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of



Atlas & Axis Clubs



DEVOTED
TO THE



SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY

MAY-JUNE, 1908

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The Bulletin

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VOLUME IX.

MAY-JUNE, 1908.

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ABSTRACT OF AN ADDRESS BY HON. J. M. GREENWOOD.

Class of 1908, Members of the Faculty, Ladies and Gentlemen:—The subject on which I will present a few thoughts may be stated in this form, "Big and Little Thoughts.

It is a recognized principle in practical life as well as in thinking and in investigation, that those who make the largest contributions to civilization are those who give precedence to principles over everything else. But every science, however far its boundaries may be extended, always leaves a balance of unsolved problems. There are two orders of questions springing out of every science—those that are fundamental, and the practical application of these principles. One of the most difficult things for a man or a woman to do, is to change his or her view-point, and to look at things from the other side. Let me illustrate:

The founder of the School of Osteopathy, Dr. A. T. Still, had, after he had become a regular physician, a successful practice, but he found it necessary to change his view-point entirely in regard to the treatment of diseases and the remedial agents to be applied when the human body is not in good working condition. To effect this revolution in his mode of thought, was of the same nature as the question that confronted Copernicus when he proposed to place himself at the sun as the center of the entire solar system, and watch the planetary bodies move around the sun. This change in Dr. Still's manner of dealing with diseases was just as revolutionary as was the change from the Ptolemaic conception to the heliocentric.

There are some persons that can look at the other side of a question because they are openminded. This is the best attitude of mind for man or woman. Let me illustrate by an anecdote: It is said that in the State of Ohio there was a gentleman who had never been known to give a direct answer to any question, however simple it might be. It was agreed one day that he and two of his neighbors would ride horseback to the county-seat the next morning, and the two neighbors decided

the evening before that they would get a definite answer from their evasive friend on the journey. So after they had traveled some distance, they came to a beautiful pasture in which a large flock of sheep were grazing, and as they rode by this pasture, one of the men said to Bill Williams: "These sheep have just been sheared." Bill looked at the flock a long time and said, "Yes, it looks like it on this side." Now the person who must be shown the other side all the time and all of the other side, is not open-minded. A hint, or a half-view, will open up sometimes a tremendous train of thoughts to an active, receptive mind.

Any student who goes out into life believing that all the great problems have been solved, will be mistaken. Life is a continued growth, and education is a continuous process from the cradle to the grave. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, Dr. Still and I were in a hay-loft one hot day resting on the new-mown hay—but we didn't have a jug with us, and as we lay there talking, I said to him, "Doctor, on what theory are you fooling these people, anyway?" He answered me by saying, "You used to drive cattle, horses and mules. You know when you went along a muddy road and the wagon wheels or the buggy wheels were clogged with mud, it was heavy pulling. God made the human body better than any machine is made, and if it becomes clogged, we UN-CLOG IT AND LET IT WORK. That is my philosophy." In these few words, I had the key to osteopathy from its founder.

Truth is the simplest thing in the universe, and the greater the principle, the simpler it is. Now the fundamental principles that underlie every science are what we should master, whether as school teachers, doctors, lawyers, or scientists. The greatest truths are like a magnificent river whose source we never know, and we don't even know perhaps, its mouth; but we see its swift current moving ever onward, and it is with this movement we have to deal.

There have always been a few rare minds in every age of the world that have gone forward and made discoveries, and we have had some of these minds in our own country. These men are the schoolmasters of the race that carry their messages to humanity for its elevation. Such men give us the light that tells us in what direction to look, and they are the investigators in the great departments of human knowledge. I would class the man who has taken a wide and deep view of humanity and of its betterment, as a benefactor of the human race. When Our Savior came on earth he brought a new dispensation,—a message of love to all the world.

In-wrought prejudice works havoc with one's thinking. When I was a little boy, I had read about the American Revolution, and had

heard a great deal said about it, and I felt that should I ever see a little English boy, I would lick him. Why? Because England and America had once been engaged in a war! But in the second school I went to, there was a little red-headed English girl that attended it, and I liked her. She was so pretty, and I used to walk along the road with her sometimes, and after that, I would have tried to lick any American boy who would have dared say a hurtful word to little Polly Fowler.

To-day this is a great nation, and we speak a world language, and all the great nations are working with world problems; and it is this kind of open-mindedness that I want to impress on this audience. We may differ in little things. The problems that England, France, Germany, and all the other forward nations are trying to solve, are the problems that we are trying to solve. The nation that is just a nation counts for little, so the man who is just a lawyer, or a doctor, or a preacher and nothing else, moves in a narrow groove. The man who practices osteopathy should be a man among men. If he merely sticks out his shingle and waits and vegetates, don't you know he will be a very small man, indeed, and he will grow smaller each year. Another thing, then, is to improve all one has in his nature. Let one have no waste places in his mind.

You have taken a long course of study—twenty-seven months—but when you go away, if you will take the advice of one older than you, I would say, take up each year some important subject and study it. This is material growth.

I will not dwell on this phase of the subject longer, lest you class me with a scientist who once delivered a lecture on the oyster to an audience of Massachusetts farmers. He took two hours to tell them all he knew about oysters, but when he said that if there was anything he hadn't told them about an oyster, he would be pleased to have them question him, one old farmer in the audience who had listened patiently, said,—“Mister, one question I would like to ask about the oyster that you have not explained, how did it know when to shet up?” Now I am not going to work that long with you.

Let me urge you to see things at a different angle each day. First, it is a little view we have, but we can take in more and more as life expands. At last we come to the conclusion that all truth is One. We need to keep pace with the world's progress. Movements and changes are rapid,—and the one that sits still is lost in the whirl. Only a few years ago Missouri was called an agricultural state, and now 52% of her citizens are living under some form of municipal government. We are passing from an agricultural to a manufacturing state. History never

repeats itself, despite what Mr. Freeman says. We are no longer a people who can afford to shut ourselves up and remain ignorant of what the world is doing, especially in our own department of activity. Every country is trying to solve its industrial, commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and educational problems; but no other country is nearly so fertile in resources as ours. The personality of our men and women is what makes us one of the greatest nations that the world ever had, and makes it sound and powerful and wholesome to the core.

Among us and with us the greatest problem after all, is the problem of INDIVIDUAL PERSONALITY. Strength, honesty, and stability of character count. High ideals through life I sincerely hope will actuate the one hundred and twenty-five men and women who will now receive their diplomas from the hand of Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of the School of Osteopathy and a benefactor of mankind.

A CASE REPORT—TYPHOID.

DR. ASA WILLARD.

To the student and practitioner one of the most valuable methods of increasing his efficiency as a diagnostician and his general comprehension of clinical pictures, especially in acute work, is the careful, detailed recording of his own cases and the study of individual cases as reported by others. Not a casual reading to ascertain the general condition only and what the result of osteopathic treatment was, but a careful study in detail.

If the unusual clinical manifestations in the reported cases tally with your own bedside observations, then your own experiences are more firmly impressed upon your mind to be called up to aid you perhaps years afterward when you are nonplussed or in a tight place. If the reported cases present phases which you have not so far encountered in your work, reading or hearing of these features in conjunction with the other features of the case which may have been the same as those of your cases, by association, gives a more lasting hold of the new aspect.

