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OSTEOPATH
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DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF THE
SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.


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"While the drug theory has searched everything outside of man for the cure of disease, Osteopathy deals only with the inherent recuperative forces of the body itself, confining its researches and depending for its therapeutic resources upon the machinery of man."

Modern Surgery Is Scientific.

Surgery has progressed, 'drugs' have not. The idea that drugs possessed curative properties had a place in the surgery of our grandparents, but modern surgery has gotten out of the rut. The old time surgeon would probably have laid himself liable to prosecution for malpractice had he failed to plaster a wound with the 'regular' healing salves and lotions of the day. He had been taught that a wound would not heal without such aid. Imagine a modern surgeon smearing a wound with anything. He would be horrified by the thought. Experience has taught him that nature needs only to have her injured parts put in order and made microscopically clean and then she will accomplish the cure best without other assistance. The Osteopath agrees with modern aseptic surgery, that with perfect mechanical order and harmony throughout the human machine, with rest and proper food, nature can best recover from disease without chemical interferences.

Our Osteopathic Training.

"As Osteopathy is based upon anatomy and physiology, these branches are taught more thoroughly than in the average medical college. During our course in the school we go over the human body five times in descriptive and practical anatomy and physiology. In addition to this we have a special course in what we call 'Living Anatomy,' which is a study of the living body and a systematic development of the sense of touch. The Osteopathic diagnosis depends almost entirely upon this sense of touch, and all our treatment requires an accurate knowledge of the anatomy and mechanics of the body."

Patient—"Do you use drugs at all?"

Doctor—"Why do we not use hypnotism nor anything that is occult, for Osteopathy does not need any accessories, it can stand alone. No, we use nothing that is in the least occult."

Patient—"Is it not a fact that the members of the medical profession use hypnotism and things of that character as an aid in their practice?"

Doctor—"I can not tell you whether they all do or not, but I have seen several accounts in different medical journals where the attention of the fraternity was called to the use of these things in cases where they felt that medicine could do no good, but if they wish to use these things that, of course, is their business and we will relegate the whole system of occultism to them with the assurance that they will have no competition on this line."

October 1, 1892, Osteopathy was recognized as a distinct profession by the American Medical Association. Since that time the Osteopathic profession has been making steady progress and the results of Osteopathic practice have been so striking that the public demand for an Osteopathic cure for almost any complaint is now a common occurrence. The Osteopath has become a recognized practitioner in all parts of the world.
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Patient—"Do you pretend to cure all diseases?"

Doctor—"No. In fact we cure nothing. Would you say the surgeon had cured a broken arm when he had reduced the fracture? We apply the same principle to the treatment of general diseases as it is applied by the surgeon in the treatment of surgical diseases. We place the machinery in order and nature effects the cure."

Patient—"Do you treat all diseases by Osteopathy?"

Doctor—"We do not treat diseases at all. We treat the body. We claim that disease is the result of disorder, and that when the human machinery is in order and properly nourished disease can not exist. Our study is chiefly the normal and health rather than disease and the abnormal, as we recognize in the various diseases only effects of disorder. We have proven that if there is an unobstructed nerve and blood supply too and from all parts of the well-fed man, the effects called disease will as surely disappear as the asceptic wound heals after the surgeon has removed all obstructions and placed the parts in proper position."

Patient—"Why the name 'Osteopathy'? That would indicate that your practice is confined to bone afflictions?"

Doctor—"The word 'Osteopathy' was coined by Dr. Still and applied to this practice as a name. On second thought you will find it appropriate. Our practice is based upon anatomical order in the human machinery. Order in the human body is dependent upon the boney framework, and all anatomical relations are determined by the shape and proper adjustment of this framework. Neither the blood stream nor the nervous system is likely to be obstructed in its course through the softer tissues of the body. Where arteries, veins, sympathetic vessels and nerves pass between or near bones, they are most likely to be mechanically interfered with, and here is where we first look for causes of disease. Then in restoring order to a disordered body we depend upon an intelligent use of the bones as levers, fulcrums, pulleys, etc. Thus you can see how a word suggesting the bony framework becomes an appropriate name for our practice."

Patient—"How does your practice differ from the Swedish movement and the massage system of treatment? Both are by manipulation."

Doctor—"While we may sometimes use certain principles of Massage and Swedish movement in our practice, Osteopathy properly is radically different from both of these forms of treatment. Massage is simply a vigorous rubbing, patting and pinching of the skin and superficial structures with no other purpose than a general excitement of the circulation. Swedish movement is used to accomplish the same result and with the idea of strengthening certain parts by use. All Osteopathic work is directed to the definite purpose of correcting a disordered mechanism. Through a highly developed sense of touch and best obtainable knowledge of anatomy, the Osteopath seeks to discover the slightest anatomical disorders."

Patient—"What do you mean by anatomical disorders?"

Doctor—"I mean slight displacements of various structures, chiefly bones and ligaments, muscular contractions, little adhesions, contractions from cold, irritations, etc., unnatural pressure upon vessels and nerves, and other little things that are entirely overlooked by old school practitioners, whose physical examination of a patient is usually confined to feeling the pulse and looking at the tongue. Just as a slightly loosened nut, a broken threat, or a shaft the thousandth part of an inch out of line in a complicated machine, if allowed to remain, may cause serious damage and eventually bring about the ruin of the entire mechanism, so these little disorders in the human machine bring disease and destruction. The human body is a perfect machine and order, first law of nature, is also the first law of health. To run its allotted time, the human mechanism must be kept in perfect mechanical order. It was constructed by an all-wise mechanism and perfectly equipped to do certain work. A part of its work is to digest and assimilate the foods prescribed by the normal appetite, manufacturing therefrom all the chemical compounds needed in the economy of the body for its own growth and repair, and to excrete that which is not so required. As long as the machinery remains in order it will do this work as nature intended it should. The human body is the greatest chemical laboratory in the world. The combined knowledge and experience of the chemists of all time can not produce one drop of a single chemical compound that is daily made within and used by the human body. The chemical compounds of the animal laboratory are alive and natural—the compounds of the chemist are enforced and dead, and utterly devoid of all-important elements which would make them useful in the human economy. To attempt to aid nature in her efforts to recover from disease by pouring into the alimentary canal unnatural chemical compounds which she can not use, is contrary to common sense. To maintain the bodily mechanism in perfect order that the great laboratory designed by the master chemist may manufacture such compounds as are needed in running the machinery of life, is perfectly natural and what we call 'Osteopathic common sense.' There is a proper place and an exact relation for every part of the human machinery. From various causes, as I have hinted these parts are liable to get out of place and cause trouble. But these displacements—even the Osteopathic displacement of bones—are not necessarily surgical dislocations. By which term is meant a bone completely out of joint; but parts out of line, out of their true adjustment. Certain structures may be out of line only a very small part of an inch and yet cause great suffering and give rise to a complication of so-called diseases. For instance, we frequently meet with cases of slight displacement of bones in the neck that are responsible for well-known diseases, but yet all the rules of medical symptomatology the most skillful diagnosticians would never be led to suspect the
real cause of the trouble. The Osteopath discovers the displacement through his sense of touch, corrects it by manipulations based on anatomical knowledge, and the disease with all its complications soon disappears. A very slight displacement of the head on the atlas, held there by contracted muscles or ligaments, may cause any one of a list of diseases as long as your arm. By interfering with the circulation at the base of the brain, by pressure on nerves or spinal cord, insanity, paralysis, epilepsy, and many other diseases may result. Cases of violent insanity of many years standing have been cured in a few days time by a simple correction of a misplaced atlas. A misplaced rib may give rise to symptoms that so closely simulate either functional or organic heart disease as to fool the best medical diagnostician. A little slip of the rib has caused intolerable attacks of pleurisy, a contracture of muscles in the back, or a slip of a vertebra may so interfere with the circulation to the spinal canal as to produce locomotor ataxia, stomach trouble, heart affections, lung trouble, constipation, liver complaints, female disorders, or in fact almost any disease of the thoracic, abdominal or pelvic viscera. A displaced rib may cause asthma. In short, the Osteopath in nearly every instance finds behind the alleged medical cause of disease a mechanical derangement interfering with either the nerve or blood supply to the diseased organ. And when mechanical order is restored, nature effects a permanent and natural cure without any outside help. Osteopathy might be defined as a common sense system of correcting all mechanical disorders in the human machinery and intelligently directing the recuperative forces within the body to the cure of disease.”

