

The Journal of Osteopathy

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THE

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

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THE SCIENTIFIC IMPLICATIONS OF OSTEOPATHY.

SANFORD T. LYNE, D. O., ELLSWORTH, KAN.

ALTHOUGH generally known to the public less than ten years osteopathy has won its way before the legislatures and courts of more than half of the states in the Union, and has gained the distinction of being designated a *science* by the legislative acts of a number of states (see statutes of Missouri, Michigan, North Dakota, Tennessee, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Montana, etc.) No other system of healing has ever been declared to be a *science* by a state legislature.

The remarkable results obtained in practice, especially in cases that had previously exhausted the resources of materia medica, distinguished osteopathy as a therapeutic science and advanced it in public confidence to a degree never equaled by any other system in so short a time. Notably, its patrons are the intelligent and thinking classes of a community, and include thousands who have been saved from hopeless invalidism.

While results are its credentials, or the "reason why" osteopathy has gained an enviable reputation, the scientific implications of its etiology, diagnosis and therapeutics have primarily made it the independent system it is, co-extensive with the art of healing.

In the discussion of this subject we may find it necessary to make some comparisons in order that it may be fully understood wherein we differ from other schools. It is not our purpose to condemn medicine, realizing that there may be some good in all schools of practice. We especially recognize the importance of surgery in strictly surgical cases, but claim that there is too much indiscriminate use of the knife, and that osteopathy properly applied will obviate the necessity of fully three-fourths of the major surgical operations.

When the founder of osteopathy evolved the basic principles of the science, twenty-eight years ago, he based his philosophy on the mechanical law, that *deranged action implies a defect in the structural elements of the machine*. And since function, whether normal (heathy) or abnormal (unhealthy), is the expression or vital manifestation of the instrument—the physical being—he reasoned that deranged function or disease implies a defect in the structures

of the body, and that by properly adjusting the abnormal structural condition function becomes harmonized. He also exercised confidence in the integrity of the human body and in the completeness of its creation. Instead of depending on lifeless, poisonous potions to supply needed dynamical energy or vital force, he discovered that the brain and spinal cord contain an almost unlimited supply of vital energy ready and waiting to be distributed to the diseased tissues when the proper avenues are opened. He demonstrated that the natural resources of the body are far superior to the resources or artifice of drugs, capable of manufacturing on demand every chemical and combination needed and which can not be understood nor approached in all the laboratories of science; implying that the same natural processes within the body which normally maintain health will also restore health when enabled to operate *without resistance*.

ETIOLOGY.

The physiological fact that the normal function of every organ or part of the body depends upon a proper blood-and-nerve-supply, implies that any interference with either or both of these health-producing and health-maintaining factors will result in disease.

Osteopathy holds that structural defects—bony, muscular or ligamentous abnormalities resulting from accident, exposure or abuse—act as predisposing or exciting causes by interfering with the blood-vessels and nerves with which they come in contact. If a structural derangement be in the course of an artery the parts or organs it should supply suffer weakness and wasting for want of nourishment; the obstruction of a vein prevents the removal of waste and harmful products; pressure on a nerve either stimulates or inhibits it, that is, irritates or shuts off nerve force, resulting in increased or diminished functional activity of the part or organ it supplies, either directly or through vaso-motor influence on the blood-vessels.

It is well known to the student of physiology that every organ is under the control of two opposing forces (two different sets of nerve-fibers) one accelerating, the other retarding or inhibiting. That a certain relation between these two forces gives an organ the rhythmical movements essential to its normal function, implies that any interference with either of these forces will cause abnormal rhythm and result in disease.

Some recent medical writers of note seem perfectly content with the idea that "a disturbance of the rhythm of an organ is a cause of disease" without undertaking to discover the *cause* of the "disturbed rhythm." Osteopathy strikes at the foundation and finds structural irregularities as the cause of disturbed rhythm in the manner above described, and stands ready to verify its philosophy by results.

To say nothing of the many medical practitioners who are choosing osteopathy as a more reasonable and natural system of therapeutics, evidence of its scientific basis is also apparent in the recent discoveries of some eminent phy-

sicians who doubtless are not aware of the fact that they have touched the osteopathic "key-board."

Recently Dr. La Chappelle, a noted physician of France, declared that he had discovered that the foundation for the great majority of all diseases was to be found in irregularities of the spinal column, and that in very many cases these conditions were incurred in childhood life.

Dr. Stiller, an eminent physician of Germany, claims that he has proven that nervous dyspepsia is caused by malposition of the tenth rib.

Indeed the medical profession seems to be again "on the hunt" for a new etiology or causes of disease—the "bug theory" having been exploded by most of the leading medical authorities.

According to a recent issue of the *London Lancet*, Dr. Fred J. Smith, a renowned surgeon of England, said: "The Klebs-Löffler bacilli have been found in the fauces (throats) of patients one hundred days after recovery from an attack of diphtheria; also in the throats of medical men, students and hospital nurses."

Dr. Adolph Rupp of New York recently said: "We shall have to go much deeper than the presence of germs in the throat to find the true cause of the disease (diphtheria). Germs are coincidences and contemporaries, the scavengers which come into existence everywhere when the environment is suitable. They bear no causative relation to the disease."

The editor of the *Medical Brief* recently said: "Bacteriology, if it lives, will assume a distinctly subordinate place in medicine. Men will cease to fear and fight germs. All our weapons will be leveled at the *conditions* which breed them."

Osteopathy does not deny the existence of bacteria in so-called infectious diseases, but does deny that they are the primary cause. We recognize them as Nature's scavengers with no power to infect normal tissues. They are found as the result of unhealthy tissues which existed before they invaded it.

In conditions commonly termed "germ diseases" we hold that their foundation rests upon a structural defect which has impaired the quality of the blood and so impeded the circulation that waste products of the systems are not eliminated, thus forming a nidus or suitable soil for the invasion and propagation of bacteria.

The fact that a boy contracted diphtheria and his brother did not, when they were both exposed to the disease, implies that one was in a normal condition and therefore immune against the ravages of the terrible "Klebs-Löffler bacillus," while the other, who had been indisposed for several weeks—the result of cold which contracted the muscles about the throat,—fell a victim to these scavengers.

The question may arise as to how some people recover from disease if a structural defect is the cause and is not removed osteopathically.

If the structural abnormality is slight, it is sometimes corrected by the recuperative powers of the body—the natural tendency being always toward

the normal. Again, by the well known law of compensation Nature frequently adapts herself to a structural change, recovers from an acute attack of disease and maintains a healthy equilibrium for years with a physical defect still existing. But the liability to disease gradually increases, for if the compensation fails, or if the vitality of the system loses its ascendancy over an existing structural abnormality and fails to regain it, an attack of disease is sure to become chronic or terminate fatally. An illustration: It is well known that Nature attempts to compensate for the functional deficiency of an abnormal heart-valve by improving the heart-muscle. If the alteration in the heart-muscle becomes too great; there are symptoms of hypertrophy or enlarged heart. If it be too little or fail there are symptoms of an enfeebled heart or dilatation of the organ. But as long as the compensatory change in the heart structure is constant and just sufficient there are but few if any disturbing effects. The fact that osteopathic etiology has been definite and without variation since its first inception, implies that results have verified it.

Can you "show us" a medical theory of the cause of disease that has been without variation for twenty-eight years, or one that has been agreed upon by the medical profession for even ten years? Think of a practice hundreds of years old without a definite etiology.

DIAGNOSIS.

It has been ignorantly charged by some of the medical profession that the osteopathic school is deficient in diagnosis. The fact is that osteopathic diagnosis comprises all that is good in the medical method and vastly more. It consists not only in the ability to recognize and determine the nature of diseased conditions, but comprehends the discovery of the primary cause, without which any treatment is highly empirical, although it may be palliative. The diagnosis is then confirmed by reasoning from cause to effect on an anatomical and physiological basis.

Hay-fever furnishes a good example of the difference in the diagnostic methods of the two schools. We recognize, as does the medical school, that the manifestations of hay-fever comprise conjunctivitis, rhinitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, and gastric, enteric and renal crises. In other words, a neurosis or nervous affection with catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eyes and upper air passages extending to bronchial tubes, and characterized by itching of the eyelids, sneezing, nasal discharge, croupy cough, and paroxysmal dyspnea or spasmodic contraction of the bronchial tubes.

While medical authorities claim that it is caused by the pollen of certain plants which irritates the membranes, it is well known that they do not pretend to cure this disease. Their treatment is to simply palliate the symptoms during the attack, or advise a change of climate to get away from the pollen, with the result, in either event, that next year the attack comes on at the usual time and perhaps with much greater severity.

Osteopathy admits that the pollen irritates the membranes, but denies that it is the primary, predisposing or original cause. If it was, all who are exposed to the pollen would suffer an attack, instead of the few who are its regular victims at a certain season year after year.

The osteopath takes up the diagnosis where the medical doctor quits, and after a careful examination of the structural elements involving the nerve-and-blood-supply of the affected parts, he finds a physical defect, such as a subluxated lower cervical or upper dorsal vertebra, first or second rib, clavicle, etc. disturbing the cervical sympathetic ganglia, pulmonary plexus and fifth nerve, which through vaso-motor effect on the blood-vessels causes a chronic congestion of the mucous membranes referred to making them subject to irritation by the pollen. He corrects the structural irregularity and the yearly attacks fail to recur.

What better evidence is needed to show that the osteopath is as thoroughly familiar as is the medical doctor with the process of destructive metabolism or retrograde metamorphosis; morbid anatomy and pathological chemistry; symptomatology, and the direct, differential and exclusion methods of diagnosis, than the fact that he successfully passes the same examinations as does the medical practitioner before the medical examining boards of several states including Massachusetts, where it is claimed that the highest standard of medical proficiency is required?

It is well known that the usual method of the medical practitioner is to rely upon the recorded experience of other observers, and perhaps his own, that certain symptoms manifested under certain circumstances indicate a certain disease. He is content with having named the disease regardless of the cause. It is of interest to know that medical authorities term this method of diagnosis "*the empirical method.*"

"Osteopathy emphasizes the diagnosis of diseases by physical methods with a view to discovering not the symptoms but the causes of diseases, in connection with misplacements of tissue, obstruction of the fluids and interference with the forces of the organism."

To be an osteopathic diagnostician implies an expert knowledge of physical signs as manifestations of altered structure and its relation to disturbed function or disease. His skillful training in the study of the construction, functioning, symmetry and asymmetry of the human body implies that he is a specialist in detecting the slightest departure from normal conformation and understands its causative relation to disease, and that osteopathy maintains a standard of diagnosis, which for scientific inference and efficiency is unapproached by any other school.

THERAPEUTICS.

The natural law that every effect has its cause implies that the removal of the cause is the only specific remedy, and that all other treatment, of whatever nature, is only palliative. The osteopathic method is specific because, with mathematical precision, it removes the causes found in the structural

elements underlying the principles of life and health. It is scientific because it is applied anatomy based upon a diagnosis which comprehends an etiology founded upon the immutable law of Nature, that, accident, exposure and abuse produce structural abnormalities.

In the administration of remedies, then the cause—not the symptoms—determines the treatment; and since osteopathic etiology implies a derangement of the body-machinery, the treatment is necessarily mechanical or manipulative.

If a watch should by accident get a bent wheel or some obstruction in its works and fail to keep correct time, the novice might pour oil or acids into its delicate machinery and try thus to force it to run, but the skilled watchmaker never. He straightens the bent wheel and removes the obstruction, thus restoring the structural elements of the watch to their normal relations, whereupon its action is harmonized and correct time-keeping a natural consequence.

The osteopath proceeds just as the skilled mechanic does with the watch in search of the difficulty. Every case presented to him is another question in anatomy and physiology, another problem in the mechanism of the human body, requiring a different application of the principles of his science. He finds the distorted or partially luxated vertebræ, depressed or displaced ribs, contracted muscles or ligaments, displaced organs, etc. which cause the abnormal rhythm or disease. By scientific manipulation, peculiar to his practice, he restores the physical structures to normal position, thus opening the avenues for the vital fluids and forces, whereby the natural recuperative powers of the body are enabled to effect a cure without chemical interference. He gives no "experimental doses," and makes no "exploratory incisions." He does not poison or derange a sound organ to cure a diseased one. Instead of the supposed potencies of drugs, he utilizes the inherent potencies resident within the brain and spinal cord. He is an engineer of that same vital force which causes the bowels or kidneys to throw off or expel a poisonous drug, of that same dynamical energy which endows a dilerious invalid with the strength of a Hercules, requiring two or more able-bodied men to hold him in bed.