We thus broaden and make more lasting in memory our own clinical experiences.

I present this case of typhoid hoping that the extraordinary ordinary aspect will interest some of the Bulletin readers as much as for a few days, it bothered me. It was a feature which I had not encountered in any other of a number of cases cared for during the last nine years, although as our experiences are not all the same, it may not be unusual to some. The patient was a little girl just past six and in her first school year. A child of good physique and uncomplaining, sympathetic in

nature and easily controlled. Her mother, a woman of twenty-six, had had epilepsy for over nine years. November 7, '07, child complained of her stomach hurting and head aching and her nose bled several times. She had not gone to school the two days before because she had not felt well.

On the evening of the 7th when an osteopath was called she was found in a high fever and showing with other evidences, the characteristic languor and dullness of a typhoid patient. Thereafter for ten days the case progressed with the most regular and typical temperature curve.

Cold sponge baths did not seem to affect the temperature a particle, although when the temperature was highest they were given two or three times a day, on three days, four times. Sometimes these cases are encountered where the baths make no appreciable reduction in the temperature yet it is a good plan to administer them any how for the temporary, stimulating and revivifying effect.

During the first five days the bowels were constipated and were evacuated each day by means of a high enema of normal salt solution. A colon tube was not used. Their use I regard as contra-indicated in a vast majority of all cases in which they are used. They are seldom necessary to get the water well distributed through the colon. A properly given enema will do this and will not irritate or cause any risk of injury to the delicate colon membrane. After the fifth day the bowels moved twice a day until the tenth day. On the tenth day fever subsided.

Patient did not develop nervous symptoms, but throughout the first ten days manifested the most extreme languor, not wishing to be disturbed for anything. There was desire for food throughout. The diet was mutton broth and whites of eggs, three of the latter a day.

Such a diet is superior to milk. It leaves almost no residue to pass through the ulcerated intestines. Milk leaves considerable.

The tenth dorsal vertebra and the fourth rib on left side presented lesions and every other day or less manipulations involving little force were made to correct them.

Other treatments (treatments were given twice a day for a time) were mostly of a quieting, relaxing nature through firm pressure on tender places along the whole spine. Especially in cases of fever will this be grateful when applied to the sub-occipital region. The fever and toxins in the blood seem always to produce contracture and tension there which exaggerate the headache and nervousness, abdomen was treated quite thoroughly for first few days, then only the transverse and descending colon and the liver were manipulated from the front.

After the tenth day the temperature was normal for five days. As a rule I do not allow typhoid patients solid food until ten days after the fever has subsided. I prefer to "play safe" as far as perforations go. In the case of this child however the disease having run such an ideal course and the bowels having again become constipated after having been free, I reasoned that the intestines must be pretty well healed and on the fifth day after subsidence of fever the parents were told that if everything was still favorable on the next day, she could have light solid food.

On the afternoon of the next day her temperature was 100 and the solid food was not given. For the next ten days the temperature every afternoon registered from 99½ to 100½, each morning returning to normal.

After having puzzled considerably over this and seeing no other evidences of relapse or other reasons for a temperature, I decided that it was a manifestation such as is sometimes encountered among children, or anaemic and nervous adults when they are recovering from typhoid and that the temperature was not due to an active typhoid condition. On this hypothesis the child was allowed the lighter solid foods, which were gradually increased in quantity and variety. The temperature rose just the same in the afternoons and evenings for five days, after solid food was allowed, but after that remained normal and the child rapidly gained strength and was soon in perfect health. The active typhoid condition had really completely subsided on the tenth day.

* * *

OSTEOPATHY AND ITS FUTURE.

W. H. MALTRY, D. O.

This subject is one of the greatest importance for our consideration.

What position will we hold in the future?

We ourselves must answer this question, for with us it rests. Our future, if guarded against invasion and absorption, will be replete with success and advance.

The lines must and will be more closely drawn against the osteopathic massner. Intelligent instruction from men capable of delving into the store-house of osteopathic knowledge and imparting the truths to us will be one source of improvement.

One great requisite is to make the entrance requirements in our colleges, higher and not only make them so but enforce them. Require each student to fully discharge his or her duty; then the spirit of intellectual greed will predominate and the absorber will have no place in the class-room.

The future will keep her best for the mechanical genius. Each year is a rung farther upward, for the student of to-day begins to realize what will be demanded of him. The hosts of chronics has been our field of practice, the acute cases now seek our services. The obstetrical world demands a skilled mechanic capable of shortening the time and lessening the pain in the oricals in a mother's life.

The lady realizes that the osteopathic physician is a necessity in every intelligent community.

When we study man as a machine and regulate his actions and force by keeping correct adjustment, then the lady will cease classifying us with the massner in osteopathy. Students and young practitioners often attempt to correct lesions as does some successful practitioner, or by the moves taught by the professor. Do not be a nonentity, think, prove yourself a "Master-Workman" in every case, whether you give a favorable or unfavorable prognosis. Guard to a degree your enthusiasm, for in doing so every case will not appear as a curable one.

Our diplomas should be our only necessary recommendation. Upon the presentation of our diplomas, let us step out into the world with confidence if we are skilled mechanics. Join our State and National Organizations and do our part. A word of censure at times may do more good than too great commendation. Let us exercise friendship to our fellow osteopaths, if they are true men and women, whether they be in or out of our organizations. This will be a means of inducing them to come into our organizations. Sometimes we become selfish and fold our false cloak about us and refuse to assist in time of dire necessity because he or she is not in our organization or club.

Would our "Worthy Founder" have reached the pinnacle of greatness had he followed the course pursued by some of our practitioners? No, never, and may the Creator of us all give us light and wisdom to be true men and women, putting away jealousy and bickerings and working together for the good of humanity.

The man or woman desiring to become a successful practitioner of Osteopathy must consider this, can I learn mechanics, can I so concentrate my mind upon things mechanical, that lesions which are but effects, will appear to me as but simple irregularities. A true osteopath must be a skilled mechanic.

For some time the young practitioner fails to realize that a remote irregularity may be as causal a factor as one more closely associated. A stiffened rib as well as a cervical lesion can cause drawing of the cervical muscles.

Remote lesions cause trouble indirectly. Don't always hunt in

the same old place for a similar trouble, examine your case, correct everything than can be corrected, then give your patient a rest.

In doing this we will prove ourselves scientific mechanics and the world will demand greater things of us.

BONE SETTING IS THE SENSIBLE PART OF OUR PROFESSION.

A. T. STILL.

Bones have bottoms and tops, sides and ends. We will begin at the top of the neck and set the bottom of the head on top of the atlas and we will set the bottom of the other six bones of the neck on the tops of their supporting mates. One facet is a bottom facet, the other is a top facet. Each bone sets on a bone, and so the whole length of the spine until we get to the last lumbar, and it sets on the sacrum, and the sacrum sets on the top of the innominates, then the innominates set on the heads of the thigh bones and the thigh bones set on the upper ends of the shin bones, and they set on top of some of the bones of the feet, — which set on top of the floor.

As an osteopath is a mechanic, it is his business to know how to regulate the articulations from the foot to the head. Ribs have their places and motion, and your brain is of no use to you if you do not see the importance of this lesson, and seek to recognize and adjust the abnormal conditions that the human system is liable, accidently or otherwise, to get into.