HISTORY OF OSTEOPATHY.

Since man began to feel the blight of sickness, he has asked himself how can he be healed. The theory of medicine occurred among the first arts of the ancients, and long before Asclepius the art of healing by drugs was practiced in Egypt.

The man who is ill, be it chronic or acute, has one chief desire and that is to be healed. No greater improvement has been made in any of the sciences in the last fifty years than in the science of healing. Old remedies such as leeching and bleeding have become antiquated and new remedies less repulsive and more effective have been sought and discovered.

Dr. Flint was in his time regarded as the head of the medical profession. On one occasion in an address to a graduating class of medical students, he made this remark:

"Young doctors give too much medicine. A doctor will give more medicine the first year than in the next three, he will give more the fifth year than the next ten. The better doctor he becomes the less he gives, and I suppose if we would become perfect doctors, we would give none."

That this remark was said in all sincerity there can be no doubt, but that Dr. Flint, great man as he was, had never entertained a single thought of the true method of healing, can be no question.

At the time the great doctor and teacher was giving his ideas to his students in regard to the failure of medicines to heal diseases, there was a man delving into the science of nature, and by careful study and demonstration proving to his own mind that nature's method of treatment was the only true method of healing all diseases. He came not from New York, London, Paris, nor Berlin. The seat of wisdom is not confined to any one locality, but extends over the universe.

This patient, plodding, toiling investigator pursued his studies on the wind-swept plains of Kansas, and rich fields of Missouri. He was amply fitted by nature and study for an explorer in sciences. He was a medical doctor of the old school, has been an army surgeon, but was bound by no tradition or set principles of any school or university. He had tried drugs in all cases, and failed to receive satisfactory results. Then, like Hahnemann, he came to doubt old methods. He saw that the world had been going wrong and that he must cut loose from all the past, and blaze out a new road in the great forest of science.

To do this he discarded all textbooks on the theory and practice of medicine, and began to study from nature. Indian bodies furnished him subjects for dissection and study, and in his lonely cabin and the dreary waste of prairie he studied anatomy as it had never been studied before. From his researches he evolved two great principles, health and disease. He realized more than ever that health is the natural condition of man, and disease the unnatural. Then how was health to be reached and perpetuated.

Having naturally a mechanical turn of mind, he came to look upon the human body as a machine, the perfected work of God, and he reasoned that when the Creator made this machine he made no mistake. When the great machine was free and in good working order it was in health, and would run its natural course of time, the full journey of life.

When the farmer's machinery got out of repair it was taken to a skilled mechanic who straightened the bent shafts, and mended the broken and strained parts. Then when he saw a limb broken and saw how nature welded the broken bones it set him to thinking that might not this wonderful human machine be mended by a mechanic skilled in the art? One who knew all the muscles, nerves, nerve centers, and how to control the blood supply and action of the heart? The theory grew with him and became a passion—the one desire of his soul.

This man was Dr. Andrew T. Still. Never was a discoverer more reviled and ridiculed, when he began to publicly advocate his science.

He went to Baldwin, Kansas, where he had lived and been regarded as one of the most successful doctors of his time. But when he began to advocate his new theories, he was met with scoff and ridicule. Even some of his relatives were of the opinion that he was losing his mind and that he ought to be "looked after."
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Leaving Kansas he wandered into Missouri, the state where his younger days had been spent, and became an itinerant healer, traveling from place to place, advocating his new theories and practicing when he could find patients willing to submit to his treatment, which was not often.

The birth of Osteopathy may be said to be in 1872, though the science had been growing in the mind of Dr. Still for many years. It was that year that he severed his connection with drugs and became an Osteopath. The science had not yet been named, though he was practicing it, or rather testing and proving its wonders.

How some of those wonderful truths came to his mind it is difficult to say. They were so far beyond human reason, that they also seemed like inspiration. He could reason that a healthy blood supply and correct action of the heart would produce health, but how to bring about the desired actions in an abnormal state, was difficult to reason out.

One day while carrying a poor woman's child that was suffering in the last stages of flux, he found the bowels cold and the back hot. He reasoned that the abnormal heat in one place and cold in another was caused by the unequal distribution of blood, and began to manipulate to drive the blood forward and distribute it, and to his great surprise effected an almost immediate cure. From that day to this Dr. Still and his followers, fully educated in the science of Osteopathy, have defied flux in any and every form.

That same year he successfully treated a score of cases, and yet was looked upon as a quack and charlatan, whose prime object was to swindle the afflicted of the little means they had. This was said of him notwithstanding most of his good services were rendered free of charge.

Dr. Still had given up all for Osteopathy. He who had once been fairly well off, was now poor and despised; a wanderer going about doing good. He had left his family in Kansas, and it was seldom he could procure the necessary money to support them, but he never lost faith in the science which was to immortalize him for all time.

His practice being among the poor and ignorant who could neither understand the valuable truths he expounded, nor repay him for the blessings they received at his hands, made his researches after science dreary indeed. His were dark days then. From town to town he wandered telling of his wonderful science, listened to by few, and believed by still less.

Even those who were healed by Osteopathy under the treatment of its discoverer, Dr. A. T. Still, being ignorant and incapable of comprehending the wonderful science, attributed his healing power not to the art of healing, but to magnetism, spiritualism or some supernatural power, while some were convinced it was of the devil.

How like old Morse's experience with the telegraph. His discovery was wholly contrary to all recognized science and many believed that his wonderful work was of the devil, yet to-day it is one of the simple achievements of science.

At Macon, Mo., Dr. Still halted among some humble friends, who had learned to love the grand man, who seemed to live only to do good. Then one night he was sent for, to enter an aristocratic home. Not to come in broad day by the front door, but to be slipped in like a poor relation of whom they were ashamed though the kitchen door. He found a little girl suffering and dying of diphtheria. By the bedside stood her weeping mother. The medical doctor, a noble man, had exhausted his skill, and as the child grew worse, had left the house that he might not see her die.

The Osteopath was slipped in the back way as a last resort to save the child from the grave. He bent over it, and by applying his hands to its neck soon discovered the swollen veins and muscles. Was there hope—oh, could the darling child be saved?

Peace, be still! Then the Osteopath by that wonderful knowledge of anatomy which all true Osteopaths must have, began to manipulate the human machine, as any skillful mechanic might. He had learned that with a knowledge of Osteopathy he could lay his hands upon the patient burning with fever and control that fever, or the heart beating just as a skillful engineer may control the speed of a locomotive.

He did not take out his watch and hold the patient's wrist, or look at her tongue, nor look wise. He took off his coat as if he was a locomotive. His oractice in the last ten years had been free of charge.

Diphtheria vanished, fled before that conqueror of disease, and the Osteopath was let quietly out of the house as if he had been a thief. He was a thief. He had cheated death and stolen a little life from the destroying angel to give back to loving parents. For this he had to steal out of the house, for the aristocratic friends, though he had saved the life of their child, were ashamed to let the world know that that old quack had been at their house.

Dr. Still located at Kirksville, Mo., where for a long time he and his family lived in a small house in the eastern part of the town. He was yet the object of ridicule and his only patients were among the ignorant and poor as usual, who were unable to pay him for his services. For many years after he located at Kirksville he continued to wander about from town to town treating such patients as he could, doing much work and receiving small pay, yet more than in the beginning of his career. His three sons, Charles E., Harry and Herman Still, were instructed by their father and became valuable assistants. They went with him sometimes in his journeys. The ignorant yet wondered how he could produce health without giving medicine. A washwoman finding a hole in the side of one of the doctor's shirts which she was laundering was quite sure she had solved the problem, and gave it out to her friends that the mystery of the doctor's cure was that he carried a magnetic battery in his bosom, and while pretending to work upon them he
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Dr. Still in his autobiography tells an amusing story which illustrates the strange ideas people at that time had about the powers of Dr. Still. One day while he was at Hannibal a lady elegantly dressed and displaying evidence of intelligence came to interview the doctor, with the intention of obtaining the source of this wonderful power. After asking him many questions, she at last said:

"I want you to tell me the honest truth; isn’t this mostly hypnosis?"

To which the doctor with a peculiar smile answered:

"Yes, madam, I set seventeen hips in one day."

