in venesection. Galen, who practiced in Rome in the latter part of the 2d century, mainly obtained his reputation by his medical practice. His surgery was confined for the most part to fomentations, ointments, and plasters for external application; to the art of bandaging; and to the employment of complicated machinery in fractures and dislocations. There is little to record for several future centuries. Aetius, in the 6th century, recommended scarification of the legs in dropsy, tried to dissolve urinary calculi by internal remedies, studied the diseases of the eye, and is the first writer who noticed the guinea-worm. Paulus Aegineta in the 7th century opened internal abscesses by caustics, improved the operation of lithotomy; described several varieties of aneurism, extirpated the breast, performed laryngotomy and tracheotomy, and was the originator of the operation of embryotomy. His sixth book is regarded as the best body of surgical knowledge previous to the revival of letters. Rhazes, an Arabian, who had charge of a hospital at Bagdad, at the end of the 9th century, was the first to describe spinabifida, but he did not understand its real nature; he cauterized the bites of rabid animals, and gave a better account of hernia than any of his predecessors. To Avicanna, who lived a century later, we owe probably the first use of the flexible catheter and of the instrument now generally known as Hey’s saw. Albucasis (died 1222) describes an instrument for the cure of fistula lachrymalis, the removal of tumours by ligature where the knife is inexpedient, the suture of wounded intestines, the use of probang in obstruction of the gullet, etc., and is the only ancient writer on surgery who describes the instruments used in each special operation.

“In 1271 Pitard, an eminent surgeon of his time laid the foundation of the College of Surgeons of Paris. In our own country, Gilbertos Anglicanus who lived about the beginning of the 14th century is the first known
surgical writer; he was followed shortly by John of Gaddesden, author of the Rosa Anglic a. In the middle of that century, Guy de Chauliac, the first to describe the Caesarean operation, practiced at Avignon; and contemporaneous with him was John of Arden, who is regarded as the first surgeon of his time. During the 15th century the local application of arsenic for cancer was proposed by Taranta, a Portuguese surgeon practicing at Montpellier; and lithotomy was removed from the hands of itinerant quacks into the department of pure surgery by Colot, a Surgeon to the French court. Moreover, the College of Surgeons dates from this century, having been founded in 1460-1461; while at the commencement of the next century (1505) the Edinburgh College was founded. The surgery of the 16th century may be said to be represented by Ambrose Pare. His works, first published in 1535, exerted a most beneficial influence on the profession. Toward the close of this century, Fabricius ab Aquapendente to whom we are indebted for the modern trephine, and for the use of the tube in trephotomy, published his Opera Chirurgica, which passed through 17 editions. Early in the 17th century (1612) a Scotchman named Lowe published a Discourse on the whole art of Chirurgery; and about fifty years later Wiseman, who has been appropriately termed the Pare of England and the true father of British surgery, flourished. He was Sergeant-Surgeon to Charles II; and his surgical works, published in 1676, may still be read with interest. He was the first to dispel the dangerous belief that gun-shot wounds were of poisoned nature, and had consequently to be treated with the most painful dressing. Contemporaries with him were James Young of Plymouth, who first performed the flap-operation in amputation; Scultetus (a German) the author of Armamentarium Chirurgicum: Frere St. Cosme, commonly known as Frere Jacques, a French Monk, who considered himself specially commissioned by Heaven to cut for stone, and who has the merit of having converted the tearing into a cutting operation; Rau of Leyden, one of the most successful lithotomists, of any age, and a pupil of Frere Jacques, and Roohnuyse who divided the sternomastoid muscle for wry neck and may thus be regarded as the inventor of tenotomy.

"The 18th century produced, in England, White, the originator of excision of joints; Chellesdon and Douglass, famous as lithotomists; Percival Pott, John Hunter, and Hey of Deeds; in Scotland, Mono, Benjamin Bell, and John Bell; in Ireland, O'Halloran and Dease; in France, Petit, and Desault—the former celebrated for his work on Diseases of the Bones, and the latter distinguished for his improvements in surgical instruments of various kinds; in Germany, Richter and the illustrious Haller; and in Italy Lancisi, Morgagni and Scarpa. Moreover in this century (1784) the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland was founded. Never was surgery so brilliantly represented as during the present century. The London Medical Schools can point with equal pride to the names of Abernethy, Blizard, Brodie, Astley Cooper, Dalrymple (the oculist) Earle, Guthrie, and Hen

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of knowledge, specialties naturally develop themselves; and such has been the case in surgery. The diseases of the eye, the diseases of the ear, the diseases peculiar to women, the diseases of children, and deformities (the treatment of which is termed Orthopaedic Surgery,) more or less separate themselves, at least in large towns, from general surgery, and constitute special departments, of which dentistry may be considered one; as most of the eminent dentists of the present day are regularly educated and qualified surgeons. "It is deserving of record that within recent years, nearly all the British universities have commenced to give Surgical as well as Medical Degrees."

OUT OF THE MULTITUDE OF BENEFICIARIES.

TO MOST people of practical minds the philosophy of any school of medicine, the theories upon which this ill or that is based and the reasons determining any course of treatment, are not of as much interest as the facts where cures are made. What any system of treatment proposes to overcome sickness and correct deformity is not of great concern to the average invalid as the results that can be shown in cases where theories have been applied. One un informed about Osteopathy or skeptical as to its achievements need only mingle with the throng of patients any morning at the A. T. Still Infirmary to find a multitude of witnesses for what the new science is doing. It is an inspiration both to the afflicted and to students of Osteopathy to hear the grateful praises of the men and women who came to Kirksville despair of by the drug doctors and who in many cases are now preparing to go home cured or so much benefitted as to make life seem again well worth living.

These cases come here un heralded and as soon as made well, or assured that Osteopathy promises little help for them, depart for home with scarcely the notice of any one but their attending physicians. Volumes could be written every year on the unending pilgrimage made from every corner of the union to this Mecca of Health. Were the patients of Dr. A. T. Still resorting hither to kiss some cabalist seine or have some enchanter's wand waved over them—even were no cures wrought and no suffering assuaged—the newspapers and magazines of the world would publish it continually as a strange and most noteworthy spectacle; but as these men and women, availed themselves of the most skilful and latest treatment known to medical science and go home cured by scores and hundreds, this has all come to be taken for granted now and is summed up in the admission that Osteopathy is successful and has taken its place at the head of the medical schools of the world.