A comparison of the medical and osteopathic methods: In a certain case of stomach derangement characterized by indigestion, nausea, vomiting and griping pain, the medical doctor usually administers sedatives or narcotics, directly or hypodermically, hoping to relieve the gastralgia. As long as he keeps the sensory nerves reduced to a state of anesthesia or paralysis, the symptoms are suppressed and he thinks he is curing the case. When he stops his treatment, or the medicine begins to lose its effect, he wonders why the distressing symptoms continue to recur, and to relieve his helpless state he says "the solar-plexus is to blame." But alas! his books prescribe no "solar-plexus" remedy, so his responsibility is relieved, and the patient, with the dreadful consequence of morphine, continues to suffer. His diagnosis is incomplete, he has not discovered the cause, he is treating symptoms, consequently his entire proceeding is empirical.

An osteopath is called to see such a case: Physical examination reveals no structural lesion affecting the splanchnic and pneumogastric nerves, hence, he concludes that the stomach disturbance is secondary or reflex. He examines the spine further down and finds a subluxated fifth lumbar vertebra. His knowledge of anatomy tells him this is in a region that will affect the pelvic plexus of nerves and predispose uterine derangement. Further examination shows a marked displacement of the uterus causing abnormal nerve impulses to pass up through the sympathetic ganglia to the stomach. He corrects the displaced fifth lumbar vertebra—thus removing the primary cause—restores the uterus to normal position, thereby permanently relieving the stomach disturbance.

Again, what does the medical method accomplish with abdominal supporters, pessaries, curettes, local antiseptics, etc. in uterine troubles brought on by enteroptosis or a dropping down of the large and small intestines which simply forces the uterus downward, forward or backward?

The osteopathic method reveals a bony lesion, usually in the lower dorsal or upper lumbar vertebræ, which so impedes the nerve-and-blood-supply of the intestines and their mesenteric supports that they suffer a loss of tonicity and consequently settle down into the pelvic cavity. He corrects the bony lesion and raises the intestines off of the pelvic organs—thus removing the primary and secondary causes—whereupon the uterus is easily restored to normal condition without surgical or medicinal interference.

It is indeed of interest to note the fact that the professors who now formulate the theories taught in medical colleges advocate but little medicine in any disease, and a great deal of Nature, such as diet, baths, rest, exercise, change of climate, etc.

The editor of the *American Medicine* recently implied that there are no medicines that will really stimulate liver and kidney function, but has discovered that water, plenty of hot water, drunk at short intervals until several pints are taken into the stomach, will stimulate the action of these organs.

The most potent evidence of the fallacy of drugs is found in some recently published medical works used as text books in the medical schools. Notably, Dr. Osler's *Practice of Medicine*, wherein no medical treatment is recommended in scarlet fever, typhoid fever, pneumonia, rheumatism, Bright's disease, diabetes, erysipelas, bronchitis, nervous prostration, etc. The admission that they have no remedies for these conditions is indeed commendable from a view-point of honesty, although not intended for public notice. Such an admission implies that they know not the causes of such diseases, and bears out the osteopathic implication that no treatment can be specific unless it removes the cause.

The question sometimes arises as to what osteopathy can do in so-called zymotic or "germ diseases." What can medicine do? Many of the most eminent medical authorities say that they have no anti-toxic remedies that will destroy germs and not destroy tissue-cells or human life. They also say

that such discoveries are self-limited and will naturally terminate in recovery unless some unusual complication arises. Their experimental remedies, such as "horse-serums," frequently cause the complications.

The osteopath greatly shortens the duration of such conditions. He removes the structural defect or predisposing cause which produced the diseased soil for the "germs." Pure blood is the most deadly destroyer of germs known to science, and the *activity* of certain organs can alone produce it. To see that the action of these organs is not interfered with, and that the circulation of this vital fluid has free course is the special business of the osteopath. Through the proper nerve-centers he influences the activities of elaborating and purifying organs, such as the liver, spleen, kidneys, bowels, etc., checks diarrhea, produces evacuation of the bowels, increases the action of the kidneys, reduces fever, and relieves headache and pain. He thus aids Nature by enabling the natural processes within the body to neutralize and eliminate impurities, and health is restored by the same natural means which normally maintains it.

AN EDITORIAL WITH A REPLY.

CHARLES C. TEALL, A. S. O. '99, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The following appeared in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal of April 10, and is of interest as it shows osteopathy is deemed important enough for notice:

THE GROWTH OF OSTEOPATHY.

The so-called practice of osteopathy is apparently gradually gaining for itself recognition in various parts of the country. It is never surprising that the people at large take up anything which holds out a promise of relief for human ills, this is altogether to be expected, and is productive of harm only to the individual who permits himself to be guiled. A somewhat different face, however, is put upon the matter when this or any other irregular mode of practice is legalized by legislative action. The osteopaths, with persistency worthy of a better cause have brought bills year after year looking to the recognition of their preposterous claims by various state governments. In some instances their efforts have succeeded and in some they have failed, but it is sufficiently evident that they are gradually gaining adherents, which means ultimately the influencing of legislatures. As published in another part of this issue the osteopaths have gained a point in Iowa, so that hereafter they are to be recognized not only as legitimate practitioners, but are also likely to be represented on the Board of Health. In Virginia, within a short time, the Senate Committee has voted against a bill requiring osteopaths to submit to an examination before the Board of Medical Examiners. It is reported that another bill is to be presented to provide for an Examining Board of Osteopaths. Another bill is to be presented this year before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature looking toward similar privileges in this State.

The *New York Medical Journal*, in its issue of April 5, presents a summary of state medical laws which is being prepared by the secretary of the board, for the Board of Health of the State of Illinois. The following details are of interest:

"Osteopathy is legalized and its practice is regulated by legislative enactments in the following states: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin. In Massachusetts and Texas osteopaths are exempted from the provisions of the medical laws of those states. Under the provisions of the medical law of Illinois, enacted in 1899, the State Board of Health is empowered to examine and license persons who desire to practice any certain 'system or science of treating human ailments, who do not use medicines internally or externally and who do not practice operative surgery,' said examination to 'be of a character sufficiently strict to test their qualification as practitioners.' Any person is eligible to this examination, which embraces the following subjects, in each of which ten questions are asked: Anatomy, chemistry, histology and pathology, hygiene, physiology, and symptomatology. An applicant receiving an average rating of 75 per cent in this examination is issued a certificate by the State Board of Health. All persons thus licensed are prohibited by the statutes of Illinois from calling or advertising themselves as physicians or doctors.

"In addition to the states mentioned, the practice of osteopathy is seemingly permitted in the following, although technically prohibited by law: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming. The laws of Maine and New Hampshire permit the practice of magnetic healing, mind cure, massage, christian science, or other methods of treatment in which no drugs are used. Prosecutions have been attempted in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Utah, and possibly others, with varying results."

Osteopathy, like many other kindred "systems" which have preceded it, will undoubtedly pass into oblivion before many decades have passed. It presents nothing new excepting certain clear misrepresentations of facts and false theories, an originality which in the natural course of events is doomed to a short span of life. In the meantime, however, it would be well for communities everywhere to be on their guard against the encroachments of "schools" which claim new and revolutionary discoveries in the field of applied medicine.

THE REPLY.

There are few more amusing things to be met with in medical literature than the solemn and tremulous warnings given, by it, to the public to avoid being cured "irregularly." Beware the osteopath as the plague! Better far you should die under legitimate, although unsuccessful treatment, than have

one outside the fold cure by means unknown and unauthorized by a "regular." Communities will please take notice and allow no trespassing on the preserves of the "regular." Other lines of science can advance—"new and revolutionary discoveries" are being made and tolerated by workers in the same field of research but in medicine—never. Everything possible to be learned is known, the book is closed "and wisdom dies with them." The ostrich buries its head in the sand and foolishly thinks itself hidden from view. The "regular" expands his chest and loudly shouts "all wisdom, human and divine, centers here" and the din of his applauding brethren drowns the roar of the gathering storm of protest which is to rudely shake their self satisfaction.

To any other professional man the fact that 17 states had given legal recognition to a system in five years time would be at least symptomatic of further trouble but not so to the "regular." He whistles the louder for courage's sake and indicts a few more lines on the wickedness of osteopathy and sheds more tears for the dear public which foolishly allows itself to be cured by them. That a "system" should reach the proportions to which osteopathy has grown in less than eight years solely by virtue of the cures wrought and "advertised only by its loving friends" teaches them no lesson. "'Tis a fad and the wayward public will soon come back" is their swan song but instead the defection goes merrily on and state after state sets its seal of legislative approval on the "system" which is so soon to "pass." The snarl of the disgruntled "regular" about "ignorance" is not heard so loudly now that osteopaths meet them on even terms in examinations. Why should not the public turn to any system which gives relief without the indiscriminate mutilation of the surgeon's knife? The whole trend of medical practice is toward surgery. Every young graduate feels he is a born surgeon and it is the most reasonable thing to expect that he will use his position to gratify the longing from within, and further, surgery pays better. Organs which an Omnipotent Creator put within for a vital purpose are excised in such a debonair and jaunty manner as to give the impression that the Almighty had blundered. The active osteopath has all too frequent opportunity to see the way the people are frightened into operations. Many a sufferer has been promised a speedy and fatal termination unless surgery was resorted to at once only to have an osteopath remove all trace of trouble in a few treatments. Why should not the public hesitate? The time has arrived when they are asserting their right to employ any kind of treatment they wish and they no longer will be frightened or coerced into a system which has failed.

If medicine has not failed why have all these "schools" and "systems" against which they rail sprung up to take its place? The "regulars" should, after all these years of protection and monopoly, be so strongly entrenched in the hearts of their public that they could snap their fingers at "irregulars" and cults. But no, every year stricter laws are demanded and more protection sought to keep down competition. As one said, "I don't care what there is in osteopathy, it is diverting money from regular medical channels and I shall

be one to help root it out." There is a broad minded scientist for you.

Had osteopathy been introduced from Europe instead of by an American discoverer, the profession would have made a wide scramble for it, although a great bar to their enthusiasm would lie in its simplicity. To attract the attention of a "regular" a thing must be spectacular, then, no matter of how little merit, it is heralded through the public press—it is unethical to pay for advertising space—and after a few weeks it is lost in the glitter of some new comet in the medical firmament.

Yes, this editorial is well headed, "The Growth of Osteopathy", for it is growing and in the right direction.

WHY ADD M. D. TO YOUR COGNOMEN?

JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, 504 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

A case of eczema, often called dry tetter, came under the notice of an osteopathist, Dec. 15th, last.

Gentleman, age 36, traveling freight representative for a certain railroad, had traveled constantly for ten years, and frequently had been a sufferer from psoriasis, dry tetter, in marked degree.

Two months preceding his visit to the osteopath, a very distressing acute manifestation made its appearance; whole body surface was thoroughly involved, the inguinal regions (groins, etc.) had the appearance of "new meat;" upper fore arms were equally disturbed.

When lying on treatment table body would shed scales in immense amount by simply passing the hand along the body.

Temperature was normal, appetite variable, bowels fairly regular, bladder action profuse both by day and night.

Examination revealed a disordered spinal column especially as to the tenth, eleventh and twelfth dorsals.

These vertebrae were not in proper relation one with another; the spinous processes were not in regular line and the eleventh dorsal was markedly posterior.

To confirm the suspicion of this spinal condition being responsible for this skin disorder, patient declared that his back had troubled him at this point for years, dating from an accident at school.

When he had referred to his back when consulting medical men, they solemnly said his trouble both of back and skin was caused by the usual "microbe" which they were seeking to destroy, but had failed.

Now of course the osteopathic profession connects the bad back with his kidney disorder, and consequent skin disease, but for the instruction of the laity we should try and explain how this case was cured.

It was reasoned that the nerve fibres passing down in his spinal cord from his brain, some of which were assisting in the control of his kidneys, on reaching the level of his back at the point where he had several bones in wrong

position, and between which bones, ordinarily proper openings exist, through which these nerves must pass on their way to his kidneys; said openings were found either abnormally large or too small.