For a long time in the early history of Osteopathy the opinion prevailed that it was merely a bone-setting science and was confined to that branch of the healing art only. People who were partially convinced of the merits of Osteopathy were often heard to say:

"If I had any dislocations or broken bones I would have an osteopath, but in case of fever, lung or liver troubles I will still depend upon old theories and remedies." Osteopathy was all the while proving perfect master of mumps, measles, whooping cough, fevers, flux, and in fact all diseases which fly at the advance of a well-regulated system of attack.

Osteopathy is regulator which regulates, sets right and puts in running order that excellent machine, the human body. It is capable of curing all acute as well as chronic diseases. It straightens the crooked spine, it gives life to the paralyzed limbs, it regulates the palpitating heart, it gives life to the torpid liver, it revives and heals diseased kidneys, and by regulating a healthy blood-supply, drives out disease and restores health once more to power in the human body, proving equally as effective in acute as in chronic diseases.

For a long time Dr. Still remained in Kirksville, though it was then but a small village, hardly knew him. Occasionally a sad-eyed man with solemn, kindly mein was seen going about the town, but no one thought for a moment that he was a philosopher.

"Who is he?" "Oh, that is a crank called Dr. Still."

"What does he do?"

"Oh, he professes to cure people by laying on of hands."

"Does he do any good?"

"No."

Thus affairs went on for a long time, when the chance began to come. The servants who had witnessed the powers of Dr. Still in treating diseases among them, told their mistresses. They were just a little credulous and occasionally when one had a head-ache she would secretly submit to his treatment for head-ache.

This she kept to herself until she learned that some other lady of her own society had done the same, then they would hold a consultation to discuss how foolish they had been to take treatment, but yet how much benefit they had received from it.

At last the daughter of a minister who was well known became afflicted with some ailment that puzzled the best physicians in the town, in Kansas City, or St. Louis; none of whom were enabled to do her any good. Her limb was stiffened and swollen and it seemed as if she would have to go through life a helpless crinoline.

A colored washwoman told the girl’s mother of the wonderful cures Dr. Still had performed among the lowly, some of her own race having been snatched from the grave by him, and some who were hopeless cripples had had the power of locomotion and action fully restored.

At last the anxious mother was induced to give the Osteopath a trial. She did so when the father was absent, and at one treatment the daughter who had been unable to stand was restored. She ran to meet her father on his return. It was a miracle, a wonder, and the good people were too honest to deny that Dr. Still had done it.

He was no longer compelled to enter at the back doors of houses to treat patients, for the great front door was opened to his call. Osteopathy had gained a foothold among the most intelligent people of the town.

The history of Osteopathy is told in full would be more entertaining than a novel. It is the old, old story retold for the thousandth time, of truth struggling through ignorance and superstition to the light of recognition. Though “crushed to earth,” truth in this case rose finally triumphant in the end.

Dr. Still admits that the beginning of his career he had very little thought of making Osteopathy a science to be studied by all the remainder of the world.

THE FOUNDING OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

The founding of a new school of philosophy was the least of his thoughts.

It may be that reforms always come about unconsciously. The man who starts out to reform and make himself a name seldom accomplishes anything. It is the man who starts out to develop truth, to advocate right, who in the end becomes a reformer.

Dr. Still engaged Dr. William Smith, a graduate of Edinburgh Medical College to teach his sons anatomy, preparatory to his giving them more complete instructions in Osteopathy. A few friends persuaded Dr. Still to permit them to enter the class and study the wonderful science.

He was thus persuaded into taking a class in Osteopathy, which led to the foundation of the American School of Osteopathy. Those who studied the science wanted to graduate, and those graduating wanted some evidence of their having taken the course. Diplomas were necessary to graduate, and diplomas could only be issued from a school.

Then the doctor was persuaded to procure a charter from the State of Missouri for the American School of Osteopathy to become the first and for a long time the only school of the kind in the world. Medical doctors and those who had never studied medicine were among the new classes.

Dr. Still soon realized that it would be necessary to have a regular course of study in anatomy, physiology, histology, chemistry, osteopathic therapeutics and all the various branches which are essential to the study.

The school was opened in a frame building of three or four...
rooms which was also used as an infirmary. This was soon found to be too small, and a large building of brick and stone was erected. This was still too small and an addition added. Students and patients coming by the hundreds, it was still found too small, and a second addition was added, and still the American School of Osteopathy is crowded.

The man and his theory who had at first met with ridicule or was treated with silent contempt, had at last begun to wake up the world and especially the medical world.

Ridicule and silent contempt was carried into stern opposition. But Dr. Still was a trained fighter as well as an Osteopath, and he and his disciples were prepared with truth to defend themselves.

Dr. Charles E. Still was arrested in Minnesota for saving the lives of some children afflicted with diphtheria on whom the medical doctors had exhausted their skill and remedies. Dr. Harry M. Still was arrested in Chicago and threatened with imprisonment, because he restored to a hopeless little cripple the use of his limbs, without any pay whatever. As a matter of charity he cured the child, who otherwise would have gone all his life on crutches. This was done after the doctors had pronounced his case incurable, and for that act, Dr. Harry M. Still was deemed a criminal. In both the cases above the court refused to prosecute.

In Kentucky, Dr. Ammerman was arrested for a similar offense. Medical boards became overwhelmed with righteous indignation. When they declared patients must die or go all their lives as cripples, it was the highest breach of medical etiquette for Osteopaths to come along and cure them. They had no objection to people being cured if it was done in their way, but they would put up with no new-fangled notions which had so little respect for their learned opinions as to save the lives of people when they said they must die.

But Osteopathy, despite all the persecutions it met, continued to spread and gain in strength and power. Day by day it advanced, and those hungering and thirsting for the truth went to the fountain to drink of those waters.

Every term the classes graduated grew larger and more and more enthusiastic. They began to spread all over the United States and territories, into Canada and foreign lands. They invaded the isles of Pacific.

When the medical doctors tried to prevent their teaching and healing by legislation, they only advertised them the more. States began to adopt Osteopathic laws. The first to legally adopt Osteopathy was the stern old rock-ribbed New England State of Vermont. Missouri, the Dakotas, Iowa and other states quickly passed laws permitting the practice, and in other states by decisions of the Supreme Court, legalized the practice.

Other schools of Osteopathy were established and now there is a regular college organization, "The Associated Colleges of Osteopathy," maintaining a uniform curriculum and time of attendance, pressing onward to the highest standard of excellence.

The time has come in the profession of Osteopathy when a bone must be called a bone; a sinew a sinew, and a fake a fake, and the sooner we get down to business the sooner will we rid ourselves of the prostitutes of the grand and noble science of Osteopathy.

One fake in a community will do more harm to the profession than can be rectified by a dozen legitimate practitioners. A plant is best cultivated that has no weeds to poison its life and arrest maturity; just so in Osteopathy. So long as the pretender is allowed to go unexposed, allowed to go un molested, just so much longer will it take to place the science on a professional basis. This kind of work could not be done by The American Osteopath Quarterly, which is a strictly professional magazine, and believing that to inform the public as to who are the legitimate and who are the pretenders in Osteopathy, would be as grand a work as the dissemination of scientific knowledge to the profession. The American Osteopath Monthly was organized, and we court your hearty support in this movement.

If you have anything to say speak out and we will try to help you. Polish your sabers and line up!

OUR PLAN.

In the publication of this magazine we will follow the plan, divided into departments: A department relative to the explanation of Osteopathy. In this department will be published original articles on the explanation of Osteopathy written in popular style.

An editorial department. In which will be handled any subject deserving such mention.

A clinical department. In which will be published reports of cases which may be of general interest to the public and which will give the public more information about the class of diseases that Osteopathy has been most successful in handling.

A correspondence department. In which will be published correspondence of a nature beneficial to the science of Osteopathy—opinions of prominent people, etc.

The directory department. In which will be published our original plan of the directory on which we have received such favorable comments. This will be corrected monthly.

An advertising department. This is about the plan that will follow in future issues of this magazine. Of course this is liable to some variations from time to time.

Our columns will always be open for discussion of problems in the interest of the science of Osteopathy—to uphold the legitimate practitioners of Osteopathy and expose the pretenders.
OUR ATTITUDE.