THE BULLETIN

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS.

GRANVILLE B. WALLER, Editor.

HOUSTON A. PRICE, Business Manager.

MISS FRANCES PEARLE SAUNDERS, Reporter for Axis Club.

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KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, MAY, 1908.

In Conclusion. This was the title of our predecessor's paragraphs of farewell and we know of none any better for our own. With this issue, the work of the present staff is ended, the making of the September Bulletin falling to the lot of officers newly elected to our places.

Editorship of the Bulletin has brought us duties whose doing has been of interest and of some instruction, and we are as grateful for the honor of nomination for a second term as we are regretful that inability to lead the "strenuous life," prevented our accepting that honor with whatever may have been the chances of re-election.

We wish to express gratitude to those whose interest and aid have helped to make deserved, in some degree at least, the kind words of compliment which have occasionally been said. For certain assistances which their offices or qualifications enabled them to give, we would record thanks to Miss Frances Pearl Saunders, reporter for the Axis Club, Mr. Huston A. Price, our Business Manager, and also to our classmate, Mr. Eugene F. Pellett.

The New We can not but feel that the Club is fortunate in its "Bulletin Staff." choice of editor and of business manager for the next term. Mr. Huston A. Price, editor-elect, is one of the quiet,

unassuming kind who does not publish all of his credentials, but does his work well and improves upon acquaintance. He has been a newspaper man and has had such other literary training as will, we are assured, make his labors worthy of high appreciation.

Mr. Carrol B. Morrow, the new Business Manager, is also eminently fitted for the responsibilities of his office as he has had a long and markedly successful career as an advertising man. As is often the case with those who are best fitted for an office, Mr. Morrow did not make anything like a bitter fight for the place, he was simply elected without his or any other's opposition. The medical education is making us extremely cautious in all our statements in these days of increasing sense of responsibility, yet we feel that these gentlemen will live up to all the good things we can say of them and we hope that you will give them your fullest confidence and your heartiest co-operation.

* * *

Protection of Our Pins. In an interesting letter from Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, of Hartford, Conn., he tells us that once before an effort was made to obtain some kind of legal protection of our badge and that practically it was found that nothing could be done. As to the desirability of such protection there is of course no doubt. So as time and laws change we will indulge the hope that the committee appointed at one of our last meetings to investigate this matter, will find that something considerably better than nothing can now be done to make our pin exclusively our own.

* * *

"An Effort to Raise Therapeutics to a True Science" EMPIRICISM is to-day, despite the very real advances made in our knowledge of the nature and causes of disease, almost the sole basis of therapeutics. If we except a FEW DRUGS, not by any means all of the SO-CALLED specifics, we still give remedies because experience has taught us that they are "good" for certain diseases or symptoms. In the case of some we have learned, or think we have learned, why they are curative, but it is in the case of very few only that we are able to explain the how as well as the why. Practitioners in general accept the teaching of experience, or empiricism, and base their therapeutic endeavors upon that, preferring to cure their patients even if they are unable to explain how they do so; but some refuse to be guided by faith—"the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen;" they regard it as unscientific to use a remedy the action of which they do not know or do not think they know; and forgetting that "all true science begins with empiricism," they remember only the conclusion of Huxley's phrase that "all true science

is such exactly in so far as it strives to pass out of the empirical stage." This is the foundation of therapeutic nihilism, and this conceit of the ultrascientific mind will no doubt continue, though perhaps in lessening degree, to exert its baleful influence upon medicine until the science of therapeutics shall have passed out of the empirical stage. That it is doing so now we have reason to hope.

There is one fact upon which both schools of medicine, the pessimists and the optimists, are agreed, and this is what our fathers called the vis medicatrix nature, nature's inherent power to overcome disease. We are learning more of that to-day, and the belief is growing that it is through the study of this protective and curative force RESIDING IN THE CELLS AND FLUIDS OF THE BODY that we shall find an explanation of the action of drugs and other therapeutic agents, and so, by removing the stigma of empiricism, elevate therapeutics to the rank of a true science. The use of SERUMS, OF ANTITOXINS derived from animals, IS ONLY A MAKESHIFT, and the treatment of disease will never be truly scientific and certain until we know definitely nature's method and LEARN HOW TO ASSIST THE ORGANISM IN ITS OWN WAY OF COMBATING DISEASE. The opsonic method, the introduction of dead bacteria which stimulate the organism to the production of more protective bodies without increasing the number of noxious agents to be destroyed, is a long step in the right direction. But there are other diseases than those of microparasitic origin to be overcome, and we have yet to explain the action of drugs and of other therapeutic agents. That drugs do not, in many cases at least, act directly upon the tissues or organs to modify their action or restore their function is evident, yet that they do act in some way is equally evident. That they act by affecting the nervous centers in all cases is also an untenable assumption. We have learned that nature regulates the functions of certain organs by means of specific substances, HORMONES, secreted in one part of the body and carried by the blood to another part, conveying the message that it is time now for that part to act and to do its appointed share in the work of the economy. It is probable that something analogous to this occurs in disease and that drugs are hormones, or stimulants to the production of hormones, conveying the information that something is wrong in a certain part of the economy and calling upon the curative powers of the organism to exert their specific action in that direction."

In a general way this article, taken from the "Medical Record" of June 13th, strongly suggests the statement of the "Old Doctor's" to the effect that the body has in itself the juices that it needs or inferentially the potential power to make them.

We are glad to make the acquaintance of this new theory of the medical men, for it quite appeals to our fancy, and all the more so because it seems to be compatible with what we think true osteopathic principle. As for the admission of empiricism, that is but another repetition of a very general conviction both amongst the laity and the profession.

The article states that "It is probable that drugs are hormones or stimulants." Injecting into the human blood an end result of bacterial wars in other animals is certainly not a thing unattended with danger, even if we grant comparative certainty of desired action. Argument from hormones as a starting point presents an ingenuous and hopeful basis for reducing drug therapeutics to a science. But right here the logical line of least resistance leads straight to osteopathy in the conclusion that these hormones, a normal secretion fail from such abnormal mechanical conditions as may be corrected by anatomical re-adjustment.

Surely it will be the exhaustive study of the human body that will ever make all schools of healing one. If we can once understand the subtle and myriad ways in which the animal organism is a molecular solidarity, Osteopathy will be an accomplished science and in therapeutics there will be none other.

* * *

Comment on an article entitled, "The Nervous System and the Blood."

The July number of "Everybody's Magazine," contains under the above caption, some very interesting thought from the pen of William Hanna Thompson, M. D., LL.D. Undoubtedly the author could teach us unnumbered truths we need to know, nevertheless there is an amusing coincidence in his article's opening sentence and the criticism to which his later reasoning is left open.

He begins, "There is no telling into what unexpected paths a single scientific discovery may lead." Then in a veiled and apparently impregnable argument against osteopathy, he shows that he has unwarily tried to go several too many of these paths at once, and as to his whereabouts, "There is no telling."

"In our former article, on "The Real Self and Drugs," we alluded to the unexpected discovery that insanity is not a disease of the brain, because no anatomical investigation, microscopic or otherwise, can show the least difference between either brain cell or fiber of a person dying insane and the healthy brain of one killed in an accident. But the same absence of brain changes is

noticeable in a whole class of important chronic nervous diseases, such as migraine, neurasthenia, hysteria and epilepsy. None of these shows post mortem any characteristic changes from normal brains.