Presuming the opening to be too small, it was naturally understood that the nerve or nerves passing through an opening too small, must necessarily become partially crowded and paralyzed just as your leg becomes so when you rest it on the arm of your chair too long. What follows?

If the kidneys are imperfectly connected with their governor, the brain, imperfect kidney action results.

Imperfect action of the kidneys means impure blood; impure blood may develop any known disease.

In the case in point, Mr. S— had osteopathic treatment twice a week for two weeks.

The result was the disappearance of all soreness in his back of which he had been so long conscious; and the bones (vertebrae) were decidedly better in position, and on his return from trip of two weeks, which had interrupted treatment, his skin was normal, and is to-day. If any bacilli (microbes) are inside him they are extremely docile.

Of what utility was a drug course in this case, and what case or cases differ from the above as to require a knowledge of "materia medica" if one is an osteopath, Simon pure.

If the diagnosis as given in this case is accepted, then where shall the line be drawn?

The renal nerves being disturbed as above, Bright's disease may result and as is well known many cases of this disorder have been treated with good effect; if not cured, life has been prolonged.

Spinal disorder, such as has been under discussion, has been the occasion of cases of diabetes and the writer has seen cases treated with the result that life has been prolonged many years after medical skill had predicted the demise within a month or two.

Complete paralysis below the waist line has followed an injured spine such as caused the case of dry tetter above the different disease being the result of simply another set of nerves being pressed upon than those we have referred to; the paralysis being cured by identically the same manner of osteopathic treatment. And so we might continue through the thousands of cases cured by osteopathy.

Osteopathically, disease is the result of some disturbance, mechanically, of the nervous system. A simple cold is a temporary pressure somewhere simply from muscular contraction. If the simple cold becomes chronic bronchitis, we find in addition to muscular contraction the ribs or other bones deranged.

Logically then, if we believe as above, do not censure us if we attach no value whatever to drugs as being of service; one needs mechanical assistance.

The most successful practitioners in osteopathy profess no knowledge of

drugs. They have established themselves on the lines laid down by Dr. Andrew T. Still, ground yourselves thoroughly in osteopathic knowledge and you need nothing else with which to combat disease and so it has been proven and without question becomes more patent from year to year.

A CASE OF GALL STONES.

DR. M. D. Cole, of Dubuque, Iowa, recently visited the A. S. O. He attended a number of classes and spoke encouragingly to the students concerning the practice of osteopathy. Dr. Cole is an enthusiastic osteopath, having been in the practice at Dubuque, Iowa, for four years. He talked to the students about various phases of the practice and gave an account of a number of interesting cases. He exhibited a number of large gall stones which he had removed from a patient by osteopathic measures. Following we publish an analysis of one of the stones in this case as prepared by Dr. C. W. Proctor of the A. S. O., also a report of the case by Dr. Cole:



DR. M. D. COLE.

DR. PROCTOR'S REPORT.

The analysis of a fragment of the large gall stone obtained by Dr. M. D. Cole, showed cholesterol about 75 per cent and other organic matter chiefly bile pigments 25 per cent. This result does not differ much from the average composition of biliary calculi. Sometimes they contain as high as 98 per cent cholesterol, at other times as high as 61 per cent of bilirubin, the chief bile pigment. Those with a high per cent of cholesterol are generally light in color and quite hard, others containing mucin, fat and soluble constituents are quite soft. Those containing much bile pigment are darker, sometimes almost black. If the bile pigment occurs in some parts in greater per cent than in others, there is a mottled or streaked appearance as was the case with the one from which this fragment was taken.

Besides the organic constituents mentioned, there are sometimes found mineral substances, such as phosphates and carbonates of calcium, though these are far more common in other animals than in man. Sometimes a trace of copper is found.

The bile pigments found in gall stones are not identical with those found in normal bile. Besides the bilirubin and biliverdin of normal bile, bilifuscin, bilihumin and bilicyanin or choletelin are found. These are all combined with calcium.

The structure of the gall stone is usually of concentric layers about some nucleus in the center. This may be a crystal of some constituent of the bile,

a bit of hardened mucin or bile pigment and in rare cases foreign bodies which nature is trying to throw off by this channel. The middle layer is often pure cholesterol and quite white in appearance. The outer layers usually are streaked with bile pigment.

Gall stones vary greatly in size and number. In the Breslau museum is a collection of 7802 taken from one person. Morgagni found 3000 in one person. The average size is about that of a hazel nut, some are so minute as to seem not larger than a pin head while others have been found as large as a hen's egg.

DR. COLE'S REPORT.

Mrs. D. Brewbaker, No. 433 Bluff St., Dubuque, Iowa, age fifty-seven, was troubled with torpid liver most all her life. Several years ago she had suffered a severe attack of jaundice. For the last three years she has been treated by M. D's. for gall stones but had never passed any.

On February 5th, I was called to take charge of the case. She was suffering more or less pain and after the third treatment, the pain began to increase. I found tenderness all along the spine, especially between the second

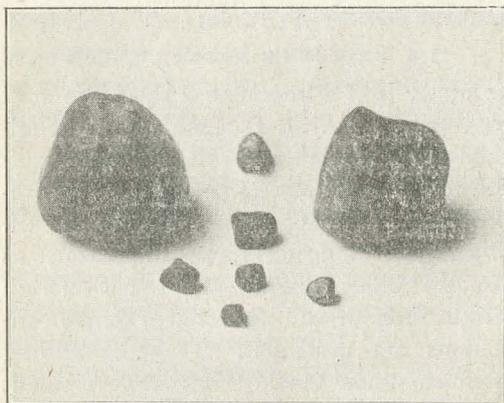
and third, and the ninth and tenth dorsal vertebrae. The liver was about normal in size. I could feel stones in the gall-bladder. There were prominent muscular contractions, especially in the dorsal region at the articulation of the ribs.

She experienced sharp, agonizing pain in the epigastrium and in the right and left hypochondriac regions, radiating to the back and right shoulder. There was profuse sweating, vomiting and feeble pulse. The

patient was troubled more or less with constipation, the spleen was also affected.

After the sixth treatment, she passed a number of small stones and one large one, measuring three and a quarter inches in circumference. After she had passed these, she got up and around and felt fairly well but still continued the treatment.

In about two weeks she was again seized with severe colicky pain. I continued the same treatment, i. e., relaxing the muscles and giving a great deal of abdominal treatment, working directly over the liver. I could feel stones in the gall-bladder, about two and a half to three inches to the right of and about one and a half inches above the umbilicus just below the edge of



Two largest gall stones passed in this case. Exact size.

the ribs. I worked directly on the obstruction, the movement being upward, toward the center, then downward, a rotary movement. I soon felt the obstruction in the gall bladder move and could follow its course until its entry into the duodenum.

During the passing of the stone through the common duct she suffered very severe pain.

There was no movement of the bowels for four days. We gave injections of warm soap-suds for the bowels and several small stones and another large one, measuring three and a half inches in circumference were passed.

I have treated her two months, and she has now practically recovered and shows no sign of further trouble.

OSTEOPATHY AN ADVANCE IN MEDICINE.

DR. HENRY J. PETTIT, OLEAN, N. Y.

It is radically evident that the scientists in medicine, have for the past century overlooked the most important points in the sought for causes of disease and have turned all their energy toward the discovery of new drugs to cure some trivial ailment, whereas, almost invariably these wonderful new discoveries when directed to a particular part, cause a tremendous breaking down of some other tissue, not at the time taken into consideration.

Dr. Alfred Strugel in his Pathology states that, "disease itself may be defined as abnormality in structure, in function or in both combined. It is doubtful whether alteration of function can occur without some alteration in structure, but it frequently happens that functional disturbances are present though no structural alterations are discoverable even by the most precise methods of investigation."

This statement of Dr. Strugel's clearly states that the most advanced progress of science had failed to discover why an organ was functionally deranged without an appreciable effect on the cellular structure of the organ.

It remained for the wonderfully clear and reasoning brain of Dr. A. T. Still to sweep the old musty theories aside and to reach through and grasp the naked truth, wave it in the face of skepticism and proclaim it to the world.

Before osteopathy was born it was the custom to diagnose nearly all cases of heart trouble as organic. Where post mortem examinations could find absolutely no cell derangement whatever, the wise (?) ones shook their heads and were quiet. This is as far as it ever went until Dr. Still launched the undaunted little craft, osteopathy, onto the world.

To those who may be skeptical of all new truths, let me ask a few questions that are plain and pointed.

Will an engine run its full capacity with a half head of steam?

Will the heart run its full capacity with a pressure on the cardiac nerves?

What will an engine do if the safety valve is suddenly taken off or partially removed?

What will the heart do if a pressure is on the cardiac branches of the pneumogastric nerve?

What will any organ in the body do if its motive power is partially or wholly withheld? I will answer this last question. The organ will atrophy, just the same as a disused muscle will do.

Where scientists have failed to discover structural disorders in functional troubles, it remained for Dr. Still to bring forth the valuable information that the trouble was with the nerve supply; that it was either too weak or too strong.

Now in regard to metabolic changes, there are probably a million theories on the why's and wherefore's, etc. Germ theories, it seems, are inexhaustable and have almost reached the stage where every conceivable ailment has its particular germ. The poor deluded public read with bulging eyes, the accounts of a terrible creature that may tear out their vitals, if they chance to disturb its slumbers by turning over a stone inadvertently.

Again it remained for Dr. Still to bring forth more truths. This time in relation to truly organic cell changes. A just statement first and then a question.

Blood is undoubtedly and unquestionably a tissue builder. It carries all the material to build up new tissues.

Now does any sane person dispute the fact that a house will continue to mature to completion if the material of which it is being built stops coming? No, nor will it stand long if the material is hurled at it with tremendous force; nor will it be the perfect house it is meant to be if the superfluous material is not carried away.

Now consider an organ or tissue of the body with a deficient blood supply. All the tissues of the body are continually breaking down by the continual wear and tear of ordinary use. They must have more material to repair the machines and the old broken down parts must be taken away.

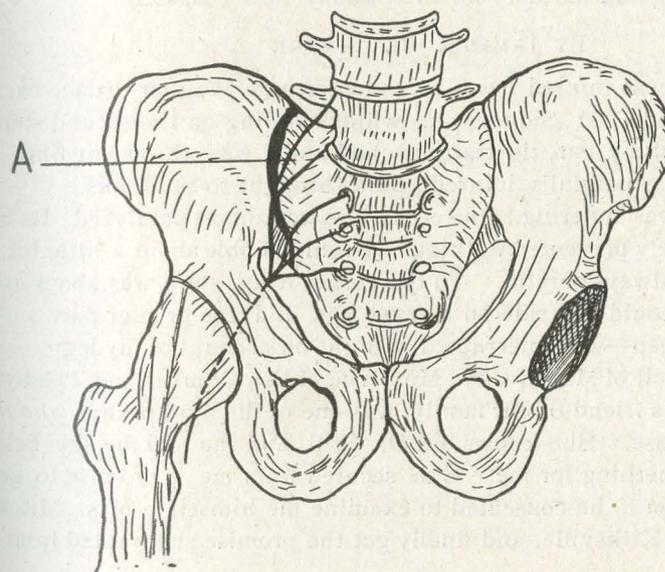
Dr. Still's clear common sense told him that a pressure on an artery stopped the arrival of new material and also that a pressure on a vein stopped the processes of carrying away the old broken down parts.

Again there is the possibility of the distribution of bad material. That ceases to be a possibility where all the parts that take up the material and all the parts that carry away the waste are properly ballanced and decent material is given them to select from. Then nothing but the necessary material will be used, for the body is too delicate and finely adjusted to make a mistake even in its embryonic stage.

So much for the truths emanated from the mind of Dr. A. T. Still.

THE CASE OF JAMES R. BLACKMORE.

In the Sunday edition, March 30th, of the Post Dispatch of St. Louis there appeared quite an extended account of the cure of James R. Blackmore of St. Louis who had been treated at the A. T. Still Infirmary by Dr. C. E. Still. The article contained Mr. Blackmore's account of his treatment as he understood it, also a description of the case by Dr. C. E. Still together with a drawing of the pelvis illustrating the place of injury and showing how such injury would cause great suffering and render the leg useless. What attracted so much attention about this case was the fact that Mr. Blackmore was cured in a single treatment, but we do not reproduce it for that reason as one treatment cures are exceptional and the Journal does not wish to be understood, in publishing this case, that they are common. Mr. Blackmore had been examined and treated by a number of prominent physicians but the cause of his trouble, which was usually diagnosed as sciatica, had been overlooked. His condition was one that osteopaths term "slipped innominate," the ilium on the affected side being slightly dislocated upward and backward. The accompanying cut representing the anterior view of pelvis will serve to illustrate the condition.



