

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

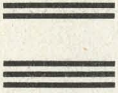
**August 1901**

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THE



# JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

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## Dr. A. T. Still's Department.

### GYNECOLOGY

AS TAUGHT and practiced by schools of medicine is of but little importance to a school of osteopathy, further than to show the student and the reading world how much ignorance and brutality have gone hand in hand for *many thousands* of years in the name of obstetrics. Such books are very



voluminous, extensively illustrated, that is they have pictures by the hundreds showing how lacerations look. It is horrible to even look at them, then follows the heart-rending thought that the mother has been ruined for life, while in the hands of ignorant doctors from schools of medicine, who have not added a single beneficial truth to discoveries for a thousand years. Not a single book on obstetrics or gynecology to date has been written under the electric lights of reason by any of them.

I am ashamed to see even a few doctors, let alone a majority, so brutally ignorant and stupid that they do not know that their stupidity and lack of knowledge necessary to safe delivery of mother and child is the cause of all of this torture, maiming and crippling of the mother, and that morally he is to blame and should suffer the penalty of malpractice for her second course of suffering under the surgeon's knife. He does not know how to pilot the mother safely or he would start with a sound woman and take her from start to finish through all periods of delivery without a rent or blemish. Is he a fool? Her condition after delivery says he is. It says he is an igno-



ramus. Perhaps the doctor is not so much to blame as the school in which he graduated. They teach him but little in midwifery that he can use. Books on obstetrics are full of deformities. He sees them so much and long that he goes out of school believing that he must have a car load of tools to be successful as an obstetrician. He has had so little of the normal taught that his ideas of nature's delivery are totally lost, and when he is called to attend his first ten or more cases and the child is born while he is asleep in his chair or on the lounge, he wonders why some one did not wake him up to see nature help itself safely even though the doctor did not have time to get his valise open and get his forceps out in time to insert and make a five inch laceration.

In the course of a few months, anxiously looking for cases on which to use his finely silvered \$200 case of obstetrical instruments, he thought that perhaps nature is the best midwife among all beings and will do all work well that is to be done by nature's laws. He soliloquizes that he has been badly deceived by his school and picture books. He feels sheepish to learn after attending the birth of fifty children that nature let alone would and had done all its work long before a doctor was born. I do not want to allow any part of the old school theories to be taught in my school. My reason is about this. Many years before I consented to teach osteopathy, I had proven the theories of medical schools to be untrue, I proved them all to be false, unreliable and at the head of the column that was ruining our whole world by drunkenness, opium fiends and opium fools who persisted in their ignorant, ruinous habits until both doctor and fiend were almost imbeciles, and I now think such teaching is the greatest calamity that ever befell any nation on earth, and for that reason I will not tolerate any professor to teach from any old book on midwifery, gynecology or theory and practice. I do not want any part of such stuff taught in the walls of my school. I want all of my professors to teach what they know to be in strict conformity to nature. The world has no further use for the old trash taught in medical schools. They have nothing that we want or need, and I want, insist, and order all professors to kick old trash out of their lectures or trot at once. We do not want nor need old midwifery. Not a bit of it. We do not need nor expect to use their rot and ignorance in gynecology. We ask nothing and would only get bundles of trash not fit to make sow beds if we did ask.

I want to say and emphasize that the dread of having instruments used in confinement and the dreadful torture and tearing of the flesh of the mother by those instruments that are uselessly displayed in books written on midwifery and gynæcology is the cause of so much abortion. There is but little trouble for a woman to find some old murderous brute that ought to be hanged for murder ready to produce abortion, kill a child and mother both for ten dollars. No wonder life is a misery to the young married ladies. When she sees books on midwifery full of the most torturous pictures of instrumental delivery, then to add to her dread of motherhood every boy who graduates

in a medical college brings a box full of instruments, calls all his neighbors in, spreads out his cases of tongs, knives, saws, hammers, chisels, forceps and says, "I expect to make female diseases a specialty." Our school has for its object to simplify all its work, follow nature, develop reason. Do better work each day and let that work prove the skill of the genius who did the work. We pay men to lead; we pay men to charge all forts and retreat from none, use the new guns or go. We want no battle-axe leaders at the head of our column.

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#### THE LONELY PHILOSOPHER.

THE lonely philosopher loves company. Why not? Before he can reason and prove his theory by facts demonstrated he must be well filled with a loving soul. He must love nature and all of its products, thus he naturally loves his fellow-man. His soul hungers for the most ardent rivers of love that flow in the breast of man. He loves his mother dearly, if alive, if not her memory in the cold grave with eye-blinding oceans of briny sobs of a child's sweetest love. If he should possess the powers of an accepted philosopher, he knows he owes it all to the silent ashes of his mother, and when his mind drifts from her sacred tomb to other forms of nature he goes with silent engine of love fully charged into new fields as an explorer for new truths. He could not succeed, did he not love mother nature with all his mind and strength with the very sweetest emotions of every throb of his heart. Many persons feel that he is not a companion to be sought, that he is devoid of love and only a cold machine of cause and effect. He learns that he must be a man of one subject at a time only. He often weeps bitter tears because he is left alone to travel from first mile posts to all others, alone without a kind hand to even touch his burning forehead or drop a word of approval of his labors of day and night for months and years. He too very often feels that all his friends have long since been the silent occupants of the mossy graves of deserted lands while he has been plowing deep in the stumpy lands of the forests to plant a few sprouts from the tree of life and knowledge, he must be patient even though he grows gray.

When he measures space and counts and measures the great world and truthfully reports what he has seen and knows of the wheeling and counter-wheeling in space, all in obedience to the laws of love, even mighty worlds many million times larger than our earth, let him rejoice and be exceedingly glad that his lonely hours have turned loose rivers of joy to millions of men of his day and generations to follow. Be merciful on the poor lonely philosopher, he loves you but has not the time to give in words what his heart feels for you. He has given you all from the dug-out to the steam monsters of the sea, he has given you the law of loving government, he has taken the lightning's furious power, tamed it, made it grind your bread, cook the same, and made by his cool head a mouth that can be heard many miles away. He has lighted your cities, turned his search-light on the ocean wave, that you can see



friend and foe. He has made all you have, that is joyful mentally and physically. Honor his day, thank him for his mental worry—all his sleepless nights given for your comfort. He, too, could be a giddy sport and drift with the animals of his race and day. With his powerful mind given with all his native powers to animal pleasures, he could excel even as a man of that class, but he could not be untrue to his convictions, and thus he left off the pleasures of his day for that, which would stand the tests of all days and leave to us that everlasting legacy—wisdom.

Often he soliloquizes when alone "Am I singled out and coldly deserted by all." Yea, even the beasts of the field seem to shun my presence, as though I were the chief of cold-blooded tyrants." I am not, I love them, because God gave them a place to fill, both in time and space. I am in deepest love with their form and being, without them, nature's decorations would be a mourning blank. This thought came as a consoling friend in my hour of wailing and it gave me words of cheer. "That he who can reason must learn to be happy in seclusion just as much so as in the mirthful throngs," conscious that he feeds the hungry by his genius, clothes the naked by his skill and gives rest to the weary.

Why not count the silent philosopher as among the first to be joyful, when his mind soars aloft and dwells among the mysteries of the starry heavens.

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SMALLPOX CONTINUED, BY A. T. STILL.

TO THE students and doctors of our philosophy: I think it is necessary to continue the subject of smallpox and its prevention as the disease is so very prevalent all over the world. I have written twice before on this important subject. It occurs to my mind, that while the Spanish fly blister bids fair from results already obtained, to take the place of vaccination and render useless that dangerous system of multiplying other diseases which are inserted into the human body with its seeds of syphilis, cancer, leprosy and an innumerable host of diseases, that can be and are inserted into the human body, many of them never disappearing until death claims its victim. Then another important question comes up this time. You must remember that you are in the enemies' country; I mean you are surrounded by medical men who are now organized to combat and banish osteopathy if possible. You have only to think of the venom that has been manifested in the Legislatures of a great number of the states to cause you to be very cautious in the selection of the purest and best quality of cantharidin. Know that it is chemically pure, because the fly if not pure, if it has gone into a state of decomposition or eaten up by the fly mite or the parasite that is found in poorly preserved cantharidin, or should the cantharidin moulder into deadly decay you cannot depend upon its effectiveness. Remember this one very important thing, and I desire to make the impressive caution, that unless you have all reason to believe that the blister ointment is chemically pure the

certainty of good results is debatable and doubtful. We will suppose a case that is not at all impossible. Suppose you should send in a prescription for a blister one inch square to some drug store, and behind the counter a doctor should sit who is a deadly enemy to your school of osteopathy who might incorporate a small amount of antimony, arsenic, sulphate of copper and other poisonous drugs, into the blister ointment, and a serious ulcer should follow for months and years at the point or place on the arm to which you had ordered the application of the fly blister, then you are in the condition to be arrested, prosecuted, fined or imprisoned for malpractice. In order to make you perfectly safe and place in your hands the ointment to be used as a preventive to smallpox in place of "vaccination" I have through my chemist who is capable of analyzing any substance for its chemical purity, selected from the very best manufacturers that which is chemically pure. I have just received a small amount and can ship to the order of the graduates of the A. S. O. with instructions how to apply and treat, to prevent you and your patients from taking the disease, and how to successfully treat those who have the rash broken out when you are called to treat them.

This is not by order of the school, therefore address me personally.

A. T. STILL.

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WORDS ARE ONLY LABELS FOR THOUGHT.

All such labels should be chosen to represent some quality belonging to the package manufactured in the mental work shop. Thus the mind manufactures a package of ideas on any subject, then the person names or labels his compound; he tests and if his ideas prove to be true, then is ready to label with a name to notify the reader what kind of compound is contained in that package, thus all our words are ideal labels. The short words are found in all truths, the long words are used by fools only.

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WHAT IS MIND?

"Mind" is a term used when we talk of that associated force whose qualities are endless in both numbers and effects, unlimited in all spheres of its action. It creates by association; it destroys by disconnecting adhesions; it is the motive power of all atoms, all worlds, and beings. It is to itself a perpetual mathematician, a master architect. It is so far above the being in which it dwells, that the being can obtain no knowledge of how and why it acts. Thus we have its use. It acts beyond man's mental vision in its perfection in its work. It does faultless work. How? We know not. It never tires, does its work once for all time. We ask in deepest reverential soliloquy: Is mind a chemical compound? Does it exist independent of all else, as electricity, and occupy all space at the same time? Is mind a power that must go with all nature both to plan, to construct and guide all works of motion to each design? It acts with equal care with atom or world. It builds the tree,



the planet. It cares for its own welfare as it does for the delicate mite. It gives us love, joy and pain. All with the same cool head. Our joys and misery effect it not. It plans its works. Its only duty is to act. Listen and obey that great law-giver which is itself, the monarch of all. We know its power by what it does, only.

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I am as proud as a lord with a new hat and a Prince Albert coat and have been so ever since the A. S. O. barbecue on June 22, 1901. It was given by friends in honor of June 22, 1874, the birthday of the discovery of osteopathy. I think fully 10,000 attended the feast. I never saw as many happy men and women, old and young, in our day as then. Car loads of people came as guests, and wagons full by the hundreds. All were happy. They ate, drank, all got full of joy. I only want to tell you one and all, that it was a pleasant time long to be remembered by me, and I hope to see all of you often in future days.

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#### CANTHARIDIN VERSUS SMALLPOX.

I HAVE to report that very satisfactory results have been reported to me from osteopathic graduates who are all over the U. S., Canada and other countries. Hundreds have been immuned to smallpox by the blister fly or cantharidin in different localities. In all, when added up would run into several thousands now reported. I am not so anxious to report great numbers who have used the fly blister to prevent smallpox as to prove that it is virtuous in all cases as a preventative. I am fully convinced that after a fly blister has been on the arm long enough to draw a good blister it will hold that person free from smallpox, "Cuban itch," chickenpox, mumps, measles, varioloid, scarlet fever, and I hope to see leoprsy, succumb to it as a germicide. I promise to report monthly on the results as observed and reported to me.

A. T. STILL.

#### RELATION OF OSTEOPATHY TO THE LAW.

Discussion of a paper read by Dr. M. F. Hulett, Dec. 1899.  
H. H. GRAVETT, D. O., PIQUA, OHIO.

AT OUR 3 A. O. meeting a great deal was said about the advancement of our science, work that would assist in the advancement, obstacles that stood in the way of its advancement, etc. And it occurs to me that there is a combination of things that we might improve on that would be beneficial to the work which I herewith enumerate.

The difficulties we have encountered in those who openly oppose us, are not the only ones we have to deal with. Let us not look through our field glass too far away, but come a little nearer home. From my way of viewing the situation the cause of osteopathy today is in the greatest danger of being

crippled in the house of its friends, owing to the tendency to compromise with its enemies in order that we may secure legal recognition. Let us first look to our schools—in most all of them we see a tendency to burden the student with everything but the very basic principle of osteopathy, that their students may be able to pass an examination before some State Examining Board composed largely of members who know nothing of the great truth upon which osteopathy is founded, but must of necessity examine its applicants largely according to the teachings of their respective schools. Thus there is a tendency in our schools to prepare their students in those branches of study on which they will be required to pass an examination before this board, to the neglect of a thorough preparation in osteopathy, that they may go out and demonstrate it to the public by their work and results obtained. In both the student and the practitioner, we find them too ready to assume after possibly a few months or years at least to know more than the founder who has thoroughly tested both sides and demonstrated by his work the position he has taken to be true, hence we have the combined schools of osteopathy and medicine, etc.

In the practitioner too often we find them possessed with the nature of a "Doubting Thomas," as to the efficiency of osteopathy. We stand too ready to attribute our own failures to get results by osteopathic treatments when the trouble lies at our own door. A failure to recognize the obstruction to and re-establish that law. Not long since in a conversation with recent graduates, had I not known that they were graduates of one of our schools, I should have questioned their being graduates of osteopathy, so full were they of theories and so doubtful of the efficiency of osteopathy to do that which its founder has demonstrated it will do. In the schools, the student and the practitioner, we find them all making a compromise of the cause in giving to the public the impression that if osteopathy does one no good, it will do no harm, thereby causing many pretenders to take up the work and thus impose upon the sick and suffering. We then have to regulate our own mistakes in order to protect the public by having a law passed that will prohibit the pretender. The truth is unless osteopathy is intelligently administered it will not only not do any good, but possible a great deal of harm.

We must establish before the public the fact that osteopathy must be intelligently administered, or no good results will follow. Then will the people protect themselves regardless of the law. It has been my experience in all cases of law that we must know pretty well ourselves what we want, before going to those who are to assist us in trying to get it, and with all due credit and praise to those who have so earnestly fought our battles, for a great deal is due them in states where we have obtained recognition, and without in the least censuring any one, yet it seems to me we have not known ourselves well enough what we wanted and what we did not want, before going into the fight. While taking what we could get, and it seeming to us for the time being a victory, yet in making the compromise of our cause to get it, will



prove to us in the end a defeat. Every compromise made means a greater one the next time. I do not agree with the statement that it is not a question of what might be best and that we must have our system legislated in or our enemies will have it legislated out. There is too great a danger, by simply taking what they see fit to give us, of helping our enemies to legislate us out of existence. Why do we after one man has fought the battle and won it, want to surrender to the enemy? We need more of that determination to win that was characteristic of our leader. If Dr. Still had made the compromise in the founding of the science that we make today in order to get legalized, osteopathy would never have been known. It is not only a question of what might be best, but we must determine what is best and the very best, and stick to it to win or to lose. It is said that keeping everlastingly at it, brings success, and what is true of an individual is true of an association.