Now, no one can minimize the importance of these nervous diseases. Insanity alone is serious enough. When that dread specter appears, there is no getting used to it. Years of familiarity with it, both in private and in official relations, do not lessen my recoil from the spectacle of a permanent, instead of—as with drugs—a temporary, mental derangement. But it is facts connected with these same insanities, produced by drugs entering the blood which awaken the hope that we may find elsewhere than in the brain the cause, and therefore, with the cause, the best treatment for this dreadful affection, as well as also for the other nervous diseases which cause no brain changes. If the brain of a man who has been addicted to immense doses of opium for years still shows in it no trace of this mind-deranging agent, while chemistry quickly finds the reactions of this drug in his blood, the mistake of years on this whole subject begins to come into view. It is singular how long the sway of that error has continued, for even yet many physicians, including some neurologists, cannot see the two sides of the problem."

"THAT MISTAKE WAS THE INFERENCE THAT BECAUSE INJURY TO THE STRUCTURE OF A MECHANISM ALWAYS DERANGES ITS WORKING, THEREFORE DERANGEMENT OF ITS WORKING MEANS DERANGEMENT OF THE MECHANISM. But structure is not enough for the working of any mechanism, and least of all if it be a living mechanism. Every mechanism needs to have its source of power constantly supplied to it, or it will not work at all. Though a locomotive be perfect in every detail, yet not one of its wheels will turn if it has no coal. The function of a lamp is to give light, but if its globe be filled with water instead of with oil, what would be the use of carefully inspecting its every part with a microscope to discover why its wick cannot be lit? But so every bodily organ, and above all the brain, needs its never-failing current of blood to be rapidly coursing through it, and so surely is this true that the brain will work only according to the quality of its blood. Mix poisons with that blood and its thinking will be deranged according to what the particular poison is, though its structure remains the same as ever; just as every part of the lamp's structure remains the same, whatever be the fluid in its globe."

Possibly we are "fighting a man of straw," but the capitalized sentence, if true, would be a sweeping and effective argument against osteopathic theory. But, if the author did not "mean it that way", the

appearance is that he did, and most of his profession and some others might give it such an interpretation and give it full belief.

The author has done well to liken man to a locomotive, but he has not taken into account that man consists not only of engine but of boiler and steam (blood), unless indeed, he had reference to a dead man—and he did not say that he did. Then man as a lamp, must be considered as lamp plus wick and oil,—he is incomplete unless furnished with the running medium.

Now to use the author's figure, and granting the analogy that the blood in the human is as steam in the engine, he infers that inferior quality of steam is far more likely to cause disorder in the engine than would a disarrangement of its pipes and valves!

We would wish to endow the doctor's locomotive with such things as a few valves and, above all a throttle. Perhaps they were there but he failed to mention them—not seeing their meaning in the figure. It is this: The throttle and valves control the steam. They are the brain and nerves of the engine, without which it might have its all important steam and still be useless—yes, worse than useless—dangerous, like an insane person for instance. Now suppose a valve gets out of order,—note that such a thing would be a structural defect,—you may have an explosion, which is comparable to a "brain storm" or the spasms of epilepsy in the human, this word is used in descriptions of this disease.

But we must attempt to carry this comparison one notable step farther, merely to render conspicuous in one very important point the failure of the locomotive as a complete figure. THE THROTTLE OF THE LOCOMOTIVE CONTROLS THE STEAM, BUT IT DOES NOT MAKE IT. THE NERVES OF THE HUMAN CONTROL THE MAKING OF ITS OWN BLOOD!

We are aware that the doctor in this particular case, a brain disease, refers to histological and not to gross structure. But, while the microscope may not detect structural changes in the brain and nerves in certain neuropathic maladies, that is no proof that there are no causative structural defects elsewhere, either gross or microscopic. As osteopaths, we know of cases of insanity that were cured by the correction of atlas lesions. Beyond that, however, lies the fact that as osteopaths, we can relieve the nerves from pressure and allow them to make blood after their own inimitable and only recipe, touching and guiding with thoughtful hands the very haemogenetic forces.

* * *

Our Dear It has been suggested that when we publish
Delinquents. a list of delinquents, that there be published in connection therewith a list of the various articles owned by the Club.

Such a list might be of interest to many of the field members, and some time it can be copied from the regularly made inventory taken at the end of the year by our auditing committee. But there is no immediate danger of the delinquent list being published. We were to have inserted it in our last issue, but illness of the Pylorus prevented him from furnishing the names in time and as the original motion provided for its publication in the "April Bulletin," only, we were free from publishing it at all. Of this we must confess that we were personally glad. We hope that the delinquents will show their due appreciation by paying up everything in full to date and that nothing more of the matter need ever be said.

* * *

Au Revolt, 1908. Perhaps it would seem ridiculous to say such a thing to so large a number as the Atlas-Axis Company of 1908, yet if we be permitted to say anything at all, it can be this only.

The Kirksville depot is no great place, but like all depots, in it centres much of the vicissitude of the community. Confusing scenes and critical moments, from which epochs in our modest careers are dated, are met with abundantly here. The departure of our seniors made this notably true. We were somewhat surprised at the many we wished to own as friends and at the feeling of depression at their leaving.

The first three year graduates have gone into the field, "missionaries" of advanced osteopathic learning. What is the difference that their advantage will make?

The twelve apostles of old, unlettered, and uncouth, but armed with an irresistible truth, went forth into a cultured and hostile world. Soon it was declared, from the wrong view point, and therefore in phrase inapt, that these men and their followers had "turned the world up side-down." Three centuries later, and whether it were fortunate or unfortunate for the church, Christianity, "had ascended the throne of the Caesars."

Osteopathy was a new truth, doomed to suffer opposition and persecution. Other things equal, the first that went out to practice, were not nearly so well prepared to assume the responsibilities of the physician as are we. But their therapeutics was the best and scarcely anything else at that time signified. Success stamped their school of healing as a science from the beginning. To-day we are the qualified heirs of all the real medical learning of the ages and also of the great discovery of "Still." And if in our line, we can not call the whole world our stage, meet it fairly and make it altogether our own, surely the fault will be ours, INDIVIDUALLY.

To our first three year class, so well prepared as we believe they are to uphold our standards, we extend congratulations and all good wishes, having in heart valediction and benediction better than we are able to express.

* * *



CHARLES AUSTIN KERR,
Noble Skull.

ATLAS NOTES.

At the regular business meeting of May 2nd, the following officers were elected for the first semester of the school year of 1908-'09. They were duly installed on the 16th, Dr. F. P. Pratt, officiating. The Doctor marked the occasion by the expression of so much that was wholesome and encouraging, that we regret our inability to print his remarks in full. Nevertheless, we thank him.

Noble Skull	Frank Austin Kerr
Occipital	Edward C. Murphy
Sacrum	Granville Waller
Stylus	Eldon S. Detwiler
Styloid	G. H. S. Wilson
Receptaculum	L. J. Dellinger
Pylorus	J. C. Groenwood
Radius	J. C. Krill
Right Clavical	L. Clark Marshall
Left Clavical	E. M. Geyer
	Dr. F. P. Pratt
Trustees	Dr. E. C. Link
	Mr. J. W. Kinzie
Editor of Bulletin	Huston A. Price
Business Manager of Bulletin	Carrol B. Morrow

* * *

The standing committees appointed by the Noble Skull for the next administration are as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE NEXT SEMESTER.