A—sacroiliac articulation or place of location. Cause of dislocation, fall on the tuberosity of the ischium. These sciatic nerve passes out of the sciatic notch then passes down the posterior part of the leg. The affected roots of this nerve are represented by lines drawn across the sacroiliac articulation.

These nerves are bound closely to the sacrum and ilium where they pass over the articulation and a slip at this point would compress them and shut off the normal nerve impulses to the leg. Following is the case as published in the Post Dispatch.

"James R. Blackmore of 3415 Bell avenue, St. Louis, for two years a piteable invalid with an affliction of the spine, astonished his family and his neighbors three weeks ago by bounding up the steps at his home as agile as a boy.

On the third day of March Mr. Blackmore had been taken from his home for treatment at Kirksville, Mo. He had been injured by being thrown upon the platform of a Pullman railway coach December 18, 1899, and his condition after two years and two months was such that the ride to Kirksville occasioned him intense pain. Five days later he rushed into his house exclaiming that he had been healed. The cure has been wrought by simply forcing into its place a bone which had been dislocated by the fall.

The neighborhood in which James R. Blackmore lives is full of the story of his recovery from an invalidism, which has made him a man deeply pitied ever since he was brought to his home from Sidney, O., more than two years ago.

Mr. Blackmore's affliction was of a singular nature. Many persons had diagnosed it, but none had solved the mystery of it until the present spring, when he was healed in a day, or, it might be said in an instant. He had suffered so long, and so many suggestions for his recovery had come to naught, that when he was taken to Kirksville, Mo., three weeks ago, his friends and neighbors were convinced it would be in vain. What was their astonishment, then, to see Mr. Blackmore return within five days and leap to the door of his house to exclaim to his overjoyed wife that his affliction had been healed. Mr. Blackmore told his story for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

BY JAMES R. BLACKMORE

At the time I was injured I was a conductor on a Wagner palace car on the Big Four railroad. At Sidney, O., while standing on the second step of the front platform of my car, the train lurched and I was thrown against the steps. My back was painfully injured. I was brought to St. Louis.

Meanwhile I was suffering. One of my legs was almost paralyzed. Its condition almost entirely prevented walking. I could hobble about a little bit, but the operation was always painful. To the corner drug store was about as far as I could go. I could not ride on a street car, and the greater part of the time I could not sleep—was interrupted at night on account of my leg.

Mrs. J. B. Mitchell of Macon City, Mo., wife of the Cumberland Presbyterian minister there, a friend of our family, was one of the kind friends who took an interest in my case. She knows old Dr. Still, and she told me she believed he might do something for me. She secured from me a promise to go to Kirksville to see him if he consented to examine me himself. Mrs. Mitchell made three trips to Kirksville, and finally got the promise she wanted from the old doctor.

On Monday March 3, I went to Kirksville, I was barely able to stand the trip to Union Station. On arriving at Kirksville I went at once to old Dr. Still's residence. He placed me on a table, ran his hand along my spine, and in a few minutes told me he had found what the trouble was. He said there was a partial dislocation of the spinal joint. I afterward heard that this particular joint is called the sacrum. He sent for his son, Dr. Charles Still, and told him what he had discovered, adding, "You know how to treat it."

I was taken to the infirmary. The young doctor said he could reduce the dislocation at the first treatment, but said he would wait until the second or third if I preferred. I was a little afraid to have it done at once, so I told him I would wait. He worked on the muscles of my back, getting them in shape for the more severe treatment to follow.

The second treatment was given me on Tuesday, and on Wednesday I told him I was ready for final treatment. Exactly how he did it I can't tell. But he slipped those bones back into place. I felt the bones slip back. He must have heard them, for he uttered some exclamation, indicating that the operation had been successfully completed.

Then my real trouble commenced. The pain caused by the slipping of the bones back into place was excruciating. I suffered more after the completion of the operation than I did when originally injured. I was taken across to the Still Hotel and was laid in bed with a hot water bottle under my back. I laid on that hot water bottle from 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning until 10:30 Thursday morning. Then I felt able to get up. I sat around the hotel and talked to the guests of my wonderful recovery. I felt like a boy again. I felt well and strong enough to fight.

Next day I was able to start home. I moved to the Poole Hotel, which is near the depot. That night, before I left, I explained to a crowd of traveling men what Dr. Still and his son had done for me. The following morning I arrived home. My wife was delightfully surprised to see me run up the front steps and open the door as of old. All our friends and neighbors are delighted, too, and they are all talking about my wonderful recovery. I expect to start back to work pretty soon.

BY DR. C. E. STILL.

The third day of March, 1902, there appeared at the A. T. Still Infirmary J. R. Blackmore of St. Louis. Mr. Blackmore had been injured several years before while in the employ of the Big Four railroad. As I understand it, he was standing on the back end of a train, when a sudden jerk caused him to fall on the platform. He struck upon the tuber ischii and caused a slight dislocation, upward and backward, of the left innominate bone. An examination showed the posterior superior spine of the ilium to be a half inch higher on the left side than on the right. This irregular condition made a pressure on the roots that form the sciatic nerve.

Mr. Blackmore was in such pain that it was impossible to give him a thorough examination at the time. He was also suffering from insomnia. The pain in the spine and limb had gotten him into such a condition that it was almost impossible for him to get any rest at all. He was examined and partially treated Monday, was again seen on Tuesday and on Wednesday the partial dislocation was reduced.

A HISTORY OF THE OHIO OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY. THE NEW LAW.

THE JOURNAL takes pleasure in presenting a short history of the Ohio Osteopathic society together with a brief biography of its officers. The present officers of the society are :

OFFICERS.—Dr. C. V. Kerr, Cleveland, president; Dr. D. C. Westfall, Findlay, vice-president; Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, secretary; Dr. L. H. McCartney, Xenia, treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—President and secretary ex-officio. Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati; Dr. J. T. L. Morris, Columbus; Dr. W. A. Gravett, Piqua; Dr. Geo. J. Eckert, Cleveland; Dr. H. G. Dillon, Lima.

CLARENCE VINCENT KERR, D. O., president of the Ohio Osteopathic society, was born in Missouri. His education was received at the Frances Military Academy, the public schools of Kirksville and the 1st District State Normal school. Dr. Kerr was made mailing clerk in the postoffice at Kirksville under Dr. E. C. Pickler, now of Minneapolis, who was postmaster at that time. Under the administration of Mr. D. C. Pierce, he was appointed assistant postmaster. Occupying a public position and coming in contact daily with scores of people, who had been drawn to Kirksville by the Osteopathic Infirmary and school, an interest was quickened in the institution and its work. Resigning his position in March '97, he entered the April class at the American School of Osteopathy and received his degree in Feb'y. '99. In company with Dr. M. E. Clark, now professor of gynecology and obstetrics at the A. S. O., he went to Dubuque, Iowa and opened the Dubuque Institute of Osteopathy. Dr. M. D. Cole succeeded Dr. Clark and the practice was so continued until May 1st, 1900, when Dr. Kerr sold his interest to his partner. He then went to Frankfort, Ind., and while there was associated with Dr. D. E. McNicoll. In October, 1900, he went to Cleveland, where he is now located. Universally successful in his work, Dr. Kerr has built up a splendid practice in the Ohio metropolis. Beside his Cleveland practice Dr. Kerr is consulting physician to the Medina Institute of Osteopathy and the Elyria Institute of Osteopathy. At the last session of the Ohio Osteopathic society he was elected president for the ensuing year.

M. F. HULETT, B. S., D. O., secretary Ohio Osteopathic society, was born on a Kansas farm in 1867. After passing through the common schools in his home locality he entered the Kansas State Agricultural College, graduating from the four-year scientific course in 1893, with the degree B. S. He spent several years in general newspaper work, but becoming interested in osteopathy, in January 1895, he entered the American School of Osteopathy, graduating in 1897. For two years he held the position of treasurer of the American School and was an assistant in the A. T. Still Infirmary during that time. In October, 1898, he located for permanent practice at Columbus, Ohio, where he has built up a choice practice among the best people. On coming



Dr. M. F. Hulett.

Dr. D. C. Westfall.

Dr. C. V. Kerr.

Dr. L. H. McCartney.

into the state he at once took an active part in organizing the Ohio Osteopathic society, and is now for the fourth successive term holding the secretaryship of that organization. In 1900, he was honored with the treasurership of the American Osteopathic association and re-elected for a second term in 1901, which position he now holds. He is also a member of the legislative committee of that organization. Dr. Hulett has been closely associated with every feature of the long-continued struggle for osteopathic recognition in Ohio, and being located at the seat of legislative enactment, the responsibility of the work done there has rested largely upon his shoulders. In all of this work he has enjoyed the entire confidence of his pioneer co-laborers.

D. C. WESTFALL, D. O., vice president of the Ohio Osteopathic society, was born in Wabash county, Illinois, March 19, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Grayville, Ill., and at Westfield college. He taught school for two years and in 1891, he entered the ministry. He filled a number of charges and in 1898, was taken ill with malarial fever and supposed appendicitis. His health was finally restored to him by osteopathic treatment after he had been incapacitated for a year. He entered the American School of Osteopathy in the February class 1899 and was graduated in February 1901. He established himself in the practice of the profession immediately after graduation at Findlay, O., where he has since built up a large and lucrative practice.

L. H. MC CARTNEY, D. O., treasurer of the Ohio Osteopathic society, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1874. His parents moved to Adair county, Missouri, in 1876 and he was educated in the city of Kirksville. He taught school in Kansas three years and in the fall of 1896 he entered the A. S. O. Previously he had been cured of hernia in one treatment by Dr. A. T. Still after a medical doctor had treated him three weeks for a "fever," not knowing what the real trouble was. After receiving his osteopathic degree Dr. Mc Cartney located in Xenia, O., where he enjoys a fine practice.

Drs. Booth of Cincinnati, Morris of Columbus, Gravett of Piqua, Eckert of Cleveland and Dillon of Lima, members of the executive committee, are all graduates of the A. S. O. and are among the successful practitioners of the profession.

HISTORY OF THE OHIO OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY PREPARED BY SECRETARY
M. F. HULETT.

On December 31st, 1898, thirteen of the fifteen osteopaths of Ohio met at the office of Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, and organized the Ohio Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy. From the name of the organization much can be learned of its aims, but at that time little did those few members realize the extent of the pioneer struggles for existence that would be thrust upon them. Prosecutions for illegal practice of medicine were already begun. Dr. W. J. Liffing was in the courts, and by unanimous vote the organization went to his aid with its financial support. Officers for the first year were elected as follows: President, G. W. Sommer; vice-president, T. F. Kirkpatrick; secretary, M. F. Hulett; treasurer, W. J. Liffing; executive committee, H. H. Gravett, Claire H. Gorman and J. T. L. Morris.

The second annual meeting was held December 30, 1899. Having just succeeded in winning the case against Dr. Liffing, the supreme court declaring that osteopathy was not the practice of medicine under the existing statute, and thereby being freed from interference from any legal regulations, much of this meeting was devoted to the discussion of legislative recognition, and plans were perfected for introducing a bill to that end in the next general assembly which convened the following month. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, H. H. Gravett; vice-president, T. F. Kirkpatrick; secretary, M. F. Hulett; treasurer, Tacie Beal; executive committee, C. M. T. Hulett, N. O. Minear, Laura J. Wilson. It was during this year that the great legislative campaign for recognition was won and lost; won in convincing the members of the general assembly that osteopathy was worthy of consideration and causing them to refuse to pass a medical measure originated to drive osteopathy out of the state, and lost because in their ignorance of our needs that measure was amended with an intent to "regulate" the practice of osteopathy, but which instead proved to be "prohibitive." The measure, known as the Love bill, thus amended became a law during that session. On May 19, 1900, the members of the association were called together in special session to consider the application of the new law. It was then decided, after consulting some of the best legal authorities of the state, to test the validity of the law, and this test resulted in the final victory in the courts last December in the Gravett case.