There is, at present, quite an attempt made by some of the "snap shot" products of the pseudo Osteopathic diploma mills to make themselves reputable at the expense of the regular and legitimate graduates of Osteopathy and we wish to be understood in the beginning that our strongest arm will ever be raised against any such attempts. If any one wishes to enter upon the study of Osteopathy and is willing to equip himself in Osteopathic Therapeutics by attending some reputable school of Osteopathy for four terms of five months each, then he will ever receive our hearty support. We will gladly welcome ten thousand well equipped legitimate practitioners of Osteopathy to the profession, as they are needed in this country. If any one is not willing to do this and is satisfied to get a "snap shot" course in a few minutes from some diploma mill then we will promise them that we will always be found exposing their unscrupulous and crooked business.

CORRECTIONS IN THE DIREC- TORY.

If at any time you change your location or office in the same city, please send us a postal card to that effect and we will always be glad to make the change, which is without cost to you. If you hold any degree other than D. O. let us know when and from what institution you received the degree, as it is our intention to give all Osteopaths credit for such degrees and publish the same in connection with the directory.

To the Public.

It is certainly true that law-breakers and unlawful practitioners of any profession are very bold in their operations, doing things which would put a respectable man to shame. The pretenders of Osteopathy are no exception to this rule.

The successes of Osteopathy have made it a good field for this unscrupulous class referred to above. In another article in this issue we point out the harm that may be done a patient who falls into the hands of the ignorant pretenders of Osteopathy. If you are sick and want Osteopathic treatment, first find out the qualifications of the Osteopath, as it is to your interest that you are treated by those who are competent and it is to the interest of the science of Osteopathy that it be properly represented. Before taking treatment ask to be shown the Osteopath's diploma and if there is any excuse made for not having it or that it does not look well to have one's diploma in public places you may at once suspect something wrong.

After the diploma is shown you find out if it is from one of the legitimate schools and if it is not put the man down as a fake and a dangerous man.

If he is not a fake and a pretender his name and the school he graduated from will be found in the directory, for in that directory you will find the name of every legitimate and graduated Osteopath in this country.

This magazine will always be ready and anxious to give the public any information regarding the Osteopathic practitioner.

THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATH.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The American Osteopath, containing a complete Osteopathic directory, is at hand. It will be published four times a year and will be circulated mainly among the profession. The directory is worth the price of the magazine, which is two dollars per year. It is published at Kirksville, Mo.—Wisconsin Osteopath.

The American Osteopath, published quarterly by the American Osteopath Company, at Kirksville, Mo., fills a long-felt want, and is a great convenience to practitioners and friends of Osteopathy. In fact, we feel very enthusiastic over the American Osteopath, and trust every Osteopath in the country will keep at least one copy in his reception room for reference.

Besides containing good, seasonable reading matter, it has a complete list of Osteopaths, arranged alphabetically, giving year of graduation, name of school, whether or not a member of the American Association, and present location. Another list is arranged by states and towns. If you wish to see who is located in a certain town in any state, you can look under the head of that state and immediately find it. If you wish to find something of his qualifications, you can look back in the first directory.

This magazine will be published in two forms; the quarterly, above mentioned, and a professional issue. Four copies of each issue of the general edition will be sent to each subscriber. This gives each subscriber twenty copies a year.

We congratulate H. R. By- num, its editor, upon the enterprise displayed.

Price, $2.00 a year—Boston Osteopath.

(The magazine will be published as a Quarterly, the professional Magazine and the Monthly, which goes to the public,—Ed.)

The American Osteopath, Vol. 1, No. 1, published at Kirksville, Mo., has just been issued. Its contents include a History of Osteopathy, Osteopathic State Laws and an Osteopathic Directory. It contains a vast amount of valuable information, and a copy of it should be in the hands of every Osteopath. —Northern Osteopath.

The American Osteopath is the title of a valuable paper which we have received from the editor, H. R. Bynum, Kirksville, Mo. It contains a complete directory of all graduate Osteopaths. Mr. Bynum deserves the thanks of the profession for this good work.—Phil. Journal of Osteopathy.

The American Osteopath is the latest venture in the Osteopathic literary field and fills a long-felt want. It contains the Osteopathic State Laws, a complete Osteopathic Directory, a report of the late A. A. O. Convention, with the addresses which were there given in full, and much reading matter of interest to every Osteopath. It is a quarterly publication and is devoted to the interests of the Osteopathic profession.—Journal of Osteopathy.

The American Osteopath.

We have received notice from Dr. H. R. Bynum that he has de-
decided to publish his work, Osteopathy of America," as a quarterly instead of semi-annually, and has changed the name to The American Osteopath.


The subscription price is $2 per year. The Osteopath wishes Dr. Bynum every success in his new venture, and will welcome The American Osteopath to the field of Osteopathic literature.—The Osteopath.

A TYPICAL CASE.

We have always contended that the pretenders of Osteopathy are not only prostituting the science in the eyes of the public, but, through their ignorance they are actually doing harm to the unfortunate patient who happens to fall into the snare of these unscrupulous falsifiers. We have the greatest admiration for the professional man of whatever school, who is what he says he is and can prove that he is straight by showing a diploma from a reputable school, but we have the greatest contempt for a man who is attempting to practice something that knows nothing about, never having attended any reputable school; not possessing any diploma except maybe from some diploma mill whose diploma is like the mule, without pride of ancestry or hope of legitimate posterity.

Some days ago we received a letter from Mr. Ruel Smith, of Hamlin, Kan., asking about some would-be Osteopaths mentioned in a letter of introduction which he also sent us.

This is the letter of introduction:

Office of
Sheeks & Harlan,
Osteopaths,
Permanent address,
Kirksville, Mo.,
Seneca, Kan., Sept. 6, 1899.
Dr. H. H. Turner, Hiawatha, Kan.

Dear Doctor—This will introduce to you Mr. Ruel Smith, of Brown County. I have examined Mr. Smith and find that his case is one that comes strictly under this treatment, and as he lives near your city I recommended him to go to you. Do all you can for him. ("Do him for all you can" is probably what was meant). Look thoroughly to liver and kidneys and knee. I think doctor, that it will be necessary to treat him in the rectum three times each week. Let me hear from you in regard to the case and how is business generally.

Yours truly.

DR. I. F. HARLAN.

Mr. Smith not being entirely satisfied wrote us the following letter on the back of the letter of introduction:

The American Osteopath, Kirksville, Mo.

Gentlemen—Please give me some information in regard to the doctors mentioned on the other side of this letter. What school did they graduate from?

RUEL SMITH,
Hamlin, Kan.

In reply to that letter we wrote Mr. Smith as follows:

Mr. Ruel Smith, Hamlin, Kan.

Dear Sir—Replying to yours in regard to what we know of Sheeks & Harlan will say, that we are sorry that we are unable to give you any satisfactory information in regard to these men. We know that neither of them ever attended any reputable school of Osteopathy. You know, Mr. Smith, that Osteopathy has been quite successful in handling diseased conditions of the human body, and we have many people who pretend to practice Osteopathy who know but little about it, and our advice to you would be that if you want Osteopathic treatment be sure that you take treatment from one who has put in two years time and graduated from a reputable school of Osteopathy, as when a man is sick the best of anything is none too good, and if you get into the hands of someone who is not competent, you are wasting both your time and money to say nothing of taking chances of receiving the right kind of treatment.

Dr. W. N. Coons is located in Hiawatha, Kan., and is a graduate from the American School of Osteopathy, at this place, so our advice to you would be to go to him for treatment, and if he can't do you any good he will say so.

We are sending you a copy of The American Osteopath, and in that you will find the name and address of every legitimate Osteopath in this country. We have written Dr. Coons about you and he will probably communicate with you. We shall be glad to hear from you at any time as to how you are getting along.

Very truly yours,

The American Osteopath Co.

An extract from Mr. Smith's second letter bearing date of October 20th is as follows:

"I got home on the 17th. Stopped at Hiawatha, saw Dr. W. N. Coons. I will commence treatment Monday, 23rd. If he can cure me it will be the best advertisement he can have in this country."

Yours with respect,

RUEL SMITH.

We received a letter from Dr. Coons under date of October 23rd, and make a brief extract as follows:

"Your kind letter relative to Mr. Smith duly received and truly appreciated. He was examined here last Wednesday and began treatment here to-day. Will write you again in regard to his progress. Very truly yours.

W. N. COONS.

On this letter of introduction we wish to make a few comments which we feel sure will be appreciated by every legitimate Osteopath in the field of practice.