Membership	Occipital E. C. Murphy
	Christian G. Luft
Program	L. J. Bingham
	S. H. Stover
	Henry Carson, Jr.
House and Purchasing	F. B. Flemming
	L. H. Most
	N. B. Wilson
Finance	A. F. Brown
	Paul S. Nichols
	Leonard Tabor
Practical Work	J. E. Derek
	I. F. Craig

	J. M. Farnham
Library.....	J. W. Lloyd
	C. P. Hanson
Floor Work.....	M. J. Grieves
	H. C. Erwin

* * *

The evening of May 9th was devoted to relaxation, plus the receiving of some very valuable suggestions from Dr. Earl Laughlin, who was the speaker of the occasion. The program was:

Whistling Solo.....	Millard J. Grieves
Reading.....	Carrol B. Morrow
Vocal Trio.....	Messrs. Turner, Erwin and Grieves
Address.....	Dr. Earl Laughlin

The latter was in brief as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Atlas Club:—Dr. Kerr asked me if I would not come up and make a few remarks, so here, I am.

I thought I would refer to about forty or fifty conditions and take a chip or two out of each one which may be of practical use to some of you in the future.

When you have a patient suffering with cancer of the stomach or any condition where food cannot be retained on the stomach, it is well to use burnt flour and cream, and feed per rectum, you will be surprised with the result. In neuresthenia, put your patient on Protos and beef tea for three weeks. In all cases of painful menstruation osteopathy can do a great deal. I always inhibit between the sacrum and innominate, and have never failed to relieve a case yet. I have seen a few cases where dilation of the cervix has made the condition worse.

In setting posterior innominates most operators have the patient on the face so as to gap the articulation. Now be careful in giving this treatment to older people, for there is chance of injury to the hip. In hip trouble, when you are called in to treat a case do not give treatment until you are sure of the diagnosis. In cases of difficult breathing, simply raise the ribs. Gall stones. You will have patients call and tell you they were troubled with gall stones, but had some twenty-three removed by Dr. Doem, who has fifty-three diplomas, etc. Now these are not real gall stones. These grafters give the patient castor oil, olive oil, etc., which, mixed with the bile acid forms a so-called gall stone, they thus get the patient's money, and do no good in return. In actual cases it is well to inhibit the eighth to tenth dorsal when they are suffering. Hysteria. In bad attacks dilate the rectum.

Cold packs. I am a believer in cold packs. They should be used more than they are, especially in cases where the lymphatic glands of the neck are enlarged. I always use cold packs on inflamed glands during scarlet fever, etc.

Goitre. I am satisfied that there is not a case of goitre but presents a first rib up. I wish you would notice when you get a case and see if I am not right.

In treating cases of ptomain poisoning I always give high enema, clean out the bowels well, give a cup or two of warm salt water to wash out the stomach. Then give no food for twenty-four hours.

Hiccoughs can be stopped by deep pressure of the phrenic nerves. Do not allow children under two years of age to eat bananas. I have seen five or six babies and children dangerously ill by the use of them. They suffer with convulsions, serious stomach and bowel trouble. Just what it is about the banana I do not know, but I do know from what experience I have had that bad results come from feeding them to very young children.

Hemorrhoids. Note the condition of bowels and coccyx. In treating hemorrhoids—be sure to catch the tuberischie, and spread them apart.

Acute Articular Rheumatism. I have failed to find any case of heart trouble follow acute articular rheumatism, if the patient was under osteopathic care. Heart lesions often follow this disease under the ordinary form of treatment.

Synovitis. Treat the lower lumbar region, innominates, saphenous opening and popliteal space.

Nausea. In case of sea sickness, etc., use deep pressure at third rib on right side. When sick at stomach drop down to fourth dorsal, this will often cause patient to vomit. Gas on intestines, use deep pressure over solar plexus.

Insomnia. Light suppers, firm bed.

Pterygium. Correct neck and upper dorsal lesions, and cut small feeders to the growth with fingernail. Wash eye out with boracic acid.

Long head of biceps. You look at the tendon on a cadaver and you don't see how the tendon can slip out of its groove, but I believe it does, and I have treated several cases in which I am sure the tendon had slipped out. To replace, extend the arm, rotate, catch the tendon, then rotate the arm towards the tendon. When tendon slips in groove, bring the arm up behind the back so as to make the tendon fit well into the groove.

Coccyx. The coccyx is hard to work on, because when we have a lesion here we have a great deal of soreness, etc. Anterior coccyx is

often the cause of constipation. In giving local treatment for anterior coccyx always use vaseline on the index finger, and insert in the rectum. This will let you catch the coccyx between your thumb and finger. In dislocation of the inferior maxillary bone wrap a handkerchief around your thumb and pass into the mouth at the back of the teeth, using the rest of the hand external, this gives you a good chance to spring the jaw, as you wish, and correct the dislocation.

Diarrhoea. Have patient on face, place left hand on sacrum, and with right hand grasp below the knees and lift up. This often cures in one treatment.

Typhoid Fever. The object of osteopathic treatment in typhoid is to gain vaso-motor control of the blood-vessels of intestines and restore the lymphatics to their normal function. I always put my patient on a liquid diet, mainly Protos. When the tongue and lips are cracked and sore, I use zinc oxide. Keep bowels active. In case of hemorrhage, use ice packs. Elevate foot of bed, put pillows under the hips of the patient and keep him perfectly quiet. If the temperature reaches 102½ I order a bath. In some cases it is necessary to give tub baths, or put them in a cold pack. For distension from gas, use gentle pressure on solar plexus. Bed sores should be watched very closely, keeping them free from pressure. Allow no visiting whatever, until patient is on light diet list. We give no food until ten days of normal temperature, then we start them on egg, toast, and prune juice.

Not having had time for the preparation of a special lecture for you, I have just given these separate bits of advice, knowing that while they are not all to be found in the books, that I have proved their value in my own practice and hope that you also may find them of service in your professional experiences."

New Initiates:

Dr. Earl H. Laughlin was lately initiated into honorary membership in the Club. To speak of his peculiar fitness for his work, inherited and acquired, or to mention those of his family who have attained high places in the ranks of our profession, would be but the repetition of common knowledge. Suffice it then to say that we are glad to own the genial doctor for an Atlas man and the honor is all ours.

Dr. Robert H. Nuckles, of Marshall, Mo., received his education at Missouri Valley College, where he accomplished part of the regular A. B. course. Like many others, he was led to study osteopathy by the manifestation of its power over diseased conditions suffered by members

of his own family. Dr. Nuckles but recently completed a post-graduate course at the A. S. O.

Wednesday, May 27th, Dr. Carrie Parenteau, president of the Grand Chapter, and Drs. Pauline Mantle and Alma Goodspeed met with the Odontoid Chapter of the Axis Club to revise its constitution and by-laws.

Joint Reception to the Seniors.

On Tuesday evening, May 26th, the Club Halls were the scene of our farewell reception to the Seniors.