Mrs. D. S. Lamme, of Payette, Idaho, is one who is just now singing the praises of the new science. "I came here five months ago with a dislocated hip," said Mrs. Lamme, "and am now ready to return home cured. I received my injury by a short fall on the stairs. I had the best doctors and surgeons to be obtained at my home and in Butte, among them Dr. Delano and Dr. Pogue, both of whom thought my hip was not out. They treated me six months without results and then despite my pain insisted there was nothing really wrong with my leg. I came here determined to take the best care of the injury that Osteopathy could offer it took all our savings to do it. After I had been here eight weeks I told my friends at the boarding house that my hip had gone back in place and I knew it. When I asked Dr. Charles Still at next treatment when he meant to set it he said: "Oh, I did set it—two weeks ago—J thought I told you of it then. We are now getting the parts strong and free of soreness from their long strain." That goes to show how natural a thing it is to set hips at Kirksville and how easy—it all being taken for granted and no fuss being made after is is done. I am wild to get back home and show my husband what has been done for me. Osteopathy is the greatest thing in the world and when the next Idaho legislature meets I propose to tie a red, white and blue ribbon to my old crutch and take it into the house of representatives and put it on the speaker's stand and ask 'why should Osteopathy be recognized in our statutes?'"

Mrs. Minnie M. Carson, wife of the senior member of the house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, turned to Osteopathy a month ago, after other systems had failed to cure her of the lingering results of paralysis. Although she has only begun the drugless treatment now, after years of expensive specialist attention, she feels that the benefits already derived warrant her in praising Dr. Still's system and believing that it will eventually restore her completely. "I suffered about six years from a paralytic stroke," said Mrs. Carson, "from which I have never recovered as far as the free use of my feet is concerned. I finally became able to walk comparatively well but could not get up or down stairs in the usual way, being unable to lift one of my feet in front of the other. Since beginning treatment here I find myself able to step upstairs with the lame foot almost as well as the other. There was a disarticulation of the tarsal bones of this foot also which had never been discovered and this was promptly remedied by Osteopathy, taking much pain away from my ankle. I have suffered, too, from a straining and hardening of muscles along the spine and neck, as one of the effects of my
stroke, and in the short time I have been treated here I have experienced a general relaxation of muscle with consequent ease and freedom of movement from it. A considerable lump in the neck from hardening tissues is also being removed. So I feel very cheerful over the result and expect next to report that I can use my feet well enough to dance.”

Miss Mary Van Meter, of Chillicothe, Ohio, came to Kirksville five months ago with ataxia of nine years standing. Although Osteopathy never promises anything in such diseases after long aggravation, experience is showing that they do yield to treatment in many cases and Miss Van Meter has the good fortune to be one of this number. In recent weeks she has made considerable progress and seems now on the way to recovery.

“My daughter has not known what it was to have normal temperature below the hips for years,” reports Mrs. Van Meter. “Her legs have seemed icy cold, while chafing, wrapping with warm flannels and hot water bags applied gave hardly temporary benefit. Her strength was also so far gone before trying osteopathic treatment that she has to be assisted in sitting up or reclining from a sitting posture. It was not very long before Osteopathy distributed almost normal warmth into the feet and slowly and surely her strength is coming back. The other day she came to a sitting posture in bed and hung both feet over the side of the bed unattended—a feat that has not been possible before in years for her. She is gaining in general strength and comfort too, as shown by a better use of the hands and ability to help herself in many ways. So, after years of fruitless experimentation in medicine, Osteopathy has stopped the wasting of strength and has set in recuperation again.

“The doctors here explain the case as a failure of the spinal cord to receive its normal nutrition and have located the cause as a twist in the atlas which they are working back to its place again. Such a process, they explain to me, must be done slowly and gradually to allow the ligaments and muscles to adjust themselves to the old position after contractions have become chronic. The operators who are treating my daughter are satisfied that the progress already made indicates a permanent gain while it is evident to all of us that she is gaining in strength steadily. “Prominent specialists all over the country pronounced the disease incurable before we came here. Mary was under such nerve specialists as Dr. Charles K. Mills, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Curtain, a general practitioner of the same city, and we tried all the methods including electricity under Dr. Hamilton at his sanitarium at Columbus, Ohio. A strong factor of gain is that my daughter herself notices her steady improvement.”

Acute cases are in evidence here also although in the nature of things chronic cases are in the majority. The easy handling of double pneumonia was shown last month in the case of Dr. Walter C. Carter, a second term student, whose wife, Dr. Georgia Carter, is one of the operators at the A. T. Still Infirmary.

“My husband took ill February 15th, and rapidly developed pneumonia,” said Dr. Carter. “It was a characteristic case, starting with a chill and high fever and resulting in congestion of both lungs. We administered osteopathic treatment three times each day and three times each night. The crisis was reached Feb. 20th, when the pulse subsided from 120 to 62 and a 105° temperature abated to normal. He gained very rapidly and last week returned to his classes. Although my husband’s case was very serious he came through danger so much better and quicker than other cases in town which developed about the same time and were treated with drugs that the comparison in every way is an endorsement of Osteopathy.”

Miss Grace King, of LaPlata, Mo., is soon to return home far on the way to recovery from a severe double later curvature of the spine. She treated with spine and nerve specialists for six years and grew steadily worse until coming to Kirksville. Osteopathy has removed the lesser curvature and so far reduced the larger one that Miss — will go home and finish treatment with local representatives of this school.

“I fell fifteen feet at two years,” said Miss — and fractured my skull an inch and a half; in my eighth year I had another fall; and at thirteen fell heavily while skating. A curvature developed just after this last accident. It was a left lateral curvature between the shoulders. My physicians put me in a rack ‘to keep it from growing worse,’ they said, and after six months upon discarding it another curvature very much worse had developed to the right side below the other. I treated with twelve of the best physicians in Cleveland, including Drs. Pomeroy, Beckwith, Urann, Bigger and Dr. Eggleston, now of the medical department of the University of Michigan. They all said such curvatures were incurable and the only thing to be done was to see that they did not exaggerate. I tried all the appliances employed outside of Osteopathy—chest weights, hanging bars, physical culture, electricity and a hanging apparatus, including a special diet of hypophosphates, ‘to stiffen and harden my bones,’ they said—which I have learned here in Kirksville was as stupid and brutal as some of the other remedies used, as what I wanted was to keep the bones from hardening when my spine was in that twisted position. Treatment here has straightened my back wonderfully and as I have seen other cases that have been just as badly developed, get entirely well and leave here since I began treatment, I have every assurance that Osteopathy will make my spine perfect by allowing Nature sufficient time to work restoration to the normal in injured bones, ligaments and muscles. I cannot recommend Osteopathy too highly to all who have any sort of troubles of the spine.”

