

THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

VOL. VII.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, OCTOBER, 1900.

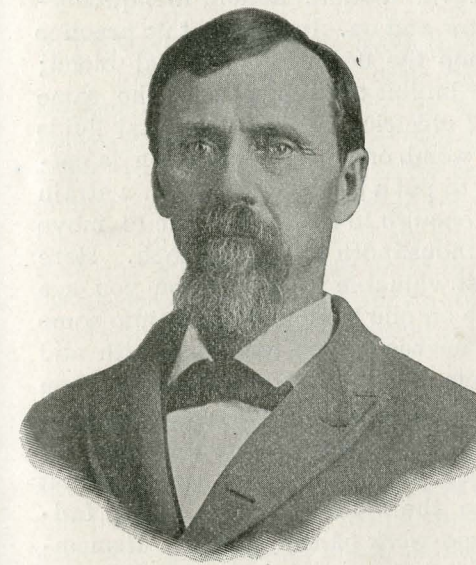
NO. 5.

Dr. A. T. Still's Department.

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REMEMBER YOU ARE AN OSTEOPATH, NOT AN M. D.

AN OSTEOPATH has said he is not a medicine doctor. The M. D. gives his hospital report of classes of diseases, say fevers, eruptions, contagions, and so on. He reports the name, symptoms, and



remedies, names the kinds, quantity and the hours of administering, gives a daily report for weeks and months and all changes of the disease and changes of medicine, to recovery or death; tells much of the effects but fails to give any reason why he gives a sedative, purgative or stimulant more that said drugs are very popular in France, Germany or Austria, and was very highly recommended by Dungleson and very, very many of the doctors of the Royal Staff, but gives no reason why they piled in such poisons; finally a big However come to report that the same

doctors have abandoned its further use because of too great mortality in Her Majesty's Charity Hospitals.

You can read such jumping, changing reports a thousand years, and do as they do, and all you can say is that you have acted and treated your patients professionally.

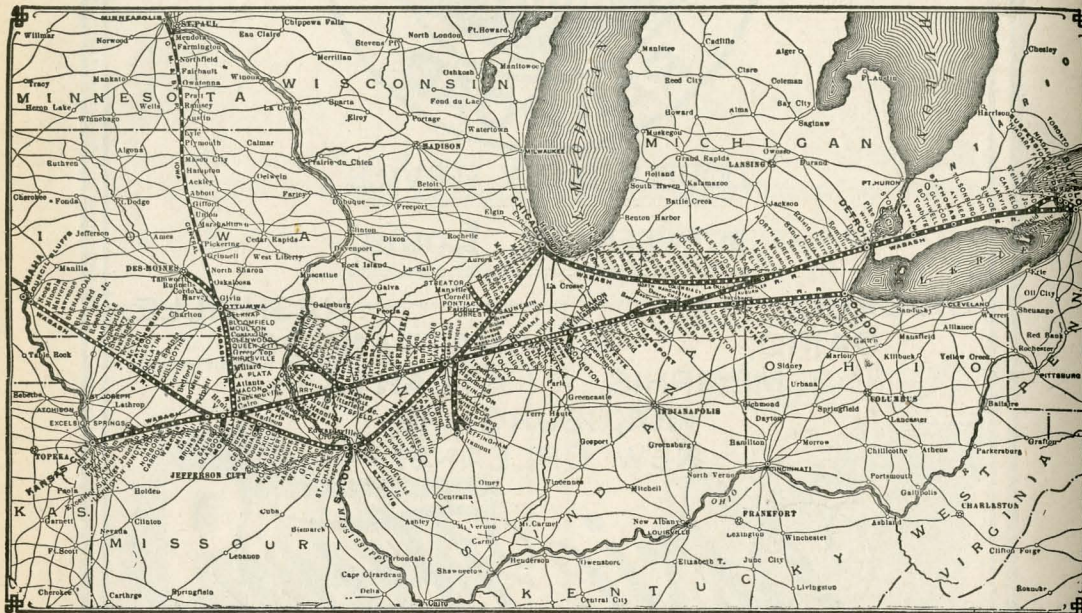
An Osteopath must give reasons why he treats here and there, or he is only another professional imitator. If you treat the neck or knee for eczema, sneezing or colic, tell what nerve element you want to act on, give us reason to think that you are after the fire of fever with water found in the lymphatics, or breaking constructions that are causing the blood to

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halt in the brain, lungs, bowels, kidneys or any other place. Tell us why you spread the kidneys apart in typhoid fever, flux, pneumonia and so on, and not tell that you treated the great and lesser splanchnics, but tell why you should and prove your powers of reason by the results.

If you do not, you have both feet in the old medical ruts of cut and try. An Osteopath can and must reason why he does his work because he has his compass and knows his landing if he follows his needle.

* * *

INHIBITION.