With our new Noble Skull as master of ceremonies, a large company listened to the brief and well chosen speeches of the Junior representatives, Mrs. Mary M. Ewing and Mr. Charles F. Kenny and equally enjoyed the apt responses made for the Seniors by Drs. Margaret A. Hawk and Kirk W. Shipman. Other pleasant and highly appreciated features of the program were: A Trio, consisting of Messrs. Grieves, whistler, Hubert C. Erwin, violincellist, and Francis M. Turner, pianist; and vocal solos by Miss Alice M. Conger and Mr. Allen Z. Prescott.

Perhaps the event of the evening was the unvailing of the groupe pictures of the graduating Axis and Atlas members, which was marked by appropriate words from Dr. Fiske.

Refreshments and dancing lent diversion to the scene, but it was not without a mingling of other feelings, that there came anon the realization that many friends of the upper class seemed almost then, reduced to a photographic memorial on our walls.

The Atlas and Axis Banquet.

As previously announced, the Atlas and Axis people will, on the evening of August 4th, indulge in a banquet, in honor of the convention, to the glory of the "Old Doctor," and to their own satisfaction.

For some weeks the committee appointed by the Noble Skull to have charge of this matter, has been receiving answers to their postal card inquiries sent to the individual members asking them if they expected to be present. When we last heard, there were about seventy who had signified their intention to do so by engaging plates. Of course this number is quite enough to insure there being a memorably "good time," but it certainly would seem that there would be a very much larger number to speak even thus soon, their intended coming. There still is time and will be for a while, but the two greatest organizations of their kind in the profession should surely make a better showing next

August and at their own exclusive "love feast" than seems promised by the present assurances.

In connection with the banquet we have just learned that Dr. Henry S. Bunting will be the toastmaster, and that he is now selecting those who will make the various responses.

ATLAS FIELD NOTES.

ATLAS MEN:—

In the name of the Local Chapter, I wish to extend to all of our brothers in the field cordial invitation to meet with us during the A. O. A. convention. The Club Halls are at your convenience, and we hope that you may be able to make them your headquarters while with us.

As you have perhaps already been notified individually, a banquet is planned for the evening of Tuesday, August 4th.

While banquets are the traditional centres for the "Feast of reason and flow of soul," we may well expect that the important matter of the formation of a National Chapter, will add peculiar zest to our banquet and important purpose in your attendance both upon it and all of our meetings as well.

Fraternally,

F. AUSTIN KERR, N. S.

Dr. Edward N. Hanson, Pittsburgh, Pa., "I read it (the Bulletin) from lid to lid as soon as it comes. I heartily agree with Dr. Maltby in his views of the A. O. A. I think it would advance the profession more if they would spend some of their funds assisting to get legislation in states where our members are few and the A. M. A. are centering all their resources to prevent us.

They should get this legislation and also look after the interest of every D. O. who gets into trouble, provided that he has a clear record. If we don't look after each other, who is going to do it? This appeals to me more just now than does a Post-Graduate College; we need the college, but we need good laws in every state much more.

The A. M. A.'s "Foxy McCormack speaks in Carnegie hall tonight. You know we expect to get a law in this state next year. They have sent him over all the state to give his lecture. Regards to all the Atlas men. Expect to visit Kirksville in August."

P. S.—"I heartily agree with Brother Ivie regarding a national or field chapter."

Dr. J. Leroy Near, Berkeley, Calif.: "On May 30, 1908, eight Atlas

men of California enjoyed an informal luncheon at the Hughes Hotel, Fresno, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Osteopathic Association of California. The luncheon was given in honor of Dr. Bolles, of Denver.

A local organization was effected with Dr. Dwiggin in the chair as Noble Skull, pro tem, and Dr. J. Leroy Near, Secretary-Treasurer, pro tem.

A thoroughly good time was enjoyed and participated in by Drs. Ivie, Sisson, Vanderburgh, Rude, Daniels, Allison, and Near."

Dr. J. Falkner, Paris, Texas: "*** Would like to be with you. Am looking forward with much pleasure to my visit to Kirksville this August."

Dr. G. W. Krohn, Carlisle, Penn.: "***** With best wishes for the prosperity of the Club."

Dr. M. C. Burrus, New Franklin, Mo.: "*** With best wishes to all the boys and to the present ***** work of the Bulletin."

Dr. S. E. Wright, Marion, Ind.: "*** Wishing that the Club may go onward and forward always."

Dr. P. Millard, Toronto, Canada: "Enclosed find ***** clipping of interest to all D. O's. It shows our position exactly. The medical councils are ever on the alert to make a dive at us, and we are standing in solid phalanx, driving them back. Some day we will be protected by a wall, legislative in character, that will forever bar them from assault upon us."

"Dr. Spangler Acquitted—Case Against an Osteopathist in St. John, N. B. (Special Dispatch to the Globe.)"

A case brought by the New Brunswick Council of Physicians and Surgeons against Dr. H. L. Spangler, osteopathist, charging that his practice is a violation of the medical act, was concluded today before Judge Ritchie. Dr. Spangler won, and the case was dismissed. This is the second time an effort to secure a conviction has failed. Several citizens testified to being treated by Dr. Spangler.

Judge Ritchie, in summing up, said: "As regards the matter of diagnosis, I am not sure it was necessary that we should know whether or not Dr. Spangler knew what was wrong with the patients. The

question is, what is the law and did he violate it? I am of the opinion that the treatment of these witnesses, as given in their testimony, by the manipulation or laying on of hands, does not constitute the practice of physica, surgery or midwifery, and the prosecution has failed to make a case. The defendant will be discharged."

Dr. M. S. Slaughter, Webb City, Mo.: "*** Best wishes to all the Club members."

Dr. Robert H. Nuckles, Marshall, Mo.: "Everything is O. K. since returning home—plenty to do. Will see you at the August celebration in Kirksville. The course at the A. S. O. is fine. I enjoyed every minute of my course after being in the field for eight years."

Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula, Mont.: "*** But, if we received no direct benefit in the field from the Atlas Club, I should be willing to pay the dues for the good that I know, from experience, that the Club is to the resident members."

Born—To Drs. Charles C. and Grace H. Teal, at Weedsport, N. Y., May 23, a daughter, Mary Grace.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. S. Ellis Wright, Marion, Ind., on the 18th of May, an eight pound girl, Gwendolin.

Married—On Wednesday, June 10th, 1908, at 4 p. m., by the Rev. James Clarence Jones, of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Harriett F. Cornell to George S. Smallwood, both of Brooklyn.

Married—On June 6th, at Trinidad, Colo., Dr. Carolyn Spangenberg, of Washington, N. J., to Dr. Ora M. Walker, of Medina, N. Y. Both of the contracting parties are A. S. O. graduates and expect to locate in Silver City, New Mexico, where they have purchased a practice.

Under this heading the editor begs leave to correct a mistatement made in the last issue of this paper to the effect that Mrs. Flemming, formerly Miss Lorena Low, was a member of the freshman class of the A. S. O., she not ever having had any connection with the school.

AXIS NOTES.