Miss Grace King, of LaPlata, Mo., is recovering from “hip disease” after seven years of trouble with it.

“I fell on the ice while skating and dislocated my right hip,” she said, “and could not get any help for it from the doctors and surgeons about Waterloo, Iowa, nor from two whom we consulted in Chicago. About a month ago my hip was set and I am now keeping quiet until the ligaments adjust themselves to the old order of things and hold the hip in place. There is nothing to rival Osteopathy for hip troubles.”
OF INTEREST TO THE PROFESSION.

The Necessity of Close Observation.

Bismarck possessed remarkable power of observation. The following anecdote is related: "One day an engineer from Bavaria pressed through a crowd around Bismarck, eager to shake hands with him, and he not only achieved his ambition, but was bold enough to ask Bismarck for a flower to take home to his wife as a gift from the hand of a great prince. Bismarck handed him a white carnation and a blue cornflower. 'I ought to have told him I was a Bavarian,' lamented the engineer afterward. "What a fool you are!" said a spectator. 'Look at the color of the flowers he gave you.' Blue and white were the Bavarian colors. Bismarck had not failed to detect the man's blood and pay a compliment to it.

The Osteopath can cultivate no more useful habit than that displayed by Bismarck. He should develop continual and careful observation. He is daily under the necessity of noting details in the condition of his patients. In the majority of cases improvement is slow, yet constant changes are taking place. These changes are often so gradual as to escape notice unless carefully looked for, and they frequently escape the careless operator, much to his shame and confusion when called upon by the patient to say in what particulars he is improving.

This habit is of great value in diagnosing disease. A single glance at a new patient will reveal more to the intelligent Osteopath than could be told in many words. No one can become an operator that which the patient is sometimes unwilling to tell, or which he denies. It will enable him to ask intelligent questions, and to correlate facts so that the ordinary person have no connection. It is said that the face is the window of the soul. The observer of human nature looks into the countenance of the man who resides in that window, and reads his character. The lawyer is pointing a man drawn in the panel for jury duty, rejects without a second's hesitation him whom his mind he sees he cannot influence. From cortical brain cell to facial muscle fibre run the fine nerve threads that convey impulses outward. The fine muscular fibres are in part inserted into the skin of the face. Thoughts generated in the mind impulse nerve impulses which pass from brain to countenance; from nerve cell to muscle fibre, writing in lines upon the face the traces of mental action. Habits of mind render certain lines permanent. Calm intellectual or sullen countenances look out from this soul's window and may be viewed and recognized by the passing throng.

While the face is the window of the soul, no less true is it that the countenance is the index of the physical condition. "Dr. Still," said a newly arrived patient, accosting him upon the street, "can you tell me what is the matter with me?" "Well, madam," replied the old man, peering into her face, "you have some trouble with the heart." "I know it cannot be distance of a few paces, with a revolver held in the left hand." The peculiar agitation of the victim's business partner, when he learned these words, led to the discovery that he was left-handed and that he was the one who had committed the crime.

Success in Osteopathy, as in most other things, is based upon a careful attention to details. Nothing should be so small as to become insignificanl to the Osteopath. He should allow no point to escape his notice, but should carefully use every clue that will aid in revealing to him the true condition of his patient."

CHARLES HAZZARD, Ph. B., D. O.

American School of Osteopathy.

That Bogey Man: "The Family Doctor."

This article will not consist of comparisons, with Dunglass or quotations from Landis. It simply will be a few words of advice to people with common sense. At present we are encountering an epidemic called "the grip" but I want to say, right here, that the "grip" in this case is as down to a feather compared to the "grip" of the family doctor. Ever since the new year was ushered in a bogy has been flapping up against the "family doctor." In some instances a servant has been placed at the door to sound the alarm if he came. In other cases I have been locked in a room until after his exit. Now if the patients were not getting better under the hands of the "family doctor!" why not feel at perfect liberty to call in an Osteopath? Why all this beating around the bush? Why all this fear of the "family doctor?" On one occasion I became indignant and I said "Why in heaven's name are you so afraid of him?" The answer was "Oh Mrs. Clinton, you don't know him—I wouldn't make him angry for the world—he would never come back." I replied, "Well, what if he did not—his profession is wide."

Last week I was sent for and when I arrived he was dead and looked at the patient I immediately saw that dissolution was near. I asked "Have you told the family doctor that I was sent for to treat the patient?" They said "No." I replied "Then I will have him on." The abdomen was so distended with gas that it was impossible for the man to move his lower limbs. Great pain had set in and it was pronounced rheumatism. I said "I will take the gas and the pain will go." They said they had tried to do so for five days but nothing would effect the bowels. I finally relented and gave him two treatments. In a couple of hours he had involuntary movements of the bowels and the next morning when the "family doctor" arrived he pronounced that "the crisis has passed—the patient will live," and he is living and well and is a credit to his family. We don't know to this day that Osteopathy saved his patient. He takes all the credit of the cure—Osteopathy gets none, but I tell you what it did get in this case—it got three more patients to that family on the strength of it. I suppose we must pass through this ignominy and inconvenience for the time being. Our master and teacher Andrew Taylor Still had left the road, only it was a little rougher. We should not grumble, for the day will surely come when the Osteopath's calling will be
recognized as just as legitimate as that of the "family doctor." Results are loud to speak for themselves. Let us be loyal and upright in our work, trying our level best to get those results and it is only a question of a short time until we fill the "family doctor's" position in the family.

** FIFTY DOLLARS SUBSCRIBED TO KILL OSTEOPATHY IN IOWA. 

Dr. S. H. Runyon, of the last graduating class, reports a sensational conspiracy in Iowa which seems as cruel as Herod's un-gallant work with Jerusalem's infants.