So far as laws already in existence are concerned they have naturally some good points and some weak ones; good so far as getting our science recognized as a distinct system of therapeutics, faulty from the fact that they give every M. D. the privilege and right to practice or at least to attempt to practice that which he knows nothing about and allows them to call it osteopathy. I believe that our medical friends should have all the rights and privileges that their school diplomas give them, but I do not believe they should be given the privilege to attempt to practice osteopathy any more than any other pretender, and every time we agree to a law that gives them this privilege, we weaken our cause. If they wish to practice osteopathy, require of them the necessary preparation, the same as would be required of an osteopath should he wish to practice medicine. Let us not after having established ourselves as a distinct system surrender the point gained by conceding to them the right to do that which we have just proven is distinct and separate from that which they have been trained to practice. Having already distinguished ourselves as a distinct and separate system of therapeutics before the people in general, how are we to get ourselves so recognized in the eyes of the law makers? For an example of how to do this, we have but to turn back to our founder who in the beginning of the development of his science sought not a reformation of the old, but a formation of the new, and when he had proven by his work to the student that he had developed in the formation of the new, a science that is far superior to the old, they came to him, not by or from any protection that any law had given him, by the scores to learn of the new, because he had proven to them that he had what they wanted. And what is true of him can be true of his followers if we will show by our work to the people that we have what they want, the question of a law permitting us to give it to them, will largely settle itself, for what the people demand, the people will have. This is very clearly shown to us in the state of Iowa, so strong is the public sentiment in favor of osteopathy, the board dare not enforce its own ruling, and that same strong public sentiment that exists in Iowa, can be made to exist in every state if our schools and practitioners will show more of that

determination to stand by a truth that has already been established, that was characteristic of its founder, and show to the public by our works that osteopathy as taught and practiced by its founder is not only equal to medicine but far its superior, then will we have largely settled the question of recognition and the people be ready to assist us in obtaining such laws as we shall be in need of to govern the practice of osteopathy. Then how necessary that our every move should serve as another link in the chain of osteopathy that is quietly but surely extending itself around the world: Upon you and I who have taken up this work depend the successful termination of what has been so successfully begun. Let us take the example of Dr. Still and see not a reformation of the old laws, but a formation of the new. We may not get what we want by the first asking, but better no law than a law that compromises and weakens our cause. Let us try our case before the bar of public sentiment, and acquit ourselves as men and women like true osteopaths and victory will come to us as it has come to our noble leader. Osteopathy may meet with many reverses on account of its exponents, but we believe when Dr. Still made this statement, "That the same natural law which when obstructed produces a condition, re-established will take it away," that he cast adrift on the great swelling, rolling, surging, and never ending tide of thought, a truth which can never die. How much of the future success of our profession depends upon our becoming masters of that law! While we acknowledge the glorious success of the past, while we appreciate its present greatness, while we hope for its future grandeur, we must not forget the secret of past and present attainments and the expectations of the future rest upon a close adherence to the principles as laid down by its founder, then we shall dedicate to posterity the grandest, noblest science in the history of the world.

### OSTEOPATHY IN THE TREATMENT OF BLOOD DISORDERS.

SANFORD T. LYNE, D. O.

TO BE told that one's ailment is due to "disordered blood" covers a multitude of errors. And he who ladens an unoffending stomach with the "usual nostrums" hoping thereby to purify the blood, either denies the *completeness* of the *laboratory* with which nature has endowed the human body, or admits his inability to deal with it naturally and scientifically.

The practice of habitually "giving something" for the blood has become so prevalent that it is no wonder the average patient thinks his trouble is caused by impure blood, and very naturally asks the osteopath: "Won't I have to take something to purify my blood in addition to your treatment?" little realizing that "bad blood" is not a primary cause, but an effect—that blood never becomes disordered without an antecedent cause.

If it is overcharged with waste matter, why is it not eliminated? There are organs in the body for that purpose.



If it is too poor, what is the trouble with the lymphatics, spleen or liver? They should enrich it.

It is true that deteriorated blood furnishes a nidus for the invasion and propagation of germs, and will develop other morbid conditions, but such conditions are secondary. The question is, what caused the deteriorated blood, and why hold the blood responsible for the condition when the gluteus maximus or some other muscle is contracted, pressing on veins and causing stagnation and fermentation of the blood, or when a sub-luxated vertebra is impinging the nerves of the kidneys, disturbing their function and preventing the elimination of the natural waste of the body from the blood?

There are many factors entering into the causes of impure blood. The chyle and lymph furnish the fundamental elements of blood, and any obstruction to the free flow of these fluids will certainly affect the quality of the blood. The spleen has much to do with the corpuscular richness of the blood, so that a disturbance of that organ is an important factor. The liver elaborates the blood and fresh digested materials—rejecting such elements as would be injurious if permitted to enter the circulation—certainly a derangement of its function would result in disordered blood. The kidneys excrete more than forty per cent. of the entire waste of the body (from the blood), and an interference with these organs would permit the retention of effete matter in the blood.

When told that one's blood is out of order, why not ask the cause of it? And instead of taking one poison to counteract the effects of another, would it not be more reasonable and scientific to remove the cause producing it and enable the system to purify the blood by its own natural laboratory? To "take something" simply neutralizes the toxic elements for a time but does not stop the production; the cause remaining unremoved, the "dose must continually be repeated and increased.

This proposition necessarily brings into discussion the distinguishing characteristic of osteopathy, its etiology—the science of causes of disease.

Doctor Still realized more than a quarter of a century ago the importance of an etiology based upon first causes in nature. He realized that very little was being accomplished by palliating effects while causes remained busily at work. He realized that harmonious function depends upon equilibrium of structure; and that the fact that a defect in mechanism deranges action is applicable to the human body, since its construction and operative principles are the principles of mechanics and hydraulics. He therefore established for the new science a foundation in strict accord with nature's law of cause and effect, and the dynamical principles of life; tracing effects in disease back to causes in the structural elements underlying the principles of health by means of a thorough knowledge of the anatomy, physiology and chemistry of the body.

To be brief we will lay down the following three premises as the basis of osteopathic procedure.

(1) Health is the result of vigorous, harmonious and natural action of the vital processes within the body, which depend upon the *normal freedom* of blood-circulation and nerve-impulse.

(2) Disease is the result of structural defect acting as a predisposing or an exciting cause by producing an excessive or a deficient blood and nerve supply to certain parts or organs and consequent derangement of their functions.

(3) To restore the physical structures to their normal relations removes all interference with the vital fluids and forces, and the tendency of nature being always toward the normal, the same natural processes within the body which maintain health will restore it—being enabled to operate without resistance.

NATURE SAW FIT TO SELECT MOTION AS A CHIEF MEANS FOR MAINTAINING THE PHYSIOLOGICAL HARMONIES OF THE BODY, SO THAT INERTIA OR STASIS MUST NECESSARILY IMPLY DISEASE AND DEATH.

It is a law of natural philosophy that accelerating forces cause bodies to pass from rest to motion; that retarding or resisting forces cause them to pass from motion to rest, and that a certain relation must exist between these two forces to produce equilibrium or a given effect.

It is a physiological fact that the heart, liver, kidneys, spleen and other organs of the body are under the control of two opposing forces, one accelerating, the other retarding or inhibiting. A certain relation between these two forces gives every organ the rhythmical movements essential to its normal function, and any interference with either of these forces destroys this normal rhythm and causes disease. For instance: the heart receives its accelerating impulses from the sympathetic nervous system, and its retarding or inhibiting impulses from the pneumogastric nerves. It is certainly reasonable that a pressure on the pneumogastrics impairs or shuts off the inhibiting force and permits the accelerating force to increase the heart's action. Likewise an interference with the accelerating nerves in the cervical or upper dorsal regions permits the pneumogastrics to retard or inhibit the heart's action.

The functions of the various organs are also deranged by interference with the vaso-constrictor and vaso-dilator nerve-fibers which control their blood supply, and by contracted muscles, displaced ribs, vertebrae, etc., directly impinging the blood vessels.

A system possessing good reactive powers very often overcomes a slight structural abnormality entirely; and by the law of compensation nature frequently recovers from an acute attack of disease and maintains a comparative health equilibrium for years with one of these physical defects still existing in the system. But the liability to morbid attacks gradually increases; and if the vitality of the system loses its ascendancy over an existing lesion and fails to regain it, an attack of disease assumes a chronic form or terminates fatally.

That such lesions do occur as the result of accident, exposure or abuse and act as the primary causes of disease is not only reasonable, but is attested by the results obtained in osteopathic practice, warranting the testimony of thousands of so-called hopeless cases osteopathy has cured and the legislative enactment of some sixteen states giving the science special recognition.



## ANÆMIA AND HYPERÆMIA OF THE SPINAL CORD.

C. W. PROCTOR, PH. D., D. O., PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY AND NEUROLOGY AT THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

IT IS a well established fact that anæmia produces physiological inactivity and that hyperæmia is accompanied by increased action. The importance of the spinal cord as the center of reflex activities,—motor, sensory and trophic, makes the study of its condition one of the most vital in connection with the physiology of the viscera. As the brain is the center of intellectual activity and of those motor impulses springing from volition, so the spinal cord, with the help of some cranial centers is the controlling factor in the life of those organs whose functions are involuntary; and also in the life of those organs whose actions are largely voluntary, but whose nourishment is dependent upon reflex control.



Let me emphasize this thought then: If the activity of the viscera and the nutrition of most other tissues of the body depend on the spinal cord, the condition of blood supply to that cord is of the greatest consequence to the life and health of the whole body.

As a profession, we have emphasized the importance of bony irregularities of the spine, and I would not now say one word to diminish the emphasis laid upon those conditions. But it is my experience, and, no doubt, that of many others, that the most careful examination may fail to discern a bony irregularity at times; in such conditions may we not find that mal-nutrition in the cord itself may be responsible for the impaired activity which we find in certain organs in a given case?

Again, when there are bony lesions, is there always pressure on nerve tissue? May not the pressure on tissue surrounding a blood vessel cause an anæmic or hyperæmic condition of a center in the cord, which in turn affects the organs supplied from that center?

We have been long familiar with the fact that an embolism in an artery which supplies nerve tissue will cause that tissue to degenerate and lose all function, but the medical profession has paid little attention to transient conditions of anæmia which no doubt occur, and which may become more or less permanent if conditions are favorable. They consider the question of importance only when the anemia has resulted in necrosis, but if it is only sufficient to reduce functional activity it receives no attention. Does it not seem reasonable that a constrained position due to a trade may induce an anæmic condition of certain portions of the cord and thus produce functional inactivity and disease.

I examined a tailor who was suffering from chronic constipation. There may have been bony lesions, but had not his habitual position diminished nutrition to the lower part of the body, including cord centers, and had not this diminished nutrition led to the functional inactivity that was the cause of his suffering?

This theory, it seems to me, not only agrees with the facts of physiology, but with the facts observed in practice. This theory enables us to account for the results obtained by fake osteopaths. Had one of these people attempted to treat the aforesaid patient, they would have worked the spinal column until the circulation restored by their vigorous manipulations would have increased the functional activity by giving nourishment to the centers in the cord, and although ignorant of how it was done, or unable to diagnose another case which might be very different, get the credit for successful work, which was the result of accident.

Would not the medical physician have given an irritant, which would not only have set the intestinal walls into a state of inflammation, but reflexly stimulated a temporary activity of the cord? But when the effects of his drug passed off, would not the former condition resume its sway?

I think I have made clear my first point, that in many cases where there are bony lesions and in some cases when none are discerned there is often an anæmic condition of certain portions of the cord affecting the functional activity and nutrition of areas supplied from that portion of the cord. That this condition may be caused by improper and long continued positions of the body, by lack of nourishing food, by changes of temperature and by other causes. That this anæmic condition may affect most of the abdominal and pelvic or thoracic viscera, or indeed even the brain itself and may give rise to a great variety of diseases which are characterized by deficient activity or diminished nutrition.

But hyperæmia of the cord probably occurs more frequently than the opposite condition. Excited functional activity will produce it, as will also muscular strain, bony injuries, temperature changes and other causes. To illustrate the possible results of simple-functional activity, coitus has been known to produce such intense congestion in the cord as to cause a hemorrhage in it. If an indigestible substance is placed in the stomach, a peculiar sensitiveness in the region of the 5th dorsal will result, showing, in my opinion, a hyperæmic condition of the cord, for there was no soreness in the region an hour before the indigestion occurred. The excited condition of the stomach may become chronic through the repeated hyperæmic condition of the cord. This irritation of the cord could easily produce a tonic spasm of some of the muscles and a bony irregularity result. Our treatment must not only correct the lesion, but restore normal conditions of circulation.

Excessive sexual indulgence will produce such a hyperæmic condition of the cord as to affect not only the region of the cord, rendering it painful and sensitive, but this condition will in turn produce involuntary



emissions. In the same way, precisely, frequent abuse of the stomach will produce a condition of the cord which reflexly makes a chronic inflammation of the stomach.

I do not contend that functional hyperactivity alone is responsible for hyperæmia or even inflammation of the cord, but recognize the fact that the origin of the trouble is probably most frequently in the spine. A hyperæmic condition of the spinal region produced by sleeping on the back on a feather bed affects the genital organs producing lascivious dreams, why should not other organs be affected by habitual attitude in sleep, by exposing the back to temperature changes, or by strain or injury to the tissues surrounding or supporting the cord? In typhoid fever cases the patient left lying too much on the back will have a tendency to cause a congested condition of the cord and may account for some of the disastrous sequelæ, such as degenerations of columns of the cord and forms of paralysis consequent thereupon.

The medical practitioner gives opium for diarrhoea, to partially paralyze certain centers and check the excessive activity. In other cases he gives strychnine to overcome inactivity and produces a hyperæmia of the cord. The osteopath restores by special forms of passive exercise, by restoration of normal relations of tissues, and possibly by temporary stimulation of the nerves themselves, the proper circulation and nutrition.

I recognize the fact that the proof of my position is incomplete. Post-mortem conditions of the blood vessels afford no evidence of the condition of anæmia and hyperæmia before death. We can only reason from the symptoms of sensitiveness, of pain, of changed function and appeal to our observation for proof. But while positive proof is lacking, I am fully convinced that the position is a correct one and that osteopathy is the most logical method for the correction of such conditions as may thus arise. I might enter into a discussion of the dangers of drugs in overcoming these conditions, but it would take me aside from the primary purpose of this paper. If the correctness of this theory of one of the causes of disease is acknowledged, the logical treatment will scarcely be open to question.

### NEBRASKA OSTEOPATHS LICENSED. STATE BOARD COMPLIES WITH LAW.

LINCOLN, NEB., July 2, 1901.

DR. A. T. STILL, Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR DOCTOR STILL:—I take pleasure in informing you and the people at Kirksville that the Nebraska State Board have done the right thing and have granted us certificates according to the law—another law that brings credit and honor to you and your child, osteopathy.

I have the distinction of being the first legalized osteopath in Nebraska. About 18 applied for certificates.

Yours most sincerely,

A. R. WATERS, D. O.

### SEQUELÆ OF ABORTION.

M. E. CLARK, D. O.,

Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics at the American School of Osteopathy.

ABORTION, technically, is the expulsion of the products of conception at or before the end of the 3rd month, yet in common parlance it is understood to mean the premature expulsion of the fetus and includes miscarriage. It is



quite a common condition and is constantly on the increase, especially the produced form. The accidental form is also on the increase, possibly on the account of the increasing number of cases of endometritis, displacements of the uterus, method of dress, lack of exercise leading to general undevelopment and also to the general weakness of the woman of to-day as compared with the woman of a few decades ago.

The process of abortion is similar to that of labor at term. The rhythmic contractions that are ever present markedly increase in intensity, really amounting to extreme labor pains. The os dilates, the tonicity of the cervix is gradually overcome, followed by the expulsion of the embryo with or without its appendages, few after pains and a slight lochial discharge lasting from four to seven days, and by rapid involution. Colostrum frequently forms in the breast, the patient feels somewhat weakened but is up in from three to six days.

The immediate dangers of abortion are hemorrhage and infection. It is not a natural process, hence the dangers unless care is taken are greater than in normal labor. The hemorrhage, as in other uterine hemorrhages, is due to some interference with uterine contraction. You will remember that the middle muscle layer of the uterus is arranged like the figure eight, the fibres encircling and entwining around each blood vessel. When these fibres contract they make an effectual ligature. If they do not contract the blood vessels remain open and hemorrhage follows. This failure to contract is common in abortion on account of the unprepared condition of the uterus, however, it is easily checked in most cases by strong circular massage over the uterus or strong stimulation in the back in the lower lumbar region.