THE physiological definition of inhibition by Webster is a stopping or checking of an already present action, a restraining of the function of an organ, or an agent, as a digestive fluid or ferment, etc., as the inhibition of the respiratory center by the pneumogastric nerve; the inhibition of reflexes, etc. Inhibit is a word much used by Osteopaths. Many words convey the same meaning, such as move, motion, action, then qualifying words such as quick, fast, faster, slow and on. In Osteopathic practice inhibit simply means to temporarily stop the flowing of arterial blood; then if we change to the vein we stop or inhibit the venous flow, the same rule of pressure will stop the current of electric, magnetic or vital fluids between the brain, heart, lung, bowels, womb or limbs. Inhibition is natural when any pressure is great enough to put a rib or any bone on a strain that would stretch or strain a ligament enough to cause the bone to move from its natural place or position one thousandth part of an inch. Here at the bone you should learn your most valuable lesson, when you see that all muscles and ligaments originate on one bone and insert into some other bone and that thousands of finest nerves mingle and pass with and from spinal cord to vivify and be fed from that great trunk of supply, then you are prepared for your first time in life to know what is meant by that Latin and other words, "Inhibit," "stop," "suspend," "prohibit" and on to the end of synonyms. The great object of Osteopathy is not to inhibit but to prohibit farther delays of blood to the wounded parts, which failure is directly traceable to the bony frame-work of the system. Remember that the brain is the chief source of vital force, and that all of the brain and spinal cord is enclosed in bones, no ligament, bone, muscle nor organ can get an atom of force or motion from any place but from within the bony parts. Thus we must seek a thorough acquaintance with the powers of life therein contained, and that changes of temperature, seasons and conditions do reach the constrictor nerves at periphery and center, and cause muscles to contract all the length of the neck and spine, so powerfully as to pull one spine against another or to cut off the intercostal nerves by forcing ribs to spine by such constriction that they are found under the hand of a well trained observer to be abnormal in position, and off transverse pro-

cess at costal articulation with the spine, then we have great pain in pleura and lungs by venous blood. A question: What stopped the blood, or why was it impeded in the veins of the lungs and pleura while on its way to the heart? Was it by constriction of muscles around veins? If so, what part of the spinal cord was impinged on by such strictor muscles? Then if the trouble is from a loss of nerve force to reach lungs, pleura or any other organ would it not be wisdom to unbolt the gates at the neck and spinal cord and flood the parched fields with the waters of life? We speak much about stimulating and inhibiting and think as the masseur does, that he has found a sine qua non for all diseases, until he gets better acquainted with the bones, what is in them and how to get that current out without hurting his patient. I will say like Sampson of old, give me the bone and I will slay the Philistines of disease, even though it be the bone of an Ass.

* * *

CRITICISMS.

MEN go to schools to learn that which they do not know. They run a great risk of losing their time and money in any school that is not responsible financially for its contracts with its students. Suppose you pay me \$300 or \$500 for two years schooling, you have filled my demand, now what have I done for your safety in the contract? I have your money and if I do you justice I will give you bonds to do as I agree, or you are left at the mercy of my honor. I would advise all persons to know that any school that they enter for Osteopathic instruction is responsible for all contracts, and has shown its honest intentions by its bonds deposited in some bank for the faithful performance of said contract with you.

* * *

THE Osteopath who has not confidence enough in the science to implicitly rely upon it under all circumstances is not entitled to the respect and patronage of his patients, and should blush with very shame when he accepts the money from his patrons. In the hands of the qualified and experienced practitioner it can be depended upon in all diseases incident to this climate. Osteopathy will never be found united with saloons nor combined with drugs.

* * *

THE first requirement for an accurate diagnosis is a thorough knowledge of the human engine, all its powers, parts and principles. Thus armed, you are prepared to decide whether the trouble is in the boiler, steam-chest, wheels, valves, shaft or any other part of the machinery. Without this knowledge you cannot give a correct diagnosis, prognosis or treatment.

A. T. STILL.

THE RELATION OF PHYSIOLOGY TO OSTEOPATHY.

SAMUEL DENHAM BARNES, B. S., D. O., CHICAGO, ILL.

PEOPLE are so surrounded with the wonderful that they are prone to look in a very matter-of-fact way upon any mechanism performing its function with smoothness and precision; little realizing the intricate complexities of structure upon which the smooth and simple action may depend.

As a youth I was very fond of mechanics, and used to think it would be easy to learn to be a locomotive engineer; you simply had to open the throttle little or much according to the speed desired, and another lever controlled the direction; and that was all there was to it.

Very soon however, I discovered that there was a great deal beneath the surface that the engineer had to know; and the longer I lived, the more I realized that the engineer had to know all about his engine; not only with its general form and the shape of every part, but the function of every part, how it acted, and why it was there. All that in addition to watching its operation for years as a fireman, without being allowed to turn a wheel. And why? To-be-sure, it is an easy manner to open the throttle to start the engine, and to change the eccentric so as to move forward or backward. But suppose the things didn't work properly—how would he ascertain the hidden cause, without knowing how each part should act; and how could he make repairs in an emergency?

Physiology is even more important to the Osteopath than is the knowledge of the function of each part of the engine. It has been well pointed out, anatomy is the structure of the body, physiology is the mechanics, the physics, the dynamics of the body—the forces of the body in activity and motion. Hence a brief definition of physiology would be, that science which treats of the natural functions and method of activity of every organ and tissue of the body. And since the Osteopathic view of the body is one in which every structure is *functioning* properly by virtue of its proper relations to the other structures, it will be seen that the application of physiology to the practice of Osteopathy is of unsurpassed importance.