"The Southwestern Medical Association met in Creston, Iowa, Feb. 16th" he writes. "I attended. Some very heavy papers were read and discussed. Hipppocrates, the father of medicine, was quoted most frequently. Dr. Sommers, a prominent surgeon from Omeaha, Neb., dared to assert in print on some vital question but was promptly shut down by the other members since thinking for one's self is considered sacrilegious in medical ranks. You have got to submit to the preachings of men who never know that the blood circulates if you with the approval of medical associations.

"After the heavy papers were read and discussed the Osteopathic question was brought up. Samuelson, whoever the other of the day, Dr. McLay, of Council Bluffs, declared it was always man's duty to see that his representative was on the side of the physician, and if he was not, to down him, no matter what partake belonged to him, how good a man he is. He then related with evident pride how he had seen a legislator snezchel who did not believe as the M. D.'s, in certain matters. Finally Dr. E. W. Barnes, of Creston, moved that the Association appropriate fifty dollars toward driving Osteopaths from the state. Another suggested driving out Osteopath or any other malignant form of quackery.

"I write this that the profession may understand that the drug profession is doing all in its power to bring our science into disrepute and that it is the physician who is building up his own fence—not the public—that tries here and there to have Osteopaths made outlaws. The people should be made to understand wherever there is a fight that it is the drug doctors alone who fight Osteopathy.

** The A. A. A. O. Again.

The article in the March JOURNAL by Dr. Stullson on "The Utility of the A. A. A. O." is timely and to the point. Osteopathy has indeed reached that plane where it must assert its rights in the courts of the highest tribunals that this eternal nagging of the medical monopolists may be effectually terminated. As Dr. Sullivan says, the Court of Common Pleas of Ohio has on two occasions—in the action of the Medical Board vs. Dr. Eastman, Akron, Judge Kohler, and Medical Board vs. Dr. Liifrring, Toledo, Judge Pugsley—plainly alid that Osteopathy is not the practice of medicine within the meaning of the Ohio law. But the Medical Board has not been satisfied with these reverses, and now appeals the case of Dr. Liifrring to the Supreme Court of the State for final decision. While the outcome of the case is much watched with some anxiety by the Ohio Osteopaths, we are assured by the best legal talent that our cause will not come out second best. The Ohio Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy has taken the initiative to see that the Interests of Osteopathy are properly represented and has employed the best legal talent possible, and will see that no stone is left unturned.

Since the decision will be one of national as well as state signification, Osteopathy everywhere will share in the benefits derived, it seems to us that the American Association should be represented with us in carrying the work forward. If the Association is to be of any permanent benefit to its members, it must be more than a social and good fellowship function once a year—more than an annual love-feast. Let each who is interested in the welfare of the Association, and the cause which it upholds, do his part to bring the organization to a working standard.

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into that before the walls were fully dry. Her cold "settled on her lungs." She had fever every afternoon, night sweats, rapid emaciation, pain over right lung especially marked at apex and marked dyspnoea. She expected large quantities of viscid, yellow, mucular muco-pus. She was pregnant and soon after was confined. She had marked anasarca of legs and could not sit up. Her dyspnoea (or orthopnoea) was so great that she could not lie down but slept propped up by pillows. She had borne four children with no special trouble in any case. Her age was 43. On August 14th, she was delivered of a well formed, seemingly well-nourished boy of eight pounds weight. The case was normal in all respects. The patient cyanosed and suffering from extreme dyspnoea and pain in the chest. The pulse was rapid and very weak. The extremities were cold and clammy and the patient was in a fast-in-fact, she seemed about to die. An osteopathic treatment was given with the idea of improving the circulation and was quite successful; the patient became much easier. She then began to cough up large quantities of bloody froth and kept it up two or three days. For a week or two days after that she spat blood occasionally. Then a change began to take place and the patient responded osteopathic treatment very satisfactorily. The fever, night sweats, dyspnoea, cough and pain gradually passed away. The anasarca was soon gone. I then saw that the patient was fearfully emaciated. Ever since about the middle of September, we have had stead improvement and now the patient seems to have fully recovered. The chest looks normal in this, I say that the patient was fearfully emaciated. Practical Osteopaths will know what I mean by that. There is no dullness on percussion, nor any abnormal sound on auscultation; the lungs are free of disease. I have recommended the patient to maintain a good health. I am happy to state that treatment of the my old physician called to see me; and I requested him to examine my spine, telling him of the change I had made. It was with considerable embarrassment that he remarked; "I have nothing to say; the results are sufficient to prove Dr. Smith's ability; keep on with the treatment and perhaps he will cure you." I did so and after five months' treatment I could walk from one room to another and have now some weeks past traveled by street car and walked several blocks on the streets of our city. I feel that I can never do enough for Osteopathy; and when I hear of any one suffering I immediately recommend this new and grand science; for I know that many, many times when physicians of the old schools fail the Osteopath cures. May God bless them all and aid them in their grand work of relieving suffering humanity, is my heartfelt prayer.

MRS. S. R. BURLING.

REPORTED BY L. B. SMITH, D. O., OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

Curvature of Spine, Heart Trouble, Stomach Ulceration, Female Trouble: -- It affords me great pleasure to be able to inform the public that my life has been saved through the God-given science of Osteopathy. I had been confined to bed nineteen months with a serious complication of ailments, among which was a dangerous condition of the heart, cardial ulceration of the stomach, female trouble, curvature of the spine. My suffering was so severe that my physicians, who during this time were many, marvelled at my living under the circumstances. For months at a time I was kept alive by nutritious enemas. My stomach was in such a condition that I was wholly unable to take food of any kind. Milk acted as poison to my stomach. My physicians failed to benefit me; many after the general statement of treatment myoid physician called to see me, I was called to her July 28th last, during an acute attack. She recovered from this without the usual swellings and rheumatic symptoms, having some pain in the right knee only, and she has never had an attack since. She was under my care through August and September, when I dismissed her as cured. The micturition is now under full control. She is seemingly healthy; is full of run, and play, has been going to school all winter and has never missed a day except during an attack of measles. In her case I found no displacement except a slight twist at the 3rd cervical; but the muscles along the little back were like 'ropes' and the liver was congested and hard. To an Osteopath the work was easy and the results most gratifying.

REPORTED BY ROY BERNARD, D. O., CENTERTOWN, IOWA.