The infection, or child bed fever, is the result of incomplete abortion or meddlesome midwifery on the part of the attending physician.

This infection seldom arises from within, but is most commonly introduced from without. If instruments, douches, or any intra-uterine manipulation is attempted it greatly increases the liability of infection. I doubt whether septic fever will arise even though some of the membranes are retained, unless the infection is introduced from without. This statement is based on cases of



incomplete abortion not followed by fever. The prophylaxis of infection is first, complete removal of the membranes; second, avoidance of frequent digital examination, and third, prevention if possible of the introduction of anything foreign, such as douches, instruments, etc.

The secondary effects or sequelae proper are the conditions that most interest us as osteopathic practitioners. Many a woman dates her ill-health to an abortion or a miscarriage. In some, it amounts to a disease of the most weakening type, in others, only to an inconvenience such as slight back-ache or leucorrhœa.

The first of the general classes of sequelae of abortion that I will mention are menstrual disorders. Dysmenorrhœa is often found, it being of the inflammatory type. The patient complains of an uneasy, heavy sensation but of no acute pain until the flow starts. After it commences, the pain, usually cramp-like, continues until the termination of the flow. The discharge is clotted, and is accompanied by a hyper-secretion of mucus.

Menorrhagia is a more common sequel of abortion. How common it is for a patient, pale, anemic and breathless, and suffering with profuse menstruation to present herself for treatment. If the patient is a married lady, I always suspect abortion and make inquiry for same. In getting the history, it will be ascertained that the menses were regular and the patient was apparently enjoying good health up to the time of the abortion. Whether accidental or intentional, it is liable to be followed by a relaxed uterus, or a congested endometrium, both of which are conducive to an irregular or profuse menstruation. This is almost certain to occur if the patient has a weak back to begin with or in an osteopathic sense has a lesion or lesions of the lumbar vertebrae, innominate bones or sacrum. These lesions interfere with the center controlling both blood and nerve supply to the uterus, thereby interfering with involution, with menorrhagia as a sequel. I want to emphasize this one point, these bony lesions are the predisposing causes of these sequelae, the abortion the exciting cause. If the lesions do not exist, the exciting cause acts with difficulty or not at all. If they do exist the exciting cause acts in intensity and in rapidity in proportion to the amount of the disturbance of the predisposing causes; therefore, in treating such cases always correct the bony as well as the muscular lesions along the lower part of the spinal column or else the mere replacement of the uterus or the ordinary local treatment will do little if any good.

Anemia or malnutrition is also a sequel of abortion. Anemia is due to one of two things; first, loss of blood; second defective formation of same. Since menorrhagia is so common we would attribute the anemia to the loss of blood although the blood-forming organs are sometimes at fault. In such cases, the patient is weak and exhausted. Her back aches, and sleep is not refreshing. The bowels are costive, secretions lessened, the skin dry, the heart irritable, indigestion and absorption poor, in short every organ of the body suffers. The patient is melancholy, gloomy, irritable, morose, ill-tem-

pered, in fact, ill. She is a nervous wreck. The nerves are fed on waste-laden blood. Sometimes these derangements are reflex, often direct, from loss of blood-leucorrhœa and the disturbance of the great sympathetic centers located in the pelvic regions. Byron Robinson says the most important sequel of abortion is its baneful effects, at times, upon the nervous system. There is scarcely a single manifestation of the so-called functional nervous disorders from slight irritability of temper or mental depression to actual insanity that may not have its origin in abortion.

Another condition, not a disease, which is very common, is the uterine congestion. Congestions are of two classes, active and passive. Active congestions are rarely pathological. Passive congestions are always so. In active congestion, the amount of secretion from the mucous membrane is increased, but the quality is not changed. In passive congestion the amount and quality are both affected. In congestion of the uterus the endometrium suffers most and abnormal secretion is present. The causes of this congestion are vaso-motor relaxation, the result of bony lesions or infection; displacement of the uterus; or a general vaso-motor disturbance, directly the result of the abortion.

The immediate effects of this passive congestion are a heavy and displaced uterus, pressure symptoms, leucorrhœa and, if chronic, inflammatory conditions. Leucorrhœa is always the result of congestion and since congestion accompanies abortions, miscarriages, and displacements of the uterus, it follows that leucorrhœa is a sequel to these conditions. It is worse at the menstrual period since the congestion is more marked at this time. This congestion if lasting for a length of time is followed by chronic inflammation. The form of this inflammation is a metritis, endometritis, salpingitis, or even a peritonitis with its adhesions, but the endometritis is the most common.

This inflammation is an effort on the part of the organism to counteract or expel a poison or irritating factor. In this case, the poison arises from deteriorated blood. The blood deteriorates on account of an impeded or slowed blood stream. This is the result of sub-involution or a retarded contraction of the uterus. The vessels, especially the veins, are distended; the vaso-motor nerves are partially paralyzed and the velocity of the blood stream is markedly lessened. This inflammation is most pronounced in the endometrium, but invades the uterine walls, giving it in chronic cases a soft, flabby sensation on palpation, while pressure over the lower part of the abdomen elicits pain.

The most important of the sequelae of abortion is sub-involution. This is a condition of retarded contraction characterized by a large boggy uterus. Abortion being an unnatural process is very likely to be followed by imperfect contraction. Involution is the result of absorption of some of the muscle fibres, atrophy of others and contraction of all. Following labor involution is natural, and occupies about six weeks. Sub-involution is a condition in which the involution is slow and prolonged. It is the result of non-absorption and non-atrophy of the new and thickened formations of pregnancy. The



causes of this condition are, first, lesions; second, exercising too early, and third injuries, such as laceration of the cervix. To us as osteopaths, the most important are the lesions affecting the nerve centers of the uterus. If these lesions are present sub-involution is almost certain to occur, otherwise it rarely happens. On local examination the os is found patulous, the cervix shortened, widened, and tender, and the fundus abnormally large. The cul-de-sacs are shallow, and the walls are covered with a slimy discharge. On bi-manual examination the uterus can be outlined as a large, doughy tumor and tender to the touch. The symptoms are deranged menstruation, reflex aches, general weakness, and a sense of weight or heaviness in the pelvis.

Displacements, especially retro-deviations follow this condition. The patient during the convalescent period is confined to the bed in the dorsal position. The sub-involute uterus drops back, the ovaries prolapse, the round ligaments are softened and stretched and the uterus tends to remain in this position. It is rare to find a forward displacement, but it occasionally occurs. In numbers of cases examined retroversions were found to be the most common displacement, retroflexion being next in frequency. The subjective symptoms of the displacement would be weight in the pelvis, backache in the small of the back, dragging sensation of the lower limbs, pain and shortness of breath upon exertion. I am treating at present a typical case of this kind of a sequel to abortion. The lady came here some five weeks ago suffering with everything, but principally menorrhagia, pain in the back (at second lumbar) and neuralgia of the head and face. In getting the history of the case, it was ascertained that she had had an abortion some six months previous, that these troubles began at that time, she being fairly well before. Upon local examination the uterus was found to be twice its normal size, os patulous, cervix shortened, and a general metritis which had extended to the bladder causing a mild cystitis. On examination of the back, the innominate bones were found displaced upward and backward and the muscles and ligaments contracted along the lower lumbar region. I did not rely upon local treatments to cure this case but concentrated the work at the bony lesions found at the second lumbar, the sacro-iliac synchondroses and in the upper part of the neck. The backache has been entirely relieved, the headaches helped, the uterus reduced in size, but as yet the menstrual disorder is very little helped. I might mention here that most cases of backward displacements of the uterus can be reduced without a local treatment.

The reflexes form an important sequel of abortion. On account of the wide ramification of the sympathetic nervous system, every viscus is brought in close connection with the uterus. My idea of a reflex disease is that two things are essential. First, an exciting cause affecting some organ that has an abundant nerve supply and second a lesion interfering with the function or weakening the organ that is reflexly affected. To illustrate, in reflex heart troubles there must be a lesion weakening the heart as a predisposing cause and then some disturbance of a viscus, the uterus being the one most common-

ly disturbed. The impulse is transmitted over the entire nervous system but finally becomes localized and affects the weakest part most. As a result of abortion, the entire pelvic nervous system becomes deranged and the equilibrium destroyed. Impulses are sent over the various nerves and other organs weakened by lesions are affected reflexly or secondarily. This is very clearly marked if laceration of the cervix exists. On account of the disturbed equilibrium of the nervous system hysteria and spinal irritation or hyperesthesia are common. The stomach is deranged, headaches are common, sinking spells occur, the skin is inactive, in short these reflexes are as many as there are organs to be affected.

As a common sequel to abortion, habitual abortion is liable to occur if it has once happened. This is especially true if a bony lesion or constitutional disease was the cause of the first. The resistance offered by the cervix is more easily overcome, the rhythmic contractions of the fundus are increased and if an exciting cause is present, abortion is very likely to occur.

After all, the diagnosis of the sequelae is not so difficult, but the question that confronts us and sometimes entirely blocks the way is, how can we overcome these sequelae? Several hundred cases have been treated here successfully. Bony lesions were found as the prevailing predisposing causes and upon their correction, the per cent of cures have been very high. The treatment in these cases has been substantially as follows: first, correction of these bony lesions; second, correction of uterus displacements; third, manipulation of the abdomen along the course of the return circulation and lifting the intestines from out the true pelvis, and fourth strong stimulation of the lumbar and sacral regions. The time for cure varies from one to twelve months, it depending entirely upon the individual case.

To summarize, we would say the most important sequelae of abortion are first sub-involution with its reflexes, displacements and pain; second, menorrhagia with its accompanying loss of strength and anemia, and third, the baneful effects upon the nervous system giving rise to the various functional nervous diseases.

Osteopathy is successful in preventing these sequelae and is also successful in correcting them even in chronic cases, the result of improper treatment or accident.

#### ARABIAN PROVERB.

“He that knows not, and knows not that he knows not, is a fool. Shun him.

“He that knows not, and knows that he knows not, is simple. Teach him.

“He that knows, and knows not that he knows, is asleep. Wake him.

“He that knows, and knows that he knows, is wise. Follow him.”



## COMMENCEMENT WEEK AT THE A. S. O.

CHARLES L. RICHARDSON, LL. B., D. O.

OSTEOPATHY as a science is twenty-seven years old. Its discovery was celebrated in Kirksville on June 22. Henceforth that date is known as Founder's Day. It was made memorable in honor of the Old Doctor; its barbecue never will be forgotten. Preparations for the feast began the day before with the digging of the trenches and the lighting of the fires that were to blaze all night until the very hillside clay shone in incandescence. Thirty cords of wood were required to make the beds of glowing charcoal over which on great wire griddles the slain carcasses of nine beeves and twenty sheep simmered and sizzled from midnight until the dawn of Saturday,—the day that took the place of July 4th in Kirksville. And it was not without its fireworks, for the giant thunder-heads that piled up in the western heavens shot bolts



DR. CHAS. RICHARDSON.

of lightning more beautiful than rockets, and thunder boomed as though in substitution for the cannon crackers. The people braved this bombardment from the sky and looked down into the red hot ditches that sent the answering signals skyward to the lightning,—osteopathic signals to the nations, like those of the Great Manitou in Longfellow's Hiawatha.

Only rain enough fell to lay the dust and make sleeping all the sweeter before the big time of the morrow, but all night the loyal cooks stood by and basted, basted that the feast might be tender, luscious, juicy; and they used great swabs to do it, swabs that were wet with melted butter and the spices.

The morning broke beautiful as becomes a holiday in honor of the Old Doctor. Fleecy clouds like ground glass tempered the sun's rays upon the faithful. Joy beamed upon their faces. It made the people happy to do honor to the man who made their town—who has built a school that means \$400,000 a year increased business for them.

The booming of a big brass field gun down the hill was but a louder expression of their fealty.

At ten o'clock the citizens lined up in a big parade, and the students and alumni marched with them in a body. From Baird's corner, around the square and out Pierce street to Osteopathy avenue they marched to music. The band came first and then the Old Doctor in a carriage decorated in the red and black school colors. Mrs. Still sat beside him. The whole line of march was to him one big ovation. Dr. Still had to tip his hat as does a President. Back of him rode his trio of successful sons who inherit his ability. With them rode their handsome wives and families. The faculty followed

and after them there marched the students, stretched out in double file, Seniors leading, Juniors next, and then the lower classmen. Before the Senior class, was carried their big banner; McMains, the president, carried it, and 'twas supported by Mrs. Wilkes and Miss Norris, the "Chummies."

Distinguished citizens followed the students, and they were led by the officials of the city and the county. Kirksville's company of Missouri National Guard was behind them; and a long line of carriages from the country.

The parade was so long it almost reached from the starting place to the finish out by Dr. Charlie Still's.

At the scene of the barbecue on the lawns of the Drs. Still, there had been erected a small fly-screened house in which to do the carving. The trees were wound in red and black, and festoons of the national colors stretched between them. All was gay with the bright emblems of the country.

From the commencement platform already erected at the natural amphitheater, Judge Ellison addressed the crowd and prepared them for the speech of the Old Doctor. Meanwhile the crowd was growing denser. It seemed as though almost the whole town was coming to enjoy the freedom of the beautiful lawns which had been thrown open.

Dr. Still was greeted with much cheering and rejoicing. He told the crowd how twenty-seven years ago he had made up his mind that God had made man perfect in the sense that he could take care of himself in pathological conditions. Since plants were perfect, why not man?

That God wouldn't make a botched job out of a being was a certainty. People had poured into Kirksville to learn this divine fact. Ever since then the waters of life have been unfolding for us. He had entered the fight with backbone, and all over America osteopathy has been a stimulus to the sick and ailing, and an annoyance to those who opposed it. He knew he was right. He knew, also, that he was up against a fight, but he had been a soldier and had had his belt on. He wouldn't take it off till he had seen the black flag of the M. D's. carried to destruction. He believed that M. D's. could be charged with much drunkenness in the world, though he didn't condemn their surgery, notwithstanding that possibly three-quarters of it was useless. He had developed a new system of obstetrics also. His legacy to Adair county would be his healing science.

The Old Doctor was loudly applauded by the big audience, among which were seen the faces of many distinguished people. Mrs. Foraker was there, and H. Kretschmar who was the sculptor employed to make the doctor's statue and medallions; Mrs. Ligon, too, who by her eloquence won a legislative fight in Alabama.

People scattered after this to eat their dinner, and word went round among the men to take their collars off. The men who didn't had theirs taken. Much fun was occasioned by this sport. By two o'clock the crowd had made away with four thousand five hundred pounds of beef and mutton.

Dr. Hildreth's address was made shortly after. The people were ready



to listen again when he began his speech. He dwelt upon the Old Doctor's object in giving a barbecue and having the graduates come back and get acquainted. The barbecue was in the nature of a banquet. Its lack of formality had a tendency to cement men together in brotherly love. There was a vast difference between the feeling of the people now and the feeling of a quarter of a century ago, and conditions were different. The Old Doctor had not had smooth sailing but he had reached a safe harbor just the same. Fifteen states had now recognized the Old Doctor's science, and ground was being gained every year.

Kirksville had grown from a mere village into a city as by the touch of a magician's wand; only Still was the man who wielded it. Much educational work had been required to be done; people were ignorant and consequently full of prejudice, but the truth in osteopathy had pushed it to the front. Dr. Hildreth then told of anatomical and physiological reasons for the osteopaths' success, illustrating his points most clearly by apt comparison. Osteopathy was founded on practice based on truth. No wonder, then, it had won distinction. The influence of Dr. Still had been effective even when too subtle to be appreciated by the senses; sometimes, even, it had been as delicate as that heat radiated in a room from the man that is in it. We know it is there even though we can not feel it. Still's influence will become world wide. His monument will be in the hearts of the people.

