

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

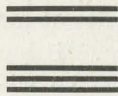
**October 1901**

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THE



# JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

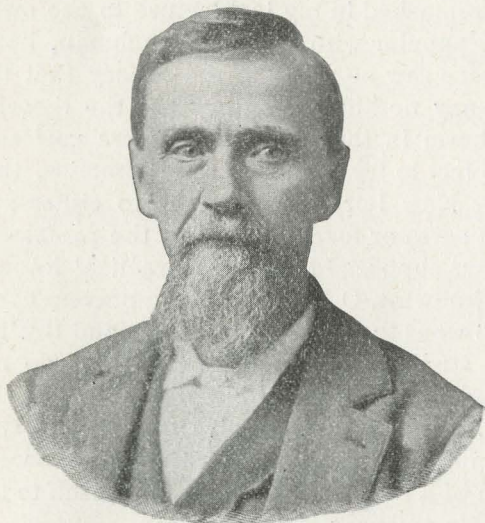
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, OCTOBER, 1901.

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

### MASONIC SECRECY.

MASONIC secrecy seems to be a fat, fearful bugaboo or spook. I have been a mason for forty years, I took no obligation that I would be ashamed to take before God or man. I took no obligation of disloyalty to God or



government, none to be found in a saloon drunk. I took no obligation to hate everything but masons because they did not see as I did. I took no obligation to meddle with people's religious views, but I did take or promise to be a good citizen with all that means. We have a few signs and words of recognition. In free America that is our privilege under the personal privilege granted to us in the constitution of the United States. In masonry we get no right to persecute the catholics nor any religious divinity because they are not masons, we are quite well pleased to grant

to all sects and individuals the right to choose and live with the religious, political or scientific organization of their own choice. Churches have signs such as a kiss, cross, baptism, breaking of bread, drinking emblematic wines and many things that masonry does not have. We say nothing of such because part of masonry says do no wrong to any person and we feel we would be out of our places to meddle with other people's business. Masonry does not ask you to become a mason, you must ask and work or forever stay out. If my brother wants to be a catholic he has the right



and would be a coward not to use his freedom. I think masonry is honorable. Here is a masonic charge I will tell you although I may be expelled for divulging it, this charge is to young masons as they go out to mingle with the world, never allow your zeal for masonry to get you into argument with ignorant and uninformed persons. The merits of masonry may be very limited but it suits many persons of all nations. It has lived many centuries, the world could have lived without it, just so with any organization now existing. The sun would rise and shine just the same. It is much to be hoped that we will some day have something better than masonry, and that the churches from Mahomet down will give way to something better, and all rally around the flag on whose face you read "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

\* \* \*

## PRAYER.

O LORD, we ask for help quick. Since life is so short and man's days are few and full of sorrow, we ask that we get some more brevity in our school books. Lead us not into temptation to make our "text books" big. Thou knowest if we do that they will have to be made by clippings from old theories that begin with "as I remarked in my last lecture to the owls, that this and that theory was quite popular with Cæsar's coachman, however the wife of Pythagoras said, she saw no sense in the theory that the earth was four square but would say nothing to antagonize the theories of our schools as there was no harm in them, only they were uselessly consuming time." O Lord, we do feel to try thy word and promise, that if we ask in faith we will receive. Now Lord, we ask Thee to either add twenty years more to our days on earth or teach brevity to the professors in all institutions from which we are supposed to receive practical knowledge and useful education. Thou knowest, O Lord, that long prayers come from the insincere, therefore, I do want to see thine arm bare and thy fist doubled and see Thee pound the stupidity out of the heads that do not know that he who would show wisdom by quoting from others is born with a great degree of native stupidity. Therefore, O Lord, break his pen, spill his ink and pull his ears till he can see and know that writings are a bore to the reader and only a vindication of a lack of confidence in himself to tell the world anything that is profitable and practicable. Amen.

## A FRANK CONFESSIO, WITH COMMENTS.

BY CHARLES C. TEALL, D. O. (A. S. O.) 1252 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE following extracts from an "Address in Medicine" delivered before the annual meeting of the British Medical Association, July 1901, by James Goodhart, M. D., L. L. D., F. R. C. P., are extremely pertinent and of interest to the osteopathic thinker.



"The position of medicine, then, to-day as I see it is this: The living body, the clay between the potter (the doctor) on the one hand, and the wheel (the blind guidance of animal life) on the other."

How nicely can this simile be applied to our work, although it is doubtful if Dr. Goodhart had any idea of such use being made.

"It is clear, without my laboring the point, that a body so complete as ours is so very delicate a machine that there must be many and many a case presented to us where we do not—many even where we can not—know what is the matter, and taking even the most favorable view of the progress of scientific discovery, it is probable that this will be so till time shall be no longer. We cannot know, because the intricacy of the machine hinders one in getting at the real facts; we cannot know, because even when we have got at the facts we cannot be sure that the remedies used will get at this disease."

From statements made by numerous "Regulars" when discussing diagnosis with osteopaths, their system is infallible and mistakes by them impossible. Apparently when talking among themselves they realize there is some little difficulty, and how humiliating it must be to confess the failure of their therapeutics, especially when the bitter fight against any innovation not along their own set lines is considered. Osteopathy has revolutionized diagnosis as well as therapeutics and *we know* when other systems guess.

"There is not a soul in this room to-night who, if I asked him how and why gallstones are formed, could give me any useful information on the subject. Yet the kerneled public flock to us for treatment, and expect to be cured. And when, alas, as often happens, drugs fail, they apply to surgery, which in that case is but a refuge for the destitute, for that is not the treatment of disease."

In this country they are flocking to the osteopaths who have learned that perverted nerve energy and defective circulation are responsible for gallstones, although they might not give the exact manner of their formation. They also effect a cure in most cases without resource to surgery, which is more to the point.

"Take next the vital element and its bearing upon the handling of disease. Here again we are often foiled when we would be positive because of the personal equation, as it is called, the individuality of the patient. When



Mrs. Smith asked her doctor why it was that a particular pain possessed her, he is said to have replied with ready wit and no less truth, "Madam, it is because you are Mrs. Smith." And the lady no doubt thought her doctor a very amusing man, but she had not a glimmer of the great truth that had been administered in such an excellent coating. But, indeed, that "because you are Mrs. Smith" constitutes one of, if not the most, insuperable of the difficulties to framing any system of precise medicine, and over and over again fattens crass ignorance at the expense of real knowledge."

Osteopathy does not tolerate for a moment the idea of idiopathic origin of pain or disease. It knows there is a cause for every effect and the troubles of "Mrs. Smith" could doubtless be traced to a structural lesion which physical diagnosis alone could discover, and no amount of theory and symptomatic speculation would avail.

"Take the matter of pain—a pain with a definite cause, if only we can find it; but it is deep down in the recesses of our impenetrabilia, and it has absolutely no distinguishing feature—so that no human being can do more than say that it may be this or it may be that. A position this that would seem to claim for the doctor all the patient's sympathy—it usually, however, meets with a great deal of derision."

It has been truly said "osteopathy will rewrite the history of pain." If the records were shown of knees with plaster casts, when the hip was wrong; of "intercostal neuralgia" with porous plasters, when the ribs were at fault; of "crick in the back" with counter irritants, when it was a slipped vertebrae, it would be no wonder their statements of ignorance are received with derision.

"In the practice of medicine you cannot jump the fact that the inflections of your voice are not exactly like those of anyone else; and as long as the world lasts this variability of the living force, this individuality, will prevent the attainment of the popular desire—a cut-and-dried remedy—not only for every disease—that is no use to Dick when the remedy touches only Tom's variety; no, we want a remedy for every disease, and for every variety of it, as met with in the young and in the old, in the otherwise healthy and the unhealthy, under the specious garb of mildness or the pronounced type of malignity; that is another of the cruxes of medicine that the world wots little of."

As Dr. Harry Still often says "There are as many different nervous systems, as there are human faces," but osteopathy has no difficulty in reaching each one and in giving a specific treatment for every variety of disease.

"What are you doing in this impatient, restless age to stem the tide, to stay the panic, to bid the people keep its head? I do not mean in the immediate present, for we always do our best for the patient according to our lights, but with our eye on the future and that continuous progress as individuals for which the Goddess of Medicine is marking time, and surely points us to. I do not doubt, I say, that every one of us does his best for the man that consults him, but I am not sure that in attending to the exigencies of the immediate present we do sufficiently take heed of the future."

In this country the "Regulars" are fighting every new idea which does not come from their "School." Every new germ and serum is, however, welcomed with great shouts of joy.

"Then there is the question of hepatic stimulation of the liver by cholagogues—we still give our blue pill and podophyllin, and so on, and speak with early innocence of "touching" the liver, and so still perpetuate the idea that certain remedies go for the liver and increase its various secretions. I don't say this is all wrong, or that the remedies are not valuable in the conditions for which they are given, but all the positive experimental evidence that we possess I think goes to show that these remedies are chiefly intestinal in their action. And I instance them particularly because they not only show up the difficulties that an intricate machine causes us in obtaining information, but also another point too often forgotten—which, nevertheless, is constantly interfering with our inferences on the treatment of disease—that we send a remedy forth on one mission which we suppose it to have performed, whereas in reality its virtue has been expended in quite a different direction."

The osteopath has no difficulty in "touching" the liver, and does it literally too. How strange when the gall bladder is so easy of access they should always try to reach it via the mouth. One's faith in the selective power of the blood corpuscles must be great indeed to believe that the ingestion of a foreign and often poisonous substance will result in the change of a pathological condition to a physiological one. Why might not the result be reversed quite as well?

"All treatment by drugs is more or less of an experiment, and it is, indeed, in this fact that the enormous number of new drugs daily poured upon us finds its justification. Many and many an ailment that afflicts mankind badly needs a remedy, but for which, as yet, no remedy is opportune; and who knows but what in each new drug some human ill may find alleviation? A chemist's shop is indeed a source of wonder and dismay to me, and I could indeed wish we were less the prey of the manufacturing chemist, but I would not for a moment even seem to discountenance new remedies. What I would discountenance is the giving drugs by rule of thumb."

A good many of these experiments are well covered up, too—with sod. One has only to glance at the advertising columns of the numerous medical journals to be impressed with the blind groping which is going on and has been since the days of Æsculapius, hoping each new preparation will prove the much longed for panacea.

"I am now alluding especially to the numberless occasions when drugs are given, there being at the time no distinct indication for giving anything. There is no doubt that this is a very common and bad fault with us."

It is a fault which will continue until the public becomes educated to the dangers of drug taking.

"Now, why do we give drugs? To cure disease, you answer at once, and think the question unnecessary. But wait a minute, we give drugs for



several other reasons, some of which are far less free from criticism. For example, drugs are often given, not because the disease demands one, but because the patient is not happy till he gets it; too often he is not happy even then. They are given sometimes to hide our ignorance I fear, or to mark time while we watch and wait; they are given sometimes as a gambler on the Stock Exchange speculates in "futures," an enhanced reputation being the windfall that it is hoped to secure; and then we often give drugs as an experiment, in the hope that they may do good. I will deal with this last more especially, for it is a reason for giving drugs about which the public are peculiarly sensitive and ill-informed. It is often said as a matter of prejudice against the hospitals of our country—that the patients are made the subjects of experiment. So they are; but this happens not only in the hospital. If it be true—and it is true—that you and I are unique in our way, and that it is this individualism of man that constitutes the great barrier of the evolution of any system of medication, it follows that each new patient who demands treatment is more or less a case for experiment, and it is by experiment of this qualified kind—upon the king as he sits upon his throne, as for the poorest being within his realm—not only that the value of drugs is established and new powers gained over disease, but by which an increase of knowledge of disease itself is gained. The cure of disease is always the fundamental object; but not far behind it should come the alert eye to watch the deviations from hypothetical normal which the individual resistance or the drug in its action may show in the course of the case."

According to this no progress can ever be made for the reason that no fixed basis can be determined. Each generation changes from heredity and environment while drugs vary from age and process of manufacture.

"Diseases run in fashions and there are fashionable drugs which, while the sun shines upon them, become the darlings of society. Their popularity is enormous—far in excess of their merits; and by and by they sink into the cold shade of neglect. Who does not even now remember the boom of the antipyretics? A few of them have remained to us for other purposes; but as antipyretics, who gives them now? They are not by any means valueless when given appropriately, but they were rushed for more than they were worth, and they are now buried by later booms, such as animal extracts and antitoxins, and many of these will be buried, too."

It will be interesting to note what the next fad will be. The latest in animal extracts was, the hyperdermic injection of macerated rabbit brain for tetanus in a colored man. Why rabbit—why not chicken? In Cuba the unfortunate volunteers for the yellow fever experiments after being rendered "immune" by the serum, promptly died when exposed to the disease.