By the expression of practice of Osteopathy of course I mean that which is based on an intelligent knowledge of the reason for every motion and part of the treatment, rather than that which depends on a simple, childlike general treatment for all its results. A couple of Osteopaths practicing together maintained to me not long ago that a knowledge of physiology was not essential to the Osteopath. Possibly some others are of the same opinion; but a more heretical statement could not have emanated from two otherwise loyal graduates of the A. S. O.

Doctors of whatever school, are frequently called upon by their pa-

tients to explain some phenomenon connected with their case. To be sure, a good many such questions have never been answered by the wisest men; but there are more that have been. And the ideal standard of an Osteopath is not reached until he is so versed in the sciences of the body that he is able to tell to what kind of action of the body a certain phenomenon is due. For instance, a dyspeptic patient asks the Osteopath what it is that causes that dreadful burning pain that he has so much in his stomach. Now the Osteopath is accustomed to attributing visceral troubles to vertebral lesions; he has even been taught that dyspepsia may be caused by lesions of the sixth to tenth dorsal vertebrae, but he would cast small honor on his alma mater were he to unblushingly assert that the pain in the stomach was due to irritation of the nerves at the point of the lesion.

Such a statement has probably never been made, but to such absurdity might a slighting of his physiology lead an Osteopath. Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise; but the world is full of such fools. The patient may be blissful in the knowledge that has been imparted to him, of the cause of his pain; but he may have the folly to be further wise, and ask an M. D. what causes the burning pain in his stomach. The latter will tell him it is due to a hyperacidity of the stomach. The Osteopath told him it was due to an irritation in the back. So far the honors are even, and each sounds like a plausible cause to the uninitiated who is at the mercy of his informant. But the side that would convince must prove; and the M. D. proceeds to prove his statement by giving the patient a salt or alkali to counteract or neutralize the acid, removes the acidity and relieves the pain, convinces the patient and carries off the fee, and has him corraled for future fees. But worst of all, he has shown up the Osteopath for an ignorant fakir, with particular emphasis on the fake.

Firstly then, it is to avoid the chance of suffering by a comparison with the M. D.'s that the Osteopath should be well-read in physiology. It is very hard to overcome the black eye that is involved in the charge of ignorance; the charge that will be so cheerfully made by the M. D., under cover perhaps of dulcet words and outward expressions of regret.

The greater reason, however, why the Osteopath should be versed in physiology, is for the sake of *progress*. It is very commonly said that Osteopathy is but in its infancy. I take it that that refers as much to the development of the science as to its adoption by the public. But if it is ever to become more than an infant, who shall conduct it along the line of growth—who but we, the Osteopaths? And along what lines can the science progress? I shall try to show that it will be chiefly along the line of applied Physiology—Osteopathic Physiology.

Osteopathic diagnosis depends chiefly on a knowledge of anatomy, physiology and pathology; the treatment, chiefly on the knowledge of anatomy and physiology; and the progress of the science, on the exten-

sion and application in our own peculiar ways, of physiology. We as Osteopaths, while being good students of anatomy, are not likely to discover any new structure in the body, beyond an occasional nerve center—we will do well if we find the functions of all the structures that have already been so carefully dissected out. There are places in Europe where there is a love of pure science and a devotion to it for its own sake that is rarely equalled in this country. I doubt if Osteopaths will ever discover, for instance, the lowest terminations of those fibers of the sensory root of the fifth cranial nerve that extend downward into the cord. We may reason that they go down as far as the atlas and farther, because lesions of the atlas affect the eyes and because there has been discovered a cilio-spinal center. But this is logic and physiology, rather than anatomy.

No, the progress of Osteopathy will not be much in the field of anatomy by researches at the dissecting table. Neither will it be very largely by investigating the pathology of disease. The use of the microscope, and especially the preparation of specimens for microscopic examination, can hardly be called the "fork" of the Osteopaths as they are turned out nowadays. There are people whose love of science is so great that they spend hours and days in trying to discover the pathology of certain conditions; but Osteopaths will not get the credit of their discoveries.

An occasional effective "new move" may be "discovered" by some Osteopath who has "happened on to it" and in repeated cases, finds it useful. This will occur in sporadic cases and hardly for the benefit of the profession at large, and at best is mere automatism. I have seen much of this kind of Osteopathy—a punch here or a poke there, given because the operator has seen other Osteopaths do it; like the allopath giving his strong drug for diarrhoea, simply because it has been used before for diarrhoea; both Osteopath and allopath in this case acting in a purely anatomic way, without the slightest knowledge of *how* the result is produced. This sort of business bodes no good for the future of Osteopathy.

The only remaining channel through which Osteopathy can make progress as a science, is in the application of physiology. What is needed more than knowledge of the dead body is knowledge of THE LIVING BODY.

All our Osteopathic principles are physiology osteopathically applied; as for instance, the statement that irritation of a spinal nerve at its point of exit will cause a neurosis in its area of distribution; that disordered viscera show their effect externally in contracted muscle; that one way to effect the eyes is through Meckel's ganglion by springing the jaw, etc. All these fundamental Osteopathic principles are evolved by the application of knowledge of the body in action, yet they will not be found in any text book or physiology or on any other subject outside of our own bibliography.