The speaker's final thought was about the understanding of the laws of nature. It proves that the higher our conceptions the greater are our powers.

Dr. Hildreth was applauded loudly.

Judge Ellison who was to have followed Dr. Hildreth was absent on business, and so his time was taken by the band.

A basket ball game attracted much attention later in the afternoon, and before supper time the clouds came up to put a picturesque close on a glorious day. Rain fell and afterwards a beautiful rainbow flashed out in the eastern sky all radiant with the glories of a setting summer sun at the solstice.

#### THE SERMON TO THE CLASS.

It was fitting that the largest class ever graduated from the American School of Osteopathy should hear one of the best baccalaureate sermons ever preached; and the Rev. R. L. Thompson of the First Methodist church, Kirksville, was the man to deliver it.

The occasion was auspicious, the day was beautiful. A large audience gathered in the halls of the A. S. O. Alumni were there, graduates who have won distinction, and many of the most distinguished of the local citizens. The music was the best ever heard in Kirksville at a function of this kind. Miss Pauline Dobson was pianist, and a double quartette composed of Messrs. Plowe, Fassett, Reese and Gamble, and Mrs. Dobson, Mrs. Harlan, Miss Harlan and Miss Forsythe rendered the "Gloria" in the 12th Mass, by Mozart. A scripture reading from Professor Proctor followed. John 17 was his subject, and certainly it was a happy choice, for in that chapter Christ offers up a prayer

on behalf of his Apostles to preserve them in unity and in truth, to glorify them and all other believers with him in heaven.

The departure of these graduates to practice a new science, when some of them will be pioneers in a strange land, suggests a parallel vein of thought. In the second verse of that chapter there is a reference to the power given over all flesh to give eternal life.

This was the final appearance of Prof. Proctor before the class, as a whole. He was listened to with close attention. Students like him.

The vocal solo, which was given after the reading was finished, was, "Fear ye not O Israel," Dudley Buck. Again we have the parallel thought,— have confidence, O graduates. Howard Hosford Plowe rendered this as it should be rendered. Plowe's singing is well known in Kirksville and North Missouri and in many other places. He sings with great power, and beautifully. His dramatic experience gives him praise. He has absolutely no affectation. Still at the threshold of young manhood a career of promise lies before him.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. C. Swartz, who thanked the Almighty for life and knowledge. Be with us, he said. Grant we may follow truths; may go forth to practice truths, to stand up for truths, and uphold honor. Grant that we may follow the teaching of the preacher this morning.

Mr. Thompson needed no introduction as he arose amid the potted flowers and foliage plants around the rostrum. He is a large man; his presence is commanding. The opening remarks of his sermon which was based on that same chapter in John referred to the mingled sense of joy and gladness of the last days before a parting, whether from home, from teachers, or each other. In contrast with the sadness is the joy of going out to begin life's labor. The Savior must have felt a somewhat similar feeling. He had lived a magnificent life; the cross was just before him. He was going home with the Father.

One inspiration that Jesus had was that he was poor, and had right ideas about life, for the majority of men are poor. They have the greatest contests, but the man who can fill his place in life is the greatest man in life. This is true without regard to his financial valuation. There is a plan in every life and a place in every life. Sometimes spurred on by ambition, men get into the wrong places. The majority of us are ordinary people; there are few geniuses. Some professional men ought to be farmers, but, on the other hand some farmers ought to be in the ranks of a profession. God has given us our tendencies just as he has given a bird wings. Tendencies are God-given.

#### ALL POWER BELONGS TO GOD.

The complete life ought to have the highest aims. Excitement is a normal craving, but crave the right kind of excitement only and it brings harmony, joy and peace. Epicureanism was to be condemned, living just to have a good time on earth had brought about Rome's ruin. It can ruin just as well today as then.



Commercialism, he also said, is a debasing idea. There are higher compensations. Commercialism is corrupting. It develops the Tweeds and Crokers. Pure men are not to be bought. This applies with significance to doctors.

Self glorification has its limits. Cultured men ought to think their power came from God for some high purpose, used for goodness it brings goodness, and charm comes with it. Napoleon was wrecked on the strands of self-glorification; likewise Alexander.

#### THE HIGHEST OBJECT IN LIFE

is to glorify God, not to pile up money. Even Jesus was not a financial success if that consists in becoming wealthy. A man is greatest when he can say, "I have finished the work Thou givest me to do." He is to be compared to the Archangel Michael who uses the powers of God for the purposes of God. Here the speaker referred to the good examples set by Gladstone and by Agassiz. No man, said he, can reach his best without some divine purpose in life. Man is either like a chip or a steamboat. One bobs up and down on the current, the other plows ahead day and night. Such a man does not turn aside for popularity. Jesus was popular once and might have stayed so had he done differently. If men say to you "Osteopathy is new," be glad of it. Telephones are new.

#### WHY SHOULDN'T YOU BRING A NEW THING TO TOWN?

Have confidence and your words will have the ring of truth. Folks will listen. Be not depressed by fear nor moved by a desire for popularity.

It is possible to live the right kind of life. Yes, Jesus can lift you. You are weak; he is magnificent. He will glorify you in his strength. Who knows how high Plato might have gone had he received the help of Jesus?

May the aspirations of your life be lifted up to co-operate with Him. You are complete in Him. God grant it. Amen!

Mr. Thompson was warmly congratulated on his effort.

#### THE ALUMNI MEETING ON MONDAY.

Monday evening Dr. McKenzie of Kansas City called the Missouri State Association and the Alumni Association together in one body for a preliminary meeting, and Mayor Dockery, on behalf of Kirksville, extended to them the freedom of the city.

The mayor said, I greet you with great pleasure on behalf of the citizens. Many of you were pioneers in osteopathy and I welcome your return with pleasure. Only a few years ago you left here to give the science a crucial test. You then left with fear and trembling. You realized what you were up against. Criminal courts were used against you. Doctors fought you. Epithets were familiar sounds.

I am proud to say this morning that you have overcome these difficulties. It is both a credit to your ability and the science you represent. A great change

has taken place, and you are the people who brought it about. Your successful treatment of disease has aroused the attention of the medical fraternity. I predict that medical schools will some day take it up.

IT IS WITH PRIDE THAT WE WELCOME YOUR RETURN.



Badge Worn by the A. S. O. Alumni.

I venture to assert that there has been a greater percentage of successful students sent out of the A. S. O. than from any other school in America. You were people of ability and the science you represent fulfilled your fondest expectations. You have spread osteopathy throughout the United States and almost throughout the world. It took medical science centuries to do what you have done in a few short years.

While you cure more than any other school I yet believe the science of osteopathy is in its infancy. I believe it will become the great science of the day. Long thought, study and patient observation will bring it to perfection. Saturday, as the long columns of marching students passed me I looked into their intelligent faces and I verily believe it would be impossible to find a brighter lot of students anywhere.

#### I OWE MY LIFE TO OSTEOPATHY

for I was taken sick a few years ago with heart trouble. I went to the M. D.'s. in this town, and I believe we have just as good doctors as other towns, and although I gave them all a chance and took their medicine faithfully, yet I grew weaker and weaker until I couldn't walk the short distance from my office to the house without sitting down to rest. Then it was that my wife drove me over to this school where I was fixed up as well as ever in only three treatments. All the science needs is more of just such good men and women as are leaving here in every graduating class.

You will find all our homes open. We want you to enjoy yourselves. If you see what you want, take it. If you don't see what you want ask for it. I extend to you a cordial welcome on behalf of Kirksville and her citizens."

Dr. G. D. Hulett then read the minutes of the meeting a year ago, and announced the program for the week. A committee was appointed to adopt a constitution for the Alumni Association, with instructions to report that night at Dr. Hildreth's during the big reception.

The Missouri State Association went into session following this. The first paper called for was :



## "THE DUTIES OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS"

by Mrs. Dr. Proctor. Mrs. Proctor preferred to precipitate a general discussion of this matter and thus secure everybody's idea. Mrs. Proctor not only believes in state organization but thinks that some day there may be two or three or more organizations in the state. Organizations can carry on so much work. Their duty in the first place is to educate the people who are sometimes in a condition of lamentable ignorance of the science. This can be done by public meetings of the organization, by publications, reports, mails, and also by the work of the individuals.

People who have had no opportunity to investigate osteopathy are prejudiced against it. Now we all have been through that same road. We used to take medicine, lots of it. I was convinced against my will, said Mrs. Proctor. I do not blame the people for not knowing more about this new discovery. It is part of our business to disseminate good seed. When the people understand our science they give it recognition. The best people, the intellectual people,

## THE THINKING PEOPLE ARE WITH US.

They are our patrons. As an organization we can look up legislation better than as individuals, because in union there is strength, and law makers have a better idea of our control of votes, such as may be cast by the people back of us. We all know that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the legislatures are noted.

People know that drugs are ineffectual. If we belong to a brotherhood of this sort we have more courage in our work. People need courage when people look askance at them, and think them frauds. When a man has folks around him who believe in him he is twice the man. We can then come together once in a while and have folks shake our hands and feel like honest men. It is good once in a while not to wear a chip on the shoulder. One of our most important duties is to gather and brace each other up. As the years roll by there will be less need of this. (Applause).

Mrs. Proctor is a very interesting talker. Her remarks were concurred in by the alumni who were present.

## MRS. PROCTOR'S PAPER WAS DISCUSSED.

Among those who took part in the discussion of the subject, were: Mrs. Dr. Gilmour, Sheldon, Ia., who told of the good work done by the Sioux Valley association, which is one of the best in the northwest; Dr. E. M. Maxwell, of Paris, Texas, said there was great need of an association in Texas, where five osteopaths had fought a medical bill at a cost of \$750.00 to themselves. Fakes are plentiful, she said, in Texas. She was also in favor of meeting more often than once a year. Dr. Minnie Potter, of Memphis, Mo., said we all have our trials and ought to do what we can to help each other, even if all we do is simply to join an association. She invited all to the Missouri meeting in the afternoon.

Dr. Ed. Crow of the graduating class said it kept us from falling into ruts to belong to state organizations. He announced his attention to do what he could to help along the good work. Many little acts make a big act. The little associations could be welded into a solid band. Mrs. A. B. Howick, of Newton, Ia., felt the need, she said, of any help she could get. She wanted to be recognized as an honest worker, and would herself be an active worker in organization work.

## DR. FASSETT'S PAPER

was on "Means by which osteopathy can be put before scientific men." There are, he said, two or three possible explanations for results in many cases. The younger instructors at Harvard Medical College, when he studied, were open to conviction and ready to listen to explanations of osteopathic results. The paper will be reproduced in this magazine in a later number.

Dr. Hazzard discussing it laid stress upon the subject as yet not having fully developed the scientific side of osteopathy. As a science of actual results it was developed, but as a science of abstract research it was yet in its infancy. The promise in the osteopathic field is greater than in any other. Let us compile our results, he said. Let us keep records of our cases so we can have a better system. One man cannot do this without help. No field exceeds this in value to the human race. The patient German mind is needed to mine out new facts from the best quantity of cases with differing yet characteristic lesions. This proposition of Dr. Hazzard's met with favor.

Monday afternoon a short session of the Missouri association was held with Dr. Hildreth in the chair. It was adjourned to meet the next morning. The Secretary reported that the association was now one year old and that it had forty-two members at the start. Dr. Hartford before the adjournment

## MADE A SHORT TALK ON THE ILLINOIS LAW.

It seems the State Board there has refused to examine osteopaths on osteopathic therapeutics. It is owing to this that there are in that state some pseudo-osteopaths. Dr. Hartford called the law a compromise law. He hoped to see the day when the law there would not give the M. D's. advantages that osteopaths do not have. There is a corner on the word "Doctor" in his state. Osteopaths needed to be brotherly. He then told of a case of blindness he had treated with success and the patient had come here to study. Said Dr. Hartford, "If we can train the people to let drugs alone and take osteopathy, this school can't graduate enough to supply the demand."

Dr. Clara Proctor reported a rousing meeting in Iowa in December when it was cool enough to meet in comfort.

Monday night at Dr. Hildreth's beautiful home there occurred the reception to the alumni. All around the spacious lawn there was stretched a streamer of national colors, while the trunks of the big shade trees including a giant elm were wound with the red and black of the A. S. O. The A. S. O. orchestra furnished music; the night was perfect and the sweet strains traveled



far and wide. Cool drinks were served by members of the Junior class. There was no set program for this affair, but the numbers of handsome women who were present in daintiest of summer gowns made an impression that no alumnus ever will forget.

#### BUSINESS MEETING OF MISSOURI OSTEOPATHS.

Tuesday morning the Missouri association of osteopaths took up the entire time with matters of business. The treasurer made her report. There was also a report on illegitimate practitioners. The committee was unable to pronounce a verdict of condemnation on any particular individual; it preferred to deal with the people who make a business of making the illegitimate practitioners. Dr. Hildreth announced that a good time was coming in this state.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and while the committee on nominations was preparing to report, there was a little discussion started by Dr. Mahaffy, who declared that he was a better osteopath because his medical training had enabled him more clearly to see the mistakes the M. D's. make. Dr. A. P. Terrel replied hotly, basing his argument on the radically different diagnosis of the two systems. Dr. Bowen, another M. D., who quit drugs for the new science, thought he was a better enemy of medicine because he knew its inside nothingness. Then Dr. Wm. Hartford chipped in about the use of chloroform in certain cases. By this time things were getting too hot for the weather. The election was proceeded with and the officers are: President, Dr. Minnie Potter, Memphis; Vice-President, T. L. Holme, Tarkio; Second Vice-President, W. F. Traugher, Mexico; Secretary, G. D. Hulett, Kirksville; Treasurer, Alice H. Proctor, Kirksville; Trustees: Cornelia Walker, A. L. McKenzie, Kansas City; C. A. Lane, Albany; Ella Hunt, St. Louis; E. C. Crow, St. Louis. New members elected are: A. F. McMillan and L. C. McMillan, of Moberly; George Moffett and Mrs. Moffett, Kansas City; C. A. Lane, Albany; B. F. McAllister, E. C. Crow, Harry Ilgenfritz, T. L. Holme, A. D. Morrow and A. P. Terrell.

Tuesday evening the alumni met in Memorial hall for one of the most interesting of meetings, when the roll was called by states and the doctors who were present were all expected to tell about their work that they had met with in the field. Dr. Baughman of Burlington, Ia., was the first on the list. He is what might be called a living exponent of osteopathy. Drs. Ford, Harlan, Howick, Snavely, Sherman and Putnam were each called on from the state of Iowa.

Arkansas had but one representative present, Dr. B. F. Morris, who had some experience with the M. D's. and legislation. It is probable, he thought, that the next legislature will do something. The attorney general of Arkansas saved the three practitioners in that state in the fight that was waged there. All osteopaths can rest easy now for nearly two years to come.

Dr. Triplett told how the governor of Oklahoma had vetoed a bill designed to kill osteopathy in that territory. People there are in favor of osteopathy;

they want it. Dr. Mary Conner, of Cincinnati, wanted more practitioners in her part of the country. Drs. Seaman and Kibler, of West Virginia, related their experiences with their legislature. Both had been active in having a proposed bill killed in committee and were let alone after that. Kibler after this fight

#### HAD TWO SENATORS AND ONE COMMITTEEMAN FOR PATIENTS.

Dr. Willard, of North Carolina, had been lucky at the very start, having secured two patients the first day. M. D's. had tried to ridicule the practice but his business grew just the same.

Dr. Benneson, of Kansas, praised the law in that state as the best in the United States. It provides a hard examination for those people who may try to practice without a diploma from a standard school. People don't want medicine and osteopathy combined, so that M. D's. who try to practice osteopathy are rank failures. Dr. Conner, of Kansas City, said the M. D's. treated him nicely. Dr. Hibbs, of Utah, declared there was no native tuberculosis where he lived in Ogden.