The third annual meeting was held at Columbus, Decemr 31, 1900. Officers for the year were chosen as follows: President, H. H. Gravett; vice-president, C. A. Ross; secretary, M. F. Hulett; treasurer, Lena Creswell; executive committee, E. R. Booth, J. T. L. Morris, C. V. Kerr, C. M. T. Hulett, L. J. Wilson.

The fourth annual meeting, held at Columbus, December 7, 1901, was devoted largely to consideration of plans for legislative recognition. The law now in force, enacted by the last general assembly, is the result of that planning. Another act of importance was the revision and elaboration of the constitution of the organization, changing the name to Ohio Osteopathic Society, and incorporating under the state laws that the actions of the society might be made to stand legal tests. Officers elected were: C. V. Kerr, president; D. C. Westfall, vice-president; M. F. Hulett, secretary; L. H. Mc Cartney, treasurer; executive committee, E. R. Booth, J. T. L. Morris, W. A. Gravett, G. J. Eckert, H. G. Dillon.

By force of circumstances the Ohio society has been compelled to devote most of its time to the legal rather than the professional side. Ever since its formation there has been a continual struggle for existence and legal recognition. Through the harmonious action of the members of the profession in this state and their determination to succeed has at last come this recognition. Now that this phase of the question is settled, we believe the society will ever be vigilant in seeking to promote the professional and scientific interests of the work by maintaining a high standard of efficiency. This vital part of osteopathy is its main stay. Let us ever keep it in mind.

A report of the recent legislative battle prepared by Dr. A. G. Hildreth of the A. S. O. faculty who was present during most of the session is also here presented. Dr. Hildreth's legislative experience as a member of the Missouri legislature and his experience in appearing before the legislatures in a number of other states in the interest of osteopathy made him a valuable co-worker in his cause. Dr. Hildreth's report follows:

The Ohio osteopaths have had another long hard fight and have again been victorious. This time Ohio has crowned the new science with her legal recognition. This victory came as the result of several years legal contests in that state and from the second effort in the legislature. At first the osteopaths asked for an examining board of their own composed entirely of osteopaths. At the same time the medical men introduced a bill requiring the osteopaths to take an examination in four branches. After weeks of hard fighting it became evident that neither side could get what they wanted. The result was a substitute bill which follows in this issue of the JOURNAL. It passed the house by a vote of 78 to 0—the senate 24 to 4. This substitute bill was framed by the Ohio osteopaths and was not changed in any material manner from the way it was written in the first place. Neither time nor space will permit me to make the personal mention I would like to make concerning so many men both members of the legislature and out side that deserve the lasting gratitude of our profession. We were treated with every courtesy by the members of both branches of the Ohio legislature that we could possibly ask. The members of the medical profession finally showed a disposition to met us fairly. In fact, this law has already done more to harmonize the different schools of medicine in that state than any law that was ever passed, creating a better feeling be-

tween graduates of all schools and especially toward the osteopaths of the state of Ohio. To the state organization and its officers is great credit due. I feel that it would be unjust, and I believe every practicing osteopath in the state of Ohio will bear me out in the statement, if I did not give to Dr. M. F. Hulet of Columbus, much or more credit for our success there than to any other man. He was simply untiring in his efforts and did all that any one man could do. Ohio is one of the great states of this Union and our success there means much to our profession. Besides, the law passed there gives to the osteopaths one of the best laws if not the best now in existence, carrying with it the greatest strength and the highest standard.

Following is a copy of the law :

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio :

SECTION 1. That section 4403f of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, be amended so as to read as follows :

Sec. 4403f. Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery or midwifery within the meaning of this act, who shall use the words or letters, "Dr.," "Doctor," "Professor," "M. D.," "M. B.," or any other title, in connection with his name, which in any way represents him as engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery, in any of its branches, or who shall prescribe, or who shall recommend for a fee for like use any drug or medicine, appliance, application, operation or treatment, of whatever nature, for the cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease. The use of any of the above mentioned words or letters, or titles in such connection, and under such circumstances as to induce the belief that the person who uses them is engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery in any of its branches, shall be deemed and accepted as prima facie proof of an intent on the part of such person to represent himself as engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery or midwifery, provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit service in the case of emergency, or the domestic administration of family remedies; and this act shall not apply to any commissioned medical officer of United States army, navy or marine hospital service, in the discharge of his professional duties, nor to any legally qualified dentist when engaged exclusively in the practice of dentistry, nor to any physician or surgeon from another state or territory who is a legal practitioner of medicine or surgery in the state or territory in which he resides, when in actual consultation with a legal practitioner of this state, nor to any physician or surgeon residing on the border of a neighboring state, and duly authorized under the laws thereof to practice medicine or surgery therein, whose practice extends into the limits of this state; providing, that such practitioner shall not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within the limits of this state; nor to any osteopath who shall pass examination in the subject of anatomy, physiology, obstetrics and physical diagnosis in the same manner as is required of other applicants before the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, and who has thereupon received a certificate from the Board, which, when filed with the probate judge as is required in the case of other certificates from the Board, shall authorize the holder thereof to practice osteopathy in the state of Ohio, but shall not permit him to administer drugs nor to perform major surgery. Provided, that all applicants to practice osteopathy, shall, before being admitted to examination before the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, file with the board, accompanied with a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), evidence of a preliminary education as required by section 4403c, and a certificate from the Osteopathic Examining Committee as hereinafter provided showing : First, that he holds a diploma or a physician's osteopathic certificate from a reputable

college of osteopathy as determined by this committee; second, that he has passed examination in a manner satisfactory to the committee in the subjects of pathology, physiological chemistry, gynecology, minor surgery, osteopathic diagnosis, principles and practice of osteopathy. The State Board of Medical Registration and Examination shall within thirty days after the passage of this act, appoint upon recommendation of the Ohio Osteopathic Society, three persons, one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and their successors to be appointed for three years each, who shall constitute the Osteopathic Examining Committee. Each person so appointed shall file with the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, a certificate of the Ohio Osteopathic Society, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the state of Ohio, setting forth that the person named in the certificate is a graduate of a reputable college of osteopathy; that he has been engaged in the practice of osteopathy in the State of Ohio for at least one year; that he is of good moral character and that he is in good standing in his profession. Any person engaged in the practice of osteopathy in this state at the time of the passage of this act, who holds a diploma from a regular college of osteopathy as determined by the committee, and who makes application to the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination within thirty days after the passage of this act, upon the payment of a fee of five dollars (\$5.00), shall receive a certificate from the Board without examination, which when filed with the probate judge, as is required in the case of other certificates from the Board, shall authorize the holder thereof to practice osteopathy in the state of Ohio, but shall not permit him to administer drugs nor to perform major surgery. The Board may, in its discretion, upon recommendation of the Osteopathic Committee and the payment by the applicant of a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) issue certificates without examination to graduates of reputable schools of osteopathy who are of good moral character, and who, for five years or more, have been engaged in the practice of osteopathy in any other state. Any person announcing or advertising himself as an osteopath, who has not complied with the provisions of this act, shall be subject to the penalties provided in section 4403g. This committee shall meet at the office of the Board at such time as the Board may direct whenever there are applications for osteopathic certificates to be acted upon, but shall take no part in the deliberations of the board, and the compensation of its members shall be the same as of members of the board, and shall be paid in the same way.

Sec. 2. Section 4403f is hereby repealed and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

FRESHMAN NOTES.

Arthur S. Loving, who has been confined to the house for a number of weeks with rheumatism is now able to be out again, and we hope to see him back to school shortly.

Rev. Chas. H. Murray, formerly pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of St. Louis, has filled the pulpit in the First Baptist Church of Keokuk, Ia., for several Sabbaths past, during the vacation of the regular pastor of that church.

Miss Stryker has given some very interesting talks on the subject of "Missions in Japan" before the Young Woman's Christian Associations of the A. S. O. and Normal, also before the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Stryker was for a number of years engaged in mission work in Japan and speaks enthusiastically concerning her personal knowledge and observations of the progress and further needs of that country.

Dr. M. D. Cole, of Dubuque, Ia., while calling in Kirksville the early part of last

month visited his Alma Mater and honored the freshman class by setting forth to them his experiences in relieving one of his patients of gall stones. Dr. Cole exhibited some of the stones which were passed, one of which was fully the size of an English walnut.

The freshman class was favored, April 21st, by a visit from Dr. Hildreth, who had just returned from Ohio. He explained fully the provisions of the bill recently passed by the Ohio legislature, expressing himself well pleased with the measure, as it is in his judgment the best osteopathic law in existence.

The hearts of the members of the class were made glad a week or two since by being presented with an Autobiography of A. T. Still. This remembrance from the Old Doctor was heartily appreciated by all, and to him is due the thanks of each member of the class for his kindness in thus manifesting his favor toward us.

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Editorials.

THERE are one hundred and fifty thousand medical doctors in the United States.

ATTEND the American Osteopathic association meeting at Milwaukee, August 6-7-8.

EVERY osteopath should belong to the American Osteopathic association.

It seems that the "Osteopathic Success" of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., should change its name. It is advocating a course in materia medica for osteopaths.

THE Alumni association of the A. S. O. and the Missouri Osteopathic association will hold their annual meetings at Kirksville during commencement week, the last of June. Correct dates with program of the meetings will be published in the June JOURNAL.

AN editorial in the current number of Osteopathic Success advocating the intro-

duction of a course in materia medica in osteopathic colleges, concludes with the query, "Have we set you thinking? To be frank with our contemporary, the editorial didn't have very much in it that would stir up thought in the mind of a competent, well trained osteopath. The pseudos, the dabblers in osteopathy, the osteopathic failures, it might interest. "We know nothing of the *real* action or effect of any drug when introduced in the human system," is the verdict of authorities in medicine. Osteopathy has nothing to gain in an exhaustive study of materia medica. The ground covered in this editorial in Success has been gone over many times and has received an osteopathic settlement long ago. The resurrection of the subject in the manner the eastern publication presents it, is at least surprising.

"No man can get more out of a community than he puts into that community, unless he steals it," was one of the epigrammatic remarks of attorney A. F. Broomhall of Ohio, in his address to A. S. O. students last month. The speech was full of many rich kernels of thought but none contained more meat for the osteopath than that. It arouses a current of thought that takes a man into every relation he bears to a community, morally, professionally, socially and otherwise.

MEMBERS of the medical fraternity of Michigan, made quite a splurge in the press of that state recently, attacking osteopaths for using the title "doctor," and threatening legal proceedings to enjoin them from using the title. A victim for the prosecution was picked out in the person of a Port Huron osteopath, but the court proceedings never materialized, counsel for the "medics" finding on investigation that the osteopaths had the right under the Michigan laws to use the degree title conferred upon them by their college.

A Correction.

Below is the correct address of the following graduates whose addresses were incorrectly given in our last directory:

Fred DeGroot, Napa, California; Maurice Garrett, 71 Valpey Bldg., Detroit, Mich.; O. A. Mace, Humeston, Iowa; W. D. Greene, Carter Bros. Bldg., Jackson, Mich.; H. W. Gamble, Missouri Valley, Iowa; Mrs. Gertrude Gamble, Missouri Valley, Iowa; Sophronia Rosebrook, Woodsville, N. H.; Norman Mattison, 200 W. 57th St., New York; Oliver G. Stout, 505 Conover Bldg., Dayton, Ohio; C. T. Smith, Aberdeen, Washington; C. D. Love, Oregon City, Oregon; F. E. Moore, La Grande, Oregon; W. W. Christie, Meadford, Oregon; J. E. Oldham, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Mrs. Lulu Oldham, Hopkinsville, Ky.; S. W. Blanchard, Boston, Mass.; H. W. Sabin, Montpelier, Vt.; James M. Kibler, Lynchburg, Va.

Vacation Course in Dissection.

A six weeks course in dissection will be given at the A. S. O. during the summer vacation. Classes will be organized the week following commencement. An abundance of good dissecting material is already on hands. This is a good opportunity for students or graduates who wish to take a thorough course at a reasonable cost. Fee \$12.50.

Washington Osteopaths Meet.

The Washington State Osteopathic association held its second annual meeting at Seattle, April 2nd. Among other things it was decided to make a strenuous effort to have a bill passed through the next legislature to legalize the practice of osteopathy. Following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Snell, D. O., Tacoma, Wash.; vice-president, Grace M. Nichols, D. O., Spokane, Wash.; treasurer, Wm. A. Potter, D. O., Seattle, Wash.; secretary, F. J. Feidler, D. O., Seattle, Wash.