Harlan says: "It will be necessary to treat him in the rectum three times each week." Think of any one who knows even the elementary principles of Osteopathy advising such treatment. To satisfy ourselves more fully as to the barbarity of this kind of rot, we interviewed several Osteopaths and here is what they say:

The following question was asked each of the Osteopaths: "Would you consider it advisable to treat a patient thrice weekly in the rectum?"
Dr. C. P. McConnell: "Highly outrageous physical treatment and shows the operator's ignorance."

Dr. M. E. Clark: "Once a week or once in ten days would be as often as advisable; often than that certainly shows a lack of knowledge."

Dr. H. Thomas Ashlock: "Treatment thrice weekly in the rectum would result in much harm to patient and is not advisable."

Prof. J. Martin Littlejohn: "Such treatment is certainly unphysiological."

Dr. Wm. Smith: "Who spoke of doing such a thing under any circumstances?"

A. O.: "Dr. Fin Harlan."

Dr. Smith: "H—what does Fin Harlan know about Osteopathy?"

Dr. A. G. Hildreth: "No man who is acquainted with the delicate texture of the tissue with which he is dealing in rectal treatment, or who has had any experience in handling rectal troubles would advise treatment oftener than once a week or ten days."

Dr. C. L. Rider: "I certainly would not consider it advisable to treat patients in such manner."

WHO IS HE?

Under date of October 21st we received the following from one Dr. E. Kerr, of Chicago, which reads as follows:

H. R. Bynum, Kirksville, Mo.

Dear Sir—I would like a copy of the American Osteopath, as I understand it has a complete directory of all the Osteopaths now practicing in the United States. I have such a directory, which is kept up from clippings from papers published in or near the towns in which the different Osteopaths are located. If the word "Osteopathy" appears in any paper or magazine in the United States I almost invariably receive same, so I keep in touch with the Osteopaths in that way. I would like to check my directory with yours and correct any errors in mine, and I would be glad to furnish you any information concerning those you may not have and which we do have. Please send me your directory and advise me of the cost of same and I will be pleased to remit.

D. E. KERR.

In answer to which we wrote this letter:


D. E. Kerr, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir—Replying to yours of 21st, will say that we send you by this mail a copy of the American Osteopath, which contains a list of every legitimate and graduated Osteopath in this country. This is the first issue gotten out, so the addresses of some of the Osteopaths may not be exactly right. However, we correct each month's issue, so in the November issue we will have made the corrections. We thank you for offering us information in regard to the practicing Osteopaths of this country, we will not be able to accept your kindness.

The cost for the magazine containing the directory is nothing, as we have mailed out several hundred copies to the public inquiring something about Osteopathy and wishing a directory of all graduates. Yours truly, The American Osteopath Co.

So "interested" does this man seem to be in the "welfare" of the "legitimate" Osteopaths of the City of Chicago that he wrote to Dr. Joseph Sullivan, who has offices in the Masonic Temple, the following letter:

(Extract from the letter.)


Dear Sir—Herewith find an article headed "Osteopathic Directory of Chicago" with the names of regular practitioners of this city as far as we know them, attached. There are at the present time about twenty illegitimate practitioners of Osteopathy in this city, and we believe it necessary for the protection of the regular practitioners of this new science to publish the names of regular graduates and would be pleased to receive an expression from you as to the advisability of this plan or something similar. (And after pointing out just how the thing is to be done: "Their decision be final as to whose names shall appear on this list." And informing Dr. Sullivan that, "they are welcome to meet at our office"—what a grand privilege!)

We would like to hear from you at once in regard to this matter. Yours very truly.

D. E. KERR.

Do not imagine that Dr. Sullivan closed his office and rushed frantically over to "our office" to enjoy such a "grand privilege" of being enrolled in the Osteopathic Directory of Chicago."

Under the heading of the directory we find these words:

"The constant endeavor on the part of a few persons to establish themselves as Osteopaths without having had any training in any school necessitates this directory that the public may know where to find regular graduated Osteopathic practitioners."

This is precisely what this outfit is trying to do "to establish themselves as Osteopaths without having had any training in any school." In other words, it is a cheap attempt on the part of this outfit to make themselves reputable at the expense of the legitimate graduates. We sincerely hope that no legitimate Osteopath will be taken in by any such stuff as this, as all they gain is at your expense, and we know that no legitimate Osteopath can afford to affiliate with any but those of recognized schools.
brought to a supreme court decision in favor of Osteopathy. It does seem strange that the Osteopaths would stay in a state where they had been very formally invited out by the most prominent (I) people of the state—the M. D.'s.

Our advice to the M. D.'s of Ohio would be: Don't try to bulldoze the Osteopath. You can't do it; they are not that kind.

The people of Ohio are the same as elsewhere. They want Osteopathic treatment and are not likely to be dictated to by any set of men simply because their business interests are interfered with—who condemn a thing because they know nothing about it.

In Kentucky.

In the public press of Louis-ville we read that Osteopathy had received "A Heavy Blow" in Kentucky and that the Board of Health has been sustained and that Judge Toney rendered this important opinion which is meant to put to flight every Osteopath in the state of Kentucky. Whether or not this "remarkable" opinion, as handed down by Judge Toney, will have the desired effect is quite another story, and we do not presume that the Osteopaths of Kentucky have, as yet, left the state, nor do we think they are liable to do so, for in Kentucky, as in other states, where the system is known, the people want it as they have been accustomed to its benefits to suffering humanity.

In handing down the opinion in the case great stress was laid on the refusal of the Osteopaths to submit to an examination by the State Board of Health. Why should they submit to an examination in Materia Medica when they do not believe in it and do not use drugs at all in the treatment of disease and then, too, that examination carried on by a board antagonistic to Osteopathic practice?

What a howl there would be among the Allopaths if the legislature should pass a law compelling them to take an Homoeopathic examination; to take an examination according to Eclectic teaching. 'Tis just as big a farce to ask the Osteopath to take an examination and be measured by the yardstick of either! The Osteopath does not refuse to take examinations when these examinations are on branches which are taught in the Osteopathic Colleges, but on the other hand Dr. Harry Nelson, at the time special legislation against the Osteopaths was in progress, requested that a clause be inserted in the bill by which they might qualify by passing an examination—this does not look like the Osteopaths were trying to escape taking examinations—and this was refused him.

Another "important" point which Judge Toney used in this "remarkable decision" was based on the report of the commissioners, Drs. Griffiths, Bodine and Cottell, which denied that the American School of Osteopathy was a school of good repute.

Their investigation of the science of Osteopathy lasted only from five o'clock in the afternoon till ten o'clock the next morning and most of the time spent in Kirksville, investigating Osteopathy, was spent in their rooms at the hotel.

The time spent by those commissioners in investigating Osteopathy was all told not over two hours and on this "very exhaustive investigation" Judge Toney relied implicitly.

If the medical fraternity of Kentucky, especially those who compose the State Board and the commission of "lightning investigators," would just review a little saying of Abe Lincoln's, which begins something like this: "You may fool some of the people all the time," it would probably do them good. The case will be appealed to a higher court and finally to the United States Supreme Court.

So we guess the M. D.'s will have to take up several subscriptions yet to drive the Osteopaths from Kentucky—that is our prophecy.

As We Stand in Nebraska.

From Nebraska we have a different story from that of Kentucky.

Probably the commissioners to investigate, if they had any, were not so lightning-like in their investigation of the science of Osteopathy as they were in Kentucky.

Drs. Donohue and Johnson deserve much credit for the justly deserved success they have had in this fight and we glean from the columns of the Omaha Bee an account of the first fight, by rounds, which is as follows:

OSTEOPATHS ARE ON TOP

After a prolonged hearing before Judge Baxter, of the County Court, Dr. Matthew Donohue, Osteopath, was set free on the charge of practicing medicine without a certificate.

The county prosecuted at the instance of the State Board of Health, President Crummer taking an active part. Dr. Donohue admitted the practice of Osteopathy, but contended that it was not the practice of medicine, and therefore was not subject to the statutes regulating medical practitioners.

This was brought as a test case to determine the legality of Osteopathy in Nebraska. The case will be carried to the high courts for final decision. There are several Osteopaths in Nebraska and the fate of Dr. Donohue will be their fate also.

Judge Baxter's decision was lengthy. He reviewed the case in detail, quoting many legal authorities. Judge Baxter has devoted much study to the question at issue, the evidence having been heard by him two weeks before the attorneys began their argument.