"And that reminds me of another fashionable idea that is now in vogue, and I will call it medical antiseptis. Antiseptics in lung disease have had a long day, tempered only by a momentary fall into heresy when it was proposed by those who ought to have known better that we should be converted into

gasometers for the storage of sulphuretted hydrogen, and this was to cure consumption! I only mention this to show how much we need to keep our imaginations in check in thinking over the cure of disease. However, antiseptics in the lung from all the many inhalations up to iodoform, and finally creosote internally, have had good innings and have not been without their minor successes; but it was very mete and right that the comparative inefficacy of such nauseous medicaments should drive us back into the arms of the great original antiseptic,—fresh air."

Anything so simple as fresh air would not appeal to a profession—bound by micrococci, bathed in serums and tangled with alkaloids—it must be mysterious to succeed.

"And perhaps for that reason we have now turned a somewhat cold shoulder to the lung, and are directing our efforts to rendering the intestinal canal antiseptic, and I hear daily of creosote and salol and all sorts of other well meaning drugs being sent on this errand of reform. Far be it from me to decry the value of useful remedies, but I cannot help asking myself the question whether the staunch believers in intestinal antiseptis possess sufficiently cultured and liberal-minded noses to be good advisers to our intestinal apparatus. It is quite evident that stercorin, however much so to us, is not a *persona ingrata* to our colic mucous membrane; it is indeed bone of its bone; and it is possible that we might be none the healthier men and woman even if our doctors got their wishes in this respect."

Nature's intestinal antiseptic is bile and when liberated by osteopathic methods acts perfectly without the aid of drugs.

This address was written nearly 2500 years since Hippocrates lived and to-day the medical profession is further from the truth than at that time, for he taught the "Vis Medicatrix Naturæ" and in treatment medicines were secondary while exercise and diet were of prime importance. "But," says the Encyclopædia Britannica, "insensibly, the least valuable part of Hippocrates work, the theory was made permanent while the most valuable, the practical, was neglected."

### BOILS TREATED SUCCESSFULLY BY OSTEOPATHY.

E. ELLSWORTH SCHWARTZ, D. O., Coldwater, Mich.

THE treatment of boils by osteopathy is considered by the public at large, to be wholly impossible. But in no line of practice can osteopathy score a more brilliant success than in the treatment of boils. It has been my good fortune to demonstrate that boils can be cured osteopathically, without leaving a mark or scar.

I will cite a typical case: The method of procedure and results obtained, will no doubt be of interest to all who are engaged in the practice of osteopathy. The case under consideration was that of a young lady who after having



suffered for weeks from an ulcerated tooth, had it extracted. Soon after, a boil started on the face, in the exact area that was supplied by the nerve that had been injured when the tooth was extracted. I did not get the case until the boil had progressed so far that in a day or so longer the cuticle would have broken, allowing the core—which was as large as a quarter of a dollar—to be expelled. This was avoided by osteopathic treatment given three times a day. In a short time a small papule was found, which allowed a free discharge of the pus. The formation of a scab was prevented by keeping the affected part moist with vaseline, until the pus has all been discharged. An artificial scab was then applied and allowed to remain until nature filled the pit even with the surrounding tissue. It was then removed, no scar or mark being apparent. This shows that with osteopathy a boil can be successfully removed so as to avoid all scars or marks. The application of an artificial scab prevented the formation of a true scab, which, as all physicians know, imbeds itself deep into the cuticle, leaving a pit or mark, which disfigures the face. I am convinced that the artificial scab can be utilized in cuts and wounds with a marked success, when coupled with osteopathy, for they go hand in hand.

No doubt others of the profession who have not already followed this line of treatment with boils, will do so and redeem beauty from being deformed by Job's comforters.

## CHURCH AND OSTEOPATHY.

JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN D. O., Chicago, Ill.

WHILE the church has never officially declared for or against medical practice of any special form, from the time of the Ceasars when the Romans had special gods to whom they appealed for each individual ill, down to the present day, her sympathies have been and are now on the side of the giving of large doses of medicine.

Many religious men—monks and others—have originated specifics for use in disease, all leaning toward the regular school. We reasonably think, then, that the leaders are largely prejudiced in favor of the use of drugs.

While it is certainly the privilege of the churchmen to cling to their drug system, it is hoped they will soon turn their minds toward investigation of the twentieth century theory and treatment of disease without drugs. Calling all drugless systems of therapy quackery sounds unlike the well balanced churchman who as a rule is tolerant and magnanimous. Without doubt the day will soon come when the brilliant minds will recognize the flimsiness of those medical theories as yet unexploded, will ponder on truths demonstrated in practice of up to date mechanical therapy, osteopathy.

The Swedes claim exercise will cure everything and as a prophylaxis nothing equals exercise. If you go to a Swedish physician for advice, he will

invariably prescribe the movement cure and send you to a gymnasium instead of a drug store. Physical exercise is the national remedy. Movement cure is used in all hospitals as well as private practice, and recognized as a much more efficacious agent in the cure of disease than drugs. Now our enlightened Christian brethren whom we believe in all charity err through ignorance, have in more than one instance called osteopathy quackery. They must certainly then think little of the Swedish national recommendations of exercise as cure for disease, and yet statistics show Swedish people to be unsurpassed in health and vigor.

Swedish movement being so successful through working simply the muscular system, osteopathy must be more excellent from the fact that it works on the bones, nerve cells and nerve fibers which control that muscle, the controlling agent being normal, then the function is sure to be normal which means health.

We beseech our religious men to look into osteopathy fairly. The osteopath has more reverence for the Creator than the man who uses medicine, his very system is built on the belief that God had endowed us each with all the necessary machinery with which to run through our allotted time and we shall so run providing we don't through accident strain the machine, slip a cog or break a shaft, in which event an osteopathic machinist is needed to adjust the refractory part. No oiler is needed as our medical friend would suggest; the machine is a self-oiler, making and distributing its oil.

The idea possessed by some eminent churchmen that man must be healed either by drugs or special act of Providence is an old one, and unsound. The osteopath believes neither of the above agents are required if pressure exists on some nerve due to a fall or strain.

Oliver Wendell Holmes and a host of brilliant medical men have declared against virtue being attached to drugs, hence we pray our church officials to brush aside the cobwebs of prejudice and look into the face of osteopathy as she is; it will be a revelation to them.

A study of man as the osteopath sees him will surely add to the glory of Him who created man and just as certainly shake any faith existing in drugs as being of any value to man's economy.

The Christian Church constantly asks those outside to draw closer and understand the beauties of religion and then prejudice will melt away, identically the same as asked by osteopaths.

Do not judge us hastily. If one study more than another tends to foster faith in God, that study is man as he is regarded from the osteopathic standpoint and the more intimately he is known the more ridiculous appears the ever changing medical ideas regarding his diseases, their cause and treatment. The purpose of these few lines then is to induce some eminent theologians to first ponder on the saying of an illustrious M. D., who said mankind would live longer and more happily were all the contents of the apothecary shops cast into the sea.



It is a fact that the cure of disease through osteopathic ministrations is no more quackery than is the work of any expert machinist, sensibly adjusting an engine which has been wrongly adjusted by some accident.

Osteopathy is as capable of satisfactory demonstration as is the telephone. It is as simple as the telephone and thanks to an appreciative public is becoming as necessary in many communities.

### A. S. O. AND HER NEW STUDENTS.

AMONG the new students at the A. S. O. there is quite a delegation from the late Milwaukee College of Osteopathy which closed its doors last spring owing largely to certain provisions of a so-called osteopathy law which would needs be met by the institution. Through the energetic efforts of the M. D. lobby during the last session of the legislature in that state a four years course in osteopathy was made one of the "requirements." The Badger state representatives who will finish their training here includes a vigorous set of young men, physically as well as mentally. They have given considerable evidence of their condition physical, notably at the opening game of foot ball with "St. Joe" Sept. 21st, when they did valiant service in the role of "rooters" for the cause of the school of their adoption. Of the ladies of the Milwaukee school, modesty forbids singing their praises. In the vernacular of the day "they are all right." Nine young men and four young ladies are in the new colony. Their impressions of the American School and their reasons for studying "the greatest of all sciences" are given in the following interviews with some of their numbers:

#### HIS EYESIGHT RESTORED.

With more than ordinary force come the following words from J. A. Stewart, a member of the January class, 1902:

"How came I to choose osteopathy as a profession? Like many others who were afflicted with troubles that medicine failed to give permanent relief, I grasped at it as a last straw. Not with much faith in its ability to cure but confident that it could not make matters much worse.

"My fondest hopes were much more than realized, a week's treatment restoring to me permanently and almost completely what medicine in the hands of some of the country's best experts had failed to accomplish. I was blind and anyone who has suddenly had his sight restored to him after a losing fight for it covering a period of two years can imagine my gratitude to osteopathy.

"I began in Milwaukee what I hope to finish here in the A. S. O. It was hard to leave the old place but the osteopathic atmosphere here compensates in a great measure for the ties we were forced to sever. It certainly is inspiring to one's professional enthusiasm to be here at the osteopathic hub. The diffidence one naturally feels in taking up work in the middle of a course in a

new school was quickly dispelled by the hearty manner in which all received us. May the friendly terms between the faculty, the students and ourselves continue. We, in our turn, pledge the hearty co-operation and support which should exist between students and their alma mater.

"We are glad to be enrolled on the lists of this great institution and anticipate with pride the day, when we will carry into the field the great truths as taught by her."

#### PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

J. H. Murray, Jr. spoke as follows:

"Having come to the conclusion that I wanted to enter into some profession, and having two sciences in view, the science of osteopathy and the science of medicine, I visited or corresponded with as many of the schools as was possible, and after a just comparison as to methods employed and the results obtained from each, I turned to the one which I now consider the only science that men or women should master, providing their wish is to become persons who can do as much for suffering humanity as is in their power. I have taken osteopathic treatments for lobar pneumonia and goiter. I have been cured of the former, and the latter is so shaping itself that a permanent cure is looked for in the near future. At present I attend the American School of Osteopathy. As a member of the Junior class I have seen so many different cases here which have been helped or cured by the treatments that I must say osteopathy can cure almost any disease or ailment one ever heard of. If you have any intention of taking up the study of osteopathy allow me to recommend the American School of Osteopathy as the place to go, for you will then have the founder of osteopathy, Dr. A. T. Still, with the best faculty of any osteopathic school in the United States, men who have made a life study of their respective branches of the work, over you, and you will be a success as a practitioner if it is in their power to bring it out."

#### SUNG TO THE TUNE OF AMERICAN.

Charles J. Muttart, who comes with a reputation as a vocalist, sings the praises of osteopathy and the American School of Osteopathy as follows in an interview with the JOURNAL man:

"To a young man or woman casting about with a view of choosing some special line for a life work, I would say 'investigate osteopathy.' After you have thoroughly investigated the science, which must certainly appeal to you as being most rational and sensible, if you have gone for your information to persons who are in a position to know its value, and not to persons who although your friends are either ignorant of the first principles of osteopathy or are bound in the old fashioned system of drugging, the next thought that naturally comes to your mind is 'where shall I study osteopathy?' To a person at this stage of the game I would say 'at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.' The writer has studied two terms in another school and has investigated all schools quite thoroughly, but on entering the Ameri-



can school, he, for the first time realized what a first class college of osteopathy really was. Here osteopathic enthusiasm reigns supreme. The air is full of it. The school is all and even more than its managers represent it to be. The faculty is made up of men who have made special study of their particular branches, and is not made up of students who are paying their way by teaching some line during the time they are in school, as is done in some of the other institutions. Kirksville being the center for osteopathy in the United States, the student has the advantage of seeing hundreds of cases which come here for treatment. The clinic is under the personal supervision of a half dozen of the leading lights of osteopathy, and the student is given at least five months of actual practice before going into the field, and with no lack of clinical material.

"To say the least, I am perfectly satisfied with the science of osteopathy so far as I have gone and with the American School."

#### HIGH PURPOSE IN VIEW.

Edgar Q. Thawley finds the students a unit in endorsing the A. S. O. He spoke as follows:

"Osteopathy was first called to my attention three years ago while visiting my sister in Philadelphia, Pa.; who was being successfully treated at the time osteopathically for a nervous condition of many years standing. Having been dissatisfied with my line of work (grocery business in Chicago) and desiring a higher and more useful field in life, I had decided to learn a profession. What I could best fit myself for was the question to decide. However, after having the science of osteopathy defined, and digesting the contents of available literature on the subject, I found it easy to decide what I should endeavor to qualify myself for. I entered the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy Sept. 1st, 1900, where I was enabled to complete but one year's work. Arrangements were made for the completion of the course with the American School where I now have the honor of being in the Junior class. I will say for the benefit of any who may be interested, of the hundreds of students I have met, I have yet to find one dissatisfied with the A. S. O."

#### FROM A PRACTICAL POINT.

The following is from J. R. McDougall:

"The question comes to every thoughtful young man, 'What will I make my life work?' a question which deserves the most profound consideration and the correct solution of which may mean a life of usefulness and blessing to one and to those with whom he comes in contact, while on the other hand, a hasty or thoughtless decision may result, as we have many times seen, in a man's failure, or in other words, in one being out of his sphere. By failure I do not mean from a financial point of view. There are many problems which confront a man trying to decide upon his life work, and especially if he be inclined to choose a profession. In the first place he asks judging from his natural ability, temperament, his education as well as his tendencies or dispo-

sition, also his means as regard time and money to follow any certain line of study to its completion, what vocation can I prepare myself for? When that is settled he asks for which in this group am I best adapted and which would I prefer to follow, as regards the work itself and not its financial benefits? Now this is all very well as far as it goes, but there are still other problems to solve.