After the regular business meeting, Wednesday, May 20th, followed the installation of the following officers for the next school year:

President	Mrs. Nora B. Pherigo
First Vice President	Mrs. Belle Givens
Second Vice President	Mrs. Mary L. Ray
Recording Secretary	Miss Frances Hamblet Thoms
Corresponding Secretary	Miss Carrie Stealey
Financial Secretary	Miss Albertina M. Gross
Assistant Financial Secretary	Miss Lulu Hubbard
Treasurer	Mrs. Ida M. Rogers
Chaplain	Mrs. Lydia H. Holmes
Escort	Miss Grace B. Cutter
Janus	Miss Ida S. Campbell
Historian	Mrs. Mary Mathews Ewing
Librarian	Miss Lulu Hubbard
Assistant Librarian	Mrs. Estelle Poulter
Axis Reporter	Mrs. I. F. Craig

On Wednesday afternoon, May 6th, Dr. Bennett gave the members of the Club a helpful talk touching on the following subjects: Location—both as to city and office—How to dress, suggesting white for office wear and especial attention to perfect cleanliness, even if the laundry bill amounted to almost as much as office rent.

As to treating patients do not treat any more than your strength will permit—nor too long on each patient.

Vacations—take two a year, of a month each. And when you find yourself not feeling like going out for a social evening, go any how and don't work so hard that you won't want to go.

Live as you go, identify yourselves with church and other organizations. Get acquainted with people and always speak to them when you meet. Be friendly with every osteopath, cultivate M. D's, and also a good surgeon and oculist. You may have patients in need of their services. And be at your office at stated hours.

May 13th, Dr. Sage addressed the club, much that was good was said. We are sorry it is not available for the Bulletin. A few invited guests were present and refreshments were served

AXIS FIELD NOTES.

Letter From Dr. Parenteau.

TO ALL AXIS CLUB MEMBERS:

DEAR AXIS SISTERS:—Many of you know that committees have been working for several years to accomplish the further and complete organization of our Axis Club, in accordance with the ideas and intentions of its charter members as expressed in the chartered constitution.

It has been a complicated matter in some respects, and circumstances and conditions have made it necessary that the original constitution be revised and enlarged.

A Grand Chapter, composed of the club members in the field, has been formed, with the hope that there may be a closer bond between us and greater benefit derived from our affiliation as club members.

This Chapter has held three good annual meetings in connection with the meetings of the American Osteopathic Association at Denver in 1905, Put-in-Bay in 1906, and Norfolk in 1907.

Our fourth meeting will be at Kirksville on Monday evening, Aug. 3rd, 1908, when it is hoped that at least the great majority of all members may meet to consider questions of vital interest to our Club.

Committees are also arranging for a banquet and social evening on Tuesday, August 4th, for the members of the Atlas and Axis Clubs together.

Those who were at Put-in-Bay well know what a pleasure this means and we trust that many more may also enjoy the reunion on this occasion.

We hope that every Club member will arrange to attend this great meeting of the American Osteopathic Association at "Our Old Home" and in honor of him who has given us this wonderful profession, "our father" Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.

Sincerely yours,

CARRIE P. PARENTEAU, Pres.

The officers and board of trustees for the past year have been: President, Dr. Carrie P. Parenteau, 6501 Yale Ave., Chicago; first vice-president, Dr. Lena K. Prater, Springfield, N. Y.; second vice-president, Dr. Eliza Edwards, Cincinnati, Ohio; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Mary Walters, Kirksville, Mo.; Trustees: Dr. Minnie Schaub, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Nellie Whitecomb, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. Pauline Mantle, Springfield, Ill.; Dr. Mary Noyes, Ottawa, Ill.; Dr. Almeda Goodspeed, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Carrie P. Parenteau, Chicago, Ill.: "With kindest regards and wishes for the Club."

Dr. Julia V. Frey of Denver, Colo., has been very ill, but is now thought to be out of danger.

Dr. Lizzie O. Griggs, Wheaton, Ill.: "Best wishes to the Club. Tell the girls to get all they can, they will need it when leaning upon their own oars."

Dr. Josephine DeFrance, St. Louis, Mo., "My best wishes and regards to all the members and I hope you are all having the best year yet."

Effie L. Rogers, D. O., Boston, Mass.: "With best wishes for prosperity of the Club."

Annie M. Brownlee, D. O., Edina, Mo.: "Best wishes to all the student members individually and to the Club as a body."

Lulu F. M. Manis, D. O., Baird, Tex.: "Success to all the Club members."

Dr. Martha A. Morrison, Greeley, Colo., "I am looking forward to the meeting at Kirksville this summer and trust that there may be a delightful reunion for the Club. The time this morning is too short for any word but greetings, but every day we discover bigger things about Osteopathy."

Elizabeth M. Ingraham, D. O., St. Louis, Mo., "I have just finished reading the Atlas and Axis Bulletin for May, which is of great interest. With best wishes for all in Axis Club."

Dr. Mary E. Tabor, Lebanon, Mo.: "I am personally grateful for "Some rambling thoughts on Diet," in the March Bulletin, yet there must be some competent mind, it seems to me, who could give just as strong argument against the use of alcohol manufactured outside of the body. Continued success to Osteopathy and the Club."

Dr. Ione Hulett, Alamogordo, N. M., "It is Wednesday afternoon and in my mind I can see you gathering for your weekly love feast. I'd

like to step over and join you for an hour. I still carry clearly impressed in the gallery of my mind the picture I last saw from the Wabash car platform, of thirty bright faces, and I hear again the friendly voices bidding me God speed to my new field, and then the rousing old "Oskie Wow-wow." The good things you gave me to cheer the inner woman served their purpose well. The letter accompanying them will be treasured many a day. I look forward every month to the coming of the Bulletin, but I haven't yet received the April number for some unknown reason. I am much interested in your reports of the speeches made from time to time by visiting osteopaths. In the January Bulletin Dr. Heine's address attracted my attention and I wondered if he really didn't see the inconsistency in the three or four sentences beginning, "A woman osteopath has no earthly business treating a man." Then he criticizes the woman osteopath because he thinks women patients treated by her will not afterward go to a man for treatment. Supposing that criticism to be just, why not be consistent and explain to us what earthly business a man osteopath has to treat a woman. Who is it that is jealous?

Sisters, you are going into the world to bring relief to suffering humanity. If your neighbor has pneumonia and wants osteopathic treatment, don't let him die, because forsooth, he happens to be a man and you a woman!

Alamogordo is a delightful place to live in and the people have received me very kindly. The climate is almost ideal. I attended a picnic in the park February 22d, where we organized an Ohio Society and I found myself elected secretary. Have attended two picnics since and may attend another next week. You see old Kirksville habits cling to me even in New Mexico. You will be interested to know that I have just received my license to practice from the Territorial Osteopathic Board.

The examination was comprehensive, fair and practical. I hope some of you will be in Santa Fe to take it in September.

New Mexico is developing rapidly and we will need many osteopaths of the Axis and Atlas variety. I am greatly pleased with the improvements at the A. S. O., the charity ward with its increased clinical facilities must be invaluable to you. With best wishes for the continued prosperity and usefulness of the Club."

* * *

OUR CALLING.

Oh sacred calling! Blessed task!
The ills of humankind to heal!
Deeply I pray and humbly ask
For truth and knowledge. Do reveal,
O thou great Healer, ample light
To guide my eye and hand and brain
Within Truth's channel, clear and bright,
To help mankind, and lessen pain.