Uracme Poisoning: -- Without doubt many lives have been saved by Osteopathy; yet detailing occasional cases may have more significance for the casual observer than general statements. The case in point is that of my being called there was brought to Centerville for medical attention Mrs. H. Main, daughter of A. H. Doggett, of Ray, Iowa. The diagnosis at that time was that the patient had an abscess and for five weeks she waited for the abscess to develop sufficiently for a surgical operation. Her suffering was intense and moribund she was freely used during the last week. She failed rapidly and the family refused to run the risk of an operation and Osteopathy was asked to lend its aid. Instead of an abscess, I found the bladder greatly distended and the patient had been suffering from uracme poisoning. The tension was over the nerve center controlling the bladder and was caused by a severe strain during confinement. Instead of a knife Osteopathy gave relief with a catheter; instead of morphine being administered, the lesion was removed. The patient got up and dressed. More had to be done of course but the patient is in no danger of dying.
**Sciatic Rheumatism**—A case of “sciatic rheumatism” of eighteen months standing proved to be— as the old story runs—the hip and in thirty minutes the patient started back to her home in the Indian Territory without limping and no sciatic rheumatism has since been in evidence.

REPORTED BY J. J. HARTFORD, D. O., OF
BOONE, IOWA.

Enlarged Prostate Gland, Kidney and Bladder suffering humanity: On the 16th day of July, 1897, I came to Dr. J. J. Hartford for examination, at that time I was under the impression that I had tumor of the bowels. An M. D. who pre­
tended in that he had an expert had so diag­
nosed my case, and had proposed to operate on me for the same providing I would pay him $20 before the operation was made. Not wishing to submit to an opera­
tion I concluded to consult the Osteopath; this doctor to see what he might think of my case, although I had no confidence in him, nor his mode of treatment. Within 20 minutes from the time I got on the table for examination Dr. Hartford had taken at least one gallon of very offensive urine from me and stated that I had an en­larged prostate gland, kidney and bladder trouble, leading to uric poisoning throughout the system. On the following day Dr. Hartford took away at least a quart of corruption resembling bloody matter mingled with stringy particles resembling shreds that led me to think that the lining mem­brane of my bladder had been irritated and had passed out with the corruption.

Dr. Hartford had hard work to keep in­flammation from setting up in my bladder. I took treatment three months in all, at the end of that time I was able to void my urine without inter­ference and in conside­rable quantities, although Dr. Hartford insisted that I drain my bladder before re­turning by the aid of the catheter, as he said that the long strain on the walls of my bladder had permanently weakened the muscle fibers until they would not contract sufficiently to cause a complete evacuation of the bladder contents. I am glad to state that Dr. Hartford’s treat­ments not only reduced my prostate gland to its natural size and relieved me from trouble in void­ing my urine and pain from that source, but he ridt me of my kidneys and straightened me up generally.

I now enjoy as good health as most peo­ple of my age, (73 years). It has been over one year since I was treated by Dr. Hartford for my old trouble and the good results of his trentment still remain with me. I consider that I owe this extension of time to Dr. Hartford’s treat­ments. Had I submitted to an operation I would have been in my grave and that medical doctor would have had $50 more of my money than Dr. Hartford charged me for treating me three months and curing me. I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. Hartford as a fair and honest gentleman, very conscientious in his dealings and very thorough in his work.

Occupation—a farmer.

REPORTED BY ELMER H. BEAVEN, D. O.,
IOWA FALLS, IOWA.

**Conceision of Spine, Spinal Headache.**

**Sciatic Trouble, and Dislocated Rib:**—To all who are similarly afflicted: This is to certify that I was thrown from a buggy on October 7, 1896, sustaining concussion of the spine. I was under a physician’s care un­til he advised “a change of scenery and faces.” On July 7, 1898, I was taken to Iowa Falls. I could not help myself—that is to walk. I had never taken a step since the day of the accident. My husband had to carry me on and off the trains; I experi­mented with an electric battery as a last resort but it did no good. As I had been in Iowa Falls but two weeks Dr. Beaven, the Osteopath, came there to practice. My friends and relatives prevailed upon me to have him treat me, which I finally consented to. I was treated four months, with the result that I was cured of constipation, concussion of the spine, spinal head­ache, stomach trouble and a dislocated rib. In six weeks I walked on crutches and in four months I was able to walk across the room and back alone. I am gaining strength every day and cannot say enough in favor of Osteopathy.

MRS. L. N. FORCE.
1428 Greene St., Boone Iowa.
physician. Mr. B. did as he was directed and consulted the wiseest of Carlsbad’s Medical Men. This doctor told him that he had a seriously impaired liver and must carefully follow his directions in stimulating the liver. This doctor treated him for two months but failed to stimulate the liver. For some reason it refused to be stimulated; so Mr. B. continued to suffer, finally concluding to try some new medicine. He went to Paris to a man of world-wide renown. This gentleman laughed and said both of his former physicians had been wrong; that he needed kidney treatment. Forthwith, after minute microscopic analysis, the long looked for dose was prescribed, and when two months had elapsed Mr. B. found the trials and tribulations of this world beyond his powers of endurance. He started back home—disgusted.

After years of suffering our friend quit medicine and as soon as this practice of ‘drugging’ had ceased there was an improvement; but he dragged along, finally consulting a poor Osteopath whose methods—some had told him—were certainly helping some, although they could not understand how it was possible without medicine. Mr. B. consulted the Osteopath however, was examined, and informed that his troubles foretold in origin in his back. It was explained that if his back were repaired he would cease to feel badly; in short, what we call have the pathological stomach, the sluggish liver or the kidney disorder. Mr. B. concluded to try a month’s treatment. After two weeks his distress left him and he was cured remaining so to this date. I do not think an Osteopath ever needs medicine in his work.

REPORTED BY M. F. HULETT, D. O., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Enlarged Meibomian Gland.—Patient, a woman, 35 years; had just consulted an eye specialist, who, having prescribed various drugs without any appreciable change, concluded that a surgical operation would be necessary. The patient was in comparatively good health, advised against it at this time. After one month’s osteopathic treatment the enlargement entirely disappeared; general health much improved.