"Many of the professions are crowded, and we may say over-crowded. We know that it is an unwise move for a business man to start a business in a community in which he knows there is no room and his success will depend upon crowding some neighbor out of business, hence, while we are deciding a question for the remainder of our lives, it is well to endeavor to place ourselves in that position where there is a demand for our services. These places are very rare in this age and it seems to me that the young man who has pondered these questions thoughtfully and honestly and has come to the conclusion that he will follow the healing art, is in a fortunate path, if perchance, some of the grand results of osteopathy have been brought to his notice.

"To the man who says in his heart he wishes to relieve suffering humanity and be a healer of disease in its broadest sense, osteopathy holds out inducements which are unexcelled in any field of honest work. Not only because of its almost unlimited efficiency, but also because the field is practically unoccupied, and furthermore, the demand for competent practitioners is greater than the supply. There is nothing more noble and nothing more gratifying than to be able to appease the sufferings of our fellowmen. From the preceding lines one can readily see my reasons for studying osteopathy. For the past six years during which I have been a resident of Chicago, it has been my pleasure to witness many, and sometimes marvelous cures performed by Dr. Harry Still and Dr. Hildreth and later by Dr. J. H. Sullivan and Dr. Mary Kelley, which would be sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the value of osteopathy as a curative agent. Having completed two term's work, it was my privilege during the summer vacation to apply osteopathy in a number of cases in my imperfect way, but with results, to say the least, I would not expect an undergraduate to obtain; hence with two terms more study under the competent instructors we have at the A. S. O. it will be my own fault if I am not prepared to combat disease in all its forms."

#### ITS PLACE AT THE HEAD.

John Westley Maltby places osteopathy at the head of all healing arts and the A. S. O. at the head of colleges in which the student may prepare for the battle with disease. He spoke as follows:

"I have never felt that I had made a mistake in undertaking the study but since entering the American School of Osteopathy my faith in the science has been much increased. I look to the final triumph of osteopathy when it shall be placed at the head of all healing arts where it belongs by the right of its excellence.



"The A. S. O. is certainly the best place to prepare for the practice of osteopathy. I first heard of osteopathy through being acquainted with students in the Osteopathic College at Milwaukee. My first object lesson was when a fever of 104 2-5 was reduced to 99 in a short time by osteopathy, the fever never rising again. I became interested, read some of the osteopathic literature and became convinced that osteopathy was a rational system of healing. It appealed to me as a good field for usefulness and an excellent opportunity for anyone with an ambition to make his way in the world. The college is to be heartily recommended to anyone contemplating the study of the science. The faculty contains the best men of the profession and the equipment is excellent."

QUOTES THE APOSTLE PAUL.

George B. Clake tells how he came into the fold as follows:

"One of the pertinent questions with which many of the students and the friends of osteopathy have become quite familiar is, 'How came you to be interested in osteopathy?' Volumes could undoubtedly be written of the many varied experiences by which the thousands of students and friends have been led to espouse the cause of osteopathy, but in the majority of cases, brief answers, thus, would be expressed: 'I was cured, or greatly benefited, from disease when other remedies had failed.' 'I became interested because a member of my family, or some friend had been successfully treated.' Personally, my experience has been somewhat different. Up to the time I decided to study the science of osteopathy, I had never received treatment, never had any friends treated or cured by osteopathy, nor had I ever seen an osteopathic physician. It would be impossible for me to state in a brief space the many reasons which have led me to adopt osteopathy as my profession. However, I would say that a greater part of my life has been in the company and in the care of the sick. This and other conditions led me to plan for a medical profession; and to that end I prepared to enter Detroit Medical College in 1896, but was prevented doing so by unforeseen circumstances arising at the time, causing me to postpone my work until a later time.

"I have had the opportunity of following up the effects of the administration of drugs, and I have also investigated a number of other therapeutical systems. There are none that have been so reasonably acceptable to my mind as osteopathy. About a year and a half ago a friend called my attention to the wide range and possibilities of the science, and as a result of my investigations and a study of osteopathic literature, I am here. My observations and experiences since becoming an osteopathic student, have confirmed my first investigations as to the grand possibilities in the osteopathic field.

"The large number of professed Christian men and women who have entered this profession certainly speaks volumes for the high moral standard of the science. The more I study osteopathy and the basic principles upon which it has its foundation, the more I enjoy it. I was pleasantly surprised when I found out what a nice place Kirksville really is. And although a

stranger when I arrived, yet I felt perfectly at home when I found the Y. M. C. A. had open doors. I esteem it a special privilege to be at a school, having the *standard* and *reputation* of the American School of Osteopathy with the very fine equipment and well selected corps of instructors at its command. I like the school, I like the students, I like the professors, I like the grand old man, Dr. A. T. Still. In conclusion, I would say in the words of the Apostle Paul, 'Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, *think on these things.*'"

REVOLT AGAINST DRUGS.

Mrs. Harriet A. Whitehead spoke for all the ladies from the Milwaukee school in an endorsement of the A. S. O., giving the following in an interview:

"Why do I study osteopathy? Because it appeals to my reason and judgment as the most sensible and natural method for restoring health that has yet been discovered. There is nothing artificial nor unnatural about it. It works in harmony with nature's laws, not against them. As civilization advances and people become more enlightened, there is a growing revulsion of feeling against drugging, which augurs well for the future of osteopathy. I have always longed to study more deeply into the human body and its workings, and hence, find osteopathy a particularly fascinating study. In studying it I feel that I am entering a profession that is not already overcrowded, as the older ones are, and one in which I can be of great service to sick, suffering humanity.

"The study of this science gives ample opportunity for the best use of one's highest faculties, and offers a future field of study, research, self-culture and development very attractive to the aspiring, progressive student. One thing that particularly strikes a stranger here is the enthusiasm for osteopathy. The very air is full of it. One never hears a disparaging word about the science. How could my first impressions of the A. S. O. be otherwise than favorable when, on my first appearance here, the great father of osteopathy himself, took me by the hand and gave me such a cordial welcome, assuring me that he had adopted me into his great family, and that henceforth I was to consider him my father? An equally cordial welcome was extended by the faculty and students which was most deeply appreciated by those of us who had come from the M. C. O. where we had severed pleasant ties. One can but be favorably impressed with the instruction given here. The instructors seem masters of their respective subjects and able to teach with all that word implies.

"Before coming here, I heard that the A. S. O. graduates had more enthusiasm for osteopathy and loyalty to their alma mater than those of any other osteopathic college. How could it be otherwise? They are nurtured here in



the very cradle of osteopathy, in daily contact with its founder, from whose own lips they often hear its truths expounded. They witness the wonderful cures effected upon the lame, the halt and the blind who flock here from all parts of the country. They are under the instruction of the oldest and most experienced osteopaths and feel they have obtained the very best there is in osteopathy. They fairly inhale enthusiasm with every breath of this atmosphere. What wonder that they go forth fired with a zeal and faith that wins them success where half-hearted 'doubting Thomases fail.'

#### WITH THE FRESHMEN.

Both as to quantity and quality, the new members added to the student body of the American School of Osteopathy at the opening of the term has exceeded the expectations of the management. It was conceded that the severe drought which was general in its extent, affecting all parts of the country, would have a tendency to decrease the enrollment of students at all educational institutions. The American School of Osteopathy did not expect to be the single exception to prove the rule—but it certainly is one of them. The total number of the new class is one hundred and sixty. About every part of the union is represented in the new ranks. The clergyman, the engineer, telegraph operator, train dispatcher, railroad agent, stock raiser, printer, farmer, school teacher, the druggist, yea, even the M. D., and down through the list of life's vocations and the professions, all have been received and have commenced the battle royal with the intricate problems of anatomy, chemistry and histology from an osteopathic standpoint under the guiding hands of Dr. Laughlin, Dr. Proctor and Dr. Young, past masters of their respective branches. The new students are beginning to catch their breath although the pace set by their instructors at the start bid fair to leave some of them at the quarter pole.

Many have left lucrative positions to take up osteopathy. The fight is on, the work is well under way and reports from a few in answer to the queries, "Why are you studying osteopathy and what are your impressions of the American School of Osteopathy?" will be of value and particularly interesting at this time. And it may safely be said that the words for the American School contained in the interviews reflect the sentiments of every new member of the institution. The interviews follow:

#### AN EYE WITNESS OF RESULTS.

Of special significance are the words of former Mayor W. E. Noonan, of Kirksville, who has resigned his position as station agent of the Wabash Railroad in this city and who matriculated last week. He says:

"As I have made arrangements to enter the September class in the American school of Osteopathy, I set forth a few of the many reasons why I take this step. I have contemplated the step for several years, but we find it so hard to sever business ties in our various lines along which we have laid

out that many times we hesitate and in our indecision fail to grasp the opportunities of life as they pass by.

"I have closely watched the development of osteopathy since its infancy, its growth and expansion and especially its application. For the past twelve years I have been an eye witness to its wonderful results. Living almost within the shadow of the parent institution my opportunities for observation have been unlimited. I have noted the arrival of the invalids and afflicted from all sections of the country, with every effort at cure exhausted, coming with their case to the court of last resort. The great majority of these I have seen depart in health to take up life anew with the words of praise and blessing upon their lips for the agency that wrought the change and of gratitude for their deliverance from pain and restoration to vigorous health.

"Osteopathy works so closely with nature and the forces of life, its method is simplicity itself, yet profoundly great in its lofty contemplation and comprehensive view of the mechanism of the human body, the master piece of the handiwork of God, a thorough knowledge of which is the first essential and the basis from which the osteopath builds. It opens up a boundless field for thought, study and development. I am determined to devote my best efforts and untiring energies to the study of its principle, not with a mercenary view, but a desire to attain a degree of competence that will enable me to do my full share of duty in the relief of suffering humanity."

#### CAME TO THE FOUNTAIN HEAD.

Arnold Lindsey, among those who have come from the ranks of ministers of the gospel to take up the science of osteopathy, tells his reasons for entering the field and why he came to the "pa" osteopathic school of the world, as follows:

"Having read the advanced thought of late writers such as Horace Fletcher, Ralph Waldo Trine, DeLaw and many others, my attention was attracted to the great need of a more perfect physical life. Having received an hereditary blessing in the shape of a sound constitution I gave but little attention to the great army of sufferers, many of whom are victims of drugs and yet until my attention was called to a science in which the body, with the ills it is heir to, could be cured without the aid of drugs, did I begin to investigate. I had met a D. O., a graduate of the A. S. O., who had located in my home city, Portland, Oregon, and I proceeded immediately to cultivate an acquaintance. He gave me literature which I read carefully. In every way possible Dr. Smith of Portland, encouraged me to come to Kirksville.

"Believing as I do, that health is the foundation of all true greatness, mental, physical or spiritual, and believing that osteopathy is the coming science of the age, I also believe that those who seek to raise the standard of health among the people of our nation are the greatest benefactors of the present generation and the coming race. My impressions of the school since my arrival three weeks ago have been raised. I thought it meant work but now I know



it. I thought I had brains, now I feel I have but little. There is one great encouragement, we are here right close by the man who has produced this great miracle, Dr. A. T. Still, and no student who has looked into his face, felt the warm grasp of his hand and heard the kind encouraging words spoken in class and out as well, can feel discouraged. The faculty is all that can be desired, thoroughly equipped, earnest, patient and kind. We look forward to the two years that we hope to spend in Kirksville, with pleasure.

#### ONCE A STRANGER TO HIM.

William Rohacek, one of the Illinois men in the new lists, gives the following reasons for his taking up the work and closes with his impressions of the school:

"My attention was first called to osteopathy about five years ago. At that time both the science and the name were strange to me. From time to time I heard of remarkable cures that were effected, but had little opportunity to learn of the principles upon which osteopathy was based. Within the past eighteen months my attention was again directed to the science, and this time more forcibly than before. Being interested in scientific work, and desirous of studying along that line, I began to investigate. I secured copies of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY and sought information from whatever source it could be secured. I talked with several patients who had taken osteopathic treatment and the cures in some cases seemed marvelous. They were cases that had been given up by the medical doctors. I also had personal experience in acute cases and the results were very gratifying. All this evidence convinced me of the genuineness of this method of treatment, and that its foundation was both scientific and philosophical. I believed that along this line a broad field was open for investigation, and that time would demonstrate to the people the merits of osteopathy. I decided to go to Kirksville and take the course in the American School of Osteopathy. In the short time that I have been here I have been very favorably impressed with both the methods of the school and the ability of the faculty. I can best judge of the instructors who have charge of my first term work. They are in my estimation specialists in their lines and thorough in their methods of lecture.

"I have been specially impressed with the earnestness of purpose of most of the students. They are men and women who, as a rule, have learned the value of time and have come here with a fixed purpose in view, and this purpose they are working to accomplish.

"To those who are prejudiced against osteopathy and believe that the methods are a loose lot of fakery, a visit to the A. S. O. would be a valuable investment of time. It would perhaps awaken in their minds the fact that the things of which one is most ignorant he most easily condemns."

#### GOOD OSTEOPATHS FROM KIRKSVILLE.

O. B. Gates for several years a Kansas railroad man, recently resigning a position as chief train dispatcher, spoke as follows:

"I have been interested in osteopathy over three years, and having known of some cures being effected by it, that to the ordinary individual would appear miraculous, but to one versed in the science, nothing unusual as I learned from personal interviews with osteopaths. I became convinced more than ever that in osteopathy a new science was discovered, which now in its infancy, would soon pass in importance the old system of drugging, and through this modern method suffering humanity will enjoy health and prosperity heretofore out of reach.

"The masses have as yet to be educated to understand what the science is. Many of the best people in the land, although well educated otherwise, have not the remotest idea of what osteopathy is, confusing it with faith cure and all sorts of 'isms' which is erroneous in the extreme. Place your case in the hands of a good osteopath and you will be shown; understand they graduate in Kirksville, Mo. The A. S. O. has a faculty of educated men who stand high in their profession, are gentlemen who merit and receive the highest respect, and a student is always welcomed in approaching them as they take pleasure in extending a helping hand.

"Dr. A. T. Still, the father of osteopathy, is much in evidence and makes one more interested by his timely hints and short talks. I find a number of men, as well as myself, who have left good positions, to enter the freshmen class this term, taking up a study for the benefit of mankind."

#### OUR KENTUCKY STUDENTS.

There are on the new rolls a large number of Kentucky young people and praise from Kentucky on "sociability and hospitality" is praise indeed. Kirksville and the A. S. O. are given kind words in an interview with C. E. Bennett as follows:

"Every new student of osteopathy is often asked the question, 'Where are you from and what induced you to study osteopathy?' 'How do you like the study and what are your impressions of the school and city?' In answer to the first question I will say that it is my fortune to be one of quite a number of new students from Kentucky and am impressed with the feeling of fellowship among the students of the school and sociability and hospitality that seems characteristic of the people of the city.

"My first knowledge of osteopathy was about 1892 when I received a catalogue from the A. S. O. After reading it I threw it aside with the thought that the new method of healing was only another fake being foisted upon the people. A short time after that I heard of a great many cures made through osteopathy. Since then I have heard of and seen a great number of so-called incurable diseases of long standing, cured in a few treatments. Those cures and the natural, common-sense method of treatment is what made me give up a good position to become a student of osteopathy, a step which I have not had cause to regret. As for the studies, I think that one cannot help but like them, especially when the student is instructed by such able and courteous gentlemen as compose the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy."



## WOMAN'S GREAT MISSION.

Woman has great opportunities in osteopathy. She has proven her right to an important place in the field. Miss Ida M. Fox brings out the thought and then follows with her discovery of the true "college spirit" here:

"Osteopathy offers a field of usefulness that is excelled by no other. To relieve suffering, as far as may be within her power, and to minister to the well-being and comfort of those around her, has always been the God-given and man-granted privilege of a woman. Many have been persuaded to study osteopathy because of relief from suffering they have experienced, but to me has been given almost perfect health and strength. By fitting myself to practice this thoroughly rational system of healing, I will be in a position to share that health and strength with others less fortunate than myself.

"The American School of Osteopathy, the fountain head of osteopathic science, offers the best advantages to one wishing to take the course. Kirksville is a thoroughly osteopathic town. One is constantly encouraged by the 'osteopathic influence', and this is no small advantage to a student of the new science. I have found here a college spirit and enthusiasm which has already been of untold value to me. When I mention to a third or fourth term that the way of the freshman is not strewn with roses, that there are many discouraging moments when I fear I shall never be able to accomplish what I have set before myself, I invariably meet with the reply: 'Yes, I remember that I felt the same at first, but it all becomes so interesting that it is easier as you go forward. I am sure you will never regret having come to Kirksville.' And I believe they are right."

## THE NEW AND NOT THE OLD.

As the result of investigation of osteopathy Mrs. G. Rowland Boyer, who also hails from the Blue Grass state, is here with her husband taking up the course and she had the following to say to a JOURNAL interviewer:

"Filled with a desire to help suffering humanity by restoring health and happiness to the weak and discouraged, and being fully convinced that such could not be accomplished by any of the old methods. I was naturally interested in any new theory that was presented to me. To one in this attitude of mind, many theories and 'isms' will be presented, the greater majority of which cannot stand the light of reason and must be banished from the consideration of one whose purpose and aim is, that of affording relief, and not of increasing the burdens of sorrow and affliction that is continually gnawing at our vitals. Just as I was almost at the point of despair, and felt that poor suffering humanity must continue in the old ruts and either overcome disease without assistance, or resort to the torture of the medical man, my attention was called to osteopathy. The word itself had a wonderful fascination for me and I determined to find out whether or not this new theory, like many others, was a snare and a de-

lusion. I talked with some of my friends about this new science, but failed to receive any encouragement, and heard nothing except base slander, which is the counterpart of the prejudiced minds, that would have you believe that they know all about a subject of which they are entirely ignorant.

"Being determined to find out the real worth or worthlessness of osteopathy, I sent for literature and read everything that I could find pertaining to the subject. I became convinced that osteopathic treatment was the most common sense method of helping nature that I had found. I realized that nature was the store house that contained remedies for all human ills, and it seemed to me that Dr. A. T. Still had found the way to use these remedies. I was thoroughly convinced of this fact after I had talked with several persons to whom life had become a burden, but who are now singing the praises of osteopathy because it has removed the burden of disease and left them to enjoy life, as only a well person can. These circumstances together with the influence of Mr. Boyer, who had given the subject even more thought and attention than I, naturally resulted in our being here to gain a more thorough knowledge of the principles of osteopathy.

"We selected Kirksville because it is the home of the founder, and from him we knew we would get the true principles of the science. Upon our arrival in Kirksville we were impressed by the number who had the same desire. In Kirksville we find well organized churches, excellent educational advantages and a high standard of morality. Her people are always ready to extend a hearty welcome to the strangers within their gates, and I am sure as each student goes to his chosen field of labor, he will carry with him pleasant recollections of Kirksville and her people."

## BAFFLED THE M. D.'S.

Osteopathy affected a cure in four months in a case which members of the old school of medicine had been trying to relieve for twelve years in the family of A. E. Werkheiser of Lena, Ill. Mr. Werkheiser is one of the new students at the A. S. O. This is what he says:

"I had heard of the science of osteopathy for several years but had not come in contact with one who had been personally benefited by it until within the past six months. A member of my family came to the A. T. Still Infirmary for treatment, and in four months was entirely cured of troubles the M. D.'s had been trying to relieve for twelve years. My greatest ambition then, was to familiarize myself with this coming science of the day. It is a great pleasure to meet Dr. A. T. Still the founder of osteopathy. His lectures are very interesting.

"The faculty instead of being a 'lot of worn out M. D.'s.' as had been represented to me, are a highly educated class of men, ever ready and anxious to assist the students. If you are in search of health put your case in the hands of an osteopath and get the desired results."



## OSTEOPATHIC CAMPAIGN.

E. E. TUCKER.

### I.

#### THE ANSWER OF THE OSTEOPATHIST.

THE fact that osteopathy is wonderfully simple certainly should not make it less effective or trustworthy, or less wide in scope; and certainly should make it more interesting to the reader. We will try to show how simple it is—hoping that, if his reason be appealed to, the reader will appreciate a campaign in behalf of a true understanding of osteopathy, in behalf of opportunities for health, and in behalf of protection both to ourselves, the osteopaths, and to the people also, against fake osteopaths—in lieu of legislative protection. The only really adequate protection is a well informed public.

There are in the body more than one hundred moveable joints. Are the shoulders and the hips the only ones that become dislocated? The shoulder joints and the hip joints are the most strongly fortified of them all. As seems reasonable, any moveable joint may become dislocated. But the possibility of such dislocations, and the possibility of their becoming causes of organic troubles, is an idea that seems never to have been entertained by students of disease, until Dr. A. T. Still, practicing as an M. D. in Kansas, entertained it, and made it the basis for investigation. The idea, as soon as broached, seems not only reasonable, but necessary. Dr. Still upon this basis studied for nearly twenty years, until he learned that perhaps nearly ninety per cent of the diseases he encountered, chronic and acute, were traceable to such causes; some directly, others more remotely. In 1892 he began to teach his discoveries as a new system of treatment, with the name of osteopathy. Except in details of application, it sprang full-fledged from his brain.

Every one of these hundred and more joints may become not only dislocated, as do the hips and the shoulders and others in the limbs, but also only slightly twisted or slipped. Put now two fingers of one hand on the back of the other and give the skin a twist. It will be seen that the tensed skin and fasciæ are white, because the blood is squeezed out. Here you have shown yourself what occurs when a joint is twisted in the body; but in the body the compactness is many times that in the moveable skin, and it can from this be imagined what conditions might result there from a simple twist or slip.

In the stoppage of the blood alone there is sufficient cause for disease; stoppage of blood means degenerating, perhaps decaying tissue. In the irritation resulting is another quite sufficient cause of disease. But when we consider that the nerves always pass beneath or behind or between the bones, for protection, we see what a dangerous thing a little slip or twist may be. "Better do without blood and lymph and all, than without nerve."

In the spinal column or "back bone" the nerves actually pass through a canal in the bones, sending out bundles at each joint. Thus in the spinal col-

umn a twist may completely suspend the action of a nerve, upon which the life of some part depends.

Besides the joints in the limbs, there are eight in the neck, twelve in the back, five in the waist, four in the loins, forty-eight on the ribs and four on the clavicles, besides many cartilage joints, which also are often found dislocated.

This is not "all there is to it," but it is a fair sample, and should appeal to everybody.

Now I must state a fact, for which, however, the whole successful practice of the osteopathic profession stands witness; it is, that probably over nine-tenths of our diseases (certainly nine-tenths of all that the osteopathic profession has encountered) are traceable to such an origin. The difficulty being removed, nature reasserts her sway, and vindicates her honor by restoring health.

The strangeness of this argument will at once strike the reader. We hope he will remember that all new things must seem strange at first; will not instantly condemn, and will "come and see."

### II

#### THE POINT OF DEPARTURE.

Dr. Still has followed the foot-tracks of disease back to the starting point; then the point of departure in osteopathy from older methods of treating disease is the starting point of the disease. He has traced the disease through its effect upon the different organs of the body back to the cause—to the original interference. For interference there must be at the beginning of all diseases. The organs of the body are not so poorly constructed that they will without interference fail at their work. The body as God made it is "good"—is "very good," and is competent to keep itself so. It has every provision necessary for the preservation of health. But just as an external influence, say a fall, may break the leg, so may it put other mechanical arrangements out of order. The vital functions never, or seldom fail; but the mechanical ones are often knocked awry. Such are the "original interferences" as investigated by Dr. Still, and the greater part of them are found to be among the bones.

For thousands of years has the search for the causes of disease continued, and few satisfactory suggestions have ever been offered. Here is a suggestion, followed by a reason, followed by a demonstration, followed by a cure. Surely it should merit more attention than a "bones? humph!"

The responsibility for the greater part is to be laid to the bones, I said—that is, to bony lesions. This statement, that bones can get out of their natural positions and obstruct nerves, arteries, etc., incredible to those who hear it for the first time, presents a fact that is not open to question. It may be verified at the office of any legitimate osteopathist, or by anyone who has sufficient delicacy to touch and an opportunity to make the examinations. Bathing attendants have remarked the fact that few men have regular backs. Examin-



ations have been conducted by an osteopathist in Cook Co. Hospital, Chicago, and in other hospitals, and many thousand patients have been examined at the A. T. Still Infirmary and by other practicing osteopaths, and in practically all of these cases the osteopathic "lesions" could be demonstrated.

We find that it is often astonishing to people hearing it for the first time, that the bones can be only partly dislocated, and stay so; or that these sublaxations can have anything to do with consumption, or indigestion, or fever. Without attempting to explain either the one or the other, we refer you to any of the thousands of persons cured by osteopathy for a verification of the facts.

The facts are not open to question. The following may give some idea as to how the facts are possible: A string of spools with felt discs between them and rubber bands tacked up and down their sides will represent the spinal column. This column of spools may be bent and twisted to a certain point, and will restore itself. But if it be stretched beyond that point, so that one of the spools slips, that spool will be found to stay in the slipped position, held so by the extra tension of the stretched rubber bands. So the bones of the spinal column and other joints are known to slip and to be held *in statu quo* by the tension of the ligaments strained by the position.

The greater part of these strains should be back toward the usual position, which is, of course, the easiest position; but it is evident that others whose action is more direct prevent the return to this position. The training of the osteopath, then, is directed towards knowing just how to uncatch the caught joint, and just how to put it in place without injury to surrounding tissues. This is a complicated study, and the treatment is highly technical. One who does not know his business is in a position to do much harm to the patient, and to the reputation of the science. Hence these papers. Legislative protection against fake osteopaths being not yet sufficient, it is necessary to protect by keeping the public informed.