In summing up a synopsis of his lengthy opinion, Judge Baxter said:

"The prosecution was brought under section 17, chap. 55, of the law relating to the practice of medicine, what construction to place upon that section was the main point in controversy, and Judge Baxter, after giving the science a fair hearing settled the question.
Officers of the A. A. A. O. 1899-1900.

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Are You a Member of the A. A. A. O.?

In all things organization is necessary to gain the best results. This is especially true with the professional man of whatever school. By organization many things can be accomplished with ease, which are next to impossible single-handed.

It is especially important that the Osteopathic profession should be in close sympathy with each other, and united in their efforts in obtaining their rights as American citizens and as practitioners of a science that has demonstrated to the world its ability to successfully handle the ills of humanity.

If you are not a member of the A. A. A. O. don’t put it off any longer, but fill out the blank below and help others to work out the problems that present themselves. You are needed in the Association, and you need the benefits to be gotten from the Association.

American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy.

Application for Membership.

I hereby make application for membership in the A. A. A. O. I graduated from the SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Signed

Address

Dues, $5.00 a year. No initiation fee. Send this slip with remittance in all cases to Irene Harwood, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo., N. Y. Life Building.

*Resigned to accept a position on A. S. O. staff.

Special Offer to the Osteopathic Profession.

To stimulate thought along osteopathic lines, we offer a gold medal to cost $2500 for the best article on the explanation to the public of Osteopathy.

The article must conform to the following specifications:

Must contain at least 4,000 and not over 6,000 words.

Must be written in popular style for the information of the public.

Will be published in the monthly issue.

The author must be a graduate of a reputable college of osteopathy.

Must be a subscriber to The American Osteopath, Quarterly or Monthly.

The judges will be appointed by the Board of Directors of the A. A. A. O., and decision published September, 1900.

The design for the medal will be shown in next issue of the Quarterly, but if the winner desires cash instead of the medal, the cash will be paid.

Address all Communications to

The American Osteopath Co.

Kirkville, Missouri.
OSTEOPATHIC DIRECTORY.

Alphabetically Arranged According to Date of Graduation and Location.

Name. Graduated. Location.

Achorn, Ada A. N. I. O. 6-97
Achorn, C. E. N. I. O. 6-97
Agee, P. M. A. S. O. 2-99
Allbright, Grace A. S. O. 7-98
Akire, J. W. P. S. O. 9-98
Ammerman, W. ** 98. A. S. O. 2-99
Ammerman, L. ** 98. A. S. O. 5-99
Anderson, J. E. A. S. O. 2-99
Archer, G. S. N. I. O. 8-99
Ashlock, H. Thomas A. S. O. 2-99
Ash, Mary E. A. S. O. 6-97
Atty, Norman B. N. I. O. 1-99
Bailey, H. E. A. S. O. 1-99
Bailey, M. W. A. S. O. 12-97
Bailey, James R. N. I. O. 6-99
Baird, Frank H. A. S. O. 2-99
Bailey, C. A. (M. D.) x. P. S. O. 6-98
Baker, Arthur D. B. L. O. 6-99
Bandel, Charles F. N. I. O. 2-98
Banning, J. W. A. S. O. 2-99
Barnes, Florence L. N. I. O. 8-99
Barnes, S. D. A. S. O. 2-99
Barber, Helen A. S. O. 2-99
Barrows, Harry N. I. O. 8-99
Bass, Elizabeth C. B. L. O. 7-99
Beal, Tacie A. S. O. 6-98
Becker, Elmer H. N. I. O. 6-99
Becker, Katharine G. N. I. O. 9-97
Beckham, J. J. A. S. O. 9-97
Beebe, L. S. N. I. O. 5-99
Beeman, E. E. A. S. O. 2-98
Bemis, J. B. N. I. O. 4-99
Benham, Roy H. A. S. O. 3-99
Bennett, C. C. A. S. O. 5-99
Bernard, Roy A. S. O. 9-97
Bernard, H. E. A. S. O. 9-97
Beets, W. E. A. S. O. 2-98
Bigsby, Edgar O. A. S. O. 2-95
Bird, Arthur A. A. S. O. 2-94
Blaser, William O. N. I. O. 1-99
Bowdall, D. M. A. S. O. 2-99
Bodwell, R. C. A. S. O. 2-99
Buell, A. Kittie H. A. S. O. 4-94
Bolles, N. Alden A. S. O. 7-98
Bolles, Mary A. S. O. 6-99
Borup, Georgie W. N. I. O. 8-99
Bowden, R. W. S. O. 6-99
Bower, John H. A. S. O. 6-99
Brock, W. W. A. S. O. 7-98

THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATH.

24

Name. Graduated. Location.

Brown, L. S. A. S. O. 2-99
Brown, L. O. L. S. O. 2-99
Boges, E. H. A. S. O. 2-99
Boyles, J. A. ** 97. A. S. O. 2-99
Brendele, C. L. A. S. O. 10-99
Backhee, C. E. N. I. O. 1-99
Backmaster, R. M. A. S. O. 10-97
Backmaster, R. P. A. S. O. 11-98
Bumans, F. J. S. O. 6-99
Burgess, A. S. A. S. O. 9-99
Burke, Anna M. A. S. O. 5-98
Burns, G. P. (M. B.) N. I. O. 12-96
Burr, J. I. A. S. O. 2-99
Burrows, C. A. P. S. O. 1-98
Burton, A. H. F. A. S. O. 2-99
Burton, J. C. A. S. O. 6-98
Butler, Mary E. N. I. O. 4-99
Campbell, A. D. A. S. O. 3-98
Carlock, Clise C. A. S. O. 6-99
Carstrophhen, E. T. A. S. O. 2-98
Carter, Georgia A. S. O. 3-99
Case, C. M. (M. D.) A. S. O. 3-99
Chambler, E. A. S. O. 7-98
Champlun, Nora A. S. O. 10-98
Champlun, Mrs. Frank A. S. O. 2-99
Champlun, Frank A. S. O. 2-99
Chapnell, E. C. A. S. O. 1-99
Chapnell, O. G. A. S. O. 2-99
Chase, R. E. N. I. O. 1-99
Chase, R. F. A. S. O. 6-99
Cherry, Ellis S. A. S. O. 9-97
Cherry, L. E. A. S. O. 9-97
Christensen, Albert, Jr. A. S. O. 2-99
Church, John M. A. S. O. 5-99
Clark, D. L. A. S. O. 10-98
Clark, F. A. A. S. O. 1-99
Clark, M. E. A. S. O. 1-99
Clayton, George F. A. S. O. 7-98
Clarke, Julia Cogswell A. S. O. 12-99
Cluett, F. G. A. S. O. 3-99
Cluett, Theresa A. S. O. 3-99
Coe, Charles M. A. S. O. 2-99
Coffman, Alice A. S. O. 6-99
Coffman, Catherine A. S. O. 6-99
Coffman, Kent W. A. S. O. 6-99
Coffman, L. A. A. S. O. 6-99
Conner, H. L. A. S. O. 2-99
Conner, A. S. A. S. O. 7-99
Conner, W. J. ** 97. A. S. O. 5-99
Conner, R. F. B. I. O. 6-99
Cooper, N. A. S. O. 6-99
Cooper, S. R. A. S. O. 6-97
Corbin, Charles E. A. S. O. 5-98
Corbin, E. L. O. A. S. O. 1-99
Corbin, Mattie A. S. O. 3-99
Corbin, W. S. A. S. O. 7-98
Crawford, Minneapolis Minn.
Crawford, William A. A. S. O. 6-99
Crawford, William F. A. S. O. 6-99
Crawford, H. T. B. I. O. 6-99

*Member A. A. A. O.
THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATH.

Name. Graduated. Location.

Craven, Jane Wells ............ A. S. O. 7-98
Crenshaw, J. H. ............... A. S. O. 8-98
Creed, Lena .................... A. S. O. 7-98
Crow, Louise F. ............... N. I. O. 2-90
Crowley, J. C. ................. N. I. O. 5-98
Cupps, J. G. ................. A. S. O. 6-99
Curry, Alta Corbin ............ A. S. O. 10-99
Dalley, Lucy A. ................ N. I. O. 1-99
Dalton, Ada L. ................. A. S. O. 6-99
Dameron, Francis ............. A. S. O. 6-99
Dameron, Tella ................. A. S. O. 6-99
Davis, H. J. ..................... A. S. O. 7-98
Dartling, C. G. (M. D.) ...... A. S. O. 6-97
Davis, A. P. .................... A. S. O. 3-98
Davis, W. C. .................... A. S. O. 6-99
Davis, F. S. .................... A. S. O. 3-98
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Fellows, Helen H. ............. N. I. O. 5-98
Fellows, H. R. ................. N. I. O. 5-98
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*Member A. A. A. O.