American Osteopathic Association Will Hold its Annual Meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., August 6, 7 and 8.

Dr. E. R. Booth of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the A. S. O., submits the following announcement:

"The Board of Trustees of the A. O. A. has chosen August 6, 7 and 8, as the time for our next meeting, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The committee on publication promises us a good program and every thing indicates a good meeting. Much of the important work begun at the last meeting remains unfinished. Every osteopath should be interested in this work and show his interest by lending a helping hand. I hope that every school will make an effort to secure a large representation of its graduates in order that all may be adequately represented. Let each come prepared to contribute something from his stock of experience to the common stock of all.

Recent experiences in several state legislatures prove that the drug doctors are completely organized and united in their opposition to osteopathy. A like effort on our part is necessary to cope with so formidable an organization. Success cannot be expected unless we show the same interest and self-sacrificing determination in our work as the drug representatives have shown in theirs."

Miss Irene Harwood of Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the A. O. A., informs us that "the indications are that the meeting this year will be the largest and most enthusiastic of any yet held in the history of the association" Every osteopath who can possibly do so should attend this meeting.

Another Osteopathic Victory.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Dr. Gambetta Staff, osteopath, for practicing medicine and surgery without a license in the city of Meadville, state of Pennsylvania.

After five days of hard fighting in the courts, the verdict in my case was returned "not guilty of practicing either medicine or surgery or of violating the act of assembly of 1893." Since the outcome of this novel case would affect the interests of all practicing osteopaths in the state of Pennsylvania, it naturally excited intense interest throughout the entire community. This case was particularly interesting owing to the fact that the three members of the Board of Health most concerned were practicing physicians in the city and one of these tendered expert testimony and when asked if he had any personal feeling in the matter, answered with some confusion that he had not. Cer-

tainly, he had not! What other motive could there be, other than that of protecting, as good guardians, the health and welfare of Meadville citizens? The fact that these three men, these three medical doctors, abused the trust of public office, in using the authority of the Board of Health as a cat's-paw to accomplish their nefarious designs, was plainly seen by the town's-people, who showed their friendly sympathy in various pleasing ways, many of whom remarked that I was really being persecuted and not prosecuted.

This unwarranted prosecution was brought about by James G. Foster, secretary of the Meadville Board of Health, contending that I was practicing medicine and surgery without a license and that I was thus violating the act of assembly of 1893, which was passed to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the state of Pennsylvania.

Close investigation disclosed the fact that at the meeting of the Board of Health, when the resolution was passed that the Board should prosecute me, there were four, of the five members present, Dr. C. P. Woodring, Dr. C. C. Hill, Dr. W. D. Hamaker and John Minneley. Evidence goes to show that these three medical doctors had formed a combination or—little medical trust—as you might say and were determined to guard the health of the community in every possible manner. How proud the city of Meadville should be of such a careful, painstaking, and conscientious Health Board (?) The one thing which made this case a very important one was the fact that I had to contend not only against the combination of doctors in Meadville but also the State Board of Medical Doctors. If this test case had failed, the standing of osteopathy through-out the state of Pennsylvania would have been considerably shattered.

The first evidence went on to show that I had cured cases of typhoid fever, reduced dislocated hips, successfully treated cancers and appendicitis and cured a number of cases where medical science failed.

The witnesses, with one accord, testified that all this was done by scientific manipulations of the different parts of the body affected and that I had not given drugs or medicine, or used any surgical instruments

or appliances, whatever.

The next evidence shown by the prosecution was in the nature of expert testimony rendered by medical doctors and went on to show what the practice of medicine and surgery was from their point of view. One of these, Dr. C. P. Woodring, a very broad-minded man (?) maintained that a person could practice medicine without knowledge of *materia medica*. Their testimony was very weak as they were continually contradicting each other's statements. My advertisements, in the daily paper, were submitted in evidence against me in trying to make out that I advertised to cure all curable diseases, when the advertisement really says that I treat all curable diseases without the use of drugs or knife. The laws of the Board of Health require reports to be made of all contagious diseases and these are to be made out on printed slips furnished by said Board. At the bottom of these slips there is a line for the signature and at the end is printed the initials M. D. The slip that I filled out for a case of typhoid fever was rendered in evidence trying to show that I posed for something I was not. But such was not the case, for down at the bottom I had scratched out the letters M. D. and had written D. O. to show that I was a doctor of osteopathy and not a doctor of medicine.

Very helpful expert testimony was rendered by Dr. E. C. Parsons, a homeopathic medical doctor, who has practiced his profession in Meadville for twenty-five years. He is a man who loves his profession and is ever ready to investigate and adopt any new thing that promises to help suffering humanity. Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, of the Chicago College of Osteopathy, was kept on the stand the longest of any of the witnesses and the most insidious and stubborn cross-questioning failed to mix him in the least. These gentlemen defined the terms, practice of medicine, surgery and osteopathy in such a clear and concise manner so there could be no doubt in the minds of the jurors as to the meaning of these terms.

Towards the end of the trial, considerable time was taken in reading different parts of the laws of Pennsylvania and the interpretation of the same. One important clause

was read which stated technical terms occurring in the laws should be interpreted accordingly as they are generally understood by the common people. The point demonstrated was that as these laws are made by common ordinary people (not by physicians or technical men) they should be interpreted, accordingly.

Another point stoutly urged by the counsel for the defense was that a law could not apply to osteopathy when such a law was passed before osteopathy was given to the world. The men who passed that act of assembly at that time, had never heard of such a science and therefore could not pass laws regulating it any more than we, at the present time, could legislate for the actions of the flying machines of the future.

After the lawyers had given their pleas and Judge Thomas had charged the jury, they, the jury, retired and after staying out nearly twenty-three hours returned the verdict, "not guilty," the Meadville Board of Health and the defendant, each to pay one-half the costs.

Such was the ending of this, the third trial of its kind, in the state of Pennsylvania and as all of these came to a successful issue, it surely indicates that osteopathy is taking its place in the front ranks of the healing arts, in spite of attacks from jealous, grasping enemies. It is striding forward with majestic step, leaving in its wake millions of happy, healthy people whom it found struggling through the world, using wheelchairs, crutches and canes; crying aloud throughout the land for help.

One very encouraging and pleasing phase of my trial, which I highly appreciated, was the fact that the sympathy of the entire community was with me which was amply evinced by the many congratulations I received.

GAMBETTA F. STAFF, D. O.

Dr. Bertha Briscoe Dead.

Dr. Bertha Briscoe, graduate of the A. S. O. of the June class of 1900, died at Kansas City, Mo., April 29th, shortly after undergoing a surgical operation. Soon after graduating she located at Wichita, Kansas, where she had built up a successful practice.

Treatment of Insanity.

U. M. BROWDER, D. O.

The extent to which osteopathy is the world's greatest therapeutic agent is yet unknown, its field of legitimate and scientific operation is yet to be bounded. The extent of its value in the treatment of psychopathological conditions, when once thoroughly revealed, will inaugurate a new era in scientific circles, displacing all other methods of treatment now known to the scientific world.

The progress the science will make in this direction very largely depends upon the character of those in whose hands the science shall be found. In the field of insane conditions there is an open door directly in front of osteopathy which will point the scientific world to Dr. A. T. Still, of Kirksville, Mo., as the greatest anthropologist in modern times. The writer for more than a year past has entertained the view that, osteopathy in proper hands can be made to solve the problem of insanity. And to this end he has sought to test the efficiency of osteopathy in insanity, watching for an opportunity to get hold of a patient. Because of the medical monopoly of this country, protected by law, it is a very difficult thing to get a patient before he is adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. We are now for the first time in the enjoyment of an undisturbed opportunity to test osteopathy in a marked case of insanity. The doctors of this city could see no help for the case in hand except to employ the common process of law, adjudge him insane and send him to the asylum. The secretary of State Board of Health recommended that the case be brought to our office. We examined this case and gave the first treatment on April 1, and up to date we have treated the case fourteen times. Today he is perfectly rational and pronounced by the family, well.

THE CASE DESCRIBED.

Mr. Joshua Dixon, age sixty, was brought to my office for treatment April 1st. Upon a careful examination we found the following: The atlas and axis were twisted a quadrant to the left; the 3rd and 4th cervical were both twisted to the right; the rest of the cervical vertebrae—5th, 6th and 7th—were uniformly twisted to the left. This condition was due to an injury, having

been thrown from a horse alighting on his head and shoulders, which resulted in a spell of sickness, immediately followed by conditions of insanity. There were no important structures in the cervical region not disturbed to a greater or less extent. There was evidence of serious compression against the carotid artery by the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra; and interference also with the cord itself.

THE MANNER OF TREATMENT.

First, treatment was applied to open the bowels which were terribly constipated; secondly, to soften and relax the muscles of the neck; thirdly, to gently manipulate the vertebrae of the neck into line.

The New Law in Iowa.

Reported by Dr. E. H. BEAVEN, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

For the past few years osteopathic legislation has been constantly before the law makers of Iowa, while it may grow a little tiresome to some it is a very important question and we feel that nothing has been lost by our efforts in that direction.

The house on Friday, April 4th, passed the senate substitute bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy which will become a law, July 4, 1902. The new law provides for the certification of the graduates of schools of osteopathy recognized by the Iowa Osteopathic association which will insure a high standard. Graduates now practicing in the state will receive a certificate without examination. Subsequent applicants to practice must be graduates of recognized schools of a fixed standard and pass the same examination taken by medical graduates upon five subjects until there is appointed on the state board an osteopathic physician. After which applicants will take examinations on osteopathic branches.

This contemplates osteopathic representation on the state medical board appointed by the governor. The original bill introduced asked for a state osteopathic board composed of five members appointed by the governor. This was referred to a sub-committee and they reported the substitute which was passed. The law passed is considered to be a fair adjustment of all inter-

ests and is the result of much hard work.

The legislative body has been besieged by petitions and protests but the vote of the senate 36 to 3 and the vote of the house 77 to 0 indicates the harmony in arriving at the result. Much credit is due the legislative committee for its untiring efforts in behalf of the new law. Col. A. B. Shaw, Dr. J. R. Bullard and Dr. O. E. McFadon served on this committee. The practitioners of the state seem to be well pleased with the new law as it places osteopathy on a high plane. Osteopathic legislation was taken up at our last meeting of the Iowa Osteopathic association held in Cedar Rapids and thoroughly discussed and we believe great benefit will be derived from our association in the future. We regret very much that every practitioner in the state is not a member of the association.

Some have asked, "will the state medical board be fair in the examination?"

The new law provides that the examination shall be conducted in the same manner, and at the same place on the same date that other physicians are examined. It is my understanding that the examination will be taken by numbers so that the examiner will not know whether the paper belongs to an allopath, homeopath or an osteopath.

The same general average is required of applicants of all schools. The new law not only gives us legal recognition but protection. One of the strongest points in the law is the penalty clause, which will enable us to shut out fakes and pretenders. Osteopathy taught by mail is a thing of the past in Iowa.

At the state meeting at Cedar Rapids last summer the following officers were elected:

President—Clark M. Proctor, M. D., D. O., Ames.

First Vice-President—Dr. O. E. McFadon, Davenport.

Second Vice-President—Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington.

Secretary—Dr. Ella R. Gilmour, Sheldon.

Treasurer—Dr. J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown.

TRUSTEES.

Dr. O. E. McFadon, chairman, Davenport; Dr. U. M. Hibbets, Grinnell; Dr. C. L. Parsons, Eagle Grove; Dr. E. E. Westfall, Mt.

Pleasant; Dr. A. S. Craig, Iowa City.