Dr. Ligon, of Alabama, was anxious to tackle yellow fever, having knocked out the dengue pains in two treatments and cured a case in four days time, as against the M. D's. three weeks. She will treat the first case of yellow fever she meets if she dies of it. In her state there is no examination in materia medica even for an M. D.

Dr. Miller, of Nebraska, had fixed up a poor boy whose arm was paralyzed so that he could play base ball in two months time.

Dr. Albright, of Illinois, declared that the drug doctors sent him patients. It was well to be friendly with the doctors. As long as they sent him cases he was satisfied. Dr. Ellis, of Illinois, wouldn't take a case with a drug doctor because, as he said, if the patient only took sweetened water he would give the alleged drug the credit of the cure. He had fixed up a man whose case had been pronounced hopeless, but he waited until the M. D's. quit and he did the work in just four treatments.

Dr. Hartford, of Illinois, had set a fifth lumbar vertebrae, worked on the 2nd and 3rd sacral and 11th dorsal, and cured an obstinate case of membranous dysmenorrhea. He used no instruments whatever. Another case was one of intense pain along the ulnar nerve, a case that previously had been treated with chloroform and cocaine, etc. Two treatments on the first rib stopped the pain. He knew of a case of fracture of the neck of the femur in which the result was fine.

Dr. Conner, of Missouri, had no unpleasant experience to report.

#### M. D'S. SEND HIM THEIR TOUGHEST CASES.

He had been called to see a case in a town where Dr. Still had given treatments some fifteen years ago, and had found that the people yet love the Old Doctor and talk about the wonderful things he did. One case Dr. Conner reported was of a man who couldn't sweat and was literally burning up.



When folks wore overcoats this man wanted nothing on. The sweat centers, when treated, brought him around all right. This man had been a regular calomel eater.

His was the last address of the evening. Members of the graduating class picked up many valuable pointers.

#### WEDNESDAY WAS CLASS DAY.

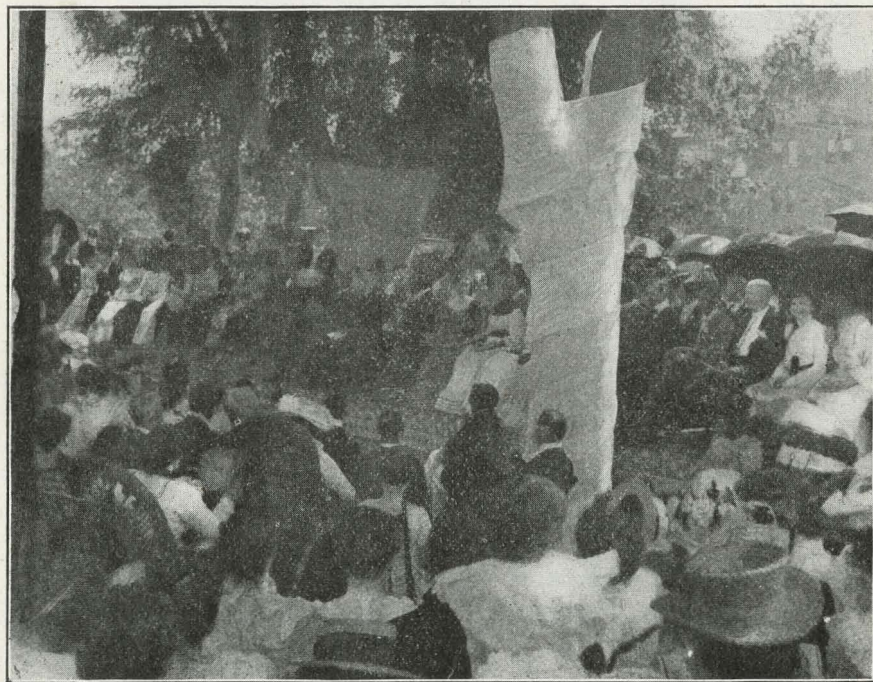
For pure sport nothing short of a barbecue can excel class day, and the class day of the class of June '01 was the fitting event to follow such a barbecue as was given.

Long before the time for the exercises to begin, and while the morning was yet cool, the people began to gather under the Still maples. By half past nine, the time set, the crowd had assumed large proportions. Waving fans kept time to the music of the orchestra, while the graduating class marched over to enjoy the fun.

McMains, the class president, opened the meeting with a speech. It being the business of a class president to felicitate the class on having finished their long term of study, to compliment the school on having turned out such a

#### REMARKABLE BODY OF BRILLIANT INTELLECTUAL GIANTS,

and to congratulate the earth on being the recipient of such a distinguished product, and then to slap on a big dose of good advice, it may be said that in



At the Class Day Exercises there were over 200 Seniors on the stage.

McMains talk was an address of rare merit. He has a good delivery, and a strong voice. He had prepared the big audience for the history of the "People from the Land of Nit." McMains wound up with a handsome compliment to the Old Doctor.

C. L. Richardson then delivered the class history. He took the class from babyhood, when the neighbors all said they were little saints of embryo doctors, through to the postmortem stage. Owing to the genius of A. T. Still they had made the progressive steps in evolution from the missing link to an osteopathic doctor. He had grinds on the faculty, and grinds on the students. The people from the Land of Nit were the thousandth part of one per cent of the world's total need of osteopathic doctors, and although the class could treat two millions yearly, it would take 1,250 years for the Seniors of June '01 to treat all the people now on earth.

RICHARDSON CREMATED THE CLASS, GROUND THE ASHES INTO TOOTH POWDER and showed them to be worth \$5,160 00 on the hoof. He buried them all six feet deep, stood the graves on top of each other and the deepest man was pretty close to—— Well let's not be too hard on him. Richardson was heard as far back as Dr. Charlie Still's porch. His production was greeted with much laughter.

James R. Stott was the poet who wove an air of romance over the reaping of the doctor crop. He showed an ability to juggle names and to find a meaning in almost any cognomen. He twisted the various appellations up

#### UNTIL THE OWNERS HAD THE WILLIES.

Stott won his share of laughter on the word contortions he put up. His poem showed much application to the subject and was applauded.

John C. Lacy, the prophet, is a joker of renown. Most prophets are supposed to have whiskers but this one didn't. His smooth features reminded one of Thompson's photograph of the Widow Trickman. Lacy materialized the spirit of one Dead Irene, who died for love, and then he ran a little halo factory all of his own. His conception of Miss DeSollar winning the interplanetary competitive examination on Mars in 1913 was a tribute. The girls who stole the cat that Terrell owned

#### WILL NEVER FORGET HOW LACY LOVED THEM.

There wasn't a frosted mit nor a marble heart in Lacy's prophecy, and he didn't leave even the court of St. James without an osteopath.

Miss Aughey Spates was prophetess for the men. She is a favorite and a poet of ability. Her new doctors were dipped down in liquid sweetness in bunches of four and six. She coupled them all together in verses and soon had the audience going her way. Having disposed of the class, Aunt Aughey

#### GAVE THE FACULTY A DOSE OF MEDICINE

too. It made a hit and reads as follows :



When Hildreth has the roll call but every other day,  
When Proctor sees us cribbing and calmly goes his way,  
When Young's Monday morning humor is gentler than May,  
There'll be joy in Heaven that day.

When Fassett hangs his racket upon the willow's limb,  
When Hulett in his quizzes throws a little life and vim,  
When a man can truthfully swear that Hazzard smiled at him  
There'll be joy in Heaven that day.

When Rider on Xmas forgets about the liver,  
When Laughlin's lightning questions no more cause a shiver,  
When Clark's brass band plays on yon side Jordan river,  
There'll be joy in Heaven that day.

Frank E. Gamble sang a solo between numbers that was enjoyed as his solos always are. He will be missed in Kirksville.

#### ALUMNI IN FINAL SESSION.

Wednesday afternoon the alumni held their closing session. A constitution was adopted, and officers elected as follows: President, D. P. Putnam,

Sioux City, Ia.; Vice-President, Dr. Clara Proctor, Ames, Ia.; Second Vice-President, Dr. H. P. Ellis, Canton, Ill.; Secretary, Dr. H. K. Bennesson, Miltonvale, Kan.; Treasurer, Dr. Wm. Hartford, Champaign, Ill. Trustees: Drs. E. R. Booth, H. McMains, and Geo. Laughlin.

Dr. Hildreth moved for a committee of three to provide for a literary program for the next session. The chair appointed Drs. Hildreth, Laughlin and Ellis. Dr. Hildreth said they would guarantee a literary program thirty days in advance, and he went on to suggest having



DR. D. P. PUTNAM.

#### AN OSTEOPATHIC BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR

inasmuch as osteopathy was one of the great products of the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase. He suggested that the osteopaths build there a home for the alumni of this school. Let us subscribe ten dollars apiece, he said. That means \$10,000. Make a home for osteopaths at all times. Have an osteopathic directory there. I hope the alumni will take it up.

Dr. Hildreth took the wind out of Dr. Hartford's sails by bringing up this matter, for Hartford was saving it for the A. A. A. O. A number of alumni expressed opinions favoring the project. A rising vote showed them almost unanimous. Dr. Hildreth was made chairman of a committee having this in charge.

Wednesday night Dr. Proctor addressed the alumni from the platform in Dr. Charlie Still's front yard. He called attention to the way in which prejudice against osteopaths and osteopathy is falling away, and the remarkable spread of the science in ten years time. The American School had on Wednes-

day night 870 living graduates and eight more who had passed to the great beyond. With 213 more going out the

#### ALUMNI OF THE A. S. O. NUMBERS NEARLY ELEVEN HUNDRED.

They have aroused committees to the little necessity for drugs. Even the medical men are aroused on the subject. One work of eleven volumes on non-drug treatment is proof of this change. Life is too short, thought Professor Proctor, to attempt to master both drugs and osteopathy. The osteopathic field alone is sufficient to occupy the work and wisdom of schools. The drug literature is a mass of contradictions. If I ever should study drugs, he said, it would not be from a homeopathic standpoint nor from an allopathic standpoint, but from a scientific standpoint. Results of osteopathic treatment are satisfactory, and the success of its practitioners is permanent. Some cases, of course, are more slow in yielding to treatment than others, but this is to be expected. The best people, the intellectual people are its patrons. Its very practice is a wonderful inspiration.

This Wednesday night meeting was a reception as well. The grounds were gay with the decorations of the commencement season. Many beautiful women were present in evening dress.

#### THURSDAY, THE ALL IMPORTANT TIME

to the class of June '01, was an almost ideal day, and the evening was perfect. A big yellow moon shone down through the leaves of the maples. It seemed as though half of Kirksville had gathered to see the graduates. Fifty electric lights made night as bright as day. The fragrance of bouquets floated on the evening air, and strains of soft sweet music.

The Rev. H. A. Northcutt prayed for the graduates. Said he, Thou hast gone before us as the light. May this be no idle service, nor vain service, for we are to send out more than two hundred graduates to bless humanity. Bless them, as they have been an honor to the institution and a blessing to this town. He prayed for sympathy to be shown by this class to the patients in the sick room, and when the class fell one by one

#### THAT IT MIGHT BE AT THE POST OF DUTY.

"Sweet Dreams" by the orchestra prepared the audience for John P. Chase, class representative. A class representative is the official jollier to the faculty of the school. One can almost make a prognosis of what an official jollier intends to say. Chase began with "mingled joy and sadness" at the parting. Then he had the class "look back with pride." Then he put in a sugar plum for the Old Doctor "who made it possible;" and for the faculty "whose efforts" etc. All he asked for now was a fair deal. With a fair deal, when an M. D. tries to do the suppression act, the osteopaths friends always come to the rescue and "stand for us." Chase added on another paragraph to his official tonic by talking about the responsibility of an alumnus, first as an alumnus toward his alma mater, secondly, as an able man. Little taunts should but add unto the determination of the people from the "Land of Nit." His next chapter



was on the democratic simplicity of our methods and the relation of cause to disease, and a wish that in our dealing with it we show ourselves a credit to the institution and the Old Doctor. Let us advance and raise the standard, he said, we will be heard from, we are a big class.

AND THEN WITH AN AFFECTING BREAK IN HIS VOICE

he told of the breaking ties of friendship. The farewell jolly for the town, for the people in it, and for the faculty preceded the final farewell to Dr. A. T. Still.

Dr. Hazzard followed a selection by the orchestra called the "Goddess of Night." He said it was he whom the faculty had chosen to put the finishing touches on this bright galaxy of graduates. The prophetess had said only the day before :

"When a man can truthfully swear that  
Hazzard smiled at him,  
There'll will be joy in Heaven that day."

Could it have been that the faculty took the hint, or was it that the night was hot. Hazzard wore a white vest and a black necktie. He was cool. His mouth opened. He spoke. The final crimps were being put in the people from the Land of Nit.

THERE WAS A BOY, HE SAID, WHO HAD A DOG

strapped to a tree where he could whip him, and the dog howled. The boy was trying to get the noise all out of the dog. The class of June, 1901, has about gotten all the noise out of the faculty but not in the same way. I would not presume to tell this class more about osteopathy. (Applause). There are about 1300 bonafide osteopaths now on earth, of which number the American School has graduated about 1100. It is up to you, graduate, now to figure out whether the world is called upon to be treated by you. You will be called upon to do what an osteopath can do and what nobody else can do.

PUT BRAINS INTO YOUR PALMS,

put plenty of brains there. On behalf of the faculty we are glad that you have come. We are sorry to part and we shall not forget you; we will point with pride at you, and we hope to graduate many other classes just as big, and perhaps before train time some of you will have "been and chewed your tags off."

This is a hard world, in which the sleepy and incompetent soon find their level. You will all find your level. A fellow has got to earn his living, and you are going out to be tested by your work. You are going up against a harder examination than I have given you. (Laughter).

THE GRADUATE IS LIKE A NAKED CHERUB

carrying the key of knowledge. The faculty has provided the tree of knowledge. That story of the express office pup reminds me of this class tonight. The expressman didn't know where the pup was going. The expressman said, "I don't know, he don't, nobody don't know, and he's been and chewed

his tag off." Some of this class have tags on now. Some had tags on in examination. From medicine medical men's ideas are changing, too; their books are being re-written, and strong drugs are being dropped from the books. The world will turn to osteopathy because it is the natural method. It is a great thing to graduate. He who graduates reaches a higher mark in his destiny. It is fit that we should put aside a week for this event, and most of us are content to stay near school awhile amid associations that we love. Our growth has taken place in eight years. Kirksville is now known as the home of osteopathy. The world knows about it. The question no longer is what is it, but where is the nearest practitioner? The next question is, is he from the American School? Folks say they can even tell whether he is from the American School by his looks. (Applause).

I believe we are at the beginning of things not at the end. When osteopathy shall have grown to its full extent men will look back in wonder. We are living in a changing period; the people are turning away as this class, so we will wish you all Godspeed.

THE OLD DOCTOR AROSE THEN FOR HIS FAREWELL.

You are going out, he said, as volunteers, who wonder like the soldiers where they will camp at night. With a soldier the saddest time is not when he is suffering with his wounds, but when he gets his discharge and must say farewell to the comrades who have shared his trials in the campaign. I want to see many of you next year.

I WANT YOU ALL TO WRITE TO US.

Explain your meaning simply when you write, and when you talk to patients use plain English so they will learn what a sensible, reasonable thing osteopathy really is. Attend strictly to your own business. Let politics go, and let the medical doctors also go. Do as I did, and take the obligation to improve. I have improved on surgery, mid-wifery and have conquered smallpox too.

I give you your discharges but I invite you all to come back and I will help you. I am now only 73 years old and

I EXPECT TO LIVE TO BE A HUNDRED.

Prune your profession of all that is obsolete. Cultivate your sense of touch. After the Old Doctor finished he handed diplomas to each of the two hundred graduates and shook hands with them. If there is any man on earth for whom the students have a kind regard it is the founder of osteopathy, A. T. Still.