Seek wisdom where it may be found,—
In Nature's Book, with knowledge rife;
Its every page with truth is crowned:—
God's Masterpiece—The Book of Life.
Seek not to follow gods unknown,
But wisdom's narrow pathway tread;
Thus far the lamp of Truth has shone,
And still for us its light will shed.

The Streamlet from the mountain-side,
Which issues ever from its source,
Doth toward the great deep Ocean glide
Unceasingly with silent force.
Oh, keep thine eye upon the stream,
Its growing wonders to explore,
And soon from out its depths will gleam,
Its efficacious truth and power.

Stand firmly with the man who saw
The stream ere it had issued forth,
And crystalized into a law
To heal the millions of the earth.
His eye still sees the broadening stream,
Still firm and true his hand to guide:
Fulfilled at last the Prophet's dream!
Stand, true disciples, at his side!
—A. S. J. LEBER, St. Louis, Mo.

BOOK REVIEW.

From the pen of Dr. Nanny R. Ball Baughman, Axis, '04, we have received and reviewed with pleasure, a little book entitled "The True Way of Life." Like the late Lady Somerset, the author has, as a philosopher, entered the field of sex relationship, and at least to our way of thinking, has handled the subject in such a manner that her work is named with no misnomer.

It is not necessary that we should agree with every argument with which the writer seeks to sustain her plea for a higher and more spiritual life, so long as the most of those arguments are well put in the advancement of her good cause.

We do not know the price of the book but its hundred and eight pages, bound in blue cloth cannot be expensive enough to prevent its having the wide circulation which we think it deserves.

* * *

The first Three Year Graduates of the Atlas and Axis Clubs.

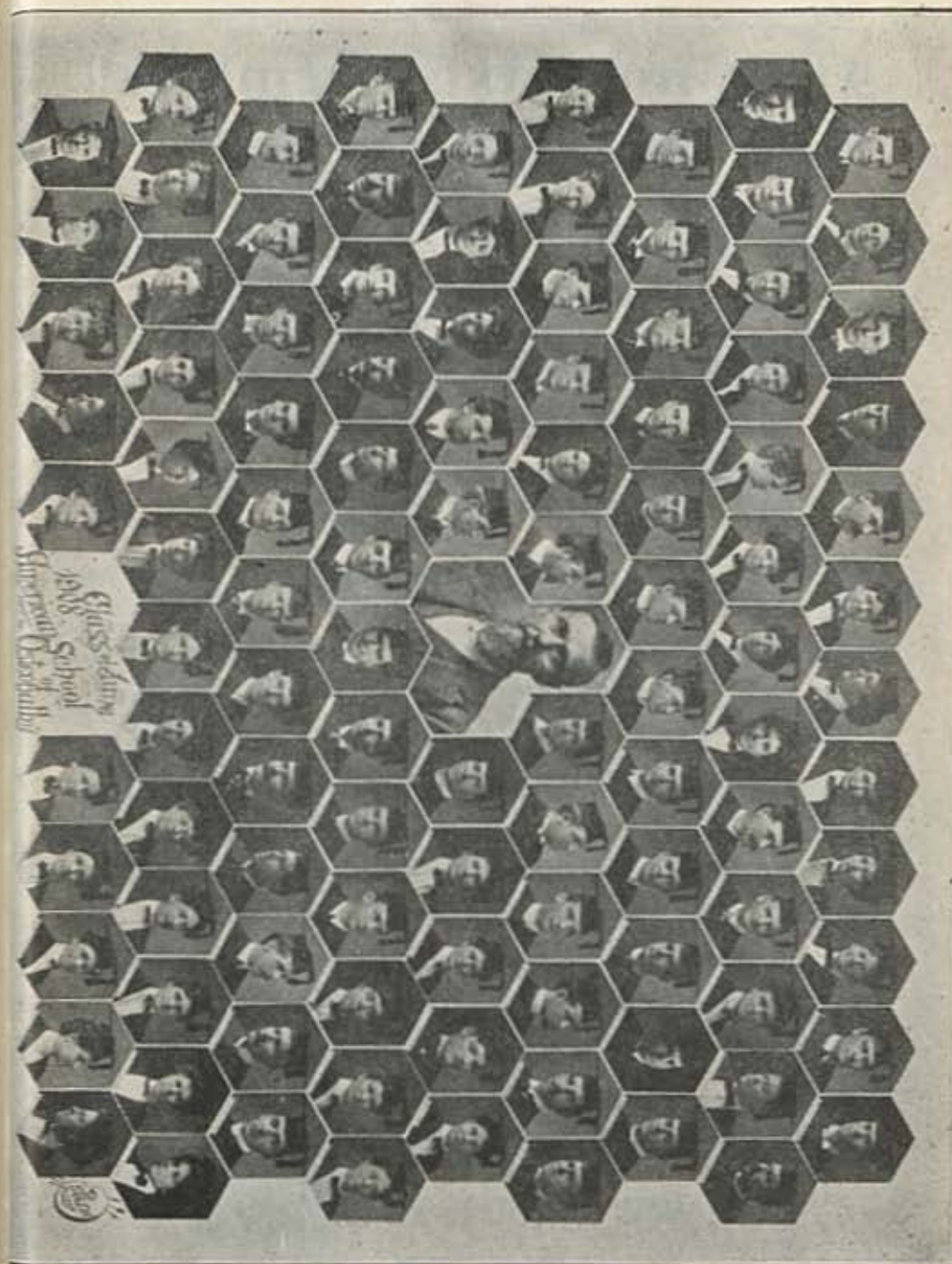
Row 5.—C. G. Hatch, 4th; K. W. Shipman, 5th; Linus H. Walker, N. S., 6th.

Row 6.—Mrs. N. M. R. Brown, 11th; Miss Blanch Marie Getty, 12th; Mrs. Sarah L. Dilly, 13th; Ora M. Walker, 1st; Chester E. Dove, 2nd; George M. Whibley, 3rd; Norman L. Sage, M. D., 4th; Delbert F. Miller, 5th; Preston W. Gibson, 6th; Benjamin F. Still, 8th; Francis M. Turner, 9th; William C. Brown, 10th.

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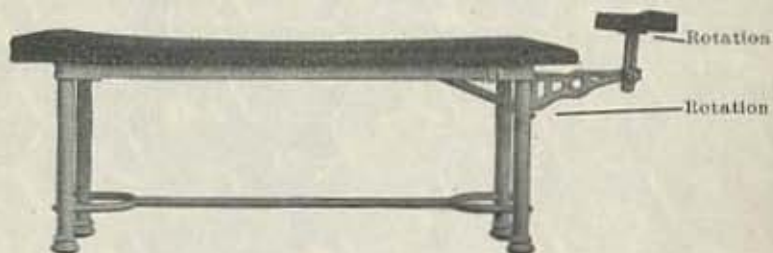


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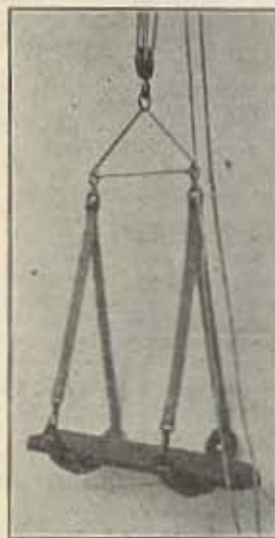
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