The American Osteopath.
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<td></td>
<td>Peck, Alma M.</td>
<td>N. I. O.</td>
<td>6-98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Member A. A. A. O.
THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATH.

Name. Graduated. Location.

Shrum, Mark (M. D.) x A. S. O. 6-99
Sigler, Charles M. A. S. O. 6-99
Simmons, Harry P. N. I. O. 8-97
Sippee, A. H. (M. D.) x A. S. O. 4-97
Sisson, Effie A. S. O. 7-97
Sisson, Alice M. B. N. I. O. 10-97
Shavin, L. A. A. S. O. 4-99
Sibley, William M. A. S. O. 3-98
Still, C. E. A. S. O. 6-99
Smith, Alley M. N. I. O. 8-99
Smith, Caryl T. Portland, Ore. Oregonian Building.
Smith, Ernest P. A. S. O. 4-99
Smith, George M. A. S. O. 5-99
Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Smith, L. M. Portland, Ore. Oregonian Building.
Smith, Leroy A. A. S. O. 3-99
Sorenson, Wm. (M. D.) x P. S. O. 7-97
Smith, William J. A. S. O. 6-99
Smith, Wilbur L. A. S. O. 10-98
Smith, F. A. Portland, Ore. Oregonian Building.
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Snow, George H. A. S. O. 6-99
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Sommer, G. W. ** 98 A. S. O. 4-98
Spengler, H. L. A. S. O. 6-99
Spaulding, William R. B. I. O. 6-99
Steele, W. W. A. S. O. 9-97
Stephens, W. H. A. S. O. 4-99
Stephens, M. L. A. S. O. 2-99
Still, Blanche ** 97. A. S. O. 3-97
Still, C. E. ** 97 A. S. O. 3-97
Still, E. C. ** 97 A. S. O. 3-97
Still, Ella D. A. S. O. 6-97
Still, J. M. A. S. O. 5-97
Still, H. M. ** 97 1 A. S. O. 7-97
Still, H. T. ** 97 1 A. S. O. 7-97
Still, S. B. A. S. O. 5-97
Still, Thomas C. A. S. O. 5-97
Strickland, Eli O. A. S. O. 6-99
Strong, Eldon W. A. S. O. 6-99
Strother, J. O. A. S. O. 7-99
Sullivan, J. H. ** 97 A. S. O. 3-97
Suter, E. H. (M. D.) x A. S. O. 6-99
Swan, W. E. A. S. O. 7-99
Smyth, Wm. A. A. S. O. 4-99
Wallis, C. E. A. S. O. 3-97
Taylor, Warren P. A. S. O. 1-98
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Thomas, Lelia M. W. A. S. O. 6-99
Thomas, Olivia C. J. N. I. O. 4-99
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Thompson, S. A. L. N. I. O. 6-99
Tobin, H. A. N. I. O. 7-99
Towle, Anna C. N. I. O. 1-99
Tracey, F. L. A. S. O. 6-99
Threlfall, Albert M. A. S. O. 3-99
Tull George W. ** 97 A. S. O. 4-95
Turner, Nettie C. A. S. O. 3-99

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Name. Graduated. Location.

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Underwood, Evelyn A. A. S. O. 2-97
Underwood, B. S. B. A. S. O. 7-99
Underwood, H. F. ** 97 A. S. O. 7-99
Underwood, Harvey R. A. S. O. 7-98
Underwood, H. W. A. S. O. 6-99
Valler, Robert A. S. O. 6-99
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Wege, H. A. S. O. 6-97
West, Bertha M. A. S. O. 6-97
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Williams, Roger K. A. S. O. 6-99
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Yowell, O. Y. A. S. O. 2-99
Yowell, Elizabeth A. S. O. 6-99

Explanatory Notes—A. S. O., American School of Osteopathy; B. I. O., Boston Institute of Osteopathy; II. I. O., Bolles Institute of Osteopathy; M. C. O., Michigan College of Osteopathy; N. O., Northern Osteopathic; P. O., Pacific School of Osteopathy; S. C. O., Still College of Osteopathy. **Received 26 months' Diploma A. S. O. xx Received 26 months' Diploma N. I. O. x Physicians' Course, 19 months. :- Regular Course, 20 months.

*Member A. A. A. O.

†Begun study under his father about 1885, before there was a school organized
OSTEOPATHIC DIRECTORY.

Alphabetically Arranged According to States and Towns.

ALABAMA.  MOBILE.
  Chapman, Nora.
ARIZONA.
  PHOENIX.
  Conner, D. L.
ARKANSAS.
  FORT SMITH.
  Lorens, C. E.
  LITTLE ROCK.
  Anderson, J. E.
  Morris, B. F.
  LITTLE ROCK.
  PINE BLUFF.
  Cupp, H. C.
CALIFORNIA.
  ANHEIM.
  Roberts, Margaret.
  FREMONT.
  Newson, B. W.
  LA PANZA.
  Still, Thomas C.
  LONG BEACH.
  Parrett, S.
  LA ANGELES.
  Bailey, C. A.
  Brown, Lou.
  Burton, George F.
  Emery, R. D.
  Hayden, D. D.
  Hayden, W. J.
  Vanstreet, M. J.
  Krepp, J. L.
  Newell, Kate E.
  Sensen, Cythie J.
  Ramsey, Cythie J.
  Rosecrans, I. F.
  Scheurer, H. C.
  Tasker, Anna E.
  OAKLAND.
  Sisson, Effie.
  POMONA.
  Hunt, H. E.
  PASADENA.
  Pestfield, M. E.
  White, J. S.
  RED LANDS.
  Plummer, W. S.
  RIVERSIDE.
  Taylor, Warren.
  SACRAMENTO.
  Haines, C. A.
  SAN DIEGO.
  Plummer, E. W.
  Smith, T. K.
  SAN FRANCISCO.
  Burrows, C. A.
  Dodson, John W.
  Dodson, Coston.
  Dodson, Ella O.
  Haney, J. F.
  Moore, A. C.
  Parker, J. A.
  Pearce, J. J.
  Potter, A. H.
  SAN JOSE.
  Ryan, P. M.
  COLORADO.
  BOLDER.
  Harlan, Elizabeth.
  CANON CITY.
  Waters, A. R.
  COLO. SPRINGS.
  Noble: Mary Riggs.
  Ryan, W. E.
  Woods, Albert.
  CRIPPLE CREEK.
  Bodwell, D. M.
  Gunsaul, Erma Z.
  DENVER.
  Erford, Ida J.
  Belles, Nettie H.
  Belles, N. A.
  Belles, Mary.
  Brown, L. S.
  Harlan, W. H.
  Warner, John R.
  GRAND JUNCTION.
  Johnson, Norman S.
  IDAHO SPRINGS.
  Bass, Elizabeth C.
  LA JUNTA.
  Reyer, L. W.
  LEADVILLE.
  Hubbard, Geo. W.
  PUEBLO.
  De Tienne, H. G.
  Haney, E. E.
  Haney, L. B.
  Lydia, J. L.
  Lydia, W. L.
  CONNECTICUT.
  HARTFORD.
  Rilley, Harry L.
  Underwood, H. W.
  DIST. COLUMBIA.
  WASHINGTON.
  Heisinger, Grace.
  Kirkpatrick, Geo.
  Patterson, Alice.
  Patterson, H. E.
  Teal, C. C.
  GEORGIA.
  ATLANTA.
  Hardin, M. C.
  SAVANNAH.
  Mayhugh, C. W.
  ILLINOIS.
  CHICAGO.
  Stephens, M. L.
  CARLINVILLE.
  Carlinville.
  PLEASANT Plains.
  PEORIA.
  Wirt, Jerome D.
  CARPINTERIA.
  Bedwell, D. M.
  Gunsaul, Erma Z.
  DENTON.
  Erford, Ida J.
  Belles, Nettie H.
  Belles, N. A.
  Belles, Mary.
  Brown, L. S.
  Harlan, W. H.
  Warner, John R.
  GRAND JUNCTION.
  Johnson, Norman S.
  (Continued on page 35.)
THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATH.