The crowds of students, alumni and visitors using the railroads at this season can be better appreciated when it is known how many traveling passenger agents have visited this city after their business and have helped route the students as "theatrical" parties so that many might travel on one ticket at reduced rates. The following men have been here: H. H. Moies, Nickel Plate; R. H. Crozier, Burlington; C. H. Fitzgerald, Louisville and Nashville; C. G. Lemmon, B. & O.; A. W. Moore, Erie; S. Randolph, B. & O. S. W.; F. H. Watts, Wabash; W. B. Betty, O. K. C. & E.; J. W. Reese, Missouri Pacific; Joseph Briggs, Memphis Line; Joe Lyons, Missouri Pacific; L. F. Bacon, Santa Fe; Jack Stroud, Col. Midland; C. W. Green, Big Four; E. G. Woodward, N. Y. C. & St. L.



## The Journal of Osteopathy

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The A. S. O. recently published a pamphlet containing the laws regulating the practice of osteopathy in the various states. It also contains the court decisions. This pamphlet will be mailed to anyone desiring it.

\* \* \*

The State Medical Board of Nebraska have granted licenses to the osteopaths of that state according to the new law regulating the practice of osteopathy. It was rumored that the medical fraternity were raising funds to test the constitutionality of the law in the Snpreme Court. *They have subsided.*

\* \* \*

In September next the American School expects to enroll much the largest class in the history of the school. Osteopathy has been prominently brought before the public during the past year. No less than twenty state legislatures have recently considered the matter of passing laws regulating its practice. Our correspondence from prospective students is more than double than during any previous year.

\* \* \*

Previous to a great move in nature a calm takes possession. Instance: before an earthquake, a volcanic upheaval, a storm on the sea, great storms of rain, snow and wind, a great common calm seems to take possession of the elements for a longer or shorter time. The upheavels, storms, cyclones, down-pouring storms of rain of unusual quantities and force in proportion. We could reasonably conclude that nature had finished the

preparation and turned the further action into the channels that run into forces of delivery. All nature has been laboring with all its might to complete the work. When it has completed and stopped we have a calm or rest in forces. The philosopher, being a child of nature, labors to solve some important problem, when done his mind goes down to rest; he feels that something has deserted him, possibly his health will retire from his person and leave him a lifetime invalid. Thus he feels lonely and speaks of spells of despondency, commonly called "blues." It seems that his nature is being accommodated to a season of rest, which is vastly important for his health, mentally and physically, to be kept up to full normal condition. In order that he may wrestle successfully with other problems as great or greater than the one he has just disposed of. Thus considered his spells of despondency prove to be a natural course to preserve his health and strength.

A. T. STILL.

\* \* \*

And the Governor proclaimed and said, let us pray on a certain day and hour for rain to fall upon the face of the earth to develop and mature the crops. This custom has been practiced since time has made it's records by the pen of man. To date we have no records, sacred nor profane, that the God of nature has thought to listen to his subordinates and change the course of his army of clouds, winds, rains or anything he does. In all honesty and justice to God would it have been an evidence of greatest wisdom in him to change the time of delivery of the quantity of rain and so on according to the requests of the rank and file, be he saint or sinner? Before we should egotize to ourselves the prerogative of instructing God when and where to send a cloud of rain would it not look far more humbly intelligent in us to recognize and acknowledge by our words and deeds that nature is far better off to furnish its own plans and specifications than to ask instructions of us the most hypocritical bigots that ever lived in animal form? The cool-headed man sees wisdom in a drouth and the

burning sun, in the destruction of cabbage, apple, cherry, plum, and corn worms, chinch bugs and a thousand other good things coming from a drought and hot days. I want all osteopaths to remember that the God we worship and respect is good in anatomy, physiology and chemistry and knows how to prepare and distribute the fluids of life through all nature. He will do with mathematical exactness, always has done, always will do all his works on all things else as he has done in the construction of man.

A. T. STILL.

\* \* \*

### Another Osteopathic Victory.

Drs. Shackelford and Fout of Richmond, Va., were arrested for practicing osteopathy in that state. The judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal which they promptly did. Osteopathy was declared not to be the practice of medicine as used in the statute under which they were indicated.

\* \* \*

### The Milwaukee School of Osteopathy.

On Sept. 22d, under the arrangements made by the Milwaukee School its students will enter the American School to complete their college course. The Milwaukee school has had a fairly successful career, maintaining at all times a high grade of school work. They will receive no more students but will continue to operate the sanitarium as heretofore. Dr. Warren Davis has matriculated for the post-graduate course at the A. S. O.

\* \* \*

### The Northern School of Osteopathy.

We have recently written criticisms concerning the Northern School of Osteopathy. We believe that friendly criticism founded on principle, void of the intention to do any injury will result in no harm. Since talking with the officers of the school we are convinced that they intend to teach osteopathy as an independent system of healing. We understand that they will not introduce a course of instruction in medicine and electricity into their college course. We wish the N.

I. O. success and every other reputable school that teaches pure osteopathy.

\* \* \*

### Osteopaths in Illinois May Use the Title of Doctor.

Miss Lola Hayes, D. O. of Wayanet, Ill., wrote to the State Board of Health in regard to their construction of the law with reference to this matter. The following was received in reply: "This Board can see no objection to the use of the term Doctor of Osteopathy or Osteopathic Physician, but this Board does object to any one using the term "Doctor" in such a manner as to leave the impression that they are or may be Doctors of medicine."

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### A New Gymnasium and Athletic Park at the A. S. O.

The old fair ground track will hereafter be known as "Athletic Park," the school having secured that property for athletic purposes. A new six foot board fence has already been constructed about the grounds and a large amitheatre is now in course of construction. A number of foot ball games are already scheduled for this fall, among them are games with the Haskell Indians, Missouri State University Nebraska State University and Kansas State University. A new gymnasium will be built by the A. S. O. this fall. It will be large enough to accommodate seven hundred students. These improvements are added at a cost of several thousand dollars.

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### State Osteopathic Board at Connecticut Organized.

The State Osteopathic Board of Conn. recently organized by electing Dr. L. C. Kingsbury of Hartford, president, Dr. H. L. Riley of Hartford, secretary, and Dr. Margaret Laughlin of Norwich, treasurer. In our last issue in the article "Osteopathy in Connecticut" due credit was not given to a number of osteopaths for the good work they did in securing the new law. This was unintentional on our part and we presume the same is true of the author of the article. We take this



occasion to also commend the good work done by Drs. Underwood & Kingsbury of Hartford, Dr. A. H. Paul of New London, Dr. Margaret Laughlin of Norwich, and Drs. Riley & Allen of New Haven.

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#### Notice to Ohio Osteopaths.

The undersigned desires the address of every osteopath in Ohio. Will those who have recently located in the state kindly send in their names at once. We have information in which you are interested.

Ohio Osteopathic Association.

M. F. HULETT, Sec'y.,  
Columbus, Ohio.

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#### The Journal of the American Osteopathic Association.

At the last annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Association held in Kirksville, Mo., July 5-7, it was decided to begin the publication of a scientific professional Journal, with the above name, under the auspices of the Association.

A publication committee composed of Drs. W. F. Link, H. E. Patterson and D. Ella McNicoll was appointed. This committee will have the general oversight of the Journal. They appointed the following Editor and Associate Editors for the ensuing year: A. L. Evans, Editor; W. L. Riggs, C. M. T. Hulett, D. L. Tasker, N. A. Bolles, E. C. Pickler, O. J. Snyder, Chas. Hazzard, C. E. Achorn, J. W. Banning, and J. Erle Collier, Associate Editors.

The Journal, which will be the official organ of the Association, will for the present be issued bi-monthly, the first number will appear about September 1st. This number will contain a full report of the proceedings of the Kirksville meeting together with a report of the Board of Trustees and various committees. Ex-President C. M. T. Hulett will contribute a concise history of the Association and its work down to the beginning of the last meeting. A copy of the revised constitution as adopted at Kirksville will also be printed in this number.

All of the papers read at Kirksville will

appear in the Journal during the year. The first number will probably contain Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn's masterly paper on "Osteopathy an Independent System of Healing Co-extensive with the Field of Medicine and Surgery," and Dr. C. W. Proctor's paper on "Anemia and Hyperaemia of the Spinal Cord." A directory of all members of the A. O. A. in good standing will appear in each issue.

Members of the Association whose dues are paid for the current year will receive the Journal without charge. To others the subscription price is \$5.00 per annum.

It is hoped that all Osteopaths will take the necessary steps to entitle them to receive all copies of the Journal.

For further information address,

A. L. EVANS, D. O.,  
31 Loveman Building,  
Chattanooga, Tenn.

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#### Cantharidin Tested.

McFALL, Mo., July 20, 1901.

DR. A. T. STILL, Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR DOCTOR:—As you have made a discovery that is destined to be a blessing to the millions and make that dreaded disease smallpox of less terror, I think it time to give it to the world as a demonstrated fact. As you see I speak with some confidence, but I do so because I have tested it to my own satisfaction. I will now give you my little experience with cantharidin.

In my town between forty and fifty cases of smallpox made their appearance. I recommended the use of the blister and through much opposition I got two hundred and fifty to use them, and none of them number took smallpox, though some were exposed. I made test cases in three families in which from one to four had it. In the first family there were four bad cases, the grand father and mother of the children were blistered once and never showed any symptoms of the disease. In the other two test cases the mothers nursed the children, there being one case of smallpox in one family and two in the other. The mothers blistered about five times, with the same results as above.

I noticed another interesting feature and that was when the disease got in a family all of that family would have it that were exposed, excepting where the blister was used.

Long live our dear Old Doctor.

Yours Truly,  
H. M. COBB, D. O.

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Miss Johnson, a missionary from Tokio, Japan, writes Dr. Still thanking him for his kindness to Dr. Nemoto, a Japanese student of the A. S. O.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16, 1901.

483 Front Ave.

DR. A. T. STILL, Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR DR. STILL:—Dr. Nemoto has come to Buffalo for the summer vacation and he has told me much of his experiences at Kirksville. He always speaks gracefully of your kindness to him and he has asked me to write you and express his appreciation of what you have done for him. I am sure that in the years to come you will find as I have that the Japanese never forget one who has shown them a kindness and they are particularly thankful to me who has taught them truth. Their teachers are held in reverence and esteem. The names of Perry and Grant are known by all the Japanese children as men who led them to greater light and I believe that when the science of osteopathy has been taught there and your Autobiography translated into Japanese, they will always remember with gratitude what you have done for Dr. Nemoto.

I owe much to the science of osteopathy. It made me well physically and so it is possible now for me to return to Japan. I am planning to leave this country in Sept. I have derived a very great pleasure from reading your books and I count it a very great privilege to have met a man who had the courage to contend for the truth against opposition and persecution. It is a sublime thing to cut loose from every human prop and stay and endure as seeing Him who is invisible. The account of your struggle with poverty and your faith in the promises of the Almighty have been an inspiration to me and I shall

always be a better woman and be more loyal to my convictions and care less for what others may think of me, because I have known a man who fought life's battle bravely and won a victory that brings health and liberty to suffering humanity.

I rejoice to read of the prosperity of the the school and of every work that you may undertake. Our Father will continue to bless you and yours and make you a blessing to His children. In a few weeks more I shall be in Japan, working with those children who are dearer to me than my life. Love rests the weary soul and while they have great need that teachers should go to them from christian lands, they have much that is good that we would do well to learn. They honor their parents, are loyal to their Emperor, they hunger and thirst for the truth. I count it a great privilege to be permitted to help even a little bit to mould the destiny of a nation like Japan. I go, not because I am worthy but because the marching orders of my captain are, "go." We know that the Lion of Judah shall break every chain, and give us the victory again and again.

Dr. Nemote joins me in love and best wishes to the Old Doctor.

Yours in His service,  
KATE V. JOHNSON.

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#### BLIND, HE PASSES TESTS AS DOCTOR.

#### Examining Board Surprised at the Aptitude Shown by Sightless Man.

One of the persons being examined by the State Board of Health at its quarterly examinations now being held in the Great Northern Hotel is a blind man. He is J. Frederick Farmer of Spring Valley, Minn., and is seeking a certificate as an osteopath practitioner in Illinois. Mr. Farmer is thirty-one years old and a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy.

The manner in which he answers his examination questions has attracted great interest among the many who are taking the examinations. The questions are dictated to Mr. Farmer by one of the assist-



ants of Dr. J. A. Egan, the secretary of the State Board of Health.

The questions are answered by the blind man by writing on a typewriter with raised type. Great aptitude is shown by Mr. Farmer in manipulating the typewriter and correcting mistakes. The examining physicians also report that he has shown remarkable ability in the rapidity and correctness with which he answers the examination questions.

During this quarter's examinations there are ninety-seven applicants for physicians' certificates, seventeen for osteopaths' certificates and fourteen desiring certificates as midwives.

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#### Dr. Freeman's Letter.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 13, 1901.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR:—Have I been in error for these past years regarding the the founder and author of the system of practice known as osteopathy? It was my impression that Dr. A. T. Still is the discoverer and author of this system. In the S. S. Still College catalogue of July 1901, I find that (he S S Still) is the one who is entitled to this credit, for he says that under his earnest and devoted scholarship and leadership the whole science and philosophy of osteopathy was expanded. I would also like to ask if there is still a college of osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo?

On the same page they give the impression that the whole institution of osteopathy in Kirksville moved to Iowa; is this true?

After going through their catalogue I was impressed with the self-arrogated greatness, conceited bigotry, and self given omniscience to teach. If these men are all they claim I cannot see how our great universities have overlooked them. Neither can I see how a lot of boys can accomplish or acquire so much ability so young.

If osteopaths are not to advertise as cure all, neither should colleges advertise to teach all. If we are counselled to abstain from professing to be perfect practitioners why should colleges not do the same? I

feel that this all sweeping circus bill style of advertising is entirely out of place and to be equally condemned with patent medicine fakes.

It is rumored that the S. S. Still college has been suspended from the associated colleges. If this true all right, but if not they should be, for advertising as they do. We are styled fakes by our medical neighbors and I am fully persuaded that we should do our duty in showing our medical brethren false prophets. Let the college then set the pace and be free from this glaring glitter of perfection.

Respectfully yours,

E. J. FREEMAN,

Dean, Northern Institute of Osteopathy.

Dr. A. T. Still discovered osteopathy in 1874 and is still practicing this method of healing.

He founded the American School of Osteopathy in 1892 at Kirksville, Mo. and is still its president.

The American School of Osteopathy is still located at Kirksville, during the past year there were over 750 students in attendance.

The trustees of the A. S. O do not now nor never did intend to move the school from Kirksville.

Dr. A. T. Still discovered osteopathy, founded its first and greatest school, developed it into a system of practice and planned it into a college course. He alone and no other man is entitled to this credit.

At the recent meeting of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy held at Kirksville, the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, was suspended from the association by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the other schools.

At present the following colleges are members of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy:

American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo.

Atlantic School of Osteopathy, at Wilkes Barre, Penn.

Bolles' Institute of Osteopathy, at Denver, Col.

Boston Institute of Osteopathy, at Boston, Mass.

California College of Osteopathy, at San Francisco California.

Northern Institute of Osteopathy, at Minneapolis, Minn.

Northwestern College of Osteopathy, at Fargo, North Dakota.

Pacific School of Osteopathy, at Los Angeles, Cal.

Philadelphia School of Osteopathy, at Phil., Penn.

Southern School of Osteopathy, at Franklin, Ky.

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#### Colorado Osteopaths Celebrate.

On June 22d, the osteopaths of the state of Colorado held a banquet at the Albany Hotel in Denver to celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of osteopathy. There were thirty-six present and all expressed themselves as having had a very pleasant time. Following are the toasts: Banquet Beatitude—

"Blessed are they who speak short, for they shall be asked to speak again." Toast Master, N. Alden Bolles.

Dr. A. T. Still, the honored founder of osteopathy—

"Whose skill was almost as great as his honesty; had it stretched so far, it would have made nature immortal, and death should have play for lack of work." Shakespeare.

—Dr. Nettie H. Bolles.

Our debt to our brothers—the M. D.'s

"Physicians are of all men, the most happy; whatever good success they have, the world proclaimeth: and what faults they commit, the earth covereth." Quarles.