### III

#### JACK THE OSTEOPATHIST.

The origin of disease has always been shrouded in mystery. Whence it came, or whither it went, what it was, or how it lived, these questions have been answered only by vague personifications, which prey upon the popular mind as visions, like nightmares, with red horns and glowing eyes, stinging tails and sharp hooved feet; or with thin fingers and spider eyes, with knotted shape and large joints; some with heavy, swollen dark colored, shapeless bodies, lugubrious faces, moaning voices; or with dead, terrible naturalness—mysterious and awful. Demons that we must poison at all hazards, no matter what the risk to ourselves; that we must get rid of by making their present abode untenable.

We give them names, names as mysterious and fearful as the maladies themselves. We hang on the words of the physician, on his manner, on his looks, while he is telling us what demon our body harbors.

But no ghost can stand the light, and for every giant there has been a giant killer. The osteopathic regime has brought light and a new state of affairs. The most angry and daring ogre is seen to be standing on perhaps nothing more than a slight mechanical obstruction; and Jack the osteopathist quickly knocks his ground from under him.

What a world of relief and hope is opened for us in the light of osteopathy. "Disease" it says, and saying it, shows a solid foundation of reasons and of cures for the statement—"Disease is disturbed function—an overdoing or an underdoing of a natural work; and the causes are, irritation or obstruction."

Would the liver, think you, have certain functions for health, and others for disease? If not then what could disease be but an overdoing or an underdoing of some *natural function*? The very natural causes of which would be—and, we find, *are*, irritation or obstruction. So far as these can be removed, a cure can be effected (provided the destruction has not taken away the foundation.) But, until they are removed, how many buckets of drugs may a man not swallow, and how many miles may he not travel to health resorts, before he gets well? They can usually be removed by the osteopath.

No two cases of a disease, it is said, are exactly alike—just as no two faces or bodies are alike. Therefore each individual case should require a treatment peculiar to itself. Osteopathy, because it diagnoses not according to symptoms, effects, but according to causes, applies itself to the conditions it finds in the body, rather than to the name of the disease; hence its treatment is always specific. Indeed, it is specific with each individual, and it is the only thing as yet discovered that is universally specific.

#### Osteopathy in Connecticut.

In response to a call issued by Dr. L. C. Kingsbury, of Hartford, the osteopathic physicians in the state of Connecticut met in room 50 of the State Capitol building for the purpose of forming a State Association. Those present were L. C. Kingsbury, H. W. Underwood, H. L. Riley and W. M. Duffie of Hartford; B. F. Riley and B. W. Allen, New Haven, A. H. Paul, New London; M. S. Laughlin, Norwich; J. P. Carver, Sinsbury and W. A. Wilcox of Waterbury.

L. C. Kingsbury was made chairman of the day and called the meeting to order. B. F. Riley was then elected secretary pro. tem. and the meeting proceeded to the election of permanent officers as follows: B. F. Riley, President; W. M. Duffie, Vice President; W. A. Wilcox, Secretary; H. L. Riley, Treasurer.

President Riley appointed Kingsbury,

Duffie and Carver a committee to frame a constitution and by-laws and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

The cause of osteopathy was most ably presented to the people of Connecticut by its pioneer representatives Drs. H. W. Underwood and H. L. Riley, who opened an office in Hartford a little more than two years ago, and it is owing to their untiring efforts, their "keeping everlastingly at it" that this wonderful child of Dr. Still's great brain has made so many staunch friends among the people of staid old Connecticut and obtained most favorable legislation.

There are now ten osteopaths in the state banded together in a common cause and it is their earnest desire to work continuously and harmoniously for the advancement and best interests of pure unadulterated osteopathy.

W. A. WILCOX, Sec'y.



### STATE EXAMINATION IN ILLINOIS AND MONTANA.

BELOW we give the list of questions used in the state examinations for osteopaths recently held in Illinois and Montana. In Illinois over one hundred graduates of the American School of Osteopathy have received licenses from the State Board of Health and are now practicing in that state. In Montana the new Osteopathic Board has granted certificates to seventeen practitioners. In Illinois the examination for osteopaths is conducted by a Medical Board and no examination in osteopathic therapeutics is required, thus any person having a passing knowledge of anatomy, physiology, chemistry, hygiene, pathology, histology and symptomatology may receive a certificate from the State Board of Health to practice osteopathy although he may possess no knowledge of the principles and practice of osteopathy. A thorough knowledge of this practical part of the subject is the most essential thing. In Montana the examination for osteopaths is conducted by the Osteopathic Board which is distinct and separate from the medical board. Osteopathic practitioners are not only required to pass an examination on the fundamental branches required in Illinois but in addition they must possess a knowledge of the theory and practice of osteopathy.

We publish the following questions for the purpose of showing the thorough character of work demanded in the required branches:

#### Illinois Examination for Osteopaths, Held in Chicago July 17 and 18. Conducted by the Illinois State Board of Health.

##### MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

1. What is valence ?
2. What is atomic weight ?
3. Give the formula for grape sugar.
4. Chemically, what is glycerine ? Where is it obtained ? And what is its formula ?
5. Chemically, what is soap ?
6. Give the ingredients of baking powder ?
7. What are the two lightest elements ?
8. What is an organic compound ?
9. Discuss ammonia.
10. Give a simple test for pure drinking water.

##### OSTEOPATHIC CHEMISTRY.

1. Give five constituents of milk.
2. What is ferment ?
3. Give properties and formula of boric acid.
4. What is meant by volume combination ?
5. (a) Define a standard solution. (b) Define a normal solution.
6. Give the explanation of respiration.
7. What is  $HCl_2$  ? Give its properties and uses.
8. How can we detect lactic acid in the gastric juice ?
9. Give the physical and chemical properties of urine.
10. What is the average amount of solid material in the urine of an adult ?

##### PHYSIOLOGY.

1. What is connective tissue ?
2. Describe the construction of bone.
3. Describe the circulation of blood in the bone.
4. Describe a drop of blood, and estimate the number of drops in a pound.
5. Describe meat digestion.
6. Describe starch digestion.
7. Describe fat and oil digestion.
8. Describe the growth of hair and nails.
9. Describe the desquamation of the skin.
10. Briefly describe the eye, giving the parts and the function of each.

##### ANATOMY.

1. Name the muscles attached to the linea aspera.
2. Name the foramina in the sphenoid bone, and what each transmits.
3. Give the different kinds of articulations, giving an example of each.
4. Give: (a) The blood supply to the dura mater. (b) The blood supply of the arachnoid. (c) The blood supply to the pia mater.
5. Give the blood supply to the spinal cord.
6. Name the branches of the abdominal aorta.
7. Give the part supplied by the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.
8. What muscles are attached to the spine of the scapula ?
9. Give the branches of the posterior tibial artery.
10. Differentiate between the cervical and lumbar vertebrae.

##### HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

1. What diseases are communicated from animals to man ?
2. In personal hygiene, write one general rule for the digestive system. (b) For the care of the skin.
3. Write one general rule for the care of the eye. (b) For the care of the nervous system.
4. What is the mode of communication of tuberculosis; and how prevent its spread ?
5. What is the cause of lobar pneumonia ? How is it communicated from one to another ? How can its spread be prevented ? Is it infectious ?
6. Define immunity: Give an example of congenital and acquired immunity ?
7. Mention any deleterious food adulterant.
8. Mention injurious trades or occupations.
9. Give the modes of communication of: (a) Smallpox. (b) Tuberculosis. (c) Malaria.
10. How can one avoid heat stroke ?

##### PATHOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY.

1. Give the minute anatomy of the liver.
2. Define: (a) Neuron, axon, dendron and dendrite.
3. What are the morphological elements of the blood ?
4. Name and describe two varieties of muscle tissue.
5. Give the minute anatomy of the lymphatic glands.
6. What are the blood changes in anæmia ?
7. Describe histologically fibroma.
8. What are the tissue changes induced by the typhoid bacillus ?
9. What is the morbid anatomy of multiple sclerosis ?
10. What is the morbid anatomy of endocarditis ?

##### SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

1. Give the chief symptoms of acute appendicitis.



2. Give the chief symptoms of chronic cystitis.
3. Give the symptoms of sub acute gastritis.
4. Give the symptoms of acute nephritis.
5. What are the symptoms of a fracture at or near the junction of the upper and middle thirds of the femur?
6. What are the symptoms of the intracapsular fracture of the neck of the femur?
7. What are the symptoms of the upward or forward dislocation of the head of the radius?
8. Give symptoms of an inflammation of the periosteum.
9. Give symptoms of osteomyelitis.
10. What is meant by green-stick fracture?

**Montana Examination for Osteopaths, Held at Helena, Sept. 2, 3 and 4.  
Conducted by the Montana State Osteopathic Board.**

**ANATOMY.**

1. Name the ligaments of the knee joint.
2. Describe one of the following bones: humerus, atlas, tibia.
3. Give cutaneous distribution of ulnar nerve, and state what muscles it supplies.
4. Describe the orbits, giving names of bones forming each.
5. Name the three principal openings of the diaphragm, and state what structures pass through each.
6. (a) Mention muscles attached to the great trochanters of femur. (b) To the greater tuberosity of the humerus.
7. (a) The muscles extending the leg receive their nerve supply from what nerve? (b) From what spinal nerves is this nerve derived?
8. Describe each of the following muscles, giving insertion and nerve supply of each: Occipito frontalis, scalenus posticus, latissimus dorsi, biceps, gastrocnemius.
9. Give nerve supply of hip joint.
10. Describe portal circulation.

**HISTOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.**

1. Describe histological structures of coats in larger arteries.
2. Define septicemia and pyemia, giving specific characteristics of each.
3. What are the elementary tissues of the body?
4. Define thrombus and embolus, distinguish between the two.
5. What is caries of bone? How does it differ from necrosis?
6. What is cicatrization?
7. What are the changes in the spinal cord in locomotor-ataxia?
8. Describe the pathological changes occurring in the small intestine in typhoid fever?
9. Give description of malpighian bodies and uriniferous tubules.
10. What morbid changes take place in lung tissue in lobar pneumonia?

**CHEMISTRY.**

1. Define chemistry, atom, molecule, solution.
2. Give a definition for an inorganic chemical compound.
3. Define emulsification and saponification.
4. Describe the action of the pancreatic enzymes.
5. What per cent HCl exists in gastric juice ordinarily, and what is its action?
6. What are the constituents of blood plasma?
7. What is the difference in the chemical composition of air inhaled and air exhaled?
8. How does oxygen unite with the blood and how is it given off to the tissues?
9. What is the action of the salival enzyme?

10. Give in detail a qualitative test for detection of albumen in urine.

**SYMPTOMATOLOGY.**

1. Give symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis.
2. Give points of difference between intestinal occlusion and appendicitis.
3. What are the principal symptoms of parenchymatous nephritis?
4. Of cancer of the stomach.
5. Give the points of difference between backward luxation of radius and ulna, and supra-condyloid fracture of humerus.
6. Give differential diagnosis of measles and scarlet fever.
7. What are the symptoms of morbus coxarius?
8. Give general points of distinction between a dislocation and a fracture.
9. Give symptoms of dislocated shoulder.
10. Of fractured clavicle.

**GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS.**

1. Describe the uterus, giving nerve and blood supply.
2. What are the general predisposing and exciting causes of gynecological diseases?
3. Describe and differentiate anteversion and retroversion.
4. What is puerperal septicemia and what are its causes?
5. How would you control a post-partum hemorrhage?
7. Name important nerve centers in osteopathic obstetrics.
8. Describe in detail what treatment you would give a woman in first stage of labor.
9. Define placenta previa, involution, inversion, sub-involution and prolapsus.
10. How would you diagnose between an antelexion and a fibroid tumor on anterior wall of uterus?

**PHYSIOLOGY.**

1. Describe the mechanism of respiration.
2. What are the normal heart sounds, and tell what causes them?
3. Describe deglutition.
4. Describe in detail movements of stomach during digestion.
5. What is the function of the pancreas?
6. What is the physiological value of bile?
7. Give functions of third cranial nerve.
8. Explain how a reflex action is produced and cite an example.
9. What is the principal function of the cerebellum?
10. In what manner are end products of digestion absorbed into the blood?

**PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.**

1. Carefully tell how to proceed osteopathically with a case of gall stones, and state what lesions usually occur.
2. Where are the lesions in spastic paraplegia, sciatica, blindness.
- (a) Describe a common method of setting a fifth rib which is displaced upward.
- (b) Tell how to set a twelfth rib which is displaced downward.
4. Discuss briefly how work upon the body externally gains internal results.
5. In a case of innominate lesion, in which the limbs are not of the same length, tell how you would diagnose the condition fully.
6. Describe treatment which you would give to decrease heart's action.
7. Name two lesions either of which might cause hemorrhoids, dysmenorrhea or cystitis.
8. Discuss the rationale of osteopathic treatment in ordinary forms of goitre.
9. Where would you examine for the cause of the trouble in the following case: "The muscles over the patient's right shoulder are painful and the arm cannot be raised above the shoulder. The pain is especially located at the insertion of the deltoid muscle."
10. How would you treat a child having worms?



## The Journal of Osteopathy.

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Helmer & Merton's Anatomical Charts are without doubt the most valuable charts that have yet been published for the use of osteopaths. They are published by Helmer & Merton of New York City.

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THE first three numbers of "Osteopathic Campaign" appear in this issue of the JOURNAL. It is the purpose of the author, Mr. E. E. Tucker, to publish these articles in pamphlet form as soon as the remaining numbers have been published. This pamphlet will contain twelve articles and will be sold for one cent a copy,

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The management of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY has decided to reduce the subscription price of the Journal from \$1 00 to 50 cents per year. To those subscribing prior to January 1902, the Journal will be sent until January 1903, for the price of one year's subscription (50 cts). Already over three hundred new subscriptions have been received since we have made this liberal offer.

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AT the recent meeting of the Montana State Osteopathic Board the following graduates of the A. S. O. were granted licenses to practice in that state: Drs. Chas. W. Mahaffey, Helena, Mont.; Elizabeth V. Strong, Helena; J. C. Burtou, Missoula; Florence MacGeorge, Missoula; Asa M. Willard, Dillon; Lulu B. Hamilton, Red Lodge; Orson B. Prickett, Billings; Ina F. Browne, Lewistown; Thos. Sheehan, Great Falls; S. A. Kennedy, Butte; Paul M. Peck, Livingston.

### Bacteria, Not Sin.

New doctrines in bacteriology seem to be sapping the simple faith which has hitherto been the characteristic of our Sunday Schools. A youngster stoutly refused to believe that Gehazi became a leper on account of his sins. "No," said he, "there was germs in the clothes."—London News.

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### Court Holds no License is Required in Colorado for the Practice of Osteopathy.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey of the County Court, in deciding a motion in a case involving a bill for medical services, today gave the opinion that, under the laws of Colorado, no license is required for the practice of osteopathy.—St. Louis Republic.

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Grandma Gillies, now nearly eighty years old, has been a frequent visitor at Dr. Still's home for a number of years. When on her last visit she wrote the following letter for publication:

"I want to state what osteopathy has done for me. I came to Kirkeville ten years ago with my son Rev. John Gillies, who was pastor of the M. E. Church. I met Dr. Still and his kind family. I formed the acquaintance of many cultured people as I visited the patients. I received great benefit from the Doctor's treatment. I had the misfortune to have my wrist dislocated and as soon as I could get to the Infirmary the Doctor set it, and now I am happy to say my hand is well and as strong as the other. I came here the first of last June so weak I could scarcely walk. The kind doctor put me in the care of Dr. George Laughlin and I am now quite stout again. In Mrs. Still I have found a good friend indeed, I shall never forget the Still's hospitable home. I pray the Doctor and his wife will be saved many years to preside over this great institution that is a blessing to the world and humanity.

GRANDMA GILLIES,  
Unionville, Mo.

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### Resolutions from the Freshmen.

Whereas; we, the members of the first

term class, recognizing the true worth of osteopathy, and desiring to know something more of its founder and teachings, have assembled here from our respective homes throughout this and other countries, in order that we may drink from the fountain source of pure osteopathy, and we, as a class, knowing of no better way to express our appreciation of the gift, an Autobiography of the great and good founder of the science which has relieved so many from the numerous ills to which humanity is heir, do hereby resolve:

First, that we tender to the beloved Doctor our heartfelt thanks and assurance of our appreciation of his kindness in remembering each of us with an account of his life from his own pen.

Second, that we extend to him a cordial invitation to visit our class whenever he desires and we assure him a hearty welcome and will appreciate any suggestions that he may care to make.

Third, that the secretary be instructed to record a copy of these resolutions in the minutes and to send a copy to Dr. A. T. Still.

LENORE M. JOSS,  
S. C. ROBINS ON,  
G. ROWLAND BOYER,  
Committee.

### Indiana Osteopaths Licensed.

EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

KIRKSVILLE, MO.

DEAR SIR:—On Sept. 24th "the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination" of this state in a regular session of that Board issued certificates granting license to osteopathic physicians whose names appear in the list inclosed. A few others will be acted upon in a short time. The Board announces through the newspapers, that it will give all who have not complied with the law in making application for license until November 1, 1901, to comply with provisions of the law in regard to the practice of osteopathy enacted by the state legislature at its session last winter.

Very Respt., GEO. TULL, D. O.

John E. Baker, Brazil; H. W. Chatfield; Julia Fogarty, Michigan City; E. G. Gath, Belle F. Hannah, F. W. Hannah, Indianapolis; J. B. Kinsinger, Rushville; E. P. McGarr, Anderson; H. C. McLain, Terre Haute; D. E. McNicoll, Frankfort; W. A. Mc Connell, Marion; Geo. V. Neinstedt, South Bend; E. B. Nugent, Bedford; C. A. Peterson, J. D. Peterson, Richmond; Geo. R. Price; C. A. Rector; F. H. Smith, Chas. Sommer, Mattie B. Sommer, Muncie; F. L. Tracy, Anderson; Geo. Tull, Indianapolis; Homer Woolery, Bloomington.

## CLASS NOTES.

### Freshman Notes.

EDWARD J. BREITZMAN.

The members of the Freshman class are gradually getting acquainted with each other and before another moon will have passed they will no doubt be on speaking terms "all hand around."

The several class meetings have conduced to breaking some of the barriers existing among them as strangers and the few informal gatherings thus held have already shown the members possessed of a loyal, healthy class spirit that gives promise that the June class of 1903 will not pass along its course without giving

at intervals along the way evidence of its existence as a united class body.

The class has organized by electing officers as follows:

President—William Rohacek.  
Vice President—E. H. Cosmer.  
Secretary—Miss Ida M. Fox.  
Treasurer—Mrs. G. R. Boyer.  
Sergeant at Arms—Clarence Terrell.

A committee consisting of Arnold Lindsey, Otto B. Gates, H. A. Mossman, Mrs. S. C. Robinson and Miss Jessie Matison was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and a committee consisting of S. C. Robinson, G. R. Boyer and Miss Lenore



Joss was named to draw up a set of resolutions of thanks to Dr. A. T. Still.

Scarlet and white were adopted as the class colors and the Misses Virginia White and Youngquist and Miss Beckwith were named a committee to select ribbons to supply the members of the class with the colors, a tax being levied to defray the expense.

The freshman are gradually becoming acclimated and the Kirksville atmosphere seems to take kindly to all of them. The A. S. O. spirit is at a high water mark among the new students and the class as a whole will prove its loyalty to the institution as well as the science they will endeavor to master whenever occasion offers. All boomers and boosters, no knockers in the June class of '03. Just watch us!

What is there so funny about calling a first term, "Doc"? It doesn't strike the Freshman as a bit witty. Yet the Senior, the Sophomore and more than all, the Junior seems to delight in attaching the appellation whenever the spirit moves him to make a conspicuous object of himself and the first term to whom he addresses himself. We could stand it, if the Senior and Sophomore were given a chattel mortgage on the title and the exclusive right to attempt to use it and stand the consequences. But our idea of college ethics is that we could count on the Juniors to help fight our battles as against the other two class-combination. Not that we need any help nor are we asking it. But it would seem natural to expect that a Junior would lock arms with a Freshman and take delight in delivering a solar plexus flow on the Sophomore or Senior who indulges in the use of the offending epithet in speaking to a lower classman. "Doc" may be all right. It was the name of an old horse we used to drive. We associate it with spavins and a few other attributes of the old "critter." The name is applied to any old horse and any old cow doctor in any old town. We have seen it tacked onto town characters, half witted unfortunates, hostlers and even some M. D.'s. but it never ought to be given a place in an osteopath's vocabulary. Cut it out, at least you Juniors.

### Sophomore Notes.

CARRIE ASHLOCK.

As the Sophomores lack the amount of business which the Seniors necessarily must have, as they are not to entertain or to be entertained this term, very few matters of importance are on hand, consequently no class meeting has been held as yet.

The officers elected to serve for this term are as follows:

President, Wm F. Englehart; Vice President, Miss Elvira Tracey; Secretary, Miss Minnie Stanley; Treasurer, C. R. Lytle; Sergeant, A. B. Cram; Historian, Miss Carrie H. Ashlock.

Miss Essie Boyd of Centralia, Mo., will not be in school this term.

According to our class wit there was "love lost" when Mrs. Hattie Love did not return this year, and the class is smaller by half a dozen since Mr. Six left.

Mr. W. P. Abell of New London, Mo., one of our best students, is teaching at Hannibal this year, and will not continue the study of osteopathy until next year.

Hon. J. T. Lloyd, Congressman of this district, in company with Dr. Hildreth and Secretary Hamilton visited the class the 18th inst. Hon. Lloyd in addressing the class spoke feelingly of President McKinley. Dr. Hildreth addressed the class for the first time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Francis have been called to Rensselaer, Ind., on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Francis' father.

Only two of the Milwaukee students entered the Sophomore class. Geo. B. Clark of Detroit, Michigan and Miss Alpine of Milwaukee.

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### Junior Notes.

H. W. CARLISLE.

After a joyous and well spent vacation in our respective homes we have again assembled in dear old Kirksville to resume our studies in our much loved school, and have buckled on the armor of the good and faithful students in the hope that some time in the near future we may become so efficient in our beloved science that we may go forth from our alma mater into the

world, conscientiously proclaiming to all, our wonderful science and offering to suffering humanity that which only a thorough osteopath can do, and may we ever uphold the gilded banner of osteopathy that has been so gloriously unfurled by our grand and noble leader, Dr. A. T. Still.

The third term class is justly proud of its newly elected class officials, the honor being bestowed upon the following, evidencing the esteem in which they are held: Mrs. Grace E. Deegan, President; Mr. Wm. J. Joss, 1st Vice President; Miss Etta Burner, 2d Vice President; Miss Belle Fleming, Sec'y; Mr. Frank Wilcox, Treas.; Mr. Geo. A. Martin, Historian; Mr. H. W. Carlisle, Sgt. at Arms; Prof. Fred J. Fassett, Honorary President.

We are proud to have with us as members of our class a jolly set of gentlemen from the Milwaukee School of Osteopathy. They are congenial fellows, good students, and a notch or two above par when it comes to "rooting" at a foot ball game.

Several of our young lady class mates are making strenuous efforts to organize a third term Basket Ball Team. We trust they will be successful in their efforts and will soon have upon the field a team that cannot be surpassed by any school.

There will certainly be joy in heaven for the Juniors or else somebody in the last graduating class has made a grave mistake for Dr. Hazzard greets us each morning with a smile and a funny story, and we always laugh whether we see the point or not.

Dr. Laughlin of first and second term fame is now teaching third term anatomy in place of Dr. Rider, who recently resigned his professorship that he might enter the field as a practitioner. We trust he may meet with unmeasured success in whatever field he may locate.

We are pleased to announce that Miss Bibb, one of our class mates, who was severely injured several months ago, by being thrown from a buggy has entirely recovered and is again attending classes.

The "Old Doctor" frequently drops into our recitations and gives us some interesting talks along true osteopathic lines. We are always glad to see and hear him and

only hope he will continue the habit as long as we are students of the A. S. O.

Class meetings have been of frequent occurrence during the past month, making arrangements for the entertainment of our freshman students, which we did on Sept. 27th, in a manner that surpassed anything yet attempted by the American School.

### THE RECEPTION.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock the students of the Freshman class began to arrive in large numbers, and as they entered the large hall in the center of the massive building, which was elaborately decorated in the school colors, set off by huge bunches of golden rod and beautiful potted plants, were met by a large committee of ladies and gentlemen from the Junior class, who after introducing them to the faculty escorted them to Memorial Hall where artistically arranged were the purple and white of the third term class, tastefully draped from the ceiling to every part of the room. From this room a view of the North Hall could be seen, where the blending of the "red and white" which were the colors of the Freshman class, draped after an artistic fashion, intermingled with an abundance of golden rod, nature's own gift, made the scene one of unsurpassed loveliness and admiration. From a beautifully decorated corner of the north hall the A. S. O. Band discoursed sweet music, which seemed to add more beauty and luster to our surroundings and convert it into a veritable paradise. At 8:30 o'clock the members of the other classes and invited guests were received, and after all were seated Mrs. Grace E. Deegan, President of the third term class and Mr. Wm. Rohacek, President of the Freshman class mounted the platform, which was set with a beautiful background of red and black, colors of the school, in the center of which was suspended a large portrait of the one man in osteopathy, Dr. A. T. Still. Surrounding the front and sides of the platform were the Freshman colors together with massive banks of lovely flowing palms and potted plants which made the scene one of beauty indeed. Mrs. Deegan stepped forward and in a few well chosen words



bid welcome to our new students and offered them many cheering words of comfort and friendship on behalf of the Junior class. Mr. Rohacek made a touching response, expressing for his class their appreciation of our efforts in their behalf and for the interest we had taken in them. Then followed the remainder of the program, each number of which was received with much appreciation and applause.

## PROGRAM.

Music.....	A. S. O. Band
Address of Welcome.....	Mrs. Grace E. Deegan
	President class 1902
Response.....	Mr. William Rohocek
	President Class 1903
Solo, "Where the Lindens Bloom."	Mr. Plowe.
Recitation, "Painter of Seville"	Mrs. Helen Smith.
Talk.....	Dr. A. G. Hildreth.
Double Quartette, "Love's Old Sweet Song"	Molloy
	1st Tenor, Martin and Carlisle
	2d Tenor, Ballance and Reese
	1st Bass, Muttart and Link.
	2d Base, Smith and White.
Music.....	A. S. O. Band

After the rendition of the above program a general good time was had while from two lovely little booths, situated in North and Memorial Halls phrapae was dispensed to our guests by some of the loveliest maidens of the Junior class. Our guests were then ushered into the banquet hall where refreshments of a more substantial nature were served from a booth formed by neatly festooned arches of red and white.

After partaking of the refreshments our guests were given a peep into our silhouette gallery where arranged in an attractive manner were the likenesses of our much admired faculty, each bearing an inscription which would tend to assist the observer in recognizing the likeness, also eight subjects from each of the four classes in school were represented, and many pleasant moments were spent here by the students in their efforts at recognition. There were some 750 guests present and everyone seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

At about 11:30 o'clock the goodbyes were said and each repaired to his own home feeling that the evening had been profitably spent and that he had been instrumental in binding the ties of friend-

ship and mutual love more closely around the student body as a whole.

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## Senior Notes,

DENNA DUFUR.

The easy time that some of the members of the present Senior Class have been looking forward to since their first term has proven a mirage, but the disappointment is not depressing as it is caused partially by the great increase in clinic practice this year which will prove of great benefit to the class.

We regret that on account of business Mr. F. N. Grimsley will not return to school this term. He will graduate with the June, 1901, class.

Mrs. Mosher of the Senior class is extremely ill and several members of her class have volunteered to assist in nursing her.

Under charge of Dr. Young the Senior class have organized a gang of rooters to help win the foot ball games. As volume and not only quality is the requisite as to voice it should be a success.

When during the calling of the roll the first of the month the name Mrs. Holgate was heard, many heads were turned to view the stranger, but investigation proved that the same person answered last year to the name of Miss Fisher.

The classes in osteopathic manipulation conducted by the different members of the faculty are receiving good instruction and the students appreciate the efforts of those in charge to make this the best class that ever graduated from the A. S. O.

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## Athletics Notes.

E. C. WHITE, M. D., DIRECTOR,

The foot ball season of 1901 is now under full headway. Everything points to a banner year in the great college game at the A. S. O. There is more enthusiasm and more candidates than ever before in the history of the team.

The game Sept. 28th with the University of Nebraska veteran eleven showed that the "Osteopaths" will make a good running for the state and the sectional championship

With such strong interest in the game there is no trouble in getting out two teams every afternoon. The daily battle between the "scrubs" and the "varsity" is witnessed by an enthusiastic crowd of rooters. The struggle between the men trying for places on the team is well worth going miles to see.

The material is better than that of last year's but many of the men are playing their first college foot ball. It will take much hard work and a few games before they do themselves justice.

The team is at a disadvantage because its chief games are against universities with two to four times as many students from which to select the players.

The following men are trying for the team: Cain, Turfler, Crabtree, Cleary, Craig, Illinski, Davis, Johnson, Van Dorn, Crowley, Bigsby, Rust, Hunter, Fowler, Cramb, Reese, Gable, Coons, Miller, La Fon, Moore, Malone and Herman.

Three games have been played. The first game was between the first team and a team picked from the Scrub and town team. The result was a victory for the varsity by a score of 11 to 0. The picked team played a hard game and gave the regulars all they wanted.

"St. Joe Medics" 0; A. S. O. 46. Reports of the strength of the team representing the Central Medical College of St. Joseph came to the ears of the management. A game was arranged for the 21st.

As soon as the ball was kicked off, it became evident that the Medics were no match for the Osteopaths. Instead of a strong team the Medics were found to be "easy" and a large score was run up in 15 minute halves.

Every man of the foot ball squad was used and every man seemed able to gain with the ball. The feature of the game was Van Dorn's; 75 yard run for a touch down.

University of Nebraska 5; A. S. O., 0. Last year the Nebraska team won the championship of the Missouri Valley and lost only one game. Minnesota the champion of the west defeated them 20-12 on Thanksgiving Day. With all the old men back, this year's team is considered much stronger than that of last.

Defeat by a large score was predicted by the wise ones, but the work of the team was a surprise to every one. The way the A. S. O. line out played their heavier and seasoned opponents was apparent to even casual observer. The Nebraska line averaged fully 20 pounds heavier.

Nebraska University won the toss for goals and chose the south goal and the wind. Crowley kicked off to N. U's 25 yard line. Ball was returned 5 yards. Nebraska punted on first line up, the ball going over Johnson's head and rolled over goal line for a touch back. Crowley kicked 40 yards and the Cornhuskers were unable to get even started after the catch.

Nebraska University then made 9 yards around and through the right side. Turfler by a fine tackle stopped the next play with one-half yard gain. The next two plays failed to yield the necessary 5 yards, and the ball went to the Osteopaths. The following plays then carried the ball 50 yards up the field; Crowley 6 yards, Crowley 1 yard, Crowley 1½; Craig 3 yards; Davis 4 yards; Illinski 3 yards; Cleary 2; Van Dorn 8 yards, Van Dorn 3 yards; Bigsby 2 yards; Illinski 4 yards, Van Dorn 4 yards, Van Dorn 3 yards; Crowley 2 yards; Van Dorn 1½ yards. Bigsby was then tried around the end but was thrown for a loss, the ball going to the other side on downs.

Nebraska then carried the ball 80 yards in six play for a touch down. A long run of 40 yards by Bender took the Osteopaths "off their feet" and before they could recover the touch down was made. The long runs resulted from a little misunderstanding as to defensive duties which can be easily corrected.

An easy goal was missed; score 5-0. Crowley kicked off 40 yards. Nebraska returned the ball 5 yds and then kicked on first down. A. S. O.'s ball on her 35 yard line. The ball was then carried to middle of field by a series of line bucks and there lost on a fumble. Nebraska made a few short gains and the half was up. Score, Nebraska 5; A. S. O., 0.

## SECOND HALF.

The home team went onto the field for the second half with the firm conviction that they could win the game. Fate



seemed against them. Nebraska was unable to advance the ball to any extent, while the Osteopaths had no trouble in making good gains.

But the constant laying out of Nebraska players after every play together with a couple of seeming unjust decision made it impossible for the Doctors to cross the Cornhusker's goal line.

The home team was depending upon fast play to win, but their opponents cried for time at every down and seemed bound to delay the game as much as possible.

The features of this half were the fine tackles by Van Dorn and Illinski, by which to Nebraska backs were thrown for big losses, and the long run of 30 yards by Illinski. Though these men made particularly brilliant plays, all of the players did good work.

In this half the ball see-sawed near the middle of the field. The half ended with the score still 5 to 0 in favor of University of Nebraska.

A. S. O., 0.	Line Up.	Nebr. 5.
Crabtree	Center	Kochler
Turfter	Right Guard	Brew
Cain	Right Tackle	Westover
Davis	Right End	Cortelyou
Cleary	Left Guard	Maloney
Craig	Left Tackle	Stringer
Illinski	Left End	Sheed
Johnson	Quarter	Drain
Van Dorn	Right Half	Bender
Bigsby	Left Half	Crandall
Crowley	Full Back	Kingsbury

Oct. 5th, the team with a large crowd of rooters will go to Columbia by special train to play the State University. A hard game is expected with the chances in favor of the A. S. O.

\* \* \*

#### Personal Mention.

Dr. T. J. Collins, recently of LaPlata, Mo., is now located at Clinton, Mo.

Dr. D. L. Clark, of Sherman, Texas, spent a few days visiting the A. S. O. soon after the opening of school. Dr. Clark has a well established practice at Sherman, Texas. He is president of the Texas Osteopathic Association.

Dr. Wm. Traugbber, of Mexico, Mo., recently brought a patient here for examination. He was much pleased with the

Old Doctor's chair and took two of them home with him.

Dr. Asher Wingard is now located at 23 South Georgetstreet, Cumberland, Md.

Drs. Dawson and Renshaw of Detroit, Mich., have dissolved partnership. Both however, will remain in Detroit but each will maintain a separate office.

Dr. Teall and wife of Brooklyn, N. Y., have returned from Europe where they spent the summer. Dr. Teall says, "From observation, I should say an osteopath of the right sort would make a hit in Great Britain for the people as well as the physicians there are very liberal in their views."

Dr. Wm. H. Adrich recently of Kearney, Neb., has bought the practice of Dr. Wm. Dixon of Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Dixon has located at Fremont, Ohio.

Dr. Lorena Garrett Schrock has returned to Terrell, Texas, to resume her practice at that place.

Dr. Archie Howick of Newton, Iowa, recently brought one of his patients to the infirmary for an examination.

Dr. E. N. Chesney, late of the faculty of the A. S. O., is now located at Kansas City. He has formed a partnership with Dr. Wm. Fellows. Dr. Chesney recently made his Alma Mater a very pleasant visit. These gentlemen are building up a successful practice at Kansas City.

Dr. J. L. Baughman, of Burlington, Ia., Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of Kirksville and Dr. H. P. Ellis, of Canton, Ill., were appointed at the June Meeting of Alumni Association of the A. S. O. to prepare the program for the next session in June, 1902. A mistake was made in the announcement of this committee in the August JOURNAL.

The following alumni visited the A. S. O., during the past month: Dr. J. Weller Long, Oskaloosa, Iowa; Dr. C. E. Williams, Ironton, Ohio; Dr. Nat Shackleford, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. William West, Centerville, Iowa; Dr. Earl Jones, Ft. Madison, Iowa; Dr. Wm. Meeks, Alton, Ill.; Dr. Irene Harwood, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. B. F. McAllister, Albany, Mo.; Dr. W. L. Roberts, Galion, Ohio; Dr. James E. Anderson, Yonkers, N. Y.



## Clinical Reports.

REPORTED BY W. T. THOMAS, D. O., SEDALIA, MO.

#### Uterine Trouble :—

Lady thirty-five. Uterus enlarged, inflamed and ulcers on the os, ovaries inflamed, was "sick" every two weeks lasting from eight to ten days, in the meantime there was an ugly discharge. The M. D.'s had advised the ovaries and uterus to be removed as the only means of relief. The patient has had about two months treatment, the uterus is about normal size and correct position, the ulcers are gone, the ovaries are giving no pain, the soreness of the abdomen is all gone. There is no reason that I can see why patient will not recover entirely with a very little more treatment. When the M. D. was told that the patient was going to try osteopathy, she was told the osteopath would cause a hemorrhage and she would die in five minutes. Lesions: Twisted cervical, 10th dorsal to sacrum posterior, break between 4th and 5th lumbers, left innominate posterior.

#### Potts Disease:—

Little girl two and one half years old, 2nd, 3rd and 4th dorsal posterior, the 3rd very prominent, 5th to 9th dorsal anterior, from lower dorsals to sacrum posterior, the head was drawn back on the shoulders until the child's face looked to the ceiling as she would attempt to walk. The M. D.'s had said they could do nothing for her and advised that she be taken to Kansas City and try a brace, a kind "stretcher affair" but they were not certain that would do her good. After three month's treatment twice per week, the soreness was all gone, the child could run and play as other children, carried her hands naturally by her side and not extended behind the body as at first. The posterior condition is not all gone but is so much improved and continues to improve all the time. I have not treated the case for two months.

#### Dislocation in Shoulder :—

Traveling man, age about thirty, came in my office last Saturday morning suffering intense pain in shoulder, injured it playing ten-pins. The clavical was slipped off or nearly off the acromion process. In five minutes I had it in place and pain all gone and perfect use of arm. The M. D. said it was paralysis.

#### Slipped Innominate :—

Young man suffering with left leg, had been advised by his doctor to have an operation performed to get relief, instead of doing so he came to me and I found the innominate tipped forward and down. He told me he injured himself two years before playing foot ball. Three treatments replaced the innominate and he is all right. The knife was not necessary.

#### Jaundice :—

Two cases of jaundice, one had tried medicine for four weeks and grew worse all the time, ten days osteopathic treatment put him all right and back in his office. The other case a severe one, liver much enlarged, hard and as painful as could be, muscles contracted down the spine and a lesion at the 9th dorsal. In this case osteopathy was used first, last and all the time, the patient was back to his place of business in less than one week. It is needless to say both cases were very much constipated.

#### Bowel Trouble :—

Lady sixty years old. Tried medicine one week, and husband was told they did not know what was the matter, though twelve drops of turpentine had been given every two hours for nearly a week. I was called one night about midnight, I found patient suffering intense pain in the bowels and the evacuations bloody and dark occurring every few minutes. I relieved



pains and slowed the bowels, was afraid to check at once for fear of killing the patient. The third day patient was asking for something to eat and in one week was out of danger. There were no bony lesions but the muscles of the spine were very tense.

#### Enuresis:—

Child five years old, had been troubled all its life. The trapezius muscles very tense and the upper cervicals anterior, lumbar anterior. After four treatments he has not been bothered with his old trouble. I am still treating to get trouble all removed from the spine.

\* \* \*

REPORTED BY J. R. ZIMMERMAN, D. O.,  
NEWARK, OHIO.

#### Pain in Side:—

Mrs. P—, Granville, Ohio, had suffered intense pain for two years in right side just at the margin of the costal cartilage. Pain so constant and severe that she had lost strength and flesh, and her friends thought she could not live. One physician had diagnosed the case as cirrhosis of the liver, another said it was a tumor, while the third one pronounced it gall stones. Think of it. She decided to try osteopathy as a last resort. I found a very simple lesion. The 10th rib was twisted on its axis, and the 12th turned upward with a thickening of the tissues at the anterior ends of the ribs, and this point so tender that the patient could hardly bear my touch. Seventeen treatments cured the case and Mrs. P— is one of the happiest and most grateful patients I have ever treated.

#### Kidney Disease:—

Miss H—, age about twenty-eight. Had kidney trouble as long as she could remember. Was never free from back-ache. Left kidney quite tender and painful. Urine high colored, sediment forming and showed some albumen. Micturition was very painful, as the urine was irritating to the parts. I found a posterior condition of the lumbar vertebrae from the 1st to the 5th. The 12th rib turned down

on the left side, and the entire spine very rigid. My treatment consisted in the removal of the specific lesions. Springing the spine to release the innervation to the kidney, and some manipulation over the abdomen to work out the congestion and restore a free circulation to the affected organ. Immediate relief was given and three months treatment cured the case.

#### Rheumatism:—

Mr. S— had a very severe attack of articular rheumatism. He had no faith in osteopathy. Under medical treatment he got worse until he could not turn himself in bed. Pain in knees, feet, elbows and hands was excruciating. M. D. came and standing at the foot of the bed said to him: "double the dose" and it will be six weeks before you can get out of bed." Poor consolation! He decided to send for me. I took away all his medicine. Gave him the usual treatment to kidneys, bowels, and sweat centers. Manipulated the joints by flexion and extension, applied cold clothes to the joints, regulated the diet, and prescribed plenty of water. On 3rd day patient was able to sit up. At the end of a week could walk about the house, and two weeks treatment practically cured the case. He says now "osteopathy is good enough. No more medicine for me."

#### Flux:—

Dr. G—, age sixty, a practitioner of the old school of thirty years experience, was taken very sick with bloody flux. He tried all of his own remedies but to no avail, so called in another M. D. who told him he could do nothing for him. He then sent for me. I found him almost in spasms from the griping in the bowels, and the fearful tenesmus. Clots of blood were passing from the bowels every few minutes. The bladder was distended and very painful. He was so weak he could hardly walk. I relieved him of pain in five minutes, and he passed no more blood after the first treatment. One weeks treatment cured the case. He was very favorably impressed with osteopathy. Said he would have died had it not been for me.

REPORTED BY R. A. WILLIAMS, D. O., CIN-  
CINNATI, OHIO.

#### Dilatation of Stomach:—

Mrs. P— came to me for treatment after she had had this condition several months and after she had tried medicine fully. She had a constant feeling of fullness in the stomach, gas formed constantly and she vomited bile frequently. At the end of one month's treatment she was as well as she ever was and could eat anything. This was four months ago and she tells me that there has been no return of the trouble, showing that the cure was a permanent one.

#### Articular Rheumatism:—

Mrs. V—, sixty three years old and a sufferer for many years was entirely cured in one month and no attention paid to diet. Another case sixty-one years of age was cured in the same length of time.

#### Obesity:—

Mr. M— was reduced twelve pounds three months ago and has not regained a single ounce of it. In this case we did not restrict him as to diet in any way the reduction being purely osteopathic. Another case lost eleven pounds in a month.

\* \* \*

REPORTED BY L. C. AND A. F. MCMILLAN,  
D. O., MOBERLY, MISSOURI.

#### Paralysis:—

Robert Dutton, age forty, day laborer, stricken with paralysis, July 10, 1901. Lesions found in the cervical region and the muscles were contracted all along the spine. Part of the body affected, right side of head and face, left arm and thorax, and right leg. Sensation and motor power absolutely lost. Case was only taken through the influence of a feeling that possible something might be done. Case was taken in charge July 11, 1901. Treatment was applied to the correction of lesions. Cured entirely in four treatments. Organic life was not interfered with, cervical lesion was slipped atlas.

Mr. Nute Gola, age seventeen, farmer,

stricken with paralysis, August 10, 1901. Clinical condition: urine dribbling constantly, abdomen tense, motor power and sensation lost below waist, sphincter ani paralyzed, colon paralyzed, bladder terribly distended, bowels refusing to respond to enemas, hard lumps detected along course of colon, heart action weak. Patient in a fever following a chill. 9th and 10th dorsal vertebrae twisted to the left. Case given up by leading M. D. of the city. Case was treated from one to three times daily. One gallon of urine was drawn from the bladder at our first visit. Catheter was left with patient with instructions to use three times daily. The hard lumps passed from colon and in consistency were as hard as flint apparently. Case was cured in three weeks. Treatment was applied to the correction of lesions. No change was noticed until the spinal lesion was corrected.

\* \* \*

REPORTED BY F. L. MILLARD, 505 6,  
EVERETT BLDG., AKRON, OHIO.

#### Tubercular Knee Joint:—

Franky Bunnelle, age thirteen, had been suffering with a swollen knee, having appearance of genuine tubercular nature, and diagnosed as such by two surgeons and several doctors. His knee had been swollen for twelve months, during which time the surgeons had drawn out the synovial fluid and injected antiseptic fluids, afterwards putting the knee in a cast. An abscess was forming in addition to the swelling, on the inner side of the knee, when I was called to see it. The vessels back of the knee were obstructed and the entire contents of the popliteal space in an inflamed condition. I removed the hot water fomentations immediately, started the circulation in the blood vessels back of knee and left him in good care until the third day after. Up to the time of treatment his knee caused much pain and he would cry two hours at a time frequently. I treated the spine some to aid circulation and his bowels and kidneys to excrete the accumulated impurities, and in just a month's time he could stand on his foot, a week later walk without



crutches. Now he runs about suffering no pain or inconvenience in the least. The size of the knee is same as other.

#### Synovitis :

Mr. Geo. Porter, age fifty-six, stone mason by trade, suffered fifteen months with stiff knee. Turning in bed or stooping down to pick up stones would cause excruciating pains. Cause of injury: stepped on stone and foot slid forward, suddenly straining ligaments of knee. Especially external lateral. The knee was ankylosing the result of inflammation and lack of circulation. It was so stiff he had to drag it from the hip. Simply treating popliteal space with rotation of limb was sufficient. Seven treatments reduced the swelling entirely and removed all cause of trouble. He has worked every day since and has been free from any pain or lameness.

#### Intussusception :

Charles S—, age twenty-two, street car conductor. I found him with high fever and bloated abdomen tender and sore. Located the "sausage-shaped tumor" just to left of umbilicus, and immediately set to work to remove it. He had jumped down from top of car on platform and produced the invagination. In less than half hour I had him up and his bowels moving. Reduced the fever and he regained strength sufficient to work a day or two afterwards.

Mrs. Bradley, age sixty-eight, called me during the night. Bowels were obstructed most of length of ascending colon with constant feelings of nausea and a severe pain in side, sufficient to cause groaning with most every breath. I found the region of obstruction so tender that the pressure of my hand was almost unbearable. Inhibition and gradual working above the obstruction first, then over it, relieved the pain sufficiently to allow my working it onward and upward. (In acute cases with accompanied tenderness I find it necessary to work around the "edge" first in an inhibitory manner, then gradu-

ally get to the real seat of war.) Being subject to these attacks of obstruction, she always found it necessary to remain in bed for at least a week before the medicine could cause sufficient action for recovery. This time only a few hours.

\* \* \*

REPORTED BY J. F. REID, D. O., ASHTABULA, OHIO.

#### Nervous Prostration —

Miss M— suffered with nervous prostration for about fifteen years, had exhausted all the medical remedies that are given for nervousness, including electricity, was very much discouraged; at last at the request of some friends she decided to give osteopathy one month's trial, having improved so much during that time she took three more months, and at present finds herself greatly improved. No treatment was special for the nervous system. While I paid close attention to the different excretory organs endeavoring all the while to keep them active.

#### "So-Called Appendicitis" :

Mr. S— suffered two years with severe pain in the right iliac region. Other physicians had pronounced it appendicitis and advised an operation; so severe was the pain at times that he could not bear the jolt while riding in a buggy or wagon; and did not dare jump from them any time. Cause was found at 11th dorsal; upon correction trouble has almost entirely disappeared.

\* \* \*

#### Osteopaths Marry.

Miss Caroline Beardsley of the June class, 1901, was recently married to Mr. Frederick Martin, of Peoria, Ill. They will make their future home at Los Angeles California,

Dr. J. L. Baughman of Burlington, Ia., and Miss Nanny Randolph Ball were married Sept. 18th at Washington, D. C.

Dr. J. Henry Hoefner and Miss Ida McMurray both of Franklin, Pa. were married July 17th, 1901.

Dr. Herman K. Sherburne and Dr. Mary A. Burbank of Littleton, N. J. were married Oct. 1st, 1901.

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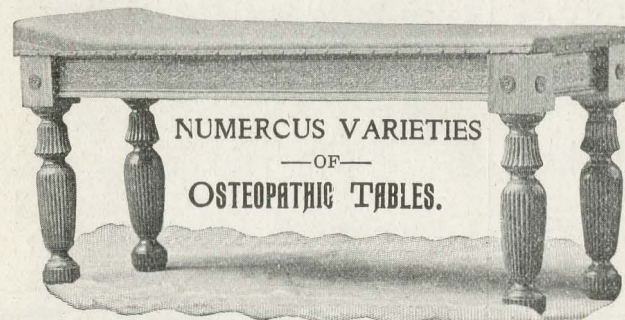
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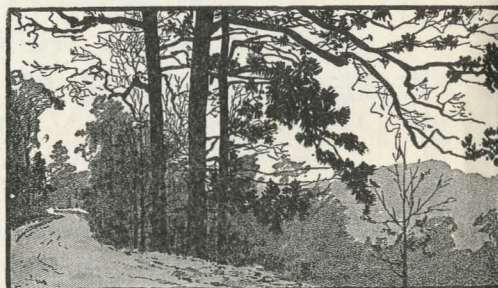
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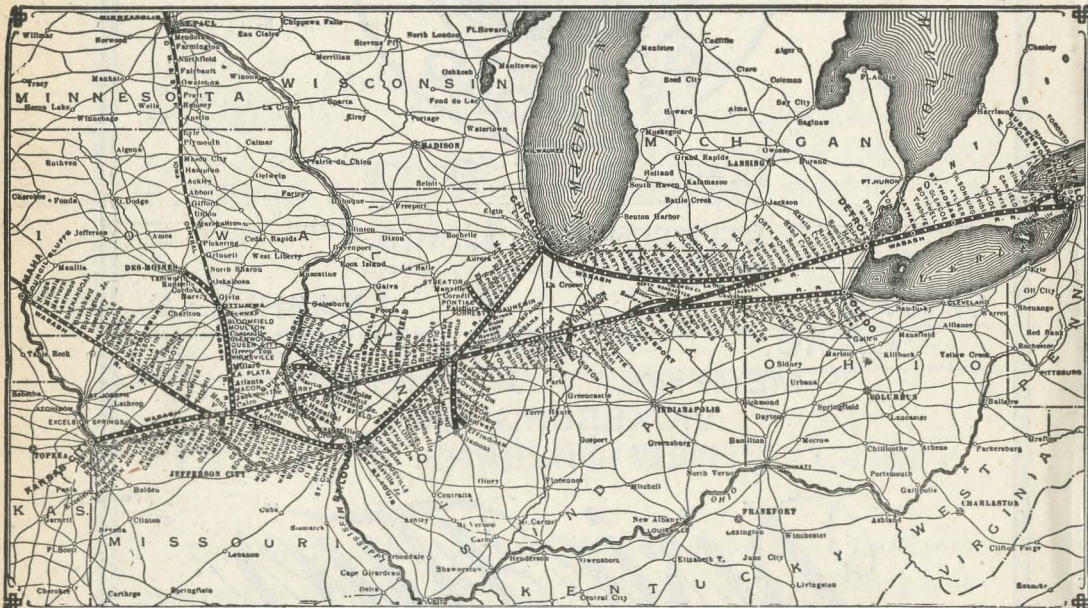


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