It was a brilliant application of a knowledge of the body in action to

show that headaches, neuralgias, catarrh and other head troubles are caused by a subluxated atlas, and also that headaches may oft-times be stopped by pressure on the sub-occipitals and supra-orbitals. But it is not safe for the Osteopath to use that as a stock article without using his physiology. The headache may not be due to a bony lesion, and the "headache treatment" may not relieve it. The operator must recognize the other causes, and diagnose against uraemic, uric acid, anaemic, gastric, congestive, emotional, and other kinds of headaches. All this illustrates that a knowledge of structures alone is of little value, but of the structures in action is all-important. Action is normal, action is life, action is everything.

It is through the *action* of physiology that progress in Osteopathy must be made. The process is simple. A certain general law of action is borne in mind; a certain structure comes under this law of action ordinarily; a certain interfering force, when applied to other structures, produces certain known deviations from the ordinary; therefore its effect on the structure in question will be so-and-so. Without knowledge of the body and its forces in action, such reasoning is impossible.

Then let the Osteopath ask himself how these things act. Let the "rising generation" of Osteopaths look well to the functions. Structures are important, relations more so, and functions most of all.

OSTEOPATHIC VIEW OF IMPURE BLOOD.

L. D. HICKMAN, D. O., PRINCETON, ILL.

THE purpose of this article is to explain the Osteopathic view of impure blood, the cause and correction of it, so the general public can grasp and understand it. It will be my object to explain this in plain language.

Too many technical terms in pieces that have been written for the general public have rendered them past comprehension.

Among the people there is much talk about impure blood and what to do for it. Some say that Hood's Sarsaparilla, brandy, sassafras tea, iron and various other compounds are mentioned, until the inquirer gives up in despair and wonders if there is any medicine that will purify his blood. It is most always the case that he will take some of these compounds before reasoning with himself or with anybody else as to what is causing the impurity of his blood.

Remember there are causes for all disorders. Heretofore we have always been doctoring symptoms and the disease and not correcting the cause, but here comes Osteopathy advancing ahead of all others, holding its banner high above all, with its glowing inscription announcing to its followers, "Correct the cause, and the disease will vanish."

I will mention two organs which becoming disordered, would cause impure blood.

(1st.) The lungs which receive the blood for purification. The blood going to the lungs is laden with impurities which we call CO₂ or carbon dioxide, a gas. These impurities come from all of the tissues of the body and expect to be expelled through the lungs. Now after this is expelled the blood takes on a supply of fresh oxygen which invigorates the blood and renders it pure and is sent out through the body again, to supply the tissues. Now if the lungs become diseased or disordered in any way it will interfere with the throwing off of these impurities and taking on oxygen, then you will have impure blood.

The next thing to be considered is what is causing a diseased or disordered condition of the lungs? First, we look to see if there are any interference with the nerve connection to the lungs, as you know the nerves control the action, the function, the blood supply and everything about the organs and tissues of the body. A nerve may be interfered with by a slip in the vertebra, as they originate from the spine, as you know all the nerves to the body originate from the spine.

If there is no interference at the spine, there may be a muscle or ligament over contracted pressing on the nerve, causing some of its nerve impulses to be shut off to the part it supplies. So just as sure as we have shutting off of some of the nerve connection to an organ or tissue they will become disordered. Second we have the ribs to be considered which protect the lungs, many times they become misplaced by being drawn too closely together or even overlap each other. This often produces irritation of the lung tissue and causes disorder. Now the work of the Osteopath is not to pour drugs into your stomach, or rub them on the outside, but to correct the displaced vertebræ, loosen the contracted muscles and ligaments, put the ribs in the right position, so that there will be a free flow of nerve force from the brain, and the disordered lungs will become healthy and perform their duty as they should, separating the impurities from the blood and throwing fresh oxygen into the blood, then you will have pure blood.

(2nd.) We will now consider the kidneys, the main function of which is to separate the urine from the blood. So you can reason that a disorder of these organs, in many cases, will cause urine to be left in the blood and render it very impure.

It is, most always, as with the lungs, a disturbed nerve connection and the correction of which establishes free nerve impulses and renders the kidneys in normal condition and, as a consequence, we have purification of the blood. There are other disorders which would produce impure blood which I will not consider in this article as the disorders of these two organs are the principal ones that produce this condition.

HOT AIR TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATIC JOINTS A FAILURE.

BY U. M. BROWDER, D. O., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

RHEUMATISM is a rather general term in its use among medical men, which, as a matter of fact, carries with it no definite idea whatever. It may mean much or little, its meaning being generally fixed by the circumstances surrounding a given case. In many cases it becomes a *mask* by means of which the ignorance of the physician is hidden from the critical gaze of the public eye. The medical fraternity are not agreed on either the cause or treatment of rheumatism. Most physicians, however, agree that rheumatism is a blood disease, but this agreement really amounts to but little after all. In this western country where rheumatism is almost the prevailing disease, but little seems to be known of either its origin or treatment. But recently the hot-box craze struck the medical practitioners of the west and the north-west, and through peculiar circumstances the hot-box method has been thoroughly tested in Salt Lake City in the last decade. Perhaps, most of my readers understand the hot-box device for the treatment of rheumatic joints. This method as understood by the writer, is of English origin. It is a box fitted with tubing and attachments for the ordinary gas jet, with an aperture for the hip, knee and ankle, protected by a lining of asbestos, leaving a small aperture through which the temperature is registered. The claim made by the fellows who play with the hot-box is that the superheated air produces profuse sweating, and therefore, increases cell-activity, and as a result, becomes a tonic to the entire system. We will leave the educated reader to judge of the logic of the hot-box claim. In most cases reported as a success, you will find associated with the hot air box, "vigorous massage."