KENTUCKY.

DANVILLE.

Slavin, J. L.

FRANKFORT.

Buckmaster, R. M.

Frankmaster, R. P.

FRANKLIN.

Case, C. M.

Gaylord, J. B.

Neely, Marie F.

HENDERSON.

Kibler, J. M.

HOPKINSVILLE.

Gregory, Josie E.

Oldham, J. E.

Oldham, Mrs. J. E.

LEXINGTON.

Morgan, S. H.

LOUISVILLE.

Nelson, Harry.

MADISONVILLE.

Ammerman, W.

Ammerman, Lon.

OWENSBORO.

Coffman, Alice.

Coffman, Kent W.

McManus, W. C.

PARIS.

Bell, Adeline.

LOUISIANA.

MONROE.

Johnston, W. H.

NEW ORLEANS.

Conner, H. L.

McKeen, W. A.

MAINE.

PORTLAND.

Clark, F. A.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.

Boyle, J. A.

Smith, Willmar L.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON.

Achorn, Ada A.

Achorn, C. E.

Ellis, S. A.

Greenough, E. W.

Crawford, H. T.

Roberts, L. W.

Sherburne, F. W.

Wheeler, George D.

Wheeler, G. A.

Wheeler, J. D.

FITZHURG.

Sherburne, H. K.

SPRINGFIELD.

Moore, Albert H.

WALTHAM.

Spaulding, Wm. R.

MICHIGAN.

Crawford, H. T.

Roberts, L. W.

Sherburne, F. W.

Wheeler, George D.

Wheeler, G. A.

Wheeler, J. D.

GALLATIN.

Pennington, Gid H.

HANNIBAL.

Burton, J. C.

Carbon City, G. C.

IRONTON.

Thomas, Olive C.

Smith, Wm. J.

JOPLIN.

Sonnan, W. J.

Tipper, T. J.

KANSAS CITY.

Barber, E. P.

Barber, Helen.

Conner, W. J.

Goodman, A. L.

Harwood, Irene.

Kyle, C. T.

Mahaffey, A. D.

McKenzie, A. L.

Parker, John W.

Walker, Cordelia A.

KIRKSVILLE.

Clark, M. E.

Ellis, H. H.

Hildreth, A. G.

Hutchinson, Mollie.

Laughlin, W. R.

McConnell, Agnes D.

McConnell, C. P.

Owen, Mrs. A.D.

Potomac, E. M.

Prector, Alice Heath

Rider, Clarence L.

Smith, William.

Still, Blanche

Still, C. E.

Still, H. M.

Still, H. T.

Ward, M. L.

Willard, Alice N.

LEXINGTON.

Luce, P. M.

LUCAMA.

Snow, George H.

LANSING.

Williams, Fred H.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA.

Christian, E. W.

Murphy, Frank E.

DULUTH.

Fellows, Helen H.

Fellows, H. R.

GLENCO.

Harriet A. Moore.

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Archer, G. S.

LIVERNE.

Church, John M.

MANKATO.

Shepherd, B. S.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Barrows, H. C.

Bartley, Mary E.

Brogan, J. C.

Cooper, S. R.

Everett, Martha.

Crawford, Tra B.

Dillsbourough, Wm. E.

White, Minnie.

COPLEY.

Thomas, T. M.

CAMERON.

McClelland, Char.

CARROLLTON.

Hazard, Chas. C.

CAINSVILLE.

Waite, Webb H.

COLUMBIA.

Hester, J. M.

FULTON.

Wenger, H. U.

GALLATIN.

Pennington, Gid H.

HANNIBAL.

Burton, J. C.

Carbon City, G. C.

IRONTON.

Thomas, Olive C.

Smith, Wm. J.

JOPLIN.

Sonnan, W. J.

Tipper, T. J.

KANSAS CITY.

Barber, E. P.

Barber, Helen.

Conner, W. J.

Goodman, A. L.

Harwood, Irene.

Kyle, C. T.

Mahaffey, A. D.

McKenzie, A. L.

Parker, John W.

Walker, Cordelia A.

KIRKSVILLE.

Clark, M. E.

Ellis, H. H.

Hildreth, A. G.

Hutchinson, Mollie.

Laughlin, W. R.

McConnell, Agnes D.

McConnell, C. P.

Owen, Mrs. A.D.

Potomac, E. M.

Prector, Alice Heath

Rider, Clarence L.

Smith, William.

Still, Blanche

Still, C. E.

Still, H. M.

Still, H. T.

Ward, M. L.

Willard, Alice N.

LEXINGTON.

Luce, P. M.

LUCAMA.

Snow, George H.

LANSING.

Williams, Fred H.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA.

Christian, E. W.

Murphy, Frank E.

DULUTH.

Fellows, Helen H.

Fellows, H. R.

GLENCO.

Harriet A. Moore.

HOWARD LAKE.

Archer, G. S.

LIVERNE.

Church, John M.

MANKATO.

Shepherd, B. S.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Barrows, H. C.

Bartley, Mary E.

Brogan, J. C.

Cooper, S. R.

Everett, Martha.

Crawford, Tra B.

Dillsbourough, Wm. E.

White, Minnie.

COPLEY.

Thomas, T. M.

CAMERON.

McClelland, Char.

CARROLLTON.

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CAINSVILLE.

Waite, Webb H.

COLUMBIA.

Hester, J. M.

FULTON.

Wenger, H. U.

THE AMERICAN OSTEOPATH.

MOBERLY.

White, W. H.

PARIS.

Crawell, Lena.

RICH HILL.

Bird, Arthur.

SEDALLA.

Harter, Mamie.

SLATER.

Nuckles, Robert H.

SMITHVILLE.

Valier, Robert.

SPRINGFIELD.

Kellogg, H. G.

ST. LOUIS.

Butly, H. E.

Ewing, J. H.

ST. JOSEPH.

Gehbhart, O. C.

TARKIO.

Holme, T. L.

TRENTON.

Clayton, George F.

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Foster, Mrs. Fannie Quinlan, Juluas A.

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Williams, A. J.

WARNER."AS.

Jamison, C. E.

WILLOW SPRINGS.

Boyes, E. H.

KING CITY.

Edwards, Alice.

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BUTTE.

Kennedy, S. A.

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Rickert, E. G.

BOZEMAN.

Hibbs, A. P.

KAHOKA.

Hardy, J. H.

GREAT FALLS.

Mahaffay, C. W.

SHEECHAN, T. J. G.

HELENA.

Prickett, Orson B.

NEMISS.

NEBRASKA.

BEATRICE.

Keillogg, H. G.

CHAMBERS, Ettu.

BLAIR.

Gereif, Wm. A.

LINCOLN.

McKinley, H. D.

WANE.

Bumpus, J. F.

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Rozell, Lydia K.

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NEW YORK.

ALBANY.

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ROCHESTER.

McKean, C. A.

BUFFALO.

Crawford, Wm. A.

CINCINNATI.

Harris, Harry.

Conner, Mary A.

SOMMER, G. W.

EELMIRA.

Underwood, E. B.

GLEN FALLS.

Green, W. E.

NEW YORK CITY.

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Helmer, C. W.

MACON, Mrs. M. F.

ROCHESTER.

McKean, C. A.

BUFFALO.

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Harris, Harry.

Conner, Mary A.

SOMMER, G. W.

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Herchel, M. F.

Hulet, Mrs. M. F.

Kirpatrick, T. F.

Kirpatrick, Mrs. M.

DAYTON.

Rentsburger, W. J.

POUGHKEEPSE.

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Dillon, H. G.

MANSFIELD.

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OTTOWA.

Severson, Kathryn.

PIQUA.

Gravett, H. H.

SANDUSKY.

Dass, H. J.

Stam, Claude T.

SPRINGFIELD.

Mines, S. O.

Morris, John L.

TOLEDO.

Gorman, Claire H.

Liffring, Wpi. J.

Sieg, Chas. M.

URBANA.

McCabe, L. H.

Wilson, Laura J.

WARREN.

McFee, Mrs. L. C.

Reid, Charles C.

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Carlock, Chloe C.

Martin, Eliah E.

Schwartz, E. E.

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