Following is the copy of the law:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa;

Section 1. Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated school of osteopathy, recognized as of good standing by the Iowa Osteopathic association, and wherein the course of study comprises a term of at least twenty (20) months, or four (4) terms of five (5) months each, in actual attendance at such school, and which shall include instruction in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, including dissection of a full lateral half of the cadaver, physiology, chemistry; histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, and theory of osteopathy and two full terms of practice of osteopathy, shall, upon the presentation of such diploma to the state board of medical examiners and satisfying such board that he is the legal holder thereof, be granted by such board an examination on the branches herein named (except upon the theory and practice of osteopathy until such time as there may be appointed an osteopathic physician on the state board of health and of medical examiners). The fee for said examination, which shall accompany the application, shall be ten dollars (\$10) and the examination shall be conducted in the same manner, and at the same place and on the same date that physicians are examined, as prescribed by section twenty-five hundred and seventy-six (2576) of the code. The same general average shall be required as in cases of physicians; provided, that osteopaths who are graduates of legally incorporated schools of osteopathy as above recognized, and who are, at the time of the passage of this act, engaged in practice of osteopathy in Iowa, shall be entitled to receive a certificate upon the payment of the prescribed fee without such examination. Upon passing a satisfactory examination as above prescribed, the said board of medical examiners shall issue a certificate to the applicant therefor, signed by the president and secretary of said board, which certificate shall authorize the holder thereof to practice osteopathy in the state of Iowa. This certificate when issued shall be registered with the recorder

of the county in which the holder thereof resides and for which he shall pay a fee of fifty cents (50c). And the holder thereof shall not be subject to the provisions of section two thousand five hundred and eighty (2580) of the code.

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

Sec. 3. The board of medical examiners may refuse to grant a certificate to any person otherwise qualified, who is not of good moral character. For like cause, or for incompetency, or habitual intoxication, or upon satisfactory evidence by affidavit or otherwise that a certificate had been granted upon false and fraudulent statements as to graduation or length of practice, the said board may revoke a certificate by an affirmative vote of at least five (5) members of the board, which number shall include one or more members of the different schools of medicine represented in said board. After the revocation of a certificate, the holder thereof shall not practice osteopathy, surgery, or obstetrics in the state.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall present to the board of medical examiners a fraudulent or false diploma, or one of which he is not the rightful owner, for the purpose of procuring a certificate as herein provided, or shall file, or attempt to file, with the recorder of any county in the state the certificate of another as his own; or who shall falsely personate any one to whom a certificate has been granted by such board, or shall practice osteopathy, surgery or obstetrics in the state without having first obtained and filed for record the certificate herein required, and who is not embraced in any of the exceptions contained in this chapter, or who continues to practice osteopathy, surgery, or obstetrics after the revocation of his certificate, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars (300), nor more than five hundred dollars (500) and costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine is paid; and whoever shall file or attempt to file with the recorder of

any county in the state the certificate of another with the name of the party to whom it was granted or issued erased, and the claimant's name inserted, or shall file or attempt to file with the board of medical examiners any false or forged affidavit of identification, shall be guilty of forgery.

Sec. 5. Every person practicing osteopathy, surgery or obstetrics, or professing to treat, cure, or heal diseases, ailments or injury by any application or method, who goes from place to place, or from house to house, or by circulars, letters or advertisements solicits persons to meet him for professional treatment at places other than his office at the place of his residence, shall be considered an itinerant osteopath; and such itinerant osteopath shall, in addition to the certificate elsewhere provided for in this chapter, procure from the state board of medical examiners a license as an itinerant, for which he shall pay to the treasurer of state, for use of the state of Iowa, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per annum. Upon payment of this sum the secretary shall issue to the applicant therefor a license to practice within the state as an itinerant osteopath, for one year from the date thereof. The board may, for satisfactory reasons, refuse to issue such license, or may cancel such license upon satisfactory evidence of incompetency or gross immorality.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Souvenir Paper Weights

The Y. M. C. A. has on hand a supply of paper weights $4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and one inch thick containing a picture of the building and the "Old Doctor." Just what you have been looking for, a beautiful and lasting souvenir of the A. S. O. Every graduate and student of the school should have one of these paper weights.

We will send you one of these beautiful souvenirs post-paid upon receipt of 40c., or two for 75c., or 3 for \$1.00. Address all orders to

Y. M. C. A. of A. S. O.

Kirkville, Missouri.

Henry E. Patterson Dead.

After an illness lasting only a few weeks, Dr. Henry E. Patterson died at Washington, D. C., April 10, of peritonitis superinduced by inflammation of the liver. The



HENRY E. PATTERSON.

cause of the fatal sickness was an injury that Dr. Patterson had sustained while raising a heavy window in his office which had been lowered from the top. A large radiator stood adjoining the window and as he reached over it to raise the window, he wrenched his spine in the dorsal region. He thought little of the injury at the time and continued his work as usual. He suffered more or less inconvenience, however, and took treatment which relieved him temporarily only, for the trouble returned upon any exertion on his part in his practice. He finally decided to close his office and with his family repair to the mountains to recuperate his strength. He was then suddenly taken worse and in spite of all efforts to check the course of his trouble, he sank rapidly and death followed a week later. The funeral services were held in Washington where burial also took place.

In the death of Dr. Patterson, osteopathy loses one of its most ardent advocates and ablest champions. His strong mentality, his masterly conception of the great principles of the science and his earnest devotedness to it, were a power which had done

much toward giving osteopathy the place and the recognition it has before the world today.

Henry E. Patterson was born in Adair county, Missouri, in 1860. He was educated in the state normal school in Kirksville and later studied law. For a number of years he was in the real estate business in Kirksville. In 1882 he was married to Miss Alice M. Smith. Soon after Dr. A. T. Still had opened his school of osteopathy Dr. Patterson became interested in the science and entering the school he was graduated in 1895. He became connected with the American School of Osteopathy in the capacity of secretary, a position he held until 1898. In January of that year he went to Jacksonville, Florida, to spend the balance of the winter, and the following summer accompanied by his family he went for a season's outing to Mackinac Island. In the fall of that year he located in Washington, D. C., for the practice of his profession and he there built up one of the largest practices in the country. His wife, also a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, will continue the business established conjointly by herself and husband in Washington and adjoining cities. Beside his wife one daughter survives him.

The following tribute to Dr. Patterson is paid by Dr. A. T. Still, who held Dr. Patterson as one of his closest and dearest friends:

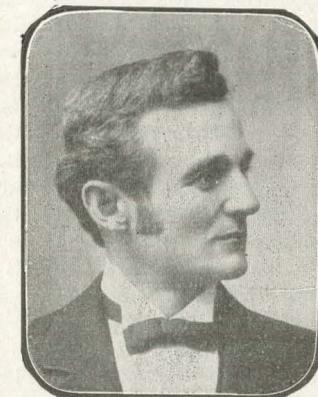
"We join our friends as they mourn the loss of those who have been dearest to them. In the last year we have been called to grief over the loss of our friends many times and the last sting or wound was the news of the death of our great and good friend, Dr. H. E. Patterson, the man, who as secretary of the American School of Osteopathy, placed the school on a business standing. He was a graduate of the school he helped to form from crude material to a gem of finest polish. It appears that the last twelve months have almost turned our eyes to briny oceans of sorrow and grief over the loss of our loved friends who have been in the ranks or at the head of command in all our battles to hold osteopathy at the top of all banners that were run up as tokens of the healing arts. This sad occasion calls to

mind the happy day that Dr. H. E. Patterson, John R. Musick and I ate a good dinner cooked by the hands of Mrs. Anna Morris and set on her kind table. All four of us ate with joy and kindly greetings and all feasted on the joys that came from the mingled reports of the good work being done all over the world. Patterson, the secretary of the American School of Osteopathy, Musick, the compiler of my two books, "Philosophy of Osteopathy" and "Autobiography of A. T. Still," and Mrs. Morris, the kind hearted amenuensis of both books. Let me love all, though three out of the joyful four are in their cold graves and I am left to eat alone with nothing but the waters of sorrow to wash down my grief. Let me say for myself, my household and school that we can mourn their loss but never can forget their good deeds. Many other friends have mounted the white horse of peace to mortality and gone from mortal sight, but our bosoms heave in grief that our hand can touch our loved ones no more in mortality, since the river of death stands between us and the n. Let me say to one and all that love is much stronger than death and we will always love our sacred dead.

A. T. STILL."

Address to the Students by A. F. Broomhall of Troy, Ohio

On the afternoon of April 8, Attorney A. F. Broomhall of Troy, O., who represented "osteopathy" in Ohio legal battles, ad-



addressed a mass meeting of students in Memorial hall. The Ohio lawyer was introduced by Dr. C. E. Still and as he stepped onto the platform a storm of applause greeted him. He said in part:

"It gives me great pleasure to be here. I have said that before

to some of you in the class room to-day, but I could keep on saying it all afternoon and it wouldn't be straying from the truth. It is true as Dr. Still has said that I have fought for osteopathy in the courts of Ohio. But I take no credit for the victory won in the passage of our new law, though I did push a little on the wheel. What I want you to do is to give Dr. Hildreth, on his return to Kirksville a rousing welcome. To him more than to any one man belongs the credit for our success before the Ohio legislature. No man ever appeared before the Ohio assembly who made as many friends for himself and the cause he represented as did Dr. Hildreth.

"We had our Love medical bill and many of you are familiar with its provisions. It had the clause requiring the osteopath to have a course of four terms in four separate years, and as no osteopathic school had such a course none of the osteopaths in the state could comply with that law. Dr. Gravett was the victim picked out by the medical board for slaughter, being arrested on a charge of practicing medicine illegally. We made a demurrer to the complaint and had it sustained in the lower court. They carried it up and you know the result, the bill as it effected osteopaths was declared unconstitutional. We then went in for legislation this winter. We drafted a bill which we thought would best subserve the interests of osteopathy. It called for a separate board of examiners for osteopaths and we soon found before we had progressed very far that the opposition made its greatest capital against the measure by crying 'we have enough boards as it is, we don't want any more.' We saw the situation and finally decided upon our compromise measure. In that, osteopaths are to appear before the medical board for examination in anatomy, physiology, obstetrics and physical diagnosis. All the opposition faded away. We kept an important provision in the substitute bill in that osteopaths are to have the same examinations in the branches mentioned as those given medical students. Then to protect osteopathy against frauds, applicants for certificates to practice osteopathy must appear before a sub-board consisting of osteopaths for examination in the rest of the subjects pertaining to the science.

"It was a great work done for osteopathy in Ohio and we feel satisfied that all that was done, was for the good of the profession, and the best interest of the science.

"I was coming out this way and I decided to take in Kirksville on my route. I wanted to meet Dr. A. T. Still and am disappointed that I missed him, he being out of the city. I have read his Philosophy of Osteopathy and I wanted to meet the writer of that work. I have read the book several times and get more out of it at every reading. Dr. Still has done a great work. Osteopathy and the world owes him much. Most people are moral cowards; they are conformists; they do things because others do them; they wear a certain garment because it is 'the style;' they think a certain thought, because some one else has expressed it; they follow the iron laws of custom. Dr. Still in the treatment of human ills made a departure; he was different in the amount of moral courage and intellectual courage that he possessed. His thought produced a system of therapeutics that is winning the confidence of the world, slowly but surely. He has done in one line what other men are doing along some other lines. Men like Dr. Still are the men that are going to save this nation from damnation and loss. Men like Dr. Still are needed, to improve this world. Everything in liberty, in science, in everything, is due to the superior courage of some one man. Don't forget that. Dr. Still met with opposition from the world at large and from his own family. I am informed that his brothers thought he was a fool and told him so. He was held in contempt, he was reviled, but he was steadfast, though alone. He was ready to face the world with his truth and die fighting for it. He is among the great and heroic men of the world today. It is customary to say these things of a man after he is dead. It is a pleasure for me to say it when that man is alive. You never saw a group of men gathering around an idea but that there was a modicum of truth about that idea.

"Osteopathy and osteopaths are ridiculed, laughed at. I have been subjected to some of it for championing the cause of the science in the courts of my state. I esteem it a pleasure to get that kind of ridicule. As

soon as you know something different than other people you become invisible to them. If you really understand the deep truths underlying osteopathy, it will help you solve many of the other problems of life. An interruption of natural law is followed by disease, and by a re-establishment of that law, health is restored. When Dr. Still was first nursing the babe osteopathy, another man was working on problems of social sig-

nificance. Allow me to say that what Dr. Still has done for therapeutics, Henry George has done for society, I thank you for your attention."

Dr. A. T. Still returned to Kirksville that afternoon and Mr. Broomhall had the pleasure of meeting him and passing several hours in his company. The Ohio attorney remained in Kirksville until the following day on which he visited a number of the classes with Dr. Still.

PERSONAL MENTION.

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

Dr. F. J. Harlan and wife of Louisville, Ky., report another osteopathic victory. This time it is a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound boy.