Recently we had two cases of Rheumatoid Arthritis, both contracting with us for Osteopathic treatment the same week. These patients both came to us from the city hospital, one a victim of steam treatment, the other of the hot-air-box device. It was the desire of these patients to take Osteopathic treatment in connection with their steam and hot air treatment at the city hospital. This we refused to do. Finally, finding themselves growing constantly worse, they came back and entered into an exclusive course of Osteopathic treatment.

The improvement in both of these cases was marked from the very beginning, one of them entering upon his duties as miner within three weeks, the other in one month, both entirely cured. It is but fair and logical to say that, this was a fine *test* of the three theories of treatment in regard to Rheumatoid Arthritis, showing therefore, the relative value of the three methods.

We have watched with no little care the results of the steam treatment for rheumatic joints and we are now perfectly well satisfied that the system is not only not a benefit but a curse to the parts involved. It can not be shown that either hot-air or steam increases cell-activity, and thereby becomes a tonic to the general system. It is true that for the time it seems to ease the patient by relaxing the parts in the region of the affected joints, but they very soon stiffen and become worse than before the treatment. On a careful examination it will be found that the steam-treatment has just about the same effect on the rheumatic joint that getting wet in a rain-storm would have. And but little more can be said in truth for the hot-air-box system of treatment.

ANOTHER CASE.

Shortly after we opened our office in this city we were called to a case of inflammatory rheumatism, which had been under the treatment of one of the most popular physicians in the city for a month. When the attendant physician decided that he had done all he could do for the patient, and after the disease had settled in the patient's right knee, we were called to take charge of the patient. On July 11, we gave the lady the first treatment. Our aim was to save the knee from ankylosis, a thing supposed to be impossible by the M. D. and friends. But, in thirty-four treatments we put her on her feet, out of bed and entirely cured.

DOPE.

C. L. RICHARDSON, JUNIOR CLASS, A. S. O.

IT is cheap to get sick in China. When a pigtail is laid up he stops his doctor's pay. What is a doctor for anyhow if not to keep his patients well? The modern lawyer is paid to keep his clients out of court; so there seems to be a similar philosophy in this Chinese way of paying the doctor.

Let us see, now, how this yellow physician proceeds to even up scores and revenge himself on the presumptuous individual who had the nerve to stop his salary. There seems to be much of suggestive therapeutics in his methods.

It is not to be supposed that a Chinaman would like a dried toad to eat any more than a Missourian, but this Chinese doctor, whose pay has stopped, prescribes dried toad—"Just a nice little tonic." Oh, it isn't so very nasty; American doctors have prescribed dried sputum. The presumption is that the patient gets well rather than eat two toads; and the doctor draws his pay again. That is *suggestive therapeutics*.

If the Chinese doctor can't work the toad racket perhaps he will try a little glue. Glue is a yellow doctor's long suit. When a "Chink" is full of glue he remains quiet. He is like the Irishman who swallowed a ban-

tam egg and wouldn't move for fear of breaking it, and was afraid to sit still lest the egg hatch out in his stomach. With a few doses of glue the Chinaman feels that he would rather pay the doctor than take his dope.

If a Chinaman gets hoarse he is given caterpillars, custard and all; if has a boil he gets a petrified crab; and the chances are he would rather have a boil. This is *suggestive therapeutics*.

The Chinaman has his "jag" cure as do other folks, but the manner of the cure won't fit the English language. Fossil crabs, dried and pounded up, are good for a sore eyed Chinaman; dried cow's gall will make him spit; and worn out tobacco quids mixed with straw act as a stimulant. That is *suggestive therapeutics*.

The Chinaman has his "shot gun" remedy, too. He will cure boils, grow hair, color candles and ripen a smallpox eruption with his "shot gun" stuff. Salted scorpions, ant-eaters' scales, pieces of snake, and decoctions of leeches all come in his category. If this stuff doesn't make him vomit it will physic. The shot gun shoots one way, it kicks the other.

Stewed tiger's bones, turtle shell soup, tincture of bedbugs, oil of cockroaches, bumble bee juleps, and almost any old thing from mustard seeds to spoiled pumpkins, from slimy worms to dead cats, will make Chinese medicine. It isn't so much worse than white man's poison either.

Last of all a Chinaman believes in charms. He can give points to a Southern Hoodoo doctor.

OSTEOPATHY IN CONGESTION.

T. L. RAY, D. O., FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

IT IS a known fact that there are nerves distributed in all parts of the body, which control the caliber or lumen of the blood-vessels, these nerves being known as the vaso-motors.

It is also acknowledged that if there is a disturbance of the circulation in any part of the body, it is due to injury of the vessels or interference with the nerves that control them to the part in question. Active congestion is almost always caused by interference or obstruction to the vaso-motor nerves, while passive congestion is usually caused by obstruction to the vessels, especially the veins, and sometimes the heart is at fault.

The Osteopath, instead of pouring something into the stomach, or trying to produce congestion in other parts of the body, investigates the intricate machine, just as the machinist looks over an engine that is out of order. The cause is found and removed, so the machine is again in shape to resume its normal work.