—Dr. L. S. Brown.

The dear public and how to educate it.

"Tis education forms the common mind; Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." Pope.

—Dr. G. Harry Buffum.

The A. A. A. O.—Its purpose and usefulness.

"In unity there is strength."

—Dr. L. B. Overfelt.

What shall the harvest be?

"The old order changeth, yielding place

to new, and God fulfills Himself in many ways."

—Mrs. Catharine Westendorf.

Microbes—Are we safe?

"Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs to bit 'em; And little fleas have lesser fleas and so ad infinitum."

—Dr. Frances Bayley.

The Atlas—

"As if man should be dissected, To find what part is disaffected."

—Dr. Martha Barstow.

A Bit of Ancient History—

"Medicine like pins—the boys' definition of pins—"They saved the lives of lots of people by their not swallowin' 'em."

—Dr. Cora Goodrich Parmelee.

The Climate—

"Accuse not nature, she hath done her best, do thou but thine" Milton.

—Dr. Winifred Streeter.

The Faculty—

"The best we can do for one another is to exchange our thoughts freely." Froude.

—Miss Hettie M. Ross.

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#### The American Osteopathic Association Held Interesting Sessions at Kirksville, July 2 to 6.

July 16, 1901.

#### Journal of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN:—It was decided by the Trustees of the American Osteopathic Association to withhold the official minutes of the recent meeting in Kirksville until the first issue of the official organ of the Association. However, there are several items of interest which you may care to publish in your Journal.

A new constitution was adopted, an important section of which changes the name of the Association to the one above given. It provides also for three standing committees to be known as Committee on Publication, Committee on Education and Committee on Legislation, each of which will have supervision of matters coming under its special jurisdiction.



It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Milwaukee.

On recommendation of the Board of Trustees in their annual report, the Association decided to undertake the publication of an official organ whose object should be to advance and develop the science, to promulgate its truths, and to be a means whereby members could be kept in touch with each other, and with the work of the Association as carried on by its officers throughout the year.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows:

President—Dr. E. R. Booth; 1st Vice-President—Dr. J. H. Sullivan; 2d Vice-President—Dr. W. B. Davis; Secretary—Irene Harwood; Assistant-Secretary—T. M. King; Treasurer—M. F. Hulett.

TRUSTEES.—A. L. Evans, L. A. Liffing, S. A. Ellis, H. E. Patterson, H. E. Nelson, W. L. Riggs, C. H. Whitcomb, George F. Nason, Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

PUBLICATION.—William F. Link, Miss McNicol, H. E. Patterson.

EDUCATION.—C. M. T. Hulett, W. B. Davis, C. C. Teall.

LEGISLATION.—A. G. Hildreth, M. F. Hulett, Mrs. Louise P. Crow.

Very truly,  
IRENE HARWOOD,  
Secretary.



DR. E. R. BOOTH, CINCINNATI, OHIO,  
President-elect of the American Osteo-  
pathic Association.

During the sessions the following papers were read and discussed:

Osteopathic Gynecology, Dr. Ella Still.  
Anaemia and Hyperaemia of the Spinal Cord, Dr. C. W. Proctor.

Osteopathy an Independent System of Healing, Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn.

Sequelae of Abortion, Dr. M. E. Clark.  
Pathological Physiology, Dr. George E. Moore.

The Biological Basis of Osteopathy,  
Dr. C. M. T. Hulett.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. A. T. Still, Dr. A. G. Hildreth and Mayor T. J. Dockery.

Daily clinics were conducted by prominent members of the profession.

The following Osteopaths attended the meetings:

FROM THE A. S. O.

- Albright, Bert.....Havannah, Ill
- Artaud, D.....Burlington, Ia
- Briscoe, Miss Bertie.....Wichita, Kas
- Barnes, C. W.....Monticello, Ky
- Bodine, R. H.....Paris, Mo
- Bilington, H. T.....State Center, Ia
- Baughman, J. S.....Burlington, Ia
- Bragg, E. E.....Birmingham, Ala
- Bishop, Fred.....Oregon, Ill
- Bohannon, F. D.....Monticello, Ill
- Booth, E. R.....Cincinnati, O
- Bandel, C. F.....Brooklyn, N. Y
- Banning, J. W.....Wilkes Barre, Pa
- Bynum, H. R.....Memphis, Tenn
- Bernard, Roy.....Chicago, Ill
- Bolles, Mrs. Nettie H.....Denver, Col
- Cain, P. R.....Hannibal, Mo
- Campbell, C. A.....Palmyra, Mo
- Conner, W. J.....Kansas City, Mo
- Conner, Miss Mary A.....Cincinnati, Ohio
- Conner, Miss Sallie.....Abilene, Kas
- Clark, M. E.....Kirksville, Mo
- Carter, Mrs. Georgia.....Springfield, Il
- Chappell, Miss Minerva K.....Falmouth, Ky
- Chambers, Miss E. O.....Geneseo, Ill
- Dodson, A. T.....Spokane, Wash
- Denniston, E. E.....Gallatin, Mo
- Denniston, Mrs. Daisy....." "
- Dameron, Miss Tella.....Kirksville, Mo
- Dugan, R. C.....Marion, Ohio
- Duffie, Warren.....Fairfield, Iowa
- Duffield, Miss Bessie.....Nashville, Tenn
- Dunnington, R. H.....Kirksville, Mo
- Ellis, H. P. and Mrs. Sue E.....Canton, Ill
- Evans, A. L.....Chattanooga, Tenn
- Fassett, Fred J.....Kirksville, Mo.
- Goben, C. L.....Parsons, Kas
- Glasgow, Alvah.....Hawarden, Iowa
- Graham, C. H.....Rushville, Ill
- Gilmour, Mrs. Ella R.....Sheldon, Iowa
- Gates, Mary A.....Leon, Iowa

- Gravett, H. H.....Piqua, Ohio
- Hibbs, A. P.....Ogden, Utah
- Harlan, Mrs. Eliz.....Kirksville, Mo
- Hazzard, Chas....." "
- Hildreth, A. G....." "
- Holme, T. L....." "
- Hutchinson, Mrs. Mollie Baldwin....." "
- Hartford, Wm.....Champaign, Ill
- Howick, Mrs. Evangeline.....Newton, Iowa
- Halladay, R. S.....Galesburg, Ill
- Harwood, Miss Irene.....Kansas City, Mo
- Hayes, Miss Lola.....Wyanet, Ill
- Hulett, C. M. T.....Cleveland, Ohio
- Hulett, Mac. F.....Columbus, Ohio
- Hulett, G. D.....Kirksville, Mo
- Hickman, L. D.....Princeton, Ill
- Hester, J. M.....Allerton, Iowa
- Ilgenfritz, H. F.....Kirksville, Mo
- Johnson, N. S.....Grand Junction, Colo
- Kretschmar, H.....Chicago, Ill
- Kellogg, H. G.....Mt. Sterling, Ky
- Kilgore, J. M.....York, Neb
- Kibler, Jas. M.....Henderson, Ky
- Kibler, Jos. W.....Charleston, W. Va
- King, T. M.....Springfield, Mo
- Koontz, Effie B.....London, Ohio
- Kelley, Miss Mary E.....Chicago, Ill
- Laughlin, G. M.....Kirksville, Mo
- Laughlin, W. R....." "
- Ligon, Mrs. Ellen B.....Mobile, Ala
- Littlejohn, J. Martin.....Chicago, Ill
- Ludden, J. B.....Marceline, Mo
- Laughlin, Mrs. G. M.....Kirksville, Mo
- Link, Wm. F.....Knoxville, Tenn
- Mahaffay, A. D.....Kansas City, Mo
- Morrow, A. D.....Richmond, Mo
- Miller, Mrs. Sadie Hart.....Norfolk, Neb
- Murry, P. H.....Fairbury, Neb
- McKenzie, A. L.....Kansas City, Mo
- Meeks, Mrs. Nellie.....Columbus, Neb
- Morris, B. F.....Little Rock, Ark
- Morris, John T. L.....Columbus, Ohio
- McClanahan, Mrs.....Osceola, Ia
- McNicol, Miss D. Ella.....Frankfort, Ind
- McCartney, L. H.....Xenia, Ohio
- Maxwell, Mrs. E. M.....Paris, Texas
- McAlpin, D. E.....Boone, Iowa
- Nuckles, Robt.....Marshall, Mo
- Overfelt, L. B.....Boulder, Colo
- Potter, Miss Minnie.....Memphis, Mo
- Proctor, Miss Clara.....Ames, Iowa
- Proctor, C. W.....Kirksville, Mo
- Proctor, Mrs. C. W....." "
- Putnam, D. P.....Sioux City, Ia
- Patterson, H. E. and Mrs.....Washington, D. C
- Reed, Wilmont.....Mt. Sterling, Ky
- Ray, T. L.....Fort Worth, Texas
- Roberts, Mrs. Catharine.....Bedford, Ia
- Reid, Chas. C.....Warren, Ohio
- Rider, C. L.....Kirksville, Mo
- Runyon, S. H.....Creston, Iowa
- Seaman, Mrs. W. J.....Huntington, W. Va
- Shavely, J. W. and Mrs.....Albia, Ia
- Sherman, Mrs. Anna K.....Osage, Ia
- Schrock, Mrs. May Garrett.....Terrell, Texas
- Shackleford, E. H.....Richmond, Va

- Shackleford, R. H.....Nashville, Ten
- Shackleford, Mrs. R. H....." "
- Still, Mrs. Ella.....Des Moines, Ia
- Still, S. S....." "
- Still, A. T.....Kirksville, Mo
- Still, C. E....." "
- Still, H. M....." "
- Still, H. T....." "
- Scobee, I. E.....Norfolk, Neb
- Sullivan, Jos. H.....Chicago, Ill
- Thompson, J. A.....Titusville, Pa
- Triplett, Mrs. Neva.....Enid, Okla
- Traughber, W. F.....Mexico, Mo
- Taylor, Miss Mignon A....." "
- Vallier, Robt.....Pocotello, Idaho
- Willard, W. D.....Wilmington, N. C
- Willard, Mrs. Alice N.....Kirksville, Mo
- Webber, F. G.....West Superior, Wis
- Wenger, Jos.....Warrensburg, Mo
- Wenger, H. K.....Fulton, Mo
- Wyatt, Mrs. Rowena.....Armstrong, Mo
- Wernicke, Miss C. J. R.....Cincinnati, Ohio
- Whitcomb, Chas. H.....Brooklyn, N. Y
- Wendell, Canada.....Peoria, Ill
- Wheeler, G. A.....Boston, Mass
- Wheeler, J. D....." "
- Wycoff, A. B.....Alton, Ill
- Wirt, J. D.....St. Louis, Mo
- Walker, Mrs. C. A.....Kansas City, Mo

OTHER SCHOOLS.

- Ashmore, Edythe (S. C. O.).....Detroit, Mich
- Barker, Nelle E (S. C. O.)....." "
- Brown, M. E (S. C. O.)....." "
- Carr, S. V (S. C. O.)....." "
- Ellis, S. A (B. I.).....Boston, Mass
- Moore, Geo. E (S. C. O.).....Des Moines, Ia
- Nason, Ge. F (S. S. O.).....Franklin, Ky
- Snyder, O. J (Phil.).....Phila., Pa
- Spencer, Miss E. (S. C. O.).....San Francisco, Cal

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After Thoughts.

JOSEPH. H. SULLIVAN, CHICAGO, ILL., D. O.

Many ideas, many well defined thoughts come to us following such meetings as was held by the A. A. A. O. recently at Kirksville.

We heard the question discussed pro and con relative to the propriety of advertising, and no solution of the vexing question was evolved. Advertising in the regular schools of medicine in a professional sense is perfectly valid, providing you advertise without allowing the public to discern your desire to advertise. When about to visit our patients we must phone our friend of the press to accompany us and give us a gratuitous write up lauding the successful operation, and we are advertising in a perfectly ethical manner.



Recently a medical writer said that the new graduate in medicine upon his entry into the field of practice found himself confronted with the injunction that only the big doctor, well established, could advertise, and how true.

We read about one year ago through the associated press of a paper read at a medical congress by one of the big surgeons of the U. S., declaring his discovery of a new cure for consumption by means of collapsing a lung by injecting gas into the pleural cavity and keeping the lung collapsed for two weeks or so, when said gas was withdrawn and repaired lung was the result. No comment by poor benighted osteopaths as to the common sense of this sort of operation has a place here, but we see in the great surgeon's paper one of the ads before referred to. Thousands of dollars would not pay for the notoriety here gained, regardless of any virtue being attached to the injection of gas into the pleural cavity, and it is safe to assume that the surgeon paid perhaps only the price of a cigar for the great ad. which he well knew was his. These are our greatest surgeons as a rule. Osteopaths should and will no doubt enter this sphere of advertising whenever they can get the ear of the associated press, a hard task rest assured.

The key note was sounded in the opinion of most of us, no doubt, by Dr. Pickler in his well chosen remarks as to the adulteration of osteopathy by adding this or that method as an aid to osteopathic practice.

What has made osteopathy the power it is? Mainly the simplicity of its tenets, adjusting some cog in the osteopathic wheel. Drugs won't do this mechanical work, nor will electricity, no matter how expensive your static machine. Climate won't adjust a recreant rib or ribs nor correct a curvature. Dieting is the catering to an affect, it is not correcting the cause of disease and yet we observe a few osteopathic graduates, either taking a course in "Materia Medica" or trying to practice osteopathy and medicine; as well try to mix oil and water. Our patient when wishing medicine has his or her good old family physician of years stand-

ing to prescribe for them. Our patient comes to us because of the ineffectual treatment of the family practitioner, and more particularly, because they have heard that we cure without drugs, without electricity, without any rigid attention to a starvation diet, but cure by a proper adjustment of their bony structure with no instrument other than our two hands, and if we suggest any adjunct to our osteopathic method we will be in danger of being told that they thought we were really fully fledged osteopaths.

We must stick to our text and not allow ourselves to lose sight of the path outlined by Dr. A. T. Still. Should we persist in wandering from the path we shall soon find ourselves in a labyrinth of false theories and exploded ideas and useless if not harmful practices; and, finally be forced to come to a full stop and wonder what we are and what title will fit us. The human engine has its own automatic oil producing department, its own automatic distribution of said oil wherever needed. It has power to automatically repair one of its shafts should it break and make it stronger than before the break. The whole business of this machine during life is to continually repair and rebuild. the structure being worn and wasted in every day life, and, any interference with the proper adjustment of this machine mechanically is the primary cause for an imperfect performance of this automatic working, according to osteopathic teaching. Under the banner so inscribed, osteopathy has thus far progressed so phenomenally as to cause consternation in the ranks of our critics and we shall continue to advance in proportion to our desire to respect nature and appreciate the grandeur and wonderful construction of the most complete thing in nature—man.

The most enlightened minds in the medical world declare that the use of chemicals with a view of improving the chemistry of man is a harmful failure and have turned toward mechanical therapy for relief, why then should any osteopath turn backward? Without doubt much of the good derived from suggestive therapeutics whether christian science, mental science,

magnetic healing and the like, is the result of the giving up of drugs. The osteopath then should stick to osteopathy, it will not fail him; he needs no medicine if grounded well in osteopathy.

Medicine in fact has become less of a competitor than has suggestive therapeutics and there is no valid reason why the true osteopath should not utilize whatever there may be in suggestion and make it a natural adjunct to his osteopathy instead of going backward to the worn out, barren fields of *materia medica* for something to

add to his acquirements. We must continue to advance else we shall slip backward, we cannot remain stationary.

The startling fact that Dr. Still's School of Osteopathy graduates larger classes than have our medical colleges during the past two years should tend to make us appreciate to the fullest extent, what a power we have become and teach us self-reliance. We have the truth with us and let us not waver in our allegiance to first principles which have made us what we are.

## Personal Mention.

Dr. F. P. Young is in Buffalo taking in the Exposition.

Dr. Ford Finch of Augusta, Ga., recently visited the A. S. O.