Dr. F. C. Lincoln, Dr. W. A. Crawford and Dr. A. P. Kidwell have formed a partnership for the practice of osteopathy at 750 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Evelyn K. Underwood, D. O., and Ord Ledyard Sands, D. O., announce their removal on May the 1st, from 156 Fifth Ave., to 24 West 59th Street, New York.

Dr. J. F. Reid and Miss Gertrude L. Dibble were married March 29 at Warren, Ohio.

Nine D. O.'s were recently graduated from the Washington Institute of Osteopathy. Dr. Wm. Potter, graduate of the A. S. O., class of '97, is the president of this institution.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth has returned from Ohio after an absence of several months. He has resumed his duties at the A. S. O.

Dr. A. D. Morrow has changed his location from Richmond, Mo., to Wapello, Iowa.

Warren Hamilton, secretary of the A. S. O., has returned from Washington, D. C., where he had gone to attend the funeral of Dr. H. E. Patterson.

Dr. C. T. Dodson, of Huntsville, Mo., re-

cently brought a patient to the A. T. Still Infirmary for an X-ray examination.

The following students of the A. S. O. took the Illinois state examination at Chicago, April 9-10-11: A. M. Keith, C. O. Cline, J. C. Fowler, B. N. Rector, J. J. Pleak, M. P. Browning, F. N. Grimsley, Elmer Martin, C. E. Molesworth, J. E. Francis, J. A. Barker, Mrs. J. E. Francis, Mrs. E. Reed, Misses M. A. Blake, Lena K. Elsea, Laura Swartz.

Dr. F. W. Hannah, of Indianapolis, Ind., was in Kirksville for a short visit recently.

The following graduates of the A. S. O. visited the school during the past month: Drs. Walter Dobson, Grinnell, Iowa; A. D. Morrow, Wapello, Iowa; J. W. Long, Burlington, Kansas; A. D. Cain, Hannibal, Mo.; Chas. Campbell, Palmyra, Mo.; H. U. Wenger, Fulton, Mo.; U. M. Hibbetts, Grinnell, Iowa; W. F. Traugher, Mexico, Mo.; M. D. Cole, Dubuque, Iowa; W. J. Conner, Kansas City, Mo.; U. T. Miller, Moberly, Mo.; Nannie Barker, Keosauqua, Iowa; J. W. Parker, Kansas City, Mo.; John Bell, Anna, Ill.; Ford Finch, Tuscumbia, Mo.; L. D. Smith, Plevna, Mo.

Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, who went to Los Angeles, Cal., last fall, with Mrs. Hibbetts for the benefit of the latter's health, has returned to his practice in Grinnell, Ia. While in the West they had the misfortune of suffering by death the loss of a child. Mrs. Hibbetts' health was not improved by the change.

CLINICAL REPORTS.

REPORTED BY FRANK SMITH, KOKOMO, IND.

Astigmatism:—

Mrs. K.—. History of astigmatism of twenty years standing. Lesion, atlas rotated forward to right. Treatment to lesion and to terminals of fifth nerve. Eyes were tested by oculist two weeks after treatment was stopped and he says the astigmatism is entirely relieved after two months treatment. I have another case of astigmatism from birth, girl aged 14 years, which is yielding nicely.

Granulated Eyelids:—

Miss M.—, age seventeen. Had suffered from this trouble most of her life. Was entirely relieved upon correction of anterior atlas. This case was treated for six weeks.

REPORTED BY R. H. WILLIAMS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Eczema:—

Man with eczema all over the body. At night when he would remove his clothes the scales could be picked up in a dust pan. No part of the body was not covered with the scales. Had been in this condition for thirty years. At the end of two weeks the scales did not form as rapidly as before and at the end of two months had entirely ceased to form. Skin was still a little discolored and will be for all time to come, but the eczema is gone. This is the most remarkable case I ever saw and if we can get the right results on such cases, we ought to be able to cure any case of it. I will be glad to give any osteopath who desires it, full information as to the line of treatment followed in these cases.

Asthma:—

Patient had been afflicted for twenty-six years. For the past six years had been unable to sleep in bed, but had to sit up all night. Case was a typical osteopathic case, the upper three ribs being depressed. At the end of one month's treatment he had what proved to be his last attack. It is now three months since and absolutely no recurrence of the disease. The treatment was to remove

the lesions and the rapid results were obtained largely through the use of Dr. Still's swing. It would have taken six months to have accomplished it by old methods.

**

REPORTED BY S. B. TROWBRIDGE, D. O.,

SELMA, ALA.

Vertigo:—

Acute attack of vertigo resulting from slight attack of the grip. Cause was contraction of cervical muscles, causing an interference with cerebral circulation. Case was cured in four treatments.

**

REPORTED BY J. T. WATSON, D. O.

PUEBLO, COLO.

Tuberculosis of the Hip, So called:—

Woman, forty years old, came to my office through advice of friends, after being treated two years by M. D.'s for "tuberculosis of hip." I found joint very tender on movement. The ilium was tipped forward lengthening limb an inch. I corrected ilium, treated blood supply to joint, stimulated excretal channels through vaso motor nerves. Treated case something over a month, dismissed it, and now three months afterward there has been no return of trouble.

Tipped Ilium:—

Woman, sixty-six years old, had suffered great pain in lumbar and sacral region, following crest of ilium to groin. First tried allopaths, then homeopaths. Finally, after a month with each, she came to me. She was suffering intense pain in groin, and down sciatic nerve. I located trouble in ilium, corrected it, pain left almost immediately.

Diabetes Mellitus:—

This case, a young man, came to me through the advice of a paralytic I had treated successfully.

History of case: He was thrown from a horse several years ago, striking against a gate post. He had consulted different M. D.'s with but slight relief. Two months ago he came to me and I found on examination, the left ilium tipped backward, limb shortened and lower three dorsal and upper three lumbar posterior and rotated laterally with quite a roll in muscles on left side of spine; very tender on pressure, patient could not walk straight or stoop over. On examining urine, found great quantities of sugar and puss. After one month's treatment, soreness of muscles gone and normal. I corrected spine, ilium, and at end of second month only slight traces of sugar are found and patient seems almost entirely cured.

REPORTED BY E. M. CRAMB, D. O., OF TECUMSEH AND HUMBOLT, NEB.

Chronic Ovaritis, Etc.:—

Mrs. —, age 31, with history of ten years of ovaritis, six years of periodical hemorrhage of small intestine following mental excitement, the sequel of typhoid dysentery, other complications of extreme nervousness, headache, etc. Physical examination revealed 9th, 10th and 11th dorsal vertebrae laterally to the right, and backward tilting of the ilium of the right side. Treatment applied was correction of dorsal and ilium lesions, thorough spinal and neck treatment. After four months treatment patient had gained seventeen pounds in weight and bowel and ovarian trouble very much improved.

Pneumonia:—

M. — was taken with chill and pain in chest at 4 a. m. I was called at 7 a. m. and found patient with a temperature of 105, pulse 120 and every symptom of pneumonia. After twenty minutes of thorough spinal, neck and chest treatment patient slept six hours. The fever gradually subsided and in a few days patient was up and out. Family now think osteopathy almost miraculous.

Pncumonia:—

Woman, age 73, general health good, on morning of Jan. 27 was taken with a severe cold, next evening had high fever, pain in chest and symptoms of pneumonia. When called I found the patient in distress physically and much worried mentally. Treatment applied was thorough manipulation of upper dorsal region, neck, throat and chest, also give kidney and liver treatment. After two treatments patient was up and out.

Goitre:—

Mrs. —, age 25, with history of exophthalmic goitre of eleven years standing, nearly as large as hen's egg. Goitre accompanied with usual characteristic eye and heart complications. Physical examination revealed first rib on left side up, clavical down and lesions at 2nd and 3rd

cervicals. Treatment applied was correction of bony lesions and gentle manipulation of goitre; after two month's treatment, heart and eye complications much improved, goitre nearly disappeared.

Palpitation of Heart:—

Mrs. —, age 56, with history of severe palpitation of heart of two year's standing, general health otherwise fairly good. Upon physical examination found fifth rib on left side down and in, also irregular condition of upper dorsal region. After first treatment which was directed especially to the fifth rib, bad symptoms were almost entirely relieved. After a few week's treatment, dismissed the case cured. Six months has now elapsed, and no return of trouble.

Ascites:—

Mrs. —, age forty-seven, with history of abdominal and ovarian disturbances since birth of first and only child, twenty-one years ago.

Local physicians diagnosed case as ovarian cyst of left side. Specialists of Lincoln and Omaha disagreed as to the diagnosis, some contending it was an ovarian tumor, others that it was ascites of the lower bowel.

When I was called to see the case the allopathic physicians of Tecumseh had put themselves on record as saying that unless she underwent an operation and had the supposed cyst removed she would be dead in a very few months.

Upon physical examination I found a very distended condition of the abdomen of a tympanitic character. The enlargement was symmetrical. The abdomen was greatly extended. I also found a curvature of the lower dorsal and lumbar region to the right.

Said she had been troubled with distension for more than twenty years, but had been especially bad the past five or six years.

I at first refused to take the case as I thought it was certainly hopeless, but after much solicitation on the part of herself, friends and relatives I took her on a month's trial.

Treatment applied was correction, as much as possible, of spinal curvature with

pressure and manipulation and vibratory treatment over abdomen. At the end of a months treatment the bloated condition of abdomen had gone down three inches. Have treated case seven months now and abdomen has gone down twelve inches in circumference and the patient has wonderfully improved in health. The abdomen is now six inches smaller than it has been at any time in the past twenty years.

* * *

REPORTED BY F. P. MILLARD, D. O., WORCES-
TER, MASS.

Inflammation of the Knee Joint:—

This is a case of a man who was kicked by a horse on outside of leg just above the knee. He was carried home and put to bed. An M. D. bandaged it very tightly, shutting off the circulation and told patient to remain there for three or four weeks, as he intended splinting it. The next day I was called to look at it. I removed the tight bandage, started the circulation, freed the vessels back of the knee, loosened the muscles a little. It hurt him some but comparatively little. I left off everything, had him rest that day and the next day after the treatment he dressed and walked around the house a little with his crutches. The third day he went to work, limping of course, but gaining all the time. The soreness soon went out, and he regained his strength in the joint in a short time.

Insanity:—

Workingman, aged 42 years. Fourteen months previous while working in a coal mine, a large chunk of coal fell on his skull in the region of right wing of the lambdoidal suture. The surgeons trephined a small area but to no purpose, as it did not remove the cause. While he was not considered really ready for the asylum yet he was unable to remember the easiest thing or to work at any job for more than a day or two. He was hypersensitive, melancholy, hypochondriac. He had gloomy forebodings and talked of insanity. A severe aching at the base of the brain as he called it, kept up constantly. At first I had to write down the day and hour he was to come as he said he could remember nothing. He said he

had also had an attack or two of epilepsy. I treated him very carefully the first time and anxiously awaited results. He returned feeling slightly better the next time. I found, upon close examination, the atlas to right and axis and 3d cervical posterior. As the lesions were corrected he continued to improve. He found a position and has only missed two day's work since he accepted it. His gloomy forebodings no longer exist. His insomnia has been replaced by restful nights, and his extreme sensitive condition has given away to steadiness and a more buoyant feeling. He is now planning to go to some college town and do literary work.

Dislocations:—

Woman, aged 28 years, always suffered with spinal trouble. Left innominate was slipped, making left leg shorter; the os calcis was dislocated through a fall twelve months previous. With all these lesions and dislocations she had suffered for a year with the left foot swollen as large as a "shoe box," as she expressed it. She could scarcely get around even on crutches. I hardly knew where to commence as it seemed as if every bone was out of articulation. I first treated her spine and gave her innominates a treatment. The next time I found the swelling down a little. It was some time before I could set the os calcis. She had been advised to have her foot amputated but came to try osteopathy as a last resort before using the knife. Her whole spine had to be corrected as a spinal disease, when a child had left it in a bad condition. I finally had her walking without crutches and her limping grew less and less. Now she walks well and feels no inconvenience. Both limbs are of equal length and swelling is all out of foot. Spine corrected and circulation good.

* * *

REPORTED BY HENRY J. PETTIT, D. O. OLEAN,
N. Y.

Incontinence of Urine:—

Boy, nine years old. Suffered all his life with inability to hold urine at any time. Lesion was anterior condition of 5th lumbar. Three treatments entirely cured the case.

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