In active congestion, we generally find some contraction of muscle or ligament, or it may be a partial displacement of bone, causing pressure on spinal origin of the nerves to the affected part. As in active congestion of the liver, we usually find that it is due to an obstruction or an irregu-

larity of that part of the splanchnic nerves that govern the blood supply of the liver

These vaso-motor nerves are distributed in the circular muscular fibers in the walls of the arteries, and when they are obstructed the nerve impulse is cut off, and the walls of the arteries have lost their support, because the circular muscular fibers are paralyzed, and consequently relaxed, letting the arterial walls spread or give way, and as there is less resistance there than other places, the blood flows that way and keeps stretching the weakened walls, making the condition worse. It is all very nice, and often gives some relief, to use a counter irritant in the large intestine, or in other parts of the body, to cause some of the blood to come away to the new disease, but it is not at all scientific.

The Osteopath at once investigates all of the nerves that are distributed to the liver, or in other cases to the parts affected, finds the contracted muscle, ligament, or displaced bone, removes the irregularity by mechanical means, and stimulates the weakened nerve or nerves, as the case may be.

This causes immediate contraction of the circular muscles of the vessels and the blood is forced to continue on its mission of building up and alleviating, instead of causing pain.

I will use a few cases as I go, to illustrate. Not long since, a Mr. M— of Cleburne, Texas called me. His affection was soon diagnosed as active congestion of the liver. At the conclusion of my examination, an M. D., came in and diagnosed the case as active congestion, and said to me, "That is a very bad case of congested liver, and I consider it a dangerous one, and cannot see how you expect to accomplish anything without drugs, and don't understand how you can prevent an abscess."

That was on Saturday evening. One treatment then, however, Sunday, and one on Monday, removed all congestion. The cause was a severe contraction of the muscles on the right side of the spine between the 6th and 12th dorsal vertebrae, and the intercostal muscles over the liver. I reported this cure to the M. D., and he thought it very good, though seemed to be very much surprised.

Another case, a Miss B— had congestion of the lungs or pneumonia. I found the muscles and ligaments around the nerve center that controls the blood in the lungs, were very rigidly contracted, exactly as in the case of the congested liver. The contractions, as in the other case, were interfering with the nerve current, thus causing the arterial walls to relax. All of the blood seemed to want to get into the lungs. Each treatment gave great relief. I gave treatment twice a day for four days, then once a day, and in two weeks she was doing her own work. At the same time a neighbor was suffering from the same disease. He had allopathic treatment, and his illness lasted two months. He was also a friend to Osteopathy, as I had cured his wife of rheumatism, but he, like many others, did not

think we could relieve acute disease. After nature had overcome his disease, in spite of the drugs, he came and rebuked me for not telling him that I could cure pneumonia. (Very professional, you know.)

In passive congestion, if the heart is at fault, we investigate the nerves that control that organ, and remove obstructions, or stimulate the nerves, as the case may require. If it is due to obstructed veins we remove the obstruction.

A Mrs. B— came to me with passive congestion of the spleen, of seven months duration. She had not been able to wear her corset in this time. The spleen was very much enlarged, and her physician of the old school told her that it was likely to burst at any time, and if it did so she would die instantly.

I found that this engorgement of blood was due to a contraction in the tissues around the splenic vein, or the vessels that carries the blood away from this organ, thus obstructing the return blood. The arteries being unobstructed caused the organ to be very much enlarged.

One treatment removed the cause, and the next morning the lady came in almost overwhelmed with joy, saying that the pain was all gone, she was reduced two and one half inches around her waist and could wear her corset with perfect ease. I gave her six treatments and dismissed her. She is now, (six months later) in perfect health. I have many other cases that I would like to speak of but will conclude with this. When you are sure of your diagnosis fear nothing, for each diagnosis is the keystone of Osteopathy.

VACATION EXPERIENCES.

BY J. W. DIXON, SENIOR CLASS, A. S. O.

WHEN a boy of about ten years of age, my mother bought a book—"Joseph's coat of many colors," of a colporteur, canvassing the families for the churches. It was the first book I had ever read and I was so interested with the history of the children of Israel in Egypt, the Red Sea and Palestine that I read it over a second time immediately after the first reading. This led to my interest in books. Later I was very much interested with "Arabian Nights Entertainment" and since my experience with Osteopathy I cannot help but think of "Aladdin's wonderful lamp," more truth than fiction. I take it for granted my reader is familiar with it and can allow the comparison. Before going into details I will mention a visit to my old friend, Mr. M. J. Grove, of Lime Kiln, Md., and who is one of the largest if not the largest lime manufactures in U. S. It would make up a long article alone to describe his numerous plants, etc. Through Mr. Grove I introduced Osteopathy at Norfolk, Va.

My experience is limited in this case to ten weeks, but characteristic of my career, Mr. Grove thinks the events of my life would make an

interesting volume. I remarked to make that plural—volumes. I was interested alike in philosophy, history, science, ethics, ever in search of "The Pearl of Great Price," also "The Magic Wand" if it could be dissociated from mysterious humbuggery, and of the vernal spring to eternal youth.