Dr. Chas. Hazzard and family have gone to California for the summer.

Dr. Fred J. Fassett is spending the summer vacation at Montpelier, Vt.

Dr. A. M. Wiles of Jerseyville, Ill., is visiting his parents at Kirksville.

Dr. Samuel D. Barnes, of Chicago, is spending the summer in Europe.

Dr. C. W. Proctor and family will leave for Colorado Springs about August 1st.

Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin and wife are visiting Dr. W. W. Steele and wife of Buffalo.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth has returned from Lake Mills, Wis., where he has been spending his vacation.

Dr. Frank D. Holgate of Gallipolis, Ohio, and Miss Mabel Fisher of Chicago were married July 2nd.

Mrs. H. Orschel, of Chicago, recently returned to her home after one month's visit with Dr. A. T. Still and family.

Dr. J. L. Shorey, of Bennington, Vt. at present, is in Kirksville. He will locate somewhere in Missouri.

Dr. M. L. Stephens of Alton, Ill., and Dr. J. D. Wirt, of St. Louis, have formed a partnership for practice at St. Louis. They are located in the Mermod & Jaccard Building.

Dr. M. E. Clark and wife leave in a few days for Jacksonville, Ill., where they will spend the remainder of the summer vacation.

Dr. Everett Beeman, of New York City, and Mrs. Stanley Pemberton, D. O., of St. Johnsbury, Vt., were recently called to Kirksville on account of the death of their brother.

In a recent number of the Daily Eagle of New York we noticed an account of Senator Platt having taken osteopathic treatment and his health very much improved by it.

Warren Hamilton has returned from a two week's vacation, having visited Buffalo and other places in the east. Mrs. Hamilton and her son Arthur will remain at Petoskey, Mich. for the summer.

Dr. W. J. Smith, of Ironton, Mo., was a recent visitor at the Infirmary. The doctor has established a large sanitarium at Ironton and is doing a good business. Dr. W. H. Aldrich is now associated with him in the practice.

Our attention has been recently called to an interesting case treated by Dr. J. W. Dixon, of Cleveland, Ohio. The case in question is that of Postmaster Lockwood of Bedford. It is said that his back was broken, yet he is showing such signs of improvement under the treatment that it is expected that he will soon be able to walk.





## Clinical Reports.

R. R. ELMORE, D. O., FAIRFIELD, ILL.

### Chronic Gastritis:—

Mrs. A.—, age thirty, two children, history of many years of ill health, with severe constipation from childhood. Stool loose at menstruation, paroxysms of afferent constriction of esophagus. Great distension of epigastrium with severe pain. Weight of clothing intolerable, eructations of gas and sour fluids, foul breath, coated tongue. Previous treatment of lavage aperients, tonics, digestive aids, etc.

Spine presented lateral lesion of fifth dorsal, with marked contractures of muscles along lower vertebral border of scapula. Otherwise, free from tenderness and pliable.

Percussion revealed distension of stomach, liver two finger breadths below costal cartilages, intestine offered a spongy resistance indicating atony of walls with gaseous expansion. Treatment: correction of lesions by strong extension and a rotary twist. Strong stimulation was made in 4th and 5th intercostal spaces by thrusting thumb in deeply and pulling shoulder backward, usually precipitating an attack of belching, attributed to contraction of muscular walls of stomach.

Splanchnic region was thoroughly relaxed, tissues loosened anteriorly over solar and hypogastric plexuses.

Permanent and complete relief being obtained in three months.

REPORTED BY M. McMURRAY D. O. AND J. HENRY HOEFNER, D. O., FRANKLIN, PA.

### Appendicitis:

Miss —, about six years of age had been ailing with "chronic appendicitis" for almost three years. During these three years of sickness had suffered with as many as from two to three severe attacks per year. The *regulars* had her in charge during all this time. She never failed taking her laxative every night for three years. Her general health indicated

anemia. Constipation was extremely developed. Both legs were atrophied. The plantar portions of her feet were so sensitive that her own weight could only be supported for a few moments at a time. We think in her case this sensitiveness of her feet and atrophy of her legs were due to the interference of nerve force, by the pressure of the impacted bowels against the nerve trunks within the pelvis and lumbar region of the abdomen.

The only osseous lesion found, was upward elevation of the angle of the 12th rib on her right side; and also a slight twist in the spine between the 11th and 12th dorsal vertebra. Sensitiveness, upon slight pressure over the position of the appendix, was extremely marked. An impacted condition and a general engorgement was very noticeable all through the right iliac region upon palpation. A slight muscular contraction was perceptible in all the lumbar region.

We corrected the 12th rib, and also the twist between the 11th and 12th dorsal. Gave a general manipulative treatment to all the muscles of the lumbar region and a general stimulation to the nerves of the legs. The case was treated twice a week. The length of time for treatment was from two to five minutes. The patient was treated twenty-one times, and today the little girl is in good health and running about, something she has not done for three years.

Mrs. A.—aged 60, an invalid for many years. Stomach trouble, constipation, headache, weak ankles, wore rubber bandages on feet and ankles half way up to the knees to enable her to walk, also wore stem uterine support for 30 years. The family physician told the husband there was no relief for her and that he was apt to be left alone at any time. On March 15th, 1901, I examined the case and gave

the first treatment. In less than two weeks I had her remove the bandages as well as the support and they have not been on since, she has taken no medicine since I gave the first treatment, the headache is gone, the constipation is cured, she does her work now which she could not do when I took the case. She had two treatments per week the first ten weeks, since that time one a week. I found lesions in the cervicals, in upper dorsals, posterior over splanchnics, lumbo-sacral articulation, also ilio-sacral (left.)

\* \*

REPORTED BY DRs. CLARK & McCORMICK,  
321-322 MASON BLOCK, HOUSTON, TEX.

### Dislocated Rib:—

Mr. F. Cargill, Banker and Broker, Houston, Tex., was knocked down by cab, receiving severe injuries while crossing the street in New York City, Sept. 4, 1900, was under the care of eminent surgeon in New York for three weeks and after returning to Houston tried various methods of treatment without obtaining any relief from his suffering until he came to us for osteopathic treatment January 18, 1901. He complained of severe pain and sickening feeling (which was constant) in the lumbar region which radiated around the left side and in abdomen, upon examination found 11th rib of left side dislocated, extreme contraction of muscles from 9th dorsal down, spine rigid. Treatment: reduced dislocation in eight treatments, thus relieving the pain, it took several more treatments to relieve the dull sickening feeling felt in lumbar region. This case was discharged in April last and up to date has had no return of the symptoms.

### Consumption:—

Mr. O. Moore, 1809 Kane Ave., Houston, Tex., came for treatment October 19, 1900, with what had been diagnosed by medical doctors as tuberculosis of the lungs, had been treated by them for eight months without having derived any benefit. Pa-

tient had had three hemorrhages from the lungs, there was a slight cough, sunken breast, stooped shoulders, much weakness and extreme nervousness. On examination found entire spine very rigid, chest much contracted—expansion being only one inch—extreme tenderness in lung center. Treatment was directed towards relieving the abnormal conditions, and case was dismissed cured April 1, 1901, chest expansion being 3½ inches, shoulders erect, spine in good condition, nervousness gone, no suggestion of a cough. There were no more hemorrhages after patient commenced taking osteopathic treatment.

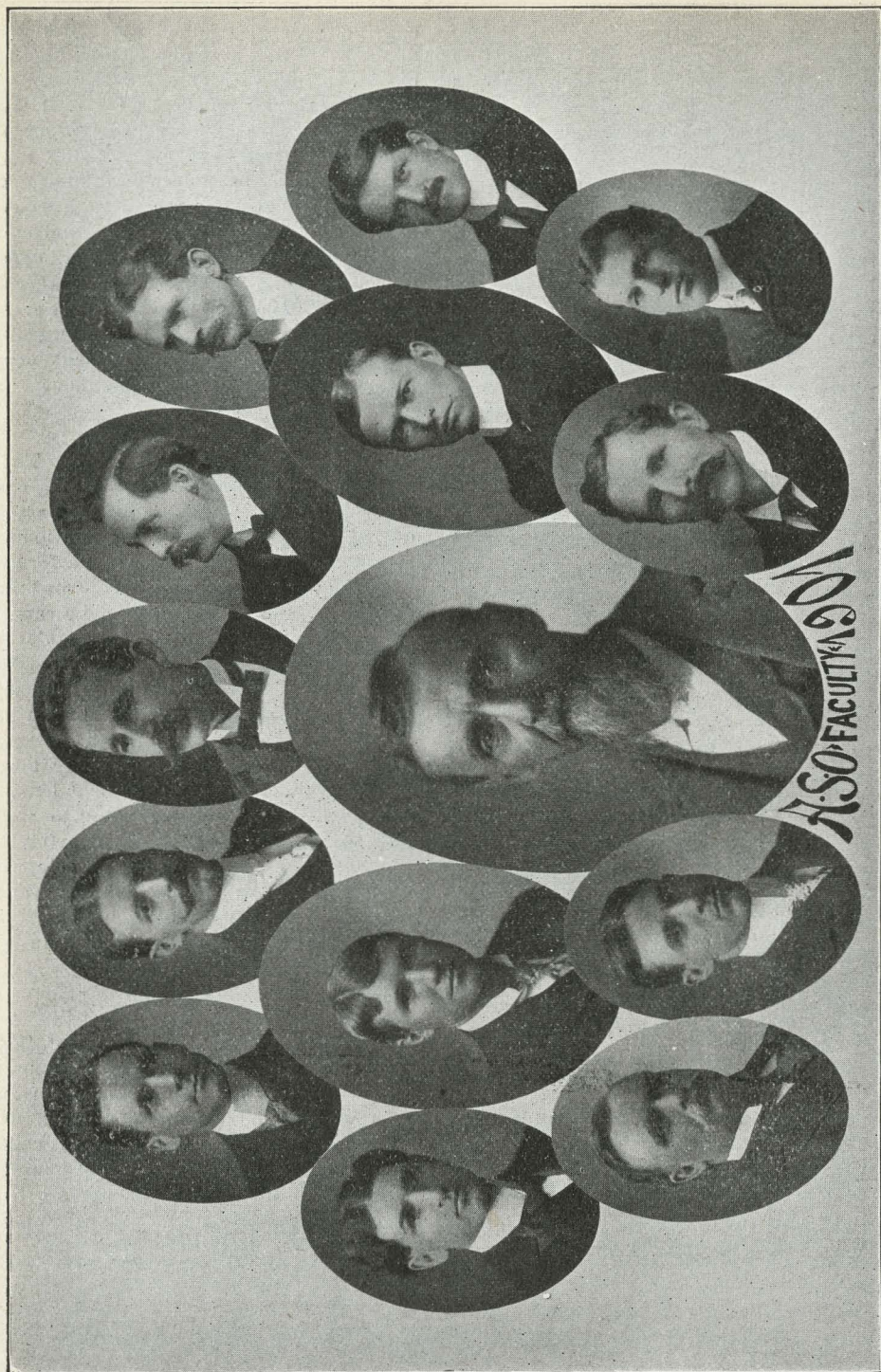
### Lactal Cyst. (Galactocoele):—

Mrs. — Leverett, Houston, Tex., commenced treatment for lactal cyst in left breast, May 3, 1901, lactal cyst of four months duration, operation for removal of cyst having been performed with the result that tumor returned immediately, and patient dreading a repetition of operation consulted us. Coagulation had taken place in left breast. There was enlargement, pain, and hardness of tumor. Upon examination found fourth rib upon left side displaced downward, and extreme tenderness in lymphatics along lower border of pectoralis major muscle leading out to axilla. Applied treatment to spine and to replacing rib, thus removing impingements upon nerves and freeing the circulation in the lymphatics and vascular channels, allowing tumor to be absorbed. Condition was entirely relieved in six treatments.

### Dislocated Lumbar Vertebrae:—

Mr. White came for treatment, Sept. 10, 1900. About one week previous to this time had had a fall and as a result was walking on crutches, and suffering extreme pain. Examination revealed misplacements of second and third lumbar vertebrae. In two treatments set both vertebrae, pain ceased, patient threw away his crutches. Relief was permanent.





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The examining previous to treatment is conducted by Dr. Still's son, assisted by the operators. After examination the patient is assigned to the rooms in which he or she will receive treatment, and placed under the care of an Osteopath best suited to the case.

As yet no hospital or sanitarium has been provided in connection with the Infirmary. Patients are cared for in hotels, boarding houses and private residences within easy reach. Charges for board and room in private residences are from \$3 to \$5 per week; in hotel from \$5 to \$10 per week.

The fees for treatment at the Infirmary are \$25 per month. Where patients are unable to come to the Infirmary for treatment, an extra charge of \$1 to \$2 per visit is added.

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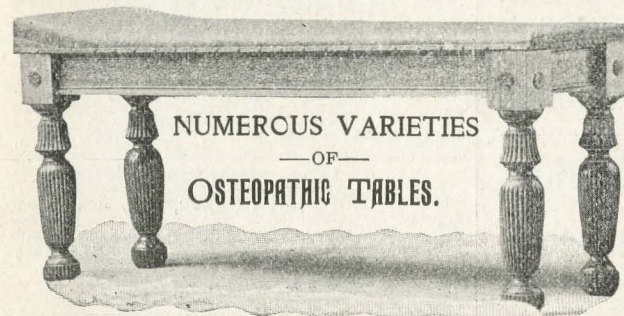
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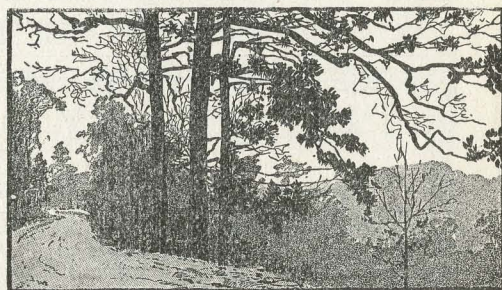
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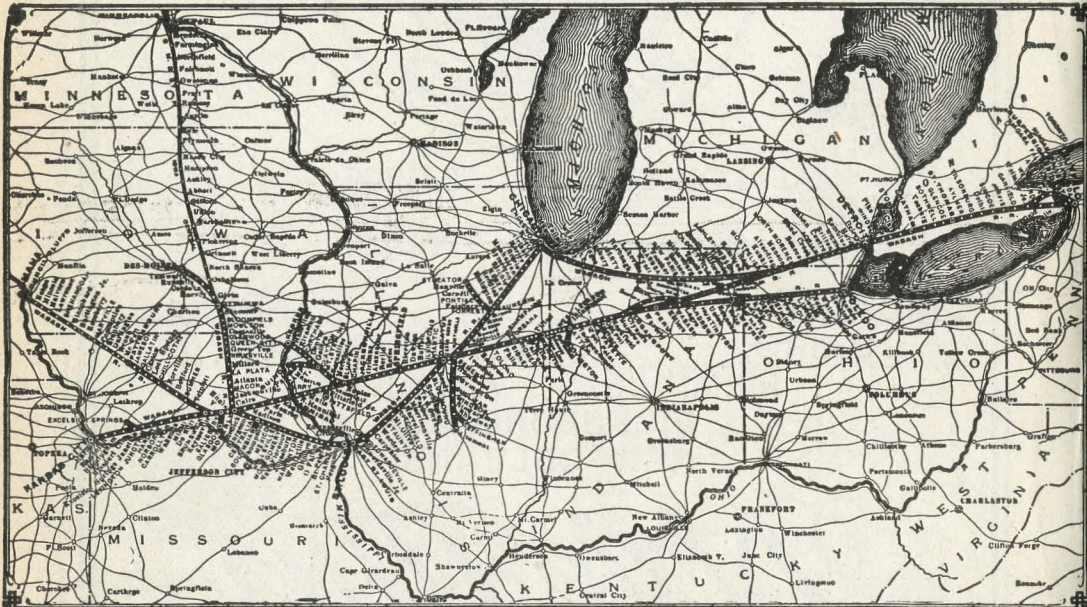
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