

The Journal of Osteopathy

July 1902

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THE ==== ==== ====	JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, JULY, 1902.
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Dr. A. T. Still's Department.

PAP'S DREAM.

I will tell you my dream. I have had another dream and I do not know who to tell it to. My wife says, "People will laugh at you for such foolishness." I know she is level headed, I would like to respect her judgment and retain her kindest feelings towards me. She has advised me wisely and very kindly given me many suggestions. But this dream I will tell at a venture. A very devout old darky who was present every Sabbath and oftener at religious services, if within his reach, when his soul would get full of "de love of de Lord," he would say, "amen," often and loud. Finally his master told him if he did not quit so much amening in church that he would have to whip him. So Pomp continued to attend church services and he got full of "de love of de Lord" and music, his soul could stand it no longer, he remembered that his master had promised to whip him, if he didn't quit it, so Pomp shouted out at the top of his voice, "Amen at a venture," so with kind regard and much love for my wife's advice, I will tell my dream at a venture. I dreamed that I was in a large congregation, how I got there I do not know, and it proved to be a watering place, a summer resort. In the mighty host I found medical doctors of all schools of the whole civilized world. I dreamed that they were very kind to me notwithstanding I was an old backwoods osteopath, they were very kind and gentlemanly to me. And they asked me what school of medicine I represented, I told them that I represented the American School of Osteopathy. Many of them arose to their feet to listen to what the chairman of the meeting would say when he asked me on what foundation was this new departure from the old and well established medical theories of the world. I asked the venerable chairman if he himself was an osteopath, and he said, "Nay, verily I am an allopath of the old regular system, which changes not, neither has it the semblance of change." I asked the chairman if they were bound by any obligation or oath never to change nor march with the mighty host of progressive thinkers and philosophers who navigate all seas, enter all ports, seek and use the very latest and best of all. The chairman told me that he was very choice and it was a principle taught in their school to associate with nothing but the very faithful. He said

to me, "Why young man we have stuck close to and abided by the tenets of our profession which is to do and imitate our ancestors in all that we teach or do in surgery, midwifery, theory and practice, their wise teachings must be respected and lived up to. Should a brother stray off and be found in distant seas under any pretext, our discipline would have to surely expel him for perjury and infidelity to that obligation which is to be true and faithful to the teachings of our system of medicating and trust in the efficacy of the drugs, though it took all of the most innocent and deadly poisons under the hope that the poisons would be just as deadly to the disease as to the patient." He said he did not wish to be arbitrary and unkind to a stranger and asked me to come forward and state why I had become so attached to the theory and practice of this new system which he said that I just called "osteopathy."

After being introduced through the kindness of the president to the medical brotherhood, composed of all schools who use drugs as remedial agencies in combating disease, he asked me very kindly to make a statement of the principles of the philosophy of osteopathy on which osteopathy stood. I opened my subject to this mighty host by saying, "Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen, by invitation of your president I will say that osteopathy does not antagonize the idea of using drugs to combat disease, but on the other hand it does advocate the use of drugs. Right here, ladies and gentlemen, of the congregation, I will state to you that the osteopath does want drugs, he needs the use of them, but the drug that he seeks must be chemically pure, it must come from the laboratory of the Infinite; that drug must be selected, prepared and compounded in the chemical laboratory of the human organism which begins its preparation from crude materials in the abdomen and passes to the lungs to be finished to perfection. The substance is known as blood, the highest and most wisely compounded substance that has ever been prepared by any laboratory, which laboratory is conducted by the mind and energy of God himself." At this time the kind chairman asked me if I did not know that the schools of medicine had prepared and kept on hand chemical substances that would make blood, bone, tissue and all the substances found in the human body. I told him I was not aware of that fact. He said "Surely we do and you should so inform the American School of Osteopathy." I thanked him for the information of which he seem to be very proud and willing to make for my information and good. I asked him to bring forward his chemist that I would only be too happy to see the president or any other of his followers make one single drop of blood that I might take it back to the benighted osteopaths, that I would not ask for any great quantity as I simply wanted proof. I wanted one drop of fat, one drop of urine, one drop of gall and one drop of amniotic fluid or of bone, flesh, muscle or hair as compounded by the oath bound schools of medicine who are proud to say, as you assert, have stuck to the tenets of your school for ages so closely that no case of perjury has ever been booked against the faithful. I said, "Mr. President, with all kindness allow me to ask you, if you have ever produced in the best arranged laboratory of all your schools

drop of blood, bone or muscle." He seemed to grow angry at this point and said, "Any fool can ask questions." I said to him, "Hold your passion, Mr. President, it is information I seek, you have asserted and failed to bring one drop of blood or bone, I boldly assert and am ready to bring forward witness that the laboratory out of which the osteopath receives his drug is marked and known as the laboratory of the Infinite." These drugs are pure and effective, they have constructed, they do construct and keep in order the human body and all machinery of life." He grew a little more boisterous at me and spoke in sacred language, "Knowest thou not that we live by what we pretend and not what we do, with us it is meat and bread." By this time the old gentleman seemed and looked very red in the face and rubbed his head and said "I have the headache very badly; now, sir, prove to me what you have said and remove this headache, it comes from constipation." I walked up to him with the usual dignity of an osteopath, I shoved my fingers of both hands under the ligamentum nuchæ. I found some variation in the bones of his neck. I adjusted the bones and compressed the occipital nerves a little, told him to get upon the writing table in the knee and chest position. I adjusted the cecum and all signs of headache and constipation disappeared right there. And I asked the venerable sage and his congregation if they would not like to be osteopaths now, "Have I not demonstrated what I have asserted." And he said, "Comest thou again some time."

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From the fullness of my heart my mouth speaketh. You of the graduating class now hold in your hands your diplomas. They are yours. You have well earned every line, word and all the signatures that are affixed to them. I speak what I know to be true of all of you. I know that you have had no child's play, nor lover's comfort to deal with, nor roses to smooth your paths. Many of you have had to use the best economy at your command to meet the expenses that naturally go with such a great undertaking. Many times your hearts have filled with longings for just a day at your old homes to be with your friends, but the joys have all been pushed aside that knowledge should be obtained. For two years you have worked with both body and mind to keep abreast with your classes. Many times your hearts and heads have ached with pain, but this day has proclaimed your freedom from the toiling of both day and night to keep pace with your studies. You are now men and women commissioned to go forth and do battle with disease, not as babes but as men and women who are well drilled in the arts of this great war. Whilst you may not conquer in all combats, I feel that you will bring many scalps as tokens of victory. You will go to all points of the compass. I will think of you from the rising of the sun till the setting of the same. My love shall ever follow your foot-steps whithersoever you go. Come and see me often. I feel when I give you the parting hand that it means all the day of mortal life for many of you. But I feel that my love for you and the cause will be the anthem of love sung in my tomb by my bones till time knows us no more.

OSTEOPHATIC STATEMENTS AND DEFINITIONS.

R. G. LEWIS, D. O., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

There are only *two direct* factors in any disease—1st, living cells of the body; 2nd, some other matter. The affected cells may be few, may be of any class, may be located anywhere in the body (as those concerned in a cut, in an ulcer, or from an in-growing toe-nail); or they may be innumerable and gathered into parts or organs (as those affected in small pox, or lower limb, or the liver). The "other matter" may be either living (as bacilli, worms, or a slipped vertebra); or dead (as fecal matter, strychnine, or too much food). It may be foreign to the body (as baccilli, strychnine, or too much food); or part of the body (gastric secretion that is too acid, or aneurism, or a slipped vertebra). When these factors act and re-act normally upon each other a state of health prevails. But when their action or re-action is abnormal then their is dis-ease in the body. So we can word our definition thus—*Disease is that condition of the body in which there is oppression of the living tissue*—generally of nerve tissue. This is disease in its beginning, at its basis and by its factors. Then we can state that the *cause* of disease is some matter—out of its place, in improper action or re-action, or not in its normal condition—that is oppressing living tissue which ought to control it instead of being oppressed. We can now say logically, to cure the body from its dis-ease, re-adjust or remove the cause—the oppressing matter. That is what the osteopath does, in an intelligent, physiological, mechanical manner.

* * *

But oppression of living tissue cannot continue for any length of time without producing changes in the action, process, product, relations, etc., of the oppressed tissue or its connections. These changes are abnormal and are manifested by unusual sensations, improper motion, disturbed circulation, secretions irregular in quantity or quality, and the like. And so disagreeable and so noticeable are such effects of the oppression of the living tissue that *they* must frequently receive attention and treatment instead of the causes which produce them. For the patient, desiring to be rid of these effects, these symptoms of disease, calls upon the physician to drive them away as soon as possible and by any means. He tries to do so, many times turning his attention and his efforts to them rather than to the cause which produces them. Here it is that the osteopath goes deeper than the medical man, *through* the symptoms, *below* the effects, *behind* the products to the cause of the disease. Hence his success, for he has been taught to find and to remove or re-adjust *the cause* of the disease. Then of course the effects and the symptoms disappear.

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The medical profession is about as indefinite, vacillating, unspecific and inclusive in its use of terms as it is in its use of drugs. A single symp-

tom or any conglomeration of symptoms, varying with nearly every case, is called a disease. Several forms of disease are lumped together, given a Latin name to mystify the patient and his friends, and from two to forty pages are written over, under, around and through pathology, etiology, clinical history, diagnosis, prognosis, and experimental and theoretical treatment, enough to confuse the student and the imitative practitioner. Note in any "Practice of Medicine" how loosely the best educated medical men use the word "cause"—geographical location, seasons, conditions of the ground soils, age, sex, individual predisposition, (a) acquired, (b) inherited, nervous influences, the rheumatic diathesis, previous attacks, occupation, colds, worry, strains, overwork, "as yet unknown," race, station, diet, etc. These instructors of others seem to *guess* as to the cause and to suggest numerous experimental courses for the cure of diseases. How often medical men use such expression, "We'll try this remedy;" "I think this will cure you;" "This preparation ought to be effective;" "The celebrated Dr. A. of New York says that this is a specific for your disease, I don't see why it failed in your case;" "If this don't make you all right I will give you something that will," etc. What science! It is no wonder that one of the.n says in the London Lancet, "Of all the inexact sciences, therapeutics is probably at the present day the most inexact."

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On the other hand, osteopathic etiology and therapeutics are scientific. They are conformable to the laws governing matter and mind, they are consistent with the laws of life, they are specific. The osteopath knows that pain always indicates an affection of the sensory nerves; that lack or excess of motion points out disease of the motor nerves or their connections; that abnormal secretions result from interference with the proper action of secretory nerves; that a specific disease always has a specific cause although this may be different in different cases; that the various nerves of a region (of the same and also of different functions) are so connected in ganglia and centres that oppression of one may re-act through the others—yet always according to its nature and theirs; that there may be distance (from a mashed toe to a sick stomach), time, degree and kind between the action of a cause upon living tissue and the appearance or observance of its effects; that a cause may produce primary disease at one time and secondary at another time; that either or both factors may vary in quantity, quality, position, accompaniments, etc.; that the effects of disease are not always proportionate in manifestation to the size or to the seeming importance of the factors; that action or effect produced by a material cause can be altered or stopped best by mechanical adjustment or removal of that cause by strength utilized and tempered by knowledge and skill—which is specific osteopathic treatment. These, and other like facts, the osteopath knows from a full and precise knowledge of anatomy and physiology gained by long, hard and close study of both normal and abnormal bodies, and by logical reasoning and successful practice.

A *primary* disease is one in which the oppressed tissue has just previously been in normal condition; and the oppressing matter is not the product of disease, nor in position or action because of preceding disease; and the removal of the oppressing matter, or its adjustment to normal relations, restores directly to health—health so far as that particular disease is concerned.

* * *

A *secondary* disease is one in which one or the other factor is the product of preceding disease, or is in position, condition or action because of preceding disease; and both primary and secondary oppressions must be removed before there can be a permanent cure from it. (Sometimes after removal of the primary oppression there may be "self-recovery" from the secondary).

* * *

A *tertiary* disease is one in which both factors are the products of preceding disease, or are in position, condition or action because of preceding disease; and *all* oppressions must be removed before there can be any permanent cure from it. (Occasionally after removal of the primary, or the primary and a secondary oppression there may occur "self-recovery").