We will span the flight of years till I took up the science of Osteopathy formulated by Dr. A. T. Still, which I have been telling my patients and auditors will soon sweep all other systems of healing into the vortex of oblivion, and be the supreme "Monarch of all she surveys," and justly so, as it is in harmony with the laws of God and Nature. When I started out in June I thought "now I will have an opportunity to test the business end of this work." "I have faith in it and will abide therewith."

One needs not long to wait. The harvest is ripe and I want to urge students, old and new, that we cannot appreciate our alma mater "too highly for qualifying us to be reapers indeed of curing "the ills fl sh is heir to." The honest Osteopath can derive great satisfaction in relieving suffering, in addition to the remuneration the people are ready to give for good work. "The laborer is worthy of his hire."

Lose no time to improve each shining moment, freighted with gems that give you the key to the situation, when you launch out into active work. On the train from St. Louis to Detroit I noticed a lady next seat front was suffering with headache, she was applying water to her forehead instead of drinking it. I learned from her husband that she was subject to such headaches, and he gave me the privilege of relieving her. This I did in a few moments in the car. I thought I could stand the curious gaze of spectators to relieve the only one in the car not enjoying her trip. Soon after her husband asked her about her headache and she said it was gone, and she was comfortable till she left the train in the evening. As she left she thanked me and added, "I have a pill with me but delayed to take it." I replied "We use no pills in Osteopathy."

I took a boat from Detroit to Cleveland and from Cleveland to Buffalo, N. Y., two nights, giving me a day each in Cleveland and Buffalo. At Buffalo I relieved a conductor on an electric car, of sickness and pain in the stomach. He asked what my charges were, and to which I replied, "Nothing." In Cleveland I recommended several old acquaintances to local Osteopaths.

Before I went out I had corresponded with several Osteopaths in the different cities and as many intended taking vacations, I would have had the office to myself and not as I wished, so I ventured alone and am all the better for it. Had I have arranged with any one I could not have had my experience. When I offered the conductor pay on the return, he refused and said "that's all right" and would not take any pay.

This five cents saved was my first pay for treating, as it turned out, while I could have received larger pay if I had demanded it, as the man

was willing to pay. On the return he intended to lay off, I heard him tell the motorman, which he did not have to do. As he passed and repassed he eyed me closely, I suppose wondering what sort of benevolent institution I was on wheels any how. I wrote on a paper where he would find the local Osteopath. I took a night train for Philadelphia by the Lehigh road, and arrived in the rain about 9 a. m., Sunday.

The delegates to the Republican convention were arriving by the numerous trains.

I had intended to go to Atlantic City after selling the return end of my ticket, but as the Pennsylvania laws forbid it I had to go to New York to do so. Before leaving Philadelphia I treated a young man for chills and recommended him to Osteopathy. I stopped on Broadway near Grace church, corner 11th st., and after selling my ticket called upon several old acquaintances from whom I had bought goods before I went out of business. The first house I went to and the first man to whom I spoke engaged me to treat him next night at his residence.

The subject came up of the legal propriety, etc., and I went to Dr. Norman, D. Mattison, 200 W. 57th st., and acted on his suggestions and in my work secured him several patients, who promised to call upon him, and I am satisfied they will. I also called upon Dr. Evelyn Underwood, Presb. Building, 20th and Fifth Ave., whom I also recommended to Mr. H. and others. Mr. G. my first in the city asked me to call and see another whose name is spelled with a big G. I called on friends in two other houses, James H. Dunham & Co., and Sweetzer, Pembroke & Co., made no effort to secure patients, while I learned from Mr. E. there was plenty of available material.

As the middle of the day approached the temperature increased and in walking toward Battery Park to the Aquarium where it was cool, I noticed one of the street sweepers, in white uniform, trying to get the better of nose bleed. While I was talking to him a young man handed me a brass key and said, "put this down his back," I said "wait a moment and I will show you something to beat the key." I took hold of the man's head and treated him vigorously for he was bleeding freely. It was at a corner and cars were passing both ways for streets and a crowd gathering, all observing. He was soon relieved and the man thanked me and went on with his work, crowd dispersed and the young man somewhat taken back with his superstition. Don't be surprised if I tell you none of the fishes, etc., in their great glass tanks needed my skill; but I enjoyed looking at specimens of all the leading kinds of the "finny tribe." That is a subject itself like many others I saw in the great museums in the Metropolis. When I went to treat the first Mr. G. he had secured me several others and I was busy for three days of one month, when I was called post haste to aid in a case of imminent death in Maryland.

My patient was under the care of Dr. G., an homeopathist, and was

doing the best under the circumstances. I frequently soothed pain to make the last moments easy. At F. I had a few patients and interested a person to begin the study, this making my third so far on my trip. I went to K-ville where I treated three from three places over one hundred miles apart. One of the ladies was suffering with rheumatism which I relieved at once and which secured me ten patients six miles away at B-ville, close to the beautiful home of Geo. Townsend (Gath), and later a dozen at C. At this latter place I secured two patients for the infirmary and for whom I have already made arrangements, secured board and rooms. From K. in a few days I went to Pen-Mar (Pennsylvania-Maryland) on the Blue mountains for a week or two and treated persons from Baltimore and locally. With all I have mentioned it was new, and the relief of one was sure to secure others. This being on a flying trip opened to my mind what may be done, where one settles down to permanent work and gives his whole attention to it. I was solicited in New York and elsewhere to locate then and there, with the assurance I should have all the work I cared to do. My age was in my favor as well as my acquaintance; but the young have as good show as young M. D's. who are busy. Several have criticized me starting at my age this study, but I reply by saying, "I do not measure one's age by his years by any means, but by his capacity." I am as capable as some twenty years my junior and not as old as some "old young people" I know who are prematurely old, and less capable than I am. "*I will*," is my motto. Then I have a system of morning and night exercises (not the Ralston), I am using and shall use together with my practice so I will wear out instead of rust out in my *willful* march to the one hundred year mile-stone. At F. a druggist was filling numerous prescriptions and among the applicants was one man who said he felt an uneasiness in his abdomen and "wanted something."