REPORTED BY M. F. HULETT, D. O., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

R. E. BUCKMASTER, RE-CEINTLY OF MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW YORK.

Enlarged Meibomian Gland.—Patient, a woman, 35 years; had just consulted an eye specialist, who, having prescribed various drugs without any appreciable change, concluded that a surgical operation would be necessary. The patient was in comparatively good health, advised against it at this time. After one month’s osteopathic treatment the enlargement entirely disappeared; general health much improved.

REPORTED BY M. F. HULETT, D. O., COLUMBUS, OHIO.


cereza, constipation, indigestion, hernia and facial paralysis. The second gentleman

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was very sore and tender. The cast was ordered removed, and after a light treatment the throbbing was stopped, circula-
tion was freely established and Nature was given a chance to do a little work. He re-
threw off the cast soundly all night, the first night's rest he had enjoyed for several weeks. He commenced to improve from the first, and now, after two months' treatment, is walking around with but a barely perceptible limp, which is becoming
less each day. Under the old system of treatment as practiced by the M. D.'s for three months he was but little, if any, bet-
ter, while under the osteopathic treatment, in less time, he is practically cured. This is but an every day case, and no doubt my brother practitioners have had many sim-
ilar experiences; but it seems clearly to il-
lustrate the difference between the two systems in practice, in results and in time
taken to effect cures in many cases.

REPORTED BY L. H. McCARTNEY, D. O.,
XENIA, OHIO.

Heart Trouble—Mr. T —, 49 years old, weight 175 pounds, had heart trouble for over
a year and had been taking medicine
several months; would get so weak that at
times he was compelled to lie down for an
hour or more. I found his heart missing
every fifth and sixth beat and he would
move carefully as if he was afraid he would
make some motion that would make it
miss again. I found the left fifth rib
down on the sixth and slightly in. The
muscles of the neck and six upper dorsi
were contracted very much. After relax-
ing these muscles, and raising the fifth rib
the trouble ceased and the patient is now
all right. The length of time to accom-
plish this was six weeks. In this case I
think the phrenic nerves were involved
also; the contraction in the cervical region
impinging upon them, and causing at
times, a contraction of the diaphragm
which would interfere with the pericar-
dium or aorta, or perhaps both. The erup-
tion of the diaphragm contracting more than
normal would impede the blood flow
through the aorta to the lower extremities,
thus causing more force to be used by the
heart. At times by holding the phrenic
nerves the number of misbeats of the heart
would decrease.

REPORTED BY C. E. HULETT, D. O.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Pneumonia, Locking Bowels, Erysipelas—In
practice here we have handled success-
fully many chronic cases and some very
acute one. All solely by Osteopathy.
Among the most interesting ones were the
following:
Erysipelas of the face, very severe; Locked
bowels, after the M. D. could do no more
and said: "Try the Osteopath;" and
Pneumonia. Two cases of la gripe
when the fever was 104 degrees. In one
case the fever was reduced to about nor-
mal in five hours; the other in 23 hours. I
had many other cases of la gripe but the
fever was not 104 degrees and patients
were not delirious as in the first two men-
tioned. Had one case where the capular
ligament of the hip was inflamed so badly
that morphine would not give ease. At
least, the drug doctor told me that he had

injected four times as much morphine as he
had ever used before on strong men, and this
patient was a frail woman. Yet it did not case the suffering, and the doctor told the
parents to get me. Osteopathy won a grand victory in this case over the god
Morphi!

REPORTED BY RUNYON & GREEN, D. O.'s,
CRESTON, IOWA.

Dislocated Clavicle at Aeronca Process:
The case of Mr. T. of Creston, Iowa.
While trying to raise a window sash by
placing his shoulder under it he "felt something give way." It caused so much pain
as to prevent sleep. He came to us
next morning for treatment and on exami-
nation we found that the aortal end of the
clavicle had been pushed down and
that the whole arm was cold as a conse-
quence of the circulation being shut off.
One treatment replaced the clavicle and
relieved most of the pain. To our minds
this illustrated the fact that if patients
would learn to go to Osteopaths immedi-
ately after being hurt results would follow
much more quickly and they do after wait-
ing so long and then resorting to Osteo-
pathy as a last hope.

REPORTED BY M. R. HARRIS, OF KANKA-
KEE, ILL.

Partial Dislocation of Hip and Knee—Mr. J.
B. Reed, (who kindly consented to his name
being used), had worn a laced leather
stocking from half way between hip and
knee, to ankle, and used a crutch when he
was able to get around a few times as much
as a normal man of his age. We have
seen many cases recently because I would not consent
that patients take medicines while taking osteopathic treatments.

REPORTED BY M. E. HUDELSON, D. O., OF
DEERFIELD, MO.

La Gripe:—"Just a word in praise of Osteo-
pathy and Miss Duffield. In January I was
taken with la gripe which set tied in my
throat, causing a severe attack of tonsillitis.
Miss Duffield was called in and after several
immediate treatments, both externally and internally,
I was entirely relieved without the use of
any drugs or medicines. I feel that too much
cannot be said in praise of Osteopathy.
From the number of cases that have come
under my observation and noting the suc-
ess of the operators, I have been influ-
ced to choose the science as a profes-
sion." MRS. G. M. PHILLIPS.

REPORTED BY MOLLIE BALDWIN, D. O., OF
WACO, TEXAS.

Spinal Curvature:—At the beginning of our
first cold spell in Texas a girl of seven was
brought to me suffering with her "back"
which had been wrong since la gripe in
infancy. It had developed into talipes
varus. I found a lateral fifth vertebra and
the worst side had dropped half an inch
and was cold and emaciated. The hip re-
mained in tact from the first treatment.
The ankle is still weak but does not turn
and is materially changed in temperature
and size. She has now control of back
ache since the first treatment.

REPORTED BY BONNYFIELD, D. O.,
FRANKLIN, KY.

La Gripe:—"Just a word in praise of Osteo-
pathy and Miss Duffield. In January I was
taken with la gripe which set tied in my
throat, causing a severe attack of tonsillitis.
Miss Duffield was called in and after several
immediate treatments, both externally and internally,
I was entirely relieved without the use of
any drugs or medicines. I feel that too much
cannot be said in praise of Osteopathy.
From the number of cases that have come
under my observation and noting the suc-
ess of the operators, I have been influ-
ced to choose the science as a profes-
sion." MRS. G. M. PHILLIPS.

REPORTED BY MOLLIE BALDWIN, D. O., OF
WACO, TEXAS.

Spinal Curvature:—At the beginning of our
first cold spell in Texas a girl of seven was
brought to me suffering with her "back"
which had been wrong since la gripe in
infancy. It had developed into talipes
varus. I found a lateral fifth vertebra and
the worst side had dropped half an inch
and was cold and emaciated. The hip re-
mained in tact from the first treatment.
The ankle is still weak but does not turn
and is materially changed in temperature
and size. She has now control of back
ache since the first treatment.
SOUTH DAKOTA WHEELS INTO LINE!

Another Commonwealth Recognizes What Osteopathy is Doing for Mankind and Puts the Science on a Firm Basis of Law.

Greeting to South Dakota! Congratulations to Governor Andrew E. Lee and the people of the commonwealth whom he serves. South Dakota has formally recognized Osteopathy, after another hard fight on the part of the drug doctors to prevent it, and practitioners in that state now enjoy protection against imposters.

The law was proposed as Senate Bill No. 269 by Senator W. J. Balow, of Beresford, who made a gallant fight for Osteopathy throughout. It passed both houses by a good majority and Governor Lee, having had time to realize his error in vetoing the first bill passed in demand to the vote of the people, promptly gave this measure his signature. The new law is as follows:

**SENATE BILL NO. 269.**

**A BILL.**

For an act to regulate the Practice of Osteopathy in the State of South Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of South Dakota:

Sec. 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated and a regularly conducted School of Osteopathy of good repute as such and wherein the course of study comprises a term of twenty months or four terms of five months each in actual attendance at such school, and shall include instruction in the following branches, to wit: Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Pathology, Gynaecology, Obstetrics and theory and practice of Osteopathy, upon the presentation of such diploma to the State Board of Health and satisfying such Board that they are the legal holders thereof, be granted by such Board a certificate permitting such person to practice Osteopathy in the state of South Dakota upon payment to the said Board of a fee of Ten Dollars which certificate shall be recorded by the Register of Deeds of the county in which the holder desires to practice, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar.

Sec. 2. The certificate provided for in the foregoing section shall not authorize the holder thereof to prescribe the use of drugs in his practice, nor to perform major nor operative surgery.

Sec. 3. Any person who for the purpose of securing such certificate shall falsely represent himself or herself to be the legal holder of such diploma shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 4. Any certificate may be revoked by the State Board of Health upon satisfactory proof of fraudulent misrepresentation in procuring the same or for any violation of the provisions of the certificate or for any gross immorality by the holder thereof.

Sec. 5. The system, method or science of treating diseases of the human body commonly known as Osteopathy, is hereby declared not to be the practice of medicine within the meaning of section 14, Chapter 53, of the laws of 1885, of the Territory of Dakota being Section 207 of the Compiled laws.

Sec. 6. Any person practicing or attempting to practice Osteopathy without first having obtained and filed the certificate above provided for shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be fined not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. Any person practicing Osteopathy who violates the provision of section 2, of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars and in addition to such fine have his or her certificate provided for in section one, revoked.

Mrs. Helen de Lendrecie, of North Dakota bill fame, gave strong help in this late legislative fight.

In Other State Legislatures.

Alabama Osteopaths succeeded in defeating a harsh medical bill last month that meant to drive them from the state.

Tennessee has a bill favorable to Osteopathy before its General Assembly and it is believed there will not be serious opposition to its passage.

A 'medical act' to regulate medicine and boycott Osteopathy in Oregon called forth such a storm of indignation from press and people that it was defeated.

Nebraska Osteopaths failed to secure their law at this session of the legislature. The bill was lost in the Senate March 22, by a vote of 20 to 16. The issue will come up again next session.

A committee mainly made up of M. D.'s refused to recommend a 'medical regulating bill' for passage in the Missouri legislature because in part, it was not satisfactory to state Osteopaths.

Osteopathy has been creating a great sensation before the legislatures and law-makers and, while much does not seem to have been done in the way of legislation, it has been a fine campaign of education for the easterners. They are beginning to know what Osteopathy is now and securing attention is half the battle. The legislative committee having the osteopathic bill in hand refused to recommend it for passage.
The Journal of Osteopathy.

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They are Finding Us Out.

The Alkaloid Clinic says of our science and work:

"What concerns us most is the scientific nature of their qualifications. Briefly the system of Osteopathy appears to be this, that the students are thoroughly trained in anatomy upon the living body, going over and locating the bones with all their proportions and depressions, then the ligaments and muscles attached, and the vessels, nerves and other structures as related to the bony framework of the body. By this method of training, the student is so familiarized with the living body that he is enabled to detect many deviations from the normal standard that would escape the ordinary physician and which are not capable of accounting for many of the ills that affect the body. Now as to the value of this method of teaching anatomy there can be no question, or of its vast superiority over the methods in vogue at the medical schools of the present. It is not a new method, but has been advocated by Gray, the anatomist, and others."

This is wonderful liberality for the average medical journal although the more progressive physicians in each of the schools of drug medicine are fast coming to the same knowledge and they are admitting the merit of Osteopathy. Most of the medical papers which will not credit our science are in a way and cause much if not most of the disease and pain of the world. Simply restoring every part of the skeleton to its normal position, Dr. Still has proven, will in this same share of cases banish disease by removing real and apparent "inhibition" of nerve force and allowing Nature's normal healthful procedure to re-establish itself through uninterrupted nerve force. It is because of the great importance of this principle that health is dependent, first of all, upon normal function of the structures and especially of skeletal correctness, since the bones are foundation and framework upon which all other tissues are built, that Dr. Still's system finds an appropriate name in the word which he coined, Osteopathy, referring disease very largely to abnormal positions of bones, not "bone diseases," as is sometimes supposed.

The day is at hand when medical papers will admit these claims. Here is a chance for the Alkaloid Clinic to score a ten stroke by investigating Osteopathy along these lines and giving an impartial finding of the case.

Osteopathy's Opportunity as a Profession.

Seldom does an opportunity come to the men and women of any generation such as that offered today by the science of Osteopathy as a profession. Foremost among the considerations which most persons must settle upon taking up a branch of business or one of the professions is: "Will it insure ample support?"

By nerve force Osteopathy controls the life and action of muscles, bones, ligaments and all tissues of the body equally as effectively. It is also by direct manipulation sets hips, overcomes curvatures of the spine, adjusts vertebral dislocations, and various disarrangements which in the simplicity of its methods seems more marvelous than the other marvelous advancements of modern surgery.

"Finally Osteopathy shows that the very common occurrence of these skeletal disarrangements in marked or slight degree causes abnormal interference with nerve and blood energy in a simple mechanical way and causes much if not most of the disease and pain of the world. Simply restoring every part of the skeleton to its normal position, Dr. Still has proven, will in this same share of cases banish disease by removing real and apparent "inhibition" of nerve force and allowing Nature's normal healthful procedure to re-establish itself through uninterrupted nerve force. It is because of the great importance of this principle that health is dependent, first of all, upon normal function of the structures and especially of skeletal correctness, since the bones are foundation and framework upon which all other tissues are built, that Dr. Still's system finds an appropriate name in the word which he coined, Osteopathy, referring disease very largely to abnormal positions of bones, not "bone diseases," as is sometimes supposed."
vestigation will show that no learned profession now offers as great, as sure, and as immediate returns to a student as Osteopathy. Moderate success brings four to six times the income that a student may hope to earn in any other field and one does not have to spend years of probation to win it. Two years of earnest application will give the equipment and the credentials to begin practice and no graduates of the American School of Osteopathy are heard of who are not self-supporting within four or six weeks of getting their diplomas. Numbers of those who go from Kirksville report that they make as much money in a month as they formerly made in a year and the beautiful part of it all is that they have the satisfaction of knowing they give value received in health and happiness to their patients.

Comparison with the avocation of teaching, for example, makes the situation manifest. Perhaps teachers, men and women, the world over average $1,000 a year—it is certain thousands of brainy men and women in that field of work do not earn so much. About all a teacher gets out of his labor is a salary, kinship with intellectual pursuits and the consciousness of duty well done. His job has to be voted to him once a year by trustees, as a rule, and, except in case of proprietorship of educational institutions, his work year by year lays up nothing beyond what he holds in his head.

An Osteopath at the outset earns and receives as much salary as half a dozen teachers, or better; he owes his job to nobody, none can supersede him in enjoying the fruits of his labor; he has immense opportunities to do distinguished work because of the newness of his field and the true basis of the system under which he works; he is as independent as man ever gets to be here; he has the satisfaction of knowing he is on the front wave of progress and that the trend of medical ideas are all his way; he can establish himself in two or three years and the field he enters is not crowded and cannot be within ten years, and indeed would not be if the 500,000 drug doctors of the United States would suddenly decide to study their profession over again at Osteopathic Institutions, for there is room for that many competent Osteopaths to live and thrive here in service of fellow man. There are in fact scarcely 400 accredited practitioners in the world.

Has any other profession at any other time offered such opportunities to intelligence and industry?

This is looking mainly at the practical and financial side of the matter. The good one may do in this profession as a scientist or philanthropist is much greater than any other field offers. Is it any wonder then, that teachers, lawyers, ministers, merchants, journalists and men from the bench and the furrow are laying down their tools to enter this great ministry?

Indiana Osteopaths through their State Association of the A. A. O., are urging the national organization to hold its next meeting at Indianapolis.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Dr. A. R. Waters, of Canon City, Colorado, reports a reasonably steady practice, even though it is the spring of the year and his location a winter resort.

* * *

Dr. W. M. Smilley, recently of Dr. Helmer's operating staff in New York City, has established the W. M. Smilley Institute of Osteopathy at Albany, N. Y.

* * *

Cards have been received from Dr. Jenness D. Wheeler and Dr. Gilman A. Wheeler, Osteopaths, of the February class, who have opened their office at 453 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Francis W. Hannah, D. O., and Mrs. Belle F. Hannah, D. O., have moved from St. Louis to Indianapolis, Ind. Their cards announce the opening of the Indianapolis Institute of Osteopathy in Suite 525 Stevenson Building.

* * *

Dr. Harry M. Still has formed a partnership with Dr. Hildreth in St. Louis owing to the volume of patronage which has been attracted to that office. Dr. Harry Still spent several days at home last month and spoke enthusiastically of his new field of work.

* * *

Dr. Herman T. Still has built up a fine practice in the short time he has been located in Brooklyn, New York. He reports that the people are ready for Osteopathy in the east and know the value of the Kirksville graduates. Dr. Still has formed a partnership with Dr. C. F. Bandle, and they have established the Brooklyn Infirmary of Osteopathy, at 86 Garfield Place.

* * *

The Buckmaster Infirmary of Osteopathy sent out its announcement cards from Buffalo, New York, March 11th. The infirmary is located at 496 Pearl Street. R. M. Buckmaster, D. O., and R. P. Buckmaster, D. O., recently of Moncton, New Brunswick, comprises the firm. Doctors Buckmaster are using True Journal of Osteopathy in quantities to follow their new field for them and doubtless will gain marked success.

Notice, Graduates!

Every graduate of the A. S. O. should be a member of the Alumni Association of the A. S. O. The annual dues are only twenty-five cents. Are you a member? If not, send in your name with remittance and support the organization. The second annual meeting will be held during the June commencement at Kirksville.

W. H. RHYNSBURGER, D. O., Sec'y and Treasurer.

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THE STILL HOUSE HAS BECOME KIRKSVILLE'S FINEST PRIVATE HOTEL.

Mrs. John Stuart Grant, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, the new proprietress of the Still House, has completely renovated this well known hotel, repapering it throughout, and fitting it up with new carpets and furniture from parlor to attic. April 1st, the Still House was opened anew with accommodations for twenty persons and no similar opportunities for home comforts and excellent table service has hitherto been offered in Kirksville. This house will cater only to the best class of patrons, aiming primarily to give a comfortable, pleasant home to patrons of the A. T. Still Infirmary who demand the accommodations and fare that are not obtainable as a rule outside of cities and resorts. The Still House is but two blocks from the Wabash railroad depot and three blocks distant from the Infirmary. Steam heat, hot and cold water and baths, with the return of the city water service—which will be realized within a month, say the town officials—electric lights, a commodious parlor, expansive porches and lawns are features of the Still House. The site is elevated and commands summer's cool breezes. Guests spend the hottest summer months at the Still House with comparative comfort.

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