* * *

The majority of *injéctious* diseases are secondary or tertiary—the exceptions may be epidemic cases, those from external or superficial parasites, internal mass attacks, etc. The effects and the products of secondary and tertiary diseases many times require more attention when the physician first sees the patient than their factors. But in all cases the chief and curative treatments should be and must be to the factors. Each case requires treatment peculiar to itself—under general rules and principles.

* * *

"Auto-intoxication" is a mystifying manner of saying that the processes or the products of the body are not natural so that their action or their too long retention has produced or placed oppressing factors causing secondary or tertiary disease.

"Idiopathic" means "I do not see the cause, nor can I even give a satisfactory guess at it."

* * *

If oppression is to *sensory* nerves alone, the disease will manifest itself through lessened, heightened, perverted or loss of sensation and their effects, direct or indirect. If it is to *motor* nerves only, the result will be lessened, increased, irregular, uncontrollable motion or its loss and such effects as follow any of them. If it is to *secretory* nerves only, the results will be lessened, increased, perverted or no secretion and their effects. If it is to the nerves of *special sense* alone, their action will be diminished, heightened, perverted or lost. But the oppression is frequently to "a nerve" in such a manner that fibres of several functions are affected—*which* is for the diagnostician to deter-

mine; or the patient comes so late that the secondary effects are more prominent than those of the primary oppression. Here is the beginning of worry and study for the practitioner. For if the oppression is to sensory *and* voluntary moter fibres there may be sixteen possible combinations from lessened sensation and motion to no sensation or motion. Follow out the possible combinations when the different fibres are variously affected and they might mount up into the thousands. Some of the possible combinations may never occur, or they may be inappreciable as combinations to our senses or to our judgment—as are some of the formulae of logic. Suffice it is to say that the combinations are numerous and complicated enough to tax the knowledge and the ability of the best scholar and the most experienced practitioner. Study long, minutely and clearly to trace the chain of causes back to *the primary one that you can directly treat.*

* * *

I have prepared a table, not yet published, whose classification comprehends all forms of disease. By its chain may be traced farther back in most cases than to the present, physical, *tangible* cause which the physician must deal with *directly*, as the contracted muscle or the slipped vertebra. In getting the history of a case, and sometimes in order to restore permanent health it may be necessary to go farther back—as shown by the table—to the striker, the drafts of cold air, the habits, occupation or the parentage of the patient. "Cutters, breakers, matter in mass," etc., may be active or passive—clubs used by others, instruments of one's occupation, the street car that jerks one, the ground on which one falls. Their action and presence may be only instantaneous or it may be continuous. They may require attention or they may be left entirely out of further consideration. When they, or other matters, cause slips of the vertebrae or ribs, or contracted tissues, these latter are the causes that the operator has to deal with *directly*. The "cutters, breakers," etc., must be guarded against by the patient. So in diseases arising from habits, occupations or tendencies, the patient must act under the advice of the physician. After a time there may be osteopathic specialists, but now and always all osteopaths must be *individualists*—seeking to determine in every case the two direct factors of the disease—1st, the particular tissue that is oppressed; 2nd, the definite matter that is oppressing it. From the names of the various forms of disease it would seem that medical men consider the former to the neglect, at least, of naming the latter. For their names point out the place and the character (not of the disease, but) of its manifestation or symptoms, not of its place of origin or of its cause; e. g., the effects, the symptoms, the manifestations of gastritis are in the stomach; its place of origin or its cause may be in itself in the spinal column, the sympathetic or the vagus nerve. Proper knowledge, consideration, and attention should be applied to *both* factors, through the direction and indications of the effects or symptoms.

OSTEOPATHY—THE NEW THERAPEUTICS.

(Paper read by Mrs. J. Z. A. Mc Caughan before the Chautauqua Round Taole at Kokomo, Ind.)

ALLOW me first to explain the word "osteopathy." When this kind of healing was first practiced, it was confined chiefly to correcting misplacements of the bony skeleton, hence the word osteo (bone)-pathy, disease. The first name still clings to the science, which has far outgrown the meaning conveyed by the etymology of the word. "Osteopathy is a complete system of healing in which by skilful manipulation, the natural mechanical adjustment of the parts of the body is secured." In addition to this, the osteopath believes in the laws of hygiene and in the use of antiseptics. It might also be defined as applied physiology, for all its treatment is intended to so adjust the parts of the body that all the organs may carry on their functions in a natural way.

Until recent years, the word "therapeutics" has been used to designate "that branch of medical science which has to do with the discovery and application of remedies for disease." For our purpose today we will drop the word "medical" from the definition, and allow the rest to stand. Therapeutics is that branch of science which has to do with the discovery of remedies for disease and their application. Every science has its basic facts or truths, its rules, definitions and principles, and its theories. The theories are given credence according to the appeal they make to human reason and according to how they agree with and explain the facts. The explanation then, of any therapeutics must rest back upon the theory of disease and its cause. To explain the therapeutics of osteopathy we must first give its theory of the cause of disease. The osteopath holds that the human body has the power by its own processes to maintain its own growth, repair its own waste and resist the attacks of its enemies upon its life. For these purposes the machine is naturally perfect. The white corpuscles of the blood seem particularly to have the task of attacking and destroying the germs of disease. Hence, given a natural and free circulation of the blood to any organ, it will perform its functions and maintain its health. But the circulation of the blood depends very minutely upon the nerve fibers that go to the organs, they accompany the blood vessels to regulate the flow of blood. If nerve supply to any organ is imperfect, then blood supply will also be imperfect and the organ whose blood and nerve supply is thus defective is weak or powerless in performing its functions and is open to the attacks of disease. The chief causes which the osteopathic theory declares to thus shut off nerve and blood supply are displacements of the skeleton, particularly of the spinal column, and the displacement or unnatural contraction of the muscles and ligaments. Running over, around, and between the muscles and ligaments and bones are the hundreds of vessels conveying the blood and lymph and the secretions of some of the glands. It is but natural and reasonable to think that hard unyielding bone, however slightly misplaced, is liable to interfere with nerve supply and consequently,

with blood supply; for running from the spinal cord, between the vertebræ, are the nerves to the voluntary muscles and the connecting fibers to the sympathetic nervous system.

Stretched along both sides of the spine, within the cavity of the chest and abdomen, running the entire length of the backbone, are the gangliated cords of the sympathetic nervous system. This wonderful automatic system with its central power house at the solar plexus, or abdominal brain, furnishes energy for all the organic involuntary activity of the body—the machinery that runs as well while we sleep as while we wake.

Now this system of double nerve strands also passes just across and upon the head of each rib, where it hinges movably, yet with limited motion, to its vertebra. At that point there is a special ganglion, or relay battery of sympathetic nerve cells, upon each side, corresponding with the number of vertebræ. Here at this bone-and-ligament hinge, the sympathetic system gives off one or more delicate filaments on each side to pass within the spinal cord. These regulate blood supply and other vital economies for the cells of the cerebro-spinal system. Upon the integrity of these little connecting sympathetic fibers, therefore, their freedom from abnormal pressure, strains, ruptures, and other forms of interference, depends the nutrition of the all-important spinal centers which control nutrition and voluntary motion for the rest of the body. Interference with these fibers, and with other nerves and vessels produces disease, or is disease.

So much for the theory of the cause of disease. If this be admitted, the osteopathic remedies come as a natural and easy inference. Relax the contracted muscle, or ligament, readjust the bones of the spinal column and ribs, where through strain or contracted muscles they are slightly or greatly misplaced and nerve and blood will carry on their functions in their God-given, natural way. This the osteopath who is really educated is able to do. For the two years of his course, he is never free from an extensive and intensive study of anatomy and his knowledge of this branch is equal to that obtained in any school. A few illustrations might be in order here. The osteopath finds severe muscular rheumatism in the right shoulder and upper arm. He goes immediately to the cervical vertebra where the nerves to these muscles leave the spinal cord. He attempts to readjust the vertebra at this point. We believe he is right in his theory, because he relieves the rheumatism, sometimes in one treatment. Again, whatever causes the disease, the osteopath finds that in whooping cough, the end of the two forks of the hyoid bone are pressed by the force of contracted muscles against the pneumogastric nerve, causing irritation and spasms of coughing. This the osteopath says is the *microbe* of whooping cough. How would he disinfect this microbe? He would stretch and relax the muscles, thus allowing the hyoid bone to assume its natural position and the spasm of coughing would cease. In appendicitis, what is the osteopath's theory? Running from the spinal column and over the head of the twelfth or floating rib, the most abused member of the female

body, is the nerve which supplies sensation and motion to the walls of the abdomen over the beginning of the large intestine. This is the location of the vermiform appendix and the soreness and pain in this region is often mistakenly called appendicitis, when only the muscular walls of the abdomen are sore.

The appendix like the rest of the alimentary canal is supposed to have its peristaltic movement by which it empties itself of whatever comes into it. But since it is a "dead end" in the alimentary canal and small and weak compared with the rest of the canal, it may have forced into it material of which it is not able to rid itself. This will be especially true if its nerve supply is any way interfered with. Now the motor nerves to the appendix come off from the sympathetic and spinal system from the tenth dorsal to the second lumbar vertebrae. Any displacement of these vertebrae or unusual muscular contraction, shut off the nerve supply to the appendix, its peristaltic movement becomes sluggish or ceases, the accumulated matter sets up irritation and finally an abscess forms. The osteopath would stimulate the liver to produce a natural physic, relax the contracted muscles, and readjust the vertebrae; then nerve supply will be restored to the appendix and it will regain its health in the natural performance of its functions. This paper might be filled with illustrations. I have chosen these three, not as clippings from newspapers or other advertising mediums, but because I could produce the patients from our own community, if it were necessary to furnish such proof.

Two points more need to be touched upon before closing this paper. The osteopath approves much of modern surgery, but feels that he is able to avoid many operations, especially those that grow out of slow working causes. Among such diseases, for the cure of which the knife has been so commonly used, might be mentioned, hemorrhoids, appendicitis, and some forms of tumors.

The pure bred osteopath has no use for medicine. He holds that if medicine affects any organ except the alimentary canal, it must do so through the blood and that it is as liable to affect other organs unfavorably as it is to benefit the organ for which it is intended. He holds that there is no use smoothing the cat's bristles or putting medicine into its mouth to stop its squalling, while you are stepping on its tail.

This school of therapeutics is still young, its discoverer and first advocate having founded his school at so recent a date as 1892. Like everything new that goes contrary to long established thought and usage, it was first laughed at and then persecuted. Considering its age it has received a recognition vastly wider than we could expect. Of course it is yet distrusted, especially in acute cases, which it really handles with marked success. But this distrust or hesitancy is natural, where people are giving up their old ideas and running their chances on a new art of healing. The question of how far it will displace the present medical therapeutics is too large for me, that it will modify seems inevitable; that it may almost totally displace it seems possible, if not probable.

LEGISLATION

J. F. HARWOOD, ESQ., KIRKSVILLE, MO.

The osteopath needs no protective legislation, and should ask for none. All the osteopath wants is an even chance with all other systems in the field of healing art. It will not be long before he will have this opportunity in all parts of the United States, and ultimately in all portions of the civilized world. But the osteopath now in the field, and those being educated in osteopathic schools, who will soon make locations for themselves, can by proper efforts hasten the coming of the day, when all the legal bars erected against them by bigotry, ignorance, cupidity and quackery, in the interest of a legal monopoly, of attending and charging the sick, injured and dying, will be thrown down by the intelligent people. The people en masse are honest and in favor of fair play and progress. All they need is to be informed and they will do the rest. They "will prove all things and hold fast to that which is good."—I Thes. 5—21. When Paul with inspired pen indited the above words he proclaimed a truth that has guided the sensible and liberty loving people of all the centuries since he wrote, and adherence to, and practice of the maxim "Prove all things and hold fast to that which is good," has brought about the civilization which we enjoy at the present time. But as said above the people must be informed. Now when an osteopath goes into a community, whether sparse or dense, to make a home and establish a practice, he or she should become an earnest and energetic citizen of such community; he should not lay down his duties as a member of society and leave them to be taken up and discharged by others. If he does his influence will be correspondingly limited. The farmer, the merchant and the mechanic will be your clients, and furnish you what work you have to do. All public matters that affect their interests should interest you to the point of activity in their behalf, you may be sure that public questions which affect you in your profession will engage their activity in your behalf, to the extent of securing right and justice. But the farmer, the merchant and the mechanic are all too busy to study the laws on the statute books that apply especially to you, although they are vitally interested in those laws themselves; but they are not slow or bashful about calling to your attention any legal condition that affects their interests or avocations adversely, and asking your aid to bring about a remedy, and secure them justice. Now it is your right and your duty to call their attention to any public conditions or acts of legislatures which are unfair and unjust toward you, privately or professionally and if you have taken the interest in their affairs, indicated above, you will find willing ears and ready minds listening to your complaint; and when they see that you are not asking for laws to be made in your behalf, or for your advantage farther than to give you fair show with others, your position will appeal to their sense of fairness and justice with double force. Now in this country it is generally required that all public legislative acts or so called laws, shall be written in the English language, and

all persons are, by law, presumed to know the law; and there is no organized rebellion on the part of intelligent people against the enforcement of this presumption, every day, in the courts of the country. The honest people understand the English language so well that they very seldom get into any trouble with the courts on account of not knowing, in general, what the laws mean; and as a general thing legislators frame laws in ordinary English words and trust to the intelligence of the people to find out from the words used what the law means. But when it comes to most medical laws, legislators seem to have a deep seated distrust of the people's capacity to understand the meaning of ordinary English words when used in medical laws, especially since the advent of osteopathy. This distrust of the intelligence of the people has led many legislatures to enact a legal dictionary to aid the people in understanding medical laws, and requiring the people to understand and enforce such laws in accordance with the definitions laid down by such pro tem dictionary, however repugnant to the good sense of the common people.

Here is a sample of legislature dictionary found in the medical laws of a very large and prominent middle western state. To guide the people and the courts in finding out what that law means, the legislative dictionary, among many other definitions gives the following: "or to announce to the public in any manner a readiness or ability to heal, cure or relieve those who may be suffering from injury or deformity, of mind or body, *shall be to engage in the practice of medicine* within the meaning of this act." The above quotation is verbatim except the italics. Now we submit; what person would ever have thought, or what court would ever have held, that putting in place a misplaced bone, thereby relieving suffering and restoring impeded blood circulation and nerve action, when done alone with a person's hands, was the "practice of medicine" if these wise legislators had not said it was? In whose interest is such a legal provision made? Was it promulgated by some farmer, merchant or mechanic, in order to protect himself and family against some old grandmother prescribing a wash for baby's rash, or a poultice for Jack's boil, or to keep his neighbors from killing him with a prescription for a bad cold? No! such things emanate from no such source; they come from the medical doctors and no legislature is without them. The rank and file of that profession have always been afraid of the old grandmother with her simple herbs and home remedies and have always been appealing to the law making power to keep her out of competition with them. Like ducks they have always swum down stream and never against the current, and whenever their attention has been called to any new discovery, or different method of treating human ills, in the stolen language of the ducks, they have answered quack, quack and kept paddling on down the same old sluice way, to again waddle back to the same old starting point. Now if a farmer should find on the statute book a law that required a license for cutting grain, and coupled to such law a legal definition stating that, "to pull the grain from the earth by the hands, or to sever the same from the soil, or offer so to do, with any axe,

hoe, sickle, scythe cradle or other device, implement, contrivance or machine, other than a McCormick reaper, shall within the *meaning* of this law, be cutting grain without a license." How long do you suppose it would take the farmer to understand, to what extent his hands were tied, and in whose interest that law was made—and how many legislators, thereafter chosen, do you think would allow that law to remain upon the statute book?

Such a legal provision would in principle be exactly like many of the medical laws in many of the states. No such laws should be enacted. A legal measure that cannot carry its meaning on its face, and has to have a private dictionary made for its special interpretation, be assured, is always loaded to kill, in somebody's private interest, and is not made in the interest of the public. What the public does need are rigid laws to prevent and punish persons who have never taken a course of instruction in any established and recognized school of instruction in anatomy and physiology, and have no diploma; but fraudulently pretend and falsely assert that they have taken such course of instruction and do possess the qualifications required to treat the ills of humanity. The public needs protection against such persons, but it needs no law to compel people to submit to being drugged when they are sick, or have no treatment; and the people will not much longer submit to such dictation. Let them know such laws are on the statute books and they will demand their removal. While the people do not make the laws directly, they do make the law-makers, and they will not knowingly be imposed upon in the interest of any class, click or profession.

If osteopathy is good the people will have it, and "hold fast" to it. They have proved all things from the ox cart to the locomotive, from the carrier pigeon and post-boy on horse-back, to the railway postoffice and the telegraph. They have seen a Franklin capture the electric spark from the clouds, seen a Morse teach that element how to speak the languages of men, and they have conversed with each other, across the lands and under the seas, from one side of the globe to the other, by the medium of a chain of lightning. The people have proved these things and held fast to the good, and let go of the useless, and rest assured they will do the same in matters so vital to them, as their health. All laws affecting the practice of Osteopathy should be short, plain and simple. Prolivity in laws is a fruitful source of perplexity in their interpretation and execution. A simple mode of registration and recording of diplomas, should be provided, a certain and reasonable period of study should be required. And if a diploma from an established reputable and recognized school is thought not to be a sufficient certificate of qualification, then examinations before a competent board; but all systems examined by such board should be represented by membership on the board. These simple provisions are all the public or the practitioner needs. Then let results proclaim the reward of merit, and the people will hold fast to that they find good, until something better appears. And woe be unto the biggot who thinks he has mastered all the good ways of treating human ills, and that the future holds nothing new and good to be discovered.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE EARLY GRADUATE.

(Paper read before Missouri State Osteopathic Ass'n. June 24, at Kirksville, Mo.)

W. J. CONNER, D. O.

LOOKING at osteopathy from the position of the early graduate there are many different views to be taken; some are pleasant, others unpleasant.

The opportunities of the early osteopath, in some respects, were very poor, while in others they were the best. When I was in school we had one teacher and all we studied was anatomy, and only book anatomy at that; there was no dissecting or anything of that kind, while on the other hand we had the freedom of the operating rooms during the whole day and assisted in the treatment of all the cases which came here for treatment, and of course had our clinic cases besides. There were no text books on osteopathy to guide us, consequently we had to depend entirely on our reasoning faculties to diagnose our cases.

I remember when I decided to enter osteopathy, which I had been considering for a year or so, I said to myself if only I had begun a few years sooner how much better it would have been as I feared by the time I got through all the best locations would be taken, but alas, what a great mistake. I find that eight years have elapsed since then and still there are just as many and good locations now as then, and the locations a good deal more pleasant, for at that time the medical men thought they had a patent on the healing art and stood ready with the sheriff to nab an osteopath as soon as he hung out his shingle. Those disgraceful scenes will soon be a matter of history, however, as the old fashioned doctors have begun to understand that they are living in a free country and that the fittest will survive. They have had their eyes opened just a little and they are trying to accomplish by amalgamation what they failed to accomplish by force, since the medical schools have opened their doors to graduates of osteopathy, giving them a medical diploma which makes them half breeds—like the bat, neither bird nor beast.

There was another unpleasant feature to osteopathy which we older practitioners had to undergo that the later edition will never know, and Dr. A. T. Still endured more of that than anybody else, and that is the scorn and derision which was hurled at us from every side. People were afraid to let it be known that they were taking osteopathic treatment for fear their family physician would not treat them any more, and at one time there was a boycott here in Kirksville. All the doctors agreed not to treat anybody whom Dr. Still treated, but it was short-lived as they soon saw that the people could get along without them and before long they were breaking their necks to get to somebody who had had osteopathic treatment.

I remember answering a telegram down at Edina one night and when I got to the house the brother who met me at the train discovered that their M. D. was in the house and he proceeded to stow me away in the kitchen until the M. D. left. Another illustration: A prominent minister of St. Louis

came to Kirksville for treatment, he refused to give his name or address for fear his friends would know where he was. He soon found out that he was not in the hands of "con" men or quacks. He had been taught by his medical friends that osteopaths were men of that character but before he was here a week was willing to tell all about himself and had no occasion to regret his coming to Kirksville, nor fear of being ridiculed by his friends, because in a week's time he got relief that the old school doctors had been months trying to give him. He could answer nearly as the blind man whom Christ healed, "I was blind, now I see."

In my short career of only eight years I have seen osteopathy grow from a small, despised sapling, cultivated by the hand of the Old Doctor, to a mighty tree. I have witnessed its bloom and fruition; I have seen it spread from the mighty root at Kirksville, Mo., until its branches spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Lakes. Some of the fruit has become rooted and we have other trees growing in different parts of the country, and they in turn have begun to scatter their fruit broadcast over the country, and from the despised sapling at Kirksville, where only a few friends dared to seek its shelter, thousands and thousands are daily marching to its protecting shades all over the country. No longer do they refuse to tell their names, no longer do they point at the osteopath and say "there goes that quack doctor," but we are pointed out as "Dr. ———he is the man who cured Mr. ——— when the other doctors had given him up. They say he is a wonderful doctor and can cure almost anything. If ever I have appendicitis I am going to have him treat me. They say he never loses a case, and does not operate either."

The twentieth century has opened beautifully for the osteopathic profession. The practice has been thoroughly established, the legal battles have nearly all been fought. These hardships will not have to be borne by the future osteopaths. When they go forth they will not hear, in their imagination, the iron doors of the jail clanking behind them, as many of the older ones did. They will be received in the community as a valuable adjunct to society.

They will have some troubles to overcome, however, and they are the mistakes of us older practitioners, for we made some mistakes, and one of the most serious mistakes was the migratory disposition of many of the early crop. At that time the range was unlimited, and, like the buffalo, when picking got short there was no effort made to cultivate it, but the osteopath folded his tent and moved on to pastures new and fields untouched by the sickle.

The communities thus treated have become a little afraid of the osteopath and will be a little slow to espouse his cause for fear of being left to the mercy of the M. D. when the Osteopath leaves. But those migratory boys are becoming fewer every year and soon we hope they will be a matter of history.

Right here I want to drop a suggestion. Many are led to the study of osteopathy by the fact that a good income might be derived therefrom. No doubt that has a good deal to do with the rapidity with which students enter the schools, and, in fact, many schools hold out that inducement, consequently

many study osteopathy from a purely financial standpoint, not having the proper amount of faith in the profession. It is difficult to eradicate the teachings of ages from their minds, and when they or their families get sick they call a medical doctor. Now these people are walking in the dark and there should be some way to enlighten them except by experience.

Some of the weaker brethren run off after medical diplomas. Now the trouble with them is that they are still in the valley of the shadow—they have not reached the high land where they can see all things clearly. Some means should be devised to teach them the folly of their way, and the best thing I think of is to introduce into our schools the history of medicine. Teach them the difference, the fallacy, uncertainty and danger of drugging people; teach them that to-day a medical doctor would bleed a president to death and tomorrow an M. D. would be run out of town for bleeding a tramp; how a certain drug will cure this year, and next year it won't; how the number of diseases are increasing. The Old Doctor would hardly have been an osteopath unless he had become disgusted with the practice of drugs. These young practitioners do not know these things and they should be taught in the schools. A good lesson would be to take them out to the cemetery and let them observe a little. I attended some exercises in Forest Hill Cemetery on Decoration Day and as I arrived a few hours before the exercises began I took a stroll through the City of the Dead and was surprised at the number of mounds three and four feet long, rows of them, four and five in a row. These sights could not help but make you think something was wrong and stimulate your efforts to improve the healing system.

Eight years has hardly been sufficient to bring me into the light and each year things become plainer and plainer. I find that I feel more and more the utter worthlessness of drugs, and I find that the better informed people are finding out the same thing, and even the M. D. himself, in order to hold his trade, has cut down the dose and lengthened the time between doses. It is not uncommon to hear a person, when he wants to say something nice about his doctor, say "he don't give me very much strong medicine."

I would say to the recent graduate—keep your eye on the light though you may have to grope a little; don't give up and call the other fellow for he is groping all the time; the only advantage he has over you is that he is always in the dark and it does not embarrass him as it does one who is used to the light.

There is just one other matter I wish to discuss from a standpoint of the early graduate, and that is this—do not work too hard. Most of you have many years of usefulness before you and there is no use for you to break yourself down in ten years. Treat your patient as an osteopath and not as a masseur. If you only have ten patients do not try to put in the whole day treating them. Treat them where they are out of fix and let them go and rest and read the balance of the time. Try to get your fellow practitioners to do the same. Your patient is no better from having had an hour's rubbing when ten minutes treatment would have been a plenty. The physical wrecks along the way speak too plainly of over work.

OUR WORK.

(Paper read before the Missouri State Osteopathic Association, June 24.)
W. T. THOMAS, D. O., SEDALIA, MO.

I THANK you for the privilege and honor of addressing this body of osteopaths. I am indeed happy to be a practitioner of osteopathy, a profession which I consider far superior to any other, for the simple reason that we are enabled to give relief to those who suffer even after all other curative means have been exhausted.

The healing profession has existed from time immemorial, its object has been to preserve or keep the health, and should disease or an unhealthy condition exist then to restore such to health or to the normal condition. It has been but a few years since our honored Dr. A. T. Still gave to us and to the world the new science, osteopathy. It has grown, since Nov. 24, 1896, when the first law passed the Vermont legislature legalizing our practice until now about twenty states have passed laws regulating our work and not one state prohibits our practice.

Our method is entirely new and unique in itself. Not that we have invented a new anatomy or physiology but we have built upon and improved on the foundations laid by other systems of healing. We have a new etiology of disease, a new and systematic method of treating the afflicted by assisting nature to throw off the diseased part, sending new and better blood to the parts, carrying building material to, and at the same time taking a load of refuse back to be dumped into the sewer.

Diagnosis is the corner stone of our work. If we are not able to diagnose the cases coming to us (and the M. D. says we are not) we are then and there a failure and laughing stock for the sensible people. We must know the physical, anatomical and physiological condition, for this is ever our ground work and is as certain as are the principles of mathematics. We accept in this diagnosis, chemical and microscopical examinations, palpation, percussion and auscultation. After we know what ails our patient then our work is to readjust a perfect machine that is slightly out of harmony, that it may perform the functions intended by the master maker and at the same time see that it is not overworked or imposed upon by improper diet, exercise, air, sunlight, etc.

Our work is to maintain this science as an independent system. We cannot do this unless we can demonstrate to the world that we are on a strictly scientific basis. We may argue as we please that osteopathy will do this or that but unless we "show" the people in this day and age that we are founded on a scientific basis, we will never convince them of the merits of osteopathy. Some talk of mechanical manipulation as if that is all there is to it. If that be true, then we are no more than the masseur or "rubber doctor," who has the same treatment or exercise for everything. Mechanical manipulation can be and is used for a definite anatomical and physiological purpose, correcting organic action, thus restoring the natural order of things.

Another duty we owe our work and this great science is study, every day, not random reading, but study each and every case to determine how we will get results and why we get them. It is not enough that we are treating a large number of patients but there is something else to be considered, profit by our knowledge gained in school, in practice and so apply ourselves that we may do our part in perfecting and developing this science,—when we have something good give it to the profession. I believe in the "Old Doctor's" prayer, "Oh Lord give us each day more knowledge of anatomy."

In our work we are watched closely, criticized more than are the medical doctors, because we are newer in the field and have so much opposition from those who know absolutely nothing of our practice or science, and what is more will not investigate, because they don't want to know for fear of being convinced of the merits of our science.

Appreciation—only those in the work can appreciate the work, the satisfaction there is in relieving those who suffer or saving those who are on the brink of the grave. The tears of gratitude from the eyes of parents, relatives and friends are rewards which we can not estimate in dollars and cents and come to a conscientious and worthy osteopath often after the poor sufferer had probably tried other means of relief and was disappointed, and often they come when their family medical doctors have said, "we have done all and now we must await the summons." Don't turn these people away or discourage them in your prognosis. I don't mean, to make promises or hold out encouragement for recovery which you feel to be impossible. It has been my lot to save some half dozen such cases after the M. D. had said, "nothing in medicine can save you, we have done all." Give the poor sufferer our best efforts and trust to nature's methods to restore.

My last thought on our work is: How are we each helping this work in Missouri or are we helping it at all? Are we members of the state or national society? Our alumni directory shows 181 D. O.'s in Missouri and but forty-four in the state society and nineteen in the national. Every osteopath should be enrolled in one or both of these societies. We cry, "why don't something be done with the fake osteopath and at the same time do not lend our support to the society which has that in hand. Every man and woman of us should join this society and put his shoulder to the wheel and then when legislative enactment is taken up, go, send or write and not leave it to two or three. The representative from Adair county is only one man and can do the work of but two or three. With a pittance from each osteopath in Missouri we could send good men to aid Dr. Hildreth in enacting such laws as would protect us from the fake and require every one, M. D. or what not, to be a graduate of osteopathy before he can practice. This I believe to be fair and just as we are not allowed to administer medicine, even if we care to, unless we graduate in medicine or pass the medical board examination and why should they be allowed to try to give osteopathic treatments without first having prepared themselves for this work?

The purpose of the association is to promote the interest and influence of osteopathy and our profession as set forth in the constitution of the A. O. A. In this cause we are all interested whether members or not. Those not members, why not join hands with the association and help either by your dollars or by your influence in placing us before the people that they will not cry magnetic healer, faith cure or rubber doctor? We can not do this by sending broadcast cheap literature published for the sole purpose of selling it and filling the coffers of the publishers. Very often I have seen in such literature as well as private circulars, attacks on the medical fraternity and drugs. We can never build up osteopathy by abuse, we must build by educating, showing how good and effective is our practice. The masses have taken drugs for generations past and while they may not be wholly in sympathy with drugs they will not tolerate the abuse and we drive them from us. My idea and practice has been to let the other fellow advertise his own business and I try to show how good a thing I represent by my work and the use of reputable journals. We find the fellow who rolls up his sleeves and goes after drugs and drug taking moves often and is looking for a better location. Please bear in mind I have no use for drugs but we do ourselves no good, neither do we advance osteopathy by trying to build it up by tearing others down. Stick to and study osteopathy as given us by Dr. Still. Do our work so well that we hold all the patients we have and send them away relieved to bring others and thus build up the noblest science on earth, osteopathy.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT.

The weather man kept up an exceptional record of a fine quality of his product of manufacture for the semi-annual commencement exercises of the American School of Osteopathy which were held on the evening of June 26, on the spacious green confronting the residence of Vice-President C. E. Still at the foot of West Jefferson street. Seats arranged in amphitheatre style on the gentle slope from the walk on Osteopathy avenue, provided accommodation for several thousand people and with the crowds filling the lawn far beyond the seats and on all sides of the platform on which the faculty and large senior class were seated, it is estimated that over five thousand people were present. Strings of incandescent lamps suspended from trees buried in bunting in the school and class colors made the scene a beautiful one. The lights reflected from the heavy green foliage of the trees added to its picturesqueness.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the one hundred and seventy-four members of the class, next to the largest ever graduated by the the institution, marched upon the scene and the exercises opened with a selection by the A. S. O. orchestra, a musical organization which won many laurels and added so much to the entertaining features of all the exercises of the week. Vice-President C. E. Still acted as master of services. Following an invocation by the Rev. W. C.

Templeton, Dr. F. P. Young as class representative of the evening, was introduced. Dr. Young's address was a brilliant exposition of the tenets of osteopathy. He said in part: "If the principles of osteopathy are worth anything, they are worth defending. That osteopathy accomplishes good, no informed person questions. Osteopathy is a revolution in the healing art, and as revolutions change the political map, so do revolutions in the arts and sciences, change our ways of thinking. Many great revolutions have taken place in the medical art, so that gradually it has risen out of empiricism until we have a few rational beliefs to-day. However ridiculous and impossible may have been the opinions formerly held, it must be admitted that there are many beliefs still held, in the medical profession, which are just as absurd and just as impossible. * * * To the members of the faculty and to Dr. Still, on behalf of this graduating class I will say, we all love you and honor you; that our joy in graduating is mingled with sorrow and regret, that we must part; that our every act in the field shall be to reflect credit upon the school which has graduated us and the members of the faculty who have taught us. We wish always to be identified with you and to be in touch with you in this great work to which we are all devoted. The memory of the many kindnesses we have received at your hands, shall always be a source of pleasure. * * * Classmates, as long as we shall work hand in hand with Dr. Still and our Mater, so long will we be invulnerable, and lastly, let us treasure up the Alma tender memories of our school days and of our happy graduation, until in after years when the pleasant things have grown more pleasant with age, we can look back and indeed say, 'Far through memory shines a happy day.'"

Dr. F. J. Fassett, as faculty representative, was the next speaker, and with the grace and ability that marks his work in the classroom, gave one of the ablest discourses of the week. Space in this issue forbids the publication of but a few excerpts from the address. In part he said:

"After a week of festivities and addresses one is tempted to ask, what remains to be said. An exhortation to higher living has been given by the preacher of your doctorate sermon. The affectionate touches of merriment have been gracefully and impartially distributed by your poet, prophets and historian. Anything that was lacking in the way of oratory has certainly been supplied by your class representative, and yet one thing remains. We as a faculty cannot let you go without a word of appreciation and a little more of the counsel to which you have so graciously listened during our stay together. * * * As teachers and students or practitioners we must work to a common end, not only to make osteopathy of the greatest use and comfort to the present generation, but to lay the foundation on which it can be raised to greater usefulness in the generations to come. We wish to thank you for the expressions of appreciation tendered by your representative. We assure you that to whatever extent our efforts have smoothed the rough places in your work, to that extent we are satisfied with the results of our labors. We also thank you for what you have contributed in making possible the spirit of help-

ful sympathy that has existed between us. You have met us fully half way in our efforts to bring to you the results of our thinking and our research."

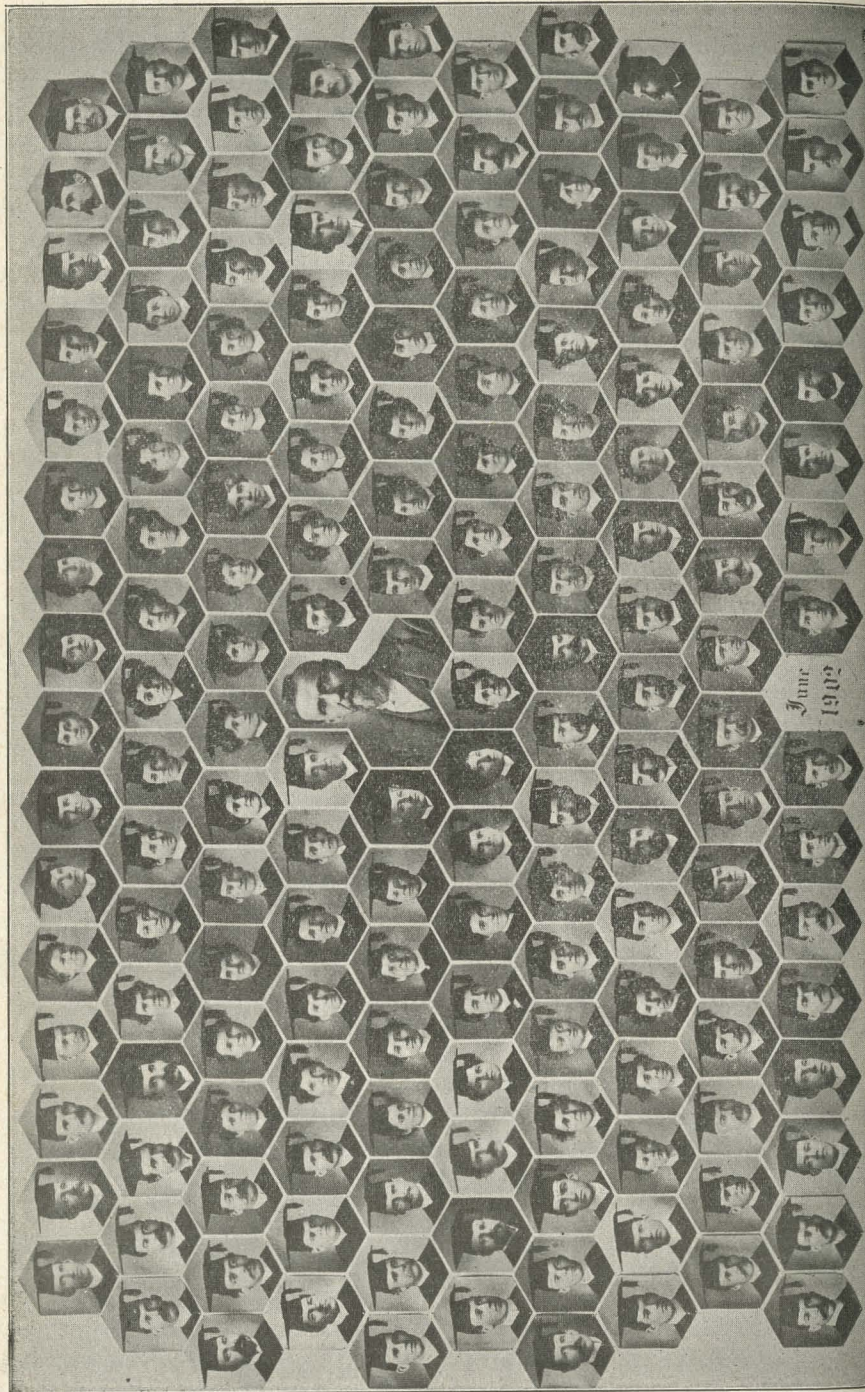
A few epigrams from Dr. Fassett's speech follow: "Don't be afraid of osteopathy." "What the public wants is osteopathy pure and simple." "Don't be afraid of honest thinking." "Osteopathy is the outgrowth of honest thinking." "The saving fact is this, osteopathy works." "Dishonest thinking is as demoralizing and criminal as any other species of fraud." "Don't be afraid of kindness or sympathy." "Don't be afraid of your responsibility to the community." "To borrow the phrase of the German statesman, we urge that you conduct your practice and your lives, 'in the fear of God and of nothing else.'"

Diplomas were conferred upon the class by Dr. A. T. Still following a brief address to the audience and student body by the founder of the school. At an informal reception in which tears at thought of parting mingled with congratulations upon this successful completion of the two year's hard study in the school, the friends of the class said their good-bys.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

Class day, that distinctly class occasion in which the wit of the body is given full vent in the form of poems, histories and prophesies, came on Wednesday, the exercises being held in Memorial hall that morning. The opening number was a selection by the A. S. O. orchestra, at the close of which ever yavailable seat in the large hall and north hall adjoining was filled and many occupied chairs and stood up in the hall-ways and verandas on the outside. President Eugene C. Link gave the opening address. With a modesty always distinguishing him in his capity as president of the "best class the A. S. O. has ever had," as he called it, he told about many of the achievements of the class, dwelt nicely upon the pleasant things and said there was none unpleasant, told of the harmonious relations existing between class and faculty and ended up by paying personal tributes to faculty members. And then the bell rung. Dr. Clark "rang" it.

Miss Harriet Van Dusen had the arduous task of representing the class history. She says she told the truth. She survived. Hardy W. Carlisle read the class poem written by Carl Fagan. The latter appreciated the responsibility and shouldered it off on Dr. Carlisle. That gentleman read it beautifully. It was a beautiful poem. It remained for George A. Martin to give the class prophesy in the feminine gender. The bell rang once or twice during the speech testifying to good qualities of the prophesy. Mrs. Bennora Terrell did the same trick for the "menly" part of the class. Clever, wouldn't describe it. It was just immense, even the jokes. And all lived happy ever afterward.



GRADUATING CLASS, JUNE, 1902.

Photo by Solem.

GRADUATING CLASS.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Adams, Miss Arvilla P. | Elsea, Homer J. | Laughlin, Nimrod D. | Stauffer, Lloyd S. |
| Amos, Miss Virginia Lee. | Ewing, Ernest. | Leech, Miss Marietta. | Stevens, Miss Eva. |
| Armor, Miss Gladdis. | Ewing, Miss Mary Steele. | Leslie, John Godfrey. | Sappington, Miss Virginia D. |
| Apperson, Frank B. | Fagan, Carl L. | Leonard, Miss Mertie May. | Springmire, Miss Fannie |
| Apperson, Mrs. Sarah E. W. | Fagar, Miss Emma Cath-
erine. | Lewis, Miss Loretta Lee. | Shove, Miss Florence Isa-
belle. |
| Bibb, Miss Della C. | Fitzgerald, Frank. | Linder, Mrs. Charlotta I. | Terrell, Mrs. Bennora. |
| Bagley, Miss Louise M. | Fitzgerald, Mrs. Lena. | Link, Eugene Clarence. | Thawley, Edgar Quigley. |
| Baldwin, Miss Helen Mor-
gan. | Flack, William O. | Mahaffey, John Hynds. | Thayer, Herbert A. |
| Ballance, Charles, Jr. | Fleming, Miss Anna Belle. | Maloney, Miss Mary. | Thayer, Mrs. Helen Hazels |
| Barker, Francis Monroe. | Fowler, John Coulter. | Maltby, John Wesley. | Townsend, Edgar E. |
| Barker, Miss Ina B. | Francis, Miss Anna. | Murray, J. H., Jr. | Thomas, Mrs. Bertha L. |
| Beauchamp, Mrs. Vina P. | Gable, John Emmett. | Muttart, Chas. J. | Thomas, Mrs. Harvey B. |
| Beebe, Miss Isadora Alice. | Grimsley, Frank Nelson. | Martin, George A. | Thompson, Miss Anna Isa-
belle. |
| Beere, George E. | Gooden, Miss Cora Lee. | Mathisen, Miss Marthine. | Trask, Riverus E. |
| Berry, Albert E. | Goodpasture, Carrol O. | Maxwell, Gus Claton. | Trask, Mrs. Mary Arch-
bell. |
| Bigsby, Frank Lester. | Hammond, Charles Henry. | Morgan, Mrs. Mary E. | Triplett, Louis B. |
| Blake, Miss Mab Adeline. | Harbert, Miss Elma Right-
er. | Murfin, John Cephus. | Turfler, Francis A. |
| Boodle, Miss Avis. | Harding, Emmerence | McPike, James K. | Tuttle, George Henry. |
| Bower, Roy A. | Harrison, Miss Cornelia
Frances. | McClearn, Miss Roberta L. | Van Deussen, Miss Harriett
Louise. |
| Bowers, Homer Delmo. | Harwood, Mrs. Mary E. | McDougall, Jesse R. | Whitehead, Mrs Harriet
Amelia. |
| Bowers, Mrs. Alice C. | Hemstreet, Miss Cora G. | Oden, Leo E. | Wagoner, Mrs. Lillie E. |
| Bowker, Edward. | Holland, James Edwin
Parker. | Oliphant, Mrs. Marian A. | Walker, Mrs. Helen E. |
| Bowman, Edwin L. | Harris, Mrs. Isabel. | Oliphant, Miss Lorna Alice | Waterman, Miss Maud
Olive. |
| Bowman, Miss Pearl Mae | Higgins, Miss Corinne M. | Olney, Mrs. Belle Heacock. | Watson, Miss Nellie M. |
| Brenz, Louis E. | Hoard, Byrl O. | Parcells, John William. | Wood, French P. |
| Browning, Martin Perry. | Hoisclaw, John F. | Peckham, Herbert Ed-
mund. | West, John Allen. |
| Burner, Miss Ethel Louise. | Houf, Harry W. | Penland, Hugh E. | Whit-, Mrs. Louise Dutch-
er. |
| Cain, Raymond William. | Hudson, Guy Clinton. | Pleak, John J. | White, Bert H. |
| Carlisle, Hardy William. | Hayes, Henry Wells Stan-
ley. | Prewitt, James Wilson. | White, J. Lenoir. |
| Clay, Mrs. Mollie Byars. | Ireland, Edwin McCor-
mick. | Prewitt, John McGarvey. | White, Ernest C. |
| Cline, Corra O. | Jaeger, Henry Fred. | Price, William Estus. | Wilcox, Frank Fields. |
| Cole, William Albert. | Jennings, Charles Henry. | Proctor, Miss Mehitabel. | Wilcox, Mrs. Nellie Sigler. |
| Coomfield, George W. | Jones, John Wesley. | Phillips, J. W. Harry. | Wiles, Harl S. |
| Corkwell, Franklin Ernest. | Joss, Wm. Irving. | Rector, Beadles N. | Wiles, Miss Esther E. |
| Craig, Irvine | Karney, Mrs. Isabelle | Reese, David H. | Wolfe, Chas. A. |
| Crouch, Charles Nicholas. | Keith, Archibald M. | Reid, Mrs. Anna B. | Woltmann, Miss Katherine |
| Childs, Bessie Calvert. | Keyte, Itura Anise. | Rieger, Mrs. Daisy Deane. | Young, Mrs. Cinderella. |
| Deegan, Mrs. Grace E. | Kirk, Harvey Ernest. | Ryals, Miss Martha Susie. | Young, F. Phillip.. |
| Deming, Lee Clarence. | Kirkham, Charles L. | Ryon, Oscar Henry. | |
| Dieckmann, Mrs. Louisa. | Kline, Miss Lulu Ruth. | Smith, Elbert Claude. | |
| Dillon, James Arthur. | | Smith, Forrest Preston. | |
| Dobson, William Davis. | | Smith, Mrs. Helena Ferris. | |
| Eells, Clarence Wilbur. | | Smith, Mrs. Anna Miller. | |
| Eller, Miss Frances Mary. | | Starr, Joseph Fletcher. | |
| Elsea, Miss Lena Kathryn. | | Starr, Mrs. Ellen F. | |

Young Women's Christian Association.

The following statement was made by Dr. C. E. Still: "I believe that a student secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association is most helpful in carrying on the work of the association in an orderly and successful way and also most beneficial to the college. Coming into close personal relations with many students, as she does, she is able to exert a strong influence over them for good, and to awaken in them an interest in things higher than the ordinary work of college life. Under her fostering care the association has grown largely and the positive sentiments and convictions of the large number of students enrolled in the association are exceedingly helpful to the executive of the school in maintaining everything good. The elevation of character of the members is not the least good derived from the wise guidance and labors of the secretary."

The membership of the association is one hundred and ten. Four Bible classes with an enrollment of fifty have been held the entire year. The average attendance at the weekly devotional meeting was seventy. With the aid of the Advisory Board the social life of the association has been made most enjoyable. The banquet given to the women of the February senior class and the lawn party given to the women of the June class were most delightful affairs.

Miss Ida M. Fox who is a student in the college has been elected general secretary for next year and will give one third of her time to association work. Not a small part of the work for next year will be the work for new students including correspondence before their arrival and kindly assistance while entering school.

A handsome Souvenir of Commencement at A. S. O., containing addresses, class history, etc., will be mailed to any address for 15c. Edition limited. Address
JOURNAL PRINTING Co.,
Kirksville, Mo.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Subscription, - 50cts per year in advance.

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MISS JANE TAPPAN of Massachusetts, a professional nurse, has made the startling confession that in her capacity as a nurse she has administered poison to thirty-one of her patients causing their death, and in each instance the attending physician suspected nothing wrong and gave certificates of the death of the patients from natural causes. The frightful confessions of this young woman gives another terrible line of evidence against the practice of drug medication. She used morphine and atropine, two of the most commonly used narcotic poisons in the every day practice of the medical practitioners. Interviews with physicians attending some of Miss Tappan's victims brought out the information that the doctors said that the patients died from natural causes; there was no suspicious circumstances, no evidence of poison having been given. In reply to those assertions, Miss Tappan is quoted as saying, "I knew there was nothing suspicious about the deaths, that is, nobody thought so, but I poisoned them." In view of all the facts the question naturally follows: Who

knows how many deaths are being caused daily by morphine and atropine poisoning administered by physicians in well meant but ignorant efforts to treat diseased conditions, the action of the drugs about which they have no definite knowledge and which are so varying in different constitutions? Death certificates, it is said cover up a multitude of these medical errors. Is expert testimony a farce? These doctors engaging Miss Tappan as a nurse did not suspect the poisoning. There was no complaint from any doctor that she had not carried out his instructions to the best of her abilities or that she had not shown professional enthusiasm and faithfulness. The same doctors, she says, engaged her in subsequent cases. In administering the poisons, Miss Tappan says she gave doses of morphine and atropine in mineral water and sometimes in a dilution of whiskey. She also used injections. In her confession she named thirty-one victims and counted them off on her fingers to be sure that she had not omitted one from the list.

* *

If one was to determine the wide-awake, up-to-date osteopaths of Missouri by picking out those that attended the state convention held in Kirksville during commencement week of the A. S. O., the number of osteopaths that would come in on the list in this state would be exceedingly small. The new officers start out with the determination, however, to make the state organization one of the strongest in the country and they should have the active and earnest co-operation of every osteopath in Missouri to help them realize their intentions. Dr. J. W. Conner, the new president, is a hard and enthusiastic worker and if he is given the proper support, there is no reason why the Missouri society should not be made the strongest in numbers in the United States. There seems to be a lack of interest on the part of osteopaths in their state organizations which would not be the case if the osteopaths had a better knowledge of the benefits to be derived from both the mere fact of organization and also the annual meetings of the society. The last meeting of the Missouri osteopaths was one of the most profitable in the history of the society

and was of great value to those present, in bringing out new points in osteopathic reasoning and clearing up some of the old problems that have been confronting the profession. Join the associations, osteopaths, wherever you are. Work for them faithfully and constantly. They are a strength to the profession and everything they do redounds to the benefit of the practitioner.

* *

Iowa State Meeting.

The State Osteopathic association of Iowa held its annual meeting at Des Moines, Friday, June 27. A large number of osteopaths both from Iowa and Missouri were in attendance. It is reported that over two hundred osteopaths attended the meeting, certainly a flattering attendance. Drs. A. G. Hildreth, C. E. Still, Charles Hazzard, W. R. Laughlin and M. E. Clark of the A. S. O. faculty, were present. At the morning and afternoon sessions some interesting papers and clinics were presented. The special feature of the session was a paper on obstetrics by Dr. R. W. Bowden of the A. S. O. faculty, and the discussion following this paper which was participated in by the author of the paper and Drs. C. E. Still, M. E. Clark and others. Dr. H. W. Forbes presented a number of clinics but there was no general discussion following the presentation of the cases. A banquet was held in the evening. Drs. Hildreth and Hazzard of the A. S. O. faculty, responded to toasts.

* *

Our Summer School.

The summer school of the A. S. O. has assumed large dimensions this year. Several hundred students are enrolled in the several classes, all taking work supplementary to the regular course of study in the institution. A class of seventy-five is in the dissecting rooms, under the direction of Dr. F. P. Young, who opens the daily work with a lecture and quiz at 8 o'clock each morning. There is abundance of material for this department of the school, the number of cadavers on hands being the largest in the history of the college. Clinics are held each afternoon at 1:20 under the direction of Dr. A. G. Hildreth. This work is given to members of the junior and senior classes.

Special classes in manipulations are instructed daily free of charge to the students eligible to membership in those classes. These are directed by Vice-President, C. E. Still, Dean George M. Laughlin and Arthur G. Hildreth. In the summer courses in chemistry under Professor W. D. Dobson large classes are enrolled for both the elementary work in organic chemistry and the work in organic and physiological chemistry. All divisions are given the advantages of daily work in the laboratories. Among the members of the dissection classes are many alumni of the A. S. O. and graduates of other osteopathic and medical colleges.

* *

Atlas and Axis Club Annuals.

Among the brilliant socials events of the closing weeks of the school year none was more delightful than the annual reception and banquet of the Atlas club, on the evening of June 17. It was the seventh annual affair of that nature and as its predecessors were, the event was one of great enjoyment for the favored guests of the Atlas brethren. The club rooms in the Dockery building, especially decorated for the occasion, were the scene of the reception during the early hours of the evening. The party whiled away an hour or more in conversation and in dancing and then repaired to Miller's hall where the guests were soon seated around the prettily adorned tables laden with the good things that cheer the inner man. The menu was discussed at length and was followed by a programme of toasts, with Dr. Charles Hazzard facetiously officiating as toastmaster. The themes and speakers were; "The Atlas Club," G. C. Maxwell; "The Class Belle (Bell)," David Reese; "The Ladies," Dr. F. P. Young; "The Club Dog," J. H. Murray, Jr.; "Our Seniors," Dr. H. W. Hayes; "Reminiscences," W. S. Joss. Amid the strains of sweet melodies of an overture by the A. S. O. orchestra the members of the party gave their regretful adieus to each other in general and to Atlas boys in particular.

The ladies of the Axis club followed the next evening with a reception at the joint club rooms of the two societies. The guests of honor were the senior members of the

sorority and men invited by the sisters graced the occasion with their presence. The decorations of the hall were in the violet and white, colors of the senior class of the A. S. O. Cards and dancing furnished the evening's diversions. A dainty collation was served during the evening.

The Old Doctor Honored.

At a regular meeting of "Neuron Society" of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy you were unanimously elected to its honorary membership.

Neuron Society, recently organized by students from all classes, is intended to be a permanent organization for the purpose of advancing osteopathy to the foremost rank in the therapeutic world and to promote fellowship among its members.

Yours very truly,

A. O'NEILL, Sec'y.

Dr. Irene Harwood, Secretary of the A. O. A. has furnished us the following announcement concerning railroad rates to the National Association meeting to be held at Milwaukee, Wis., August 6, 7, and 8th:

Please announce in your Journal that a rate of one and one-third fare has been secured for those desiring to attend the annual meeting of the A. O. A. in Milwaukee, August 6, 7, and 8. It is of great importance that those who expect to purchase tickets for this occasion fully understand the necessary details. This rate is granted on what is known as the "certificate plan" and depends upon compliance with certain conditions and agreements. The purchaser of a ticket from any point within the prescribed area pays *full fare* to Milwaukee, obtaining, at the same time, from the agent who sells the ticket, a certificate receipt for the same. Upon reaching Milwaukee this receipt must be presented to the Secretary of your organization at the earliest session possible in order that it may be duly signed. If *one hundred* of these certificates are presented, the Secretary in turn delivers them to the Joint Agent of the Railway Companies who will be in attendance at Milwaukee on August 7th. When the certificates have been properly signed and stamped by him they will be returned to their respective

owners, entitling the holders thereof to purchase a return ticket at one third the usual fare. The three conditions necessary are that one hundred certificates be handed in, that they be certified by the Secretary of your Association, and that they be again signed and stamped by the Joint Agent, who will be there only the one day, August 7th.

The lines granting the rate are the Illinois Central Railway, Wisconsin Central Railway, Rock Island Route, and all lines comprising the Western and Central Passenger Associations. The rate is also granted over lines of the South Western Passenger Association in Missouri, south of the Missouri river. Other Associations have refused to grant the desired rate on account of the small attendance which could be promised from their respective territories.

If from any section of the U. S., not covered by the lines above mentioned, a sufficient number of osteopaths desire to attend the meeting, and will notify me of the probable number, I will be glad to take the matter up again with the Passenger Agent in that territory.

If the home agent cannot sell a through ticket to Milwaukee, and if it is necessary to purchase two or more tickets the purchaser must be sure to obtain a certificate with each ticket. If the ticket is purchased at a point not governed by the lines above mentioned, it is possible to purchase a ticket to the nearest point within the territory where the reduction is granted, and there purchase the ticket to Milwaukee, subject to the reduced rate for return trip. These tickets will be limited to purchase of going tickets not earlier than three days previous to opening date of the meeting and must be presented for return ticket not later than three days after closing date (Sunday not to be accounted a day in either case).

The dates of the meeting as considered by the Association are August 5-9, in order to allow for meetings preliminary and subsequent to regular meeting of Association, which is August 6-8.

If these conditions are clearly understood and the requirements followed it will save much annoyance to the purchaser of the ticket, the Secretary and agent. I shall be glad to answer personally any questions concerning the matter. Very truly,

IRENE HARWOOD, SECRETARY,
308 New York Life Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Judge Ellison Dead.

Judge Andrew Ellison, counsel of the Board of Trustees and lecturer on medical jurisprudence of the A. S. O., died in St. Louis



Judge Andrew Ellison.

Louis Friday morning, June 27. He had been ill six months with a bladder and prostatic trouble that resulted in uremic poisoning. It was thought that an operation might be of benefit and he was taken to St. Louis for that purpose, but the operation was not performed, the condition of the patient not warranting the attempt.

Judge Ellison was one of the most eminent jurists of the West and figured prominently in the political and educational history of Missouri. He had lived in Kirksville for many years, and for twenty-two years had been on the circuit bench of the 2d judicial district of Missouri, the district embracing the counties of Macon, Adair, Schuyler and Putnam. He was one of the best known lawyers in the state, a son of Judge James Ellison, who was a contemporary and friend of Thomas Benton. The deceased was a member of a family of jurists, having two sons and three brothers eminent in the profession. He had been prominently mentioned at various times for the supreme bench and also for governor of this state. He was a brother of Judge James Ellison, of the Kansas City court of appeals; William Ellison, an attorney at Maryville, Mo., and George Ellison, an attorney at Monticello, Mo., his birthplace. His only sister is Mrs. Annie Sharp residing at St. Louis, Mo.

The deceased leaves a widow and four children—two daughters and two sons. One daughter is the wife of Judge Duncan M. Vinsonhaler, of Omaha, Neb., and the other is Mrs. Hill, wife of U. J. Hill, a

broker of Kansas City. One son, Samuel Ellison, is a young attorney, who was a member of the law firm of Humphrey & Ellison, Shelbina, Mo., but is now in Colorado, and the other son, James, is practicing the same profession at Omaha.

Judge Ellison was a son of Judge James Ellison, being one of a family of thirteen children. His father was born in Ireland in 1805, and was brought to this country when a child, his parents locating in Ohio. They came on to Missouri a few years later, locating near Canton. The elder Ellison served a term in each branch of the Missouri legislature, and also on the circuit bench. Andrew Ellison was born at Monticello, Lewis county, Mo., Nov. 6, 1846, and was educated at Christian university, Canton, Mo., completing his studies at Christian Brothers' college in St. Louis. He prepared for his career in the law under his father, who was a contemporary and the acknowledged peer of any of that old school of lawyers who shed luster on the Missouri bar. He was admitted to the bar in Lewis county in 1866. In April of the following year he located in Kirksville, Adair county, entering into practice with his brother James, now on the court of appeals, bench in Kansas City. In December, 1876, he ascended to the circuit bench of the 2d judicial district, and had been repeatedly re-elected, though the district was Republican and he was ever a stalwart Democrat.

The deceased was a giant in stature and intellect, and very popular with all classes of people. For about twenty years he had been one of the regents of the Kirksville Normal School. He stood high in Masonic circles, having been a member of that body for over a quarter of a century, and a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner. He was ever proud of the young men who studied under him, and who have since gone out to take prominent places in the bar of Missouri and other Western states.

On December 30, 1869, Judge Ellison was married at Canton, Mo., to Miss Julia M. Hatch, and the widow and the four children mentioned survive.

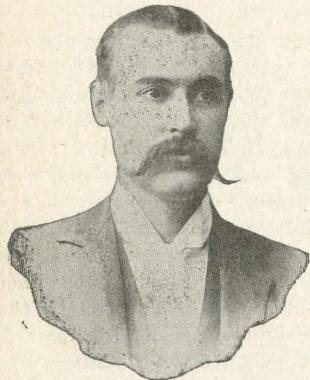
The body was brought in a private car to Kirksville Saturday, being accompan-

ied by the widow and intimate friends of the family. The funeral was held Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Christian church in this city, Rev. H. A. Northcutt officiating. The services were under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, with the Knight Templars and Elks as escorts. Special trains from Moberly and Milan brought large numbers from those cities for the funeral. In the party from St. Louis that attended the services were: Judge Henry S. Priest, James Hagerman, David R. Francis, F. E. Marshall and J. C. Doneghy, besides other members of the state bar.

The active pallbearers were: W. T. Baird, S. M. Link, W. B. Hamilton, W. G. Fout, George T. Spencer. C. E. Still, R. M. Brashear, R. R. Clark, S. M. Pickler and J. M. Kennedy. The honorary pallbearers were: Mayor T. J. Dockery of this city; Judge Nat M. Shelton, Lancaster; Judge E. R. McKee, Memphis; Judge Butler, Milan; F. E. Marshall, Frank P. Hayes and James Doneghy, St. Louis; John Babcock, Moberly; Ben Eli Guthrie; B. R. Dysart, Macon City; and John Doneghy and W. J. Biggs, La Plata. Burial took place at Forest cemetery.

Missouri Osteopathic Convention.

The third annual convention of the Missouri State Osteopathic association held in Kirksville, Tuesday, June 24, while not



DR. W. J. CONNER.

having as large an attendance as was anticipated, was a decidedly profitable meeting and the delegates unanimously pronounced the convention the best in the history of the organization. The interesting and instructive papers and addresses were followed in each instance by discussions on the subjects thus

presented, and many new ideas were gleaned of value to the practitioner.

The first session was called to order in Memorial hall of the A. S. O., Tuesday morning by the president, Dr. Minnie Potter of Memphis, who welcomed the delegates and outlined the programme for the day. Adjournment was taken to 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In the afternoon session papers all followed by discussions which will be published in this and subsequent journals, were presented as follows: "Our Work, What Can the Association Do?" by Dr. W. T. Thomas of Sedalia, read by Mrs. Thomas; "Relations of State to National Association," by Dr. Irene Harwood of Kansas City; "What Shall We Do With the Hysterical Patient," by Dr. Josephine DeFrance of St. Louis, read by Dr. Hezzie Purdom of Kirksville; "From the Standpoint of the Early Graduate" by W. J. Conner of Kansas City. The association's evening session was largely attended and took the nature of a general discussion of topics of interest to the profession, the largest attention being given to the subjects of cancer and tumors. Delegates and members of the faculty and demonstrators of the American School of Osteopathy participated in the discussion of the topics, bringing out the latest conclusions in the diagnosis and treatment of these conditions from osteopathic standpoint.

During the afternoon meeting the subject of the attitude of the state association toward fake osteopaths in the field, was brought up and the consensus of opinion of the delegates was for the vigorous prosecution of all persons posing as osteopaths in the state who are not meeting the requirements of the state osteopathic law.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

President—Dr. W. J. Conner, Kansas City.
 First Vice-president—Dr. H. F. Goetz, St. Louis.
 Second Vice-president—Dr. Sophronia Kelso, Webb City.
 Secretary—Dr. Hezzie Purdom, Kirksville.
 Treasurer—Dr. G. D. Hulett, Kirksville.
 Trustees—Drs. A. G. Hildreth, George M. Laughlin, Kirksville, W. F. Traughber, Mexico, H. E. Bailey, St. Louis, W. T. Thomas, Sedalia.

Dr. C. E. Still was elected delegate to the National association meeting to be held in Milwaukee, Aug. 6-8.

A. S. O. Alumni Ass'n Meeting.

The Alumni association of the A. S. O., at its annual meeting held in Kirksville, Wednesday, June 25, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Dr. H. F. Goetz, St. Louis.

First Vice-president—Dr. M. A. Hoard, Cherokee, Ia.

Second Vice-president—Dr. J. F. Berry, St. Louis.

Secretary—Dr. J. A. Quintal, Kirksville.

Treasurer—Dr. W. F. Traughber, Mexico.

Trustees—Dr. E. C. Link, San Antonio, Texas; W. M. Duffie, Hartford, Conn.; Clara A. Mahaffy, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The meeting was largely attended, the visitors from abroad being numerous and the sessions being generously attended by the



DR. H. F. GOETZ.

members of the senior class and the rest of the student body still in the city during the meeting. The opening session was held at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon when President D. P. Putnam of Sioux City, Iowa welcomed the delegates in the name of the association. Dr. C. E. Still gave a welcome in behalf of the city of Kirksville and the school. Papers of the afternoon were followed by discussions. The features of the afternoon session were papers by Dr. M. E. Clark on Diseases of Women and by Dr. Charles Hazzard on Erythromelalgia. At night Dr. H. F. Goetz read a paper on "Diagnosis and Treatment of Functional Nervous Diseases," and Dr. F. J. Fassett one on "The Importance of the Nerve Cell in Osteopathic Theory." Dr. Hildreth's talk on Rheumatism and the involvement of the sympathetic in these cases

provoked an exciting discussion, as valuable from an instructive standpoint as it was interesting from an entertaining one. Dr. A. T. Still appeared before the meeting and gave one of his usual addresses in which he brought out some of his new original thoughts on the subjects in hand.

Student's Reception.

The lawn adjoining the home of Dr. A. G. Hildreth was the scene of a pretty out-of-door affair Friday evening, June 13, the hosts of the evening being Dr. Hildreth and Secretary Warren Hamilton, who entertained in honor of the entire membership of the A. S. O. The lawn was elaborately decorated in the school colors and at intervals among the trees were stationed four booths, representatives of the four classes of the institution and presided over by fair members of the several classes. The booths were trimmed in the colors of the class each represented and from them lemonade and punches were served to the guests during the evening. Informal addresses were delivered by Dr. Hildreth and Dr. Charles Hazzard.

Y. M. C. A. Notes.

The Young Men's Christian Association of the American School of Osteopathy will be represented this year at the student conference, at Geneva, is., by the following delegates: J. A. Overton, F. S. Walker, J. A. Bridges and G. V. Webster. These men have been excellent workers in the Y. M. C. A. during the past year and the training and spiritual help they will receive at the Geneva conference will aptly fit them for active service during the coming year at the A. S. O.

Mr. Overton is the newly elected president for the coming year and under his guidance we predict a high and happy future for the Y. M. C. A. work.

Mr. Walker will serve as chairman of the Bible classes for the coming year and it is expected that several classes will be organized at the beginning of the next term of school. During the past year there have been five Bible classes doing good work and much interest has been manifested along this line.

On the whole we predict much good to come out of the Y. M. C. A. during the coming year.

In the death of Judge Andrew Ellison, the state has lost one of its most noted and able jurists. The American School of Osteopathy has lost a member of its family, and feels deeply the loss of that member because of the manner in which he filled his position among us these last several years. He was a deep student, a scholarly thinker and a loyal friend to the science and the school.

Friday evening June 20, the seniors of the school met at the Infirmary and in a body marched on the home of Dr. A. T. Still, taking the house by storm shortly before 8 o'clock. Bringing up the rear of the procession was a transfer wagon carrying a large leather parlor chair, which was given to the old doctor as a token of the love and esteem borne toward him by the class. Dr. F. P. Young made the presentation speech, to which the old doctor responded in a speech characteristic of the man. He turned the house over to the party and its members were soon mixed up with the diplomas for the class which were in one of the rooms. The secret of the marriage of two members of the class were thus divulged, from a diploma arrangement, and no little enjoyment for the class in general and consternation to the interested parties in particular was the result. A happy two hours were thus passed by the class with their popular idol, the father of osteopathy and president of the institution that was about to graduate them.

The class performed a similar function at the home of Dr. M. E. Clark, Monday evening, June 16. The doctor had been called out on a case and the class waited in vain for his return, but left an elegant Morris chair for their absent host to greet him on his return.

Commencement week of the June class 1902, of the American School of Osteopathy, was ushered in Sunday, June 22, when the doctorate sermon to the class was delivered by the Rt. Rev. D. S. Tuttle, Bishop of Missouri. The class members arrayed in caps and gowns, attended the services in a body, and with their friends crowded Memorial hall to overflowing. Following the opening hymn an invocation was offered by Rev. Darby. A scripture reading by the rector of

Trinity church, Kirksville, was followed by prayer by the Rev. Northcutt of the Christian church. Bishop Tuttle took for his text the twentieth verse of the seventh chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, "By their fruits we shall know them." Only a very faint idea of the scholarly discourse can be conveyed by a brief synopsis.

"Christianity," said the speaker, "claims that all high and good things among men belong to it by adoption, kinship and approval, even the good of heathenism. The highest and best things of humanity, the exaltation of mental and moral character belong to it. Christianity by the approval of all knowledge and science, is the friend and patron of learning." An anthem sung by the senior quartette followed the sermon and after a hymn by the congregation, a benediction was pronounced by the Bishop.

Dr. Geo. J. Helmer of New York City, recently had the misfortune of injuring his spine while treating a very heavy patient. The condition became so serious that he called Dr. Steele of Buffalo, and Drs. Bandel and Teale of Brooklyn, to attend him. On examination, the fifth dorsal vertebra of his spine was found to be markedly misplaced. This condition was corrected and Dr. Helmer is recovering rapidly.

Connecticut Examination.

The State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination of Connecticut will hold their next examination in Hartford, on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in July. It will include anatomy, pathology, physiology, histology, chemistry, obstetrics, gynecology, principles and practice of osteopathy and such other branches as the Board may require.

H. L. RILEY,
Recorder S. B. of O.

Wanted.

By the Librarian of congress, Washington, D. C., a copy of each number of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY from June 1899 to June 1902. Any one having any of the above numbers will greatly favor the Librarian of Congress by sending same to him in order that he may complete his file.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. J. S. Osborne, formerly of Holton, Kansas, is now located at Carroll, Iowa.

Dr. James H. McGee, formerly of Clarinda, Iowa, is now located at Ashland, Oregon.

Dr. Clyde Beal, formerly of Mansfield, Ohio, is now located at Albany, Ore.

Dr. C. W. Proctor and wife will locate in Buffalo, N. Y., about September 1st.

Miss Jennie Lawrence is now practicing at Waxahachie, Texas.

Dr. N. E. Cheatham, graduate of the A. S. O., 1900, has located at Richmond, Mo.

Dr. J. F. Minear, recently of Ft. Scott, Kansas, has opened an office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he will practice osteopathy. Dr. Claude Smith of the June class will succeed him at Ft. Scott.

Dr. Norman F. McMurray, a graduate of the A. S. O., 1901, is now located at Newton, Kansas.

Dr. George R. Price, a graduate of the A. S. O., 1901, formerly of Jackson, Tenn., is now located at Fowler, Ind.

Dr. J. S. Calloway, formerly of San Antonio, Texas, is now located at Bay City, Michigan.

Dr. W. D. Davis, formerly of Lincoln, Illinois, is now located at Beaumont, Texas. He is associated with Dr. W. B. Lynd in the practice.

Dr. J. H. Vernon has recently opened up offices for the practice of osteopathy at 304 Liberty street, Warren, Pa.

Captain D. H. Kelton of Des Moines, Ia., recently spent several days in Kirksville, visiting the A. S. O. and the Old Doctor.

Dr. S. S. Still, Dr. H. W. Forbes and Dr. James McKee, members of the faculty of the S. C. O., of Des Moines, Iowa, recently made the A. S. O. a pleasant visit.

Dr. Sherman Kimball, graduate of the A. S. O., announces the removal of his office on July 1st from 55 Quincy street to 93 Church street, North Adams, Mass.

Dr. Theodosia Purdom and Dr. Hezzie Purdom, graduates of the A. S. O., of the February class 1902, and for the past five months members of the operating staff of the A. T. Still Infirmary, will open offices September 1st at Kansas City, Mo., for the practice of osteopathy.

Dr. A. L. Miller, graduate of the A. S. O., announces the opening of his offices for the practice of osteopathy at 176 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. C. J. Muttart of the June class 1902, of the A. S. O., has accepted a position as instructor in anatomy at the Philadelphia college of osteopathy.

Misses Ida M. Fox, Grace Romsey, and Mrs. Iva W. Robinson are at present attending the Lake Geneva Conference as delegates of the Y. W. C. A. from the A. S. O.

Mrs. J. W. Snavely, D. N., of Albia, Ia., recently returned from a month's tour through the East. She visited a number of osteopaths and reports that all are doing well.

Dr. S. T. Lyne, recently of Ellsworth, Kansas, has located at Leavenworth. Dr. Lyne is a competent osteopath and no doubt will soon build up a good practice.

Dr. G. D. Hulett of the A. S. O. faculty, is in Chicago taking special work in Chicago university. He is making a special study of physiology. The doctor will occupy the chair of physiology in the A. S. O. next year.

Dr. F. J. Fassett will locate in Cambridge, Mass., for the practice of osteopathy. The doctor will also take special work at Harvard university. He expects to continue his investigations in physiology along osteopathic lines.

Drs. Jennie and Nellie Evans of Ravenna, Ohio, have moved to Kent, Ohio, where they are enjoying a splendid practice. Miss Jennie has just returned from a trip to New York, Boston, and other Eastern points.

Dr. Calvin M. Case of Asheville, N. C., is at present making a tour of Europe. The JOURNAL received a card from the doctor from London. He will soon visit the continent in company with two of his patients whom he is treating.

Dr. U. M. Hibbetts of Grinnell, Iowa, was here during the past month on the sad mission of bringing the body of his deceased wife here for burial. Kirksville was Mrs. Hibbetts' former home. Dr. Hibbetts has the sympathy of his host of friends in his bereavement.

The following graduates of the A. S. O. were here during commencement week and attended the graduation exercises, also the Alumni association meeting and the Missouri

State Osteopathic association meeting: Drs. W. M. Duffie of Hartford, Conn.; Catherine M. Bowers, Adams, Neb.; Mrs. Nannie Barker, Keosauqua, Iowa; Mrs. Phoebe Smith, Hutchinson, Kansas; Gertrude Ilgenfritz, Storm Lake, Iowa; Mrs. Clara Mahaffay, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Mrs. Elizabeth Crow, Elkhart, Ind.; Logan Taylor, Peoria, Ill.; E. L. Denniston, Gallatin, Mo.; Ford Finch, Tuscumbia, Mo.; W. B. Lynd, Beaumont, Texas; D. N. Downing, LaBelle, Mo.; Mamie Mosher, Independence, Mo.; W. E. Reid, Conneaut, O.; James Gilmore, Mount Ayr, Iowa; Mrs. Dicy Owens, Indianola, Iowa; Homer Woolery, Bloomington, Ind.; Esther Whittaker, Perry, Ill.; Eva Douglas Mc Nichol, Emporia, Kans.; Linnie Lindsay, Ellsberry, Mo.; Irene Harwood, Kansas City, Mo.; J. S. Baughman, Burlington, Iowa; D. W. Starbuck, Hebron, Nebr.; D. P. Putnam, Sioux City, Iowa; W. S. Corbin, Malvern, Iowa; Mrs. M. A. Hoard, Cherokee, Iowa; A. W. Vernon, Bradford, Pa.; John Crawford, Dallas, Texas; Dwight Crawford, Dennison, Texas; A. M. Wiles, Jerseyville, Ill.; R. B. Wood, Glasgow, Mo.; Carl Gerke, Bullion, Mo.; W. F. Traugher, Mexico, Mo.; Mrs. Blanche Weston, Chillicothe, Mo.; W. J. Conner, Kansas City, Mo.; Florence Covey, Miltonvale, Kansas; W. T. Thomas, Sedalia, Mo.; Herman F. Goetz, St. Louis, Mo.; W. N. White, Carney, Kan.; Charles Cornelius, Carthage, Mo.; Ora Buckmaster, Frankfort, Kentucky; Job Dodson, Milan, Mo.; John M. Pigh, Greenville, Texas; Sophronia Kelso, Webb City, Mo.; Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, Paris, Texas; Maud Conkel, Augusta, Ill.; L. W. Miller, Paducah, Ky.; Agnes Landes, Chicago, Ill.; "Bony" Gates, Adrian, Mich.; Cassie Hubbard, Blackwell, Okla.; J. E. Baker, Brazil, Ind.

Married.

THAYER—HAZELS—On the evening of Wednesday, June 25, at the home of the bride's aunt, Miss D. Hazels, Osteopathy Ave., Kirksville, Dr. Herbert A. Thayer and Dr. Helen D. Hazels, members of the June '02 class of the A. S. O.

BANDEL—MATHISON—Dr. Charles F. Bandel and Dr. Marthine Mathison were married at the home of Mrs. Frank Chapman, 207

Washington Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Wednesday, June 25. The Drs. Bandel will practice osteopathy, with offices at 148 Hancock Ave., Brooklyn.

PENLAND—HOLTON—The marriage of Dr. Hugh E. Penland of the senior class, and Miss Emma Holton of Kirksville, was one of the May weddings in which a member of the school was involved. Dr. Penland will practice in Oregon.

BARKER—ELSEA—Dr. Jesse S. Barker, an alumnus of the A. S. O., and Dr. Lena Kate Elsea of the June class '02, were married Wednesday evening, June 25. The Drs. will practice at La Harp, Ill.

DE SHAZER—LOCKE—Dr. J. D. De Shazer and Miss Lulu Locke were married June 1st, at Canon City, Colo. Dr. and Mrs. De Shazer will make their future home at Cripple Creek, Colo., where the doctor has built up an excellent practice.

THORNBURGH—HARTER—The marriage of Mr. W. B. Thornburgh and Miss Marian Harter took place at Sedalia, Mo., June 24, at the bride's home. Miss Harter is a graduate of the A. S. O.

MAY—CLEMENT—Dr. B. E. May and Miss Esther Hutton Clement both of Crawfordsville, Ind., were married June 25. Dr. May will continue to practice at Crawfordsville, where he has been located several years.

CLINICAL REPORTS.

REPORTED BY H. M. MAYER, D. O., EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Rose Cold:—

Case of nine years' standing. Lesion found at fifth and sixth dorsal and fifth rib. Cured in five treatments.

Goitre:—

Miss E W—, age twenty-four, came to me for consultation about a goitre. She had tried many physicians and three times as many more remedies. Her neck measured 17½ inches. On examination I found all the cervical muscles contracted and a displacement of the clavicle and first rib. My treatment was to relax all the cervical muscles and tissues about the gland I depressed the clavicle and raised the ribs. In two weeks time her neck measured 13½ inches. Case still under treatment.

REPORTED BY ELIZABETH M. INGRAHAM, D. O., 303 CENTURY BLDG., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Membranous Colitis or Diphtheretic Enteritis:—

A married woman, aged forty-two, the mother of eight children. She had been having occasional attacks for two years, and had been ill in bed, with the trouble, for three months just previous to trying osteopathy.

The patient had pain in the back of the neck, middle dorsal region, and left inguinal region. Extreme nervousness, with tremor of the legs was present, and obstinate constipation had existed for some years.

About every three weeks a cast of the sigmoid flexure was passed, with intense pain, followed by extreme exhaustion. This cast had the characteristic gray deposit upon it, from which the disease receives its name. It was usually expelled just before the menstrual period, though sometimes occurring within connection with it. Mucous discharges were passed in the intervals between the expulsion of the membranous casts.

The abdomen was very much enlarged and acutely sensitive, and the uterus was retroverted. Menstruation seemed to be normal at times when the cast was not expelled just before that period. The approaching age of menopause possibly caused aggravation of conditions.

The lesion found was a decided posterior lower dorsal and lumbar curve.

After two weeks treatment many of the symptoms abated, and after three months treatment the patient considered herself about well. No cast has been passed since the first menstrual period, after treatment began. The mucous discharges have ceased, the tremors in the legs, nervousness, and sensitiveness of the abdomen disappeared, and the size of the latter decreased.

As treatment had been given under the trying circumstances of a housekeeper's many duties, and a large family of children to be attended to, the results seem very satisfactory.

Direct treatment to the abdomen and to the regions controlling the nerves involved was carefully given.

Glaucoma:—

This case was a gentleman over seventy

years of age. Upon noticing dimness of vision and weakness of the eyes, he had consulted an eminent oculist, who pronounced it glaucoma of the painless form, where the sight is gone almost before the patient is aware of it. The sight of one eye was entirely lost, and the disease well advanced in the other eye. Owing to his years he was told that he might become permanently blind before a year was out, and that nothing much could be done, except to secure as good circulation and nourishment as possible.

The gentleman took five month's osteopathic treatment with steady improvement.

He then returned to the oculist who told him that the disease was arrested, and that the eye would in all likelihood last him as long as he lived.

General spinal treatment, with especial attention to the cervical and upper dorsal regions was employed. This patient was in excellent health with the exception of the eye trouble.

* * *

REPORTED BY LINDA HARDY, D. O., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Loss of smell; perverted taste; stomach trouble; and stiff and inflamed wrist:—

Young man, aged 22 years, weight 135 pounds. Last fall was run down by street car. Unconscious for two days, arm broken at lower third of radius, wrist strained, sense of smell was lost, sense of taste much interfered with; spinal lesions were produced at third cervical and fourth dorsal vertebrae. The broken arm was dressed by a surgeon; after he regained consciousness he soon rallied from the shock and the broken bone was soon healed and he was able to be around as usual, but his sense of smell was gone and the sense of taste very abnormal; chocolate was like so much flour; tea and coffee were indistinguishable; catchup could be felt in the mouth but not tasted; vinegar almost tasteless; beans and peas could only be realized in the mouth by bulk; power of distinguish flavors lost.

There was a swelling at the wrist, some inflammation and continued tenderness and stiffness which seriously interfered with using it. He realized that his stomach was weak but did not know the real cause of it.

He had an able physician but he failed to discover the two small spinal lesions, one at the fourth dorsal, which of course was the cause of a gradually developing case of chronic stomach trouble. Also the slight lateral lesion at the third cervical vertebra which through the nerve connection interfered with the senses of taste and smell.

When he came to me, this was only about two months after the accident, the stomach trouble had not yet come to be very annoying. The doctor had told him his sense of taste and smell would come all right soon, as the trouble was due to the shock of the accident. Taking the doctor's word for the above, and thinking osteopathy was similar to massage he came to me alone for the swollen, tender and stiff wrist. Upon examination, he was very much surprised when I told him I could not only help the wrist but bring back the senses of smell and taste and cure the weak stomach. In about a month and a half he was practically as well as ever, all the trouble yielding upon the correction of the lesions, and a little extra work to free the circulation in the arm and wrist. The sense of smell and taste came gradually. He could almost notice the change from day to day. However much trouble may have been due to the shock. Osteopathic treatment was good in helping him to overcome that, but without specific treatment to correct those spinal lesions he never would have gotten over it as he is today.

Chronic stomach trouble; constipation; flatulency; nervousness almost to prostration:

Lady, married, weight 126, age 30. Had been doctored by some of the best physicians in this country. Went abroad, was treated by one of the best London physicians about a year while there and had been taking his medicine for a year since returning to this country. Every thing she did or took seemed to be only palliative and there was no permanent gain. She began osteopathic treatment in October 1901, and continued treatment twice a week till April 1902. Her gain was gradual and steady from the start. At the time I am writing this she can digest an ordinary meal as other people can; bowels have been perfectly regu-

lar for months; flatulency which was almost a constant menace to her is seldom felt in the least; and it is quite difficult for her to reach the limit of her nerve strength. She is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of osteopathy and has just cause to be.

* * *

REPORTED BY DR. HENRY J. PETITT, OLEAN, NEW YORK.

"So Called Sciatica":—

This case was, as a matter of fact was an inflamed condition of the gluteal nerves, caused by an anterior tip of left innominate. Patient had been a constant sufferer for seven years, at times the pain at the ilio-sacral synchondrosis and through the gluteal muscles, being almost unbearable. Relief followed first treatment at which the innominate was replaced, but a soreness remained in the erector spinae and latissimus dorsi muscles, they having been on a stretch for so long. Entire relief followed three weeks treatment, two treatments being given a week.

Goitre:—

Neck measured 18½ inches. It was clearly a case of "hugging clavical" (as I call it). Almost impossible to insert fingers back of it at first. After seventeen treatments however, the neck measured 16 inches which was about normal. The loose skin over the region of goitre takes up very slowly.

Conjunctivitis:—

This was a beautiful illustration of osteopathy. The only preceptible lesion was a lateral 2nd dorsal. Treatment directed solely to replacement of vertebra which was accomplished in three treatments. All inflammation was gone at the time of last treatment and two months has shown no sign of return.

Abscess of External Ear:—

Case had been treated for two months with washes, sprays etc., with a constant increasing discharge. I immediately stopped all other remedial agencies and with two treatments entirely cured the case. This was three months ago and absolutely no sign of return. The atlas was twisted which was undoubtedly the cause, having a debilitating effect on the superior cervical ganglion.

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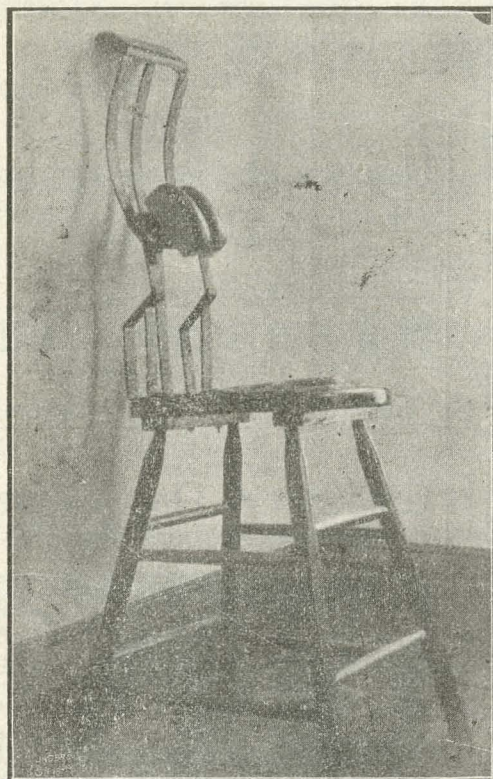
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