When the druggist had a moment's leisure I remarked to him this about this case: "You gave him some capsicum, ginger, opii, camph., while I would give external treatment." I mentioned, "that feeling is in Meissner and Auerbachs' plexuses between the inner and outer layer of the intestines, we reach direct, while your treatment has to undergo a chemical change in the saliva, gastric juices, etc., before it reaches the seat of the trouble." He became very much interested, etc.

I offered my service to cure hiccough and another case, was not accepted and one died while the other lies very low, all for fear of offending the physician who had been such for the family twenty-five years, more considerate for that than the life of the patient. At Pen-Mar I was witness to the sheerest quackery of some able *obstetrician*. The lady was from Balto., taken suddenly ill and I was unable to flex the right limb because of an obturator dislocation at birth never set right.. Her two year old child's right humerus was also dislocated at the shoulder at birth and never set right.

It shocked me to see these persons maimed for life, by the incapacity of those who should have put the dislocation in place at the time.

I will not take up your valuable space writing out full names and places but simply give first letter. At C. I learned a bit of news period. I was in one of the parlors of a dwelling treating a lady for nervousness, I made complete cure of via the "ganglion of impar." When her regular physician drove up, leaving the driver in charge of phaeton, I remarked I would go into an adjoining room for my coat. The lady insisted upon me meeting the physician, and I did.

He learned she was better—*well*, you might say. He "was glad to hear it, how did it come about?" She informed him through Osteopathy. She mentioned how and he asked her "Why did you not tell me this sooner?" She replied "why didn't you find out for yourself as the Osteopath did?" He is from Kirksville now on a vacation. The Dr. replied: "*That is the only school of the kind in the world.*" "They had a person who tried to pass an examination in Va. and got only five in his grade." This was made out of the whole cloth, yard wide," for there has been no occasion for an Osteopath taking examination there, at any time.

I had a telephone message sent to Frostburg, Md., to the Osteopath there, only a K-ville graduate who had got so many cases the Drs. and druggists were up in arms because the Osteopath took their patients and crippled the traffic in medicine. I would say there is room everywhere I have been for Kirksville graduates.

Another lady I treated for an abscess of a tooth, and relieved it. The dentist had advised her to hold her feet in very hot water. She mentioned what I had done and he told her she could not have done a better thing for it, yet he had not given this instead of hot water.

As a rule the M. D's. call our system massage. I disabuse this idea at once.

As our sleeper approached Pittsburg I treated a lady with headache and inclination to vomit. She was soon in better shape and the gentleman in charge offered to pay but I declined to receive anything and had his thanks instead. One old lady near me closely observed my movements and smiled all the time. Another offered me a seat by her and entered into conversation. I learned she was the wife of a Gov. official at Washington and traveled far and near her home in Washington. I got among the Groves and Willards, relatives of Lewis Willard buried at K., and who with the others were patients at the infirmary. W. was a schoolmate in Md.

To sum up the trip I enjoyed it very much and none of it more than that connected with "our beloved science"—Osteopathy.

I enter upon my last term with delight and renewed zeal to learn all that is to be learned from the able corps of doctors and instructors, in all the branches. By the time we are ready to go out the demand for us will have increased, accelerated by the present momentum and wrest human-

ity from her long Egyptian bondage of being without Osteopathic medicine until the advent of Dr. A. T. Still as implied in the beginning of this article. The foregoing is but a small part of my late experience—many instances necessarily left out. In a speech I heard Henry Ward Beecher say “The way to liquidate is to liquidate.” The old doctor says ‘prohibit.’ We Osteopaths are expected to better mankind and should use our influence to prohibit the American saloon, the use of opium, morphia, (etc), gluttony, avarice, lust, vice, etc.

I have engaged my office in an eastern city, the rent to begin in Feb. next, Providence favoring.

WHEN SHALL OSTEOPATHY REIGN SUPREME?

H. W. GAMBLE, D. O., BLOOMFIELD, NEB.

WHEN but a probationer in the osteopathic field, and before I had thought much about it, I felt and sometimes expressed the opinion that it would be but a short term of years ere Osteopathy would stamp out and supercede all other methods and systems of healing. That the birth of Osteopathy meant the beginning of the death of all other systems of treating disease.

I fancy there is not a single practitioner in our field who has not been approached with the question, “Do you not think Osteopathy will soon take the place of medicine and do away with drug stores and medical doctors?” The question is, when shall that day come when Osteopathy will be the only curative agency used?

Because we see the great powers and possibilities of the science is no proof that it will impress all others in the same manner nor in a modified degree.

A piece of candy appeals more strongly to a young child than a proportionate amount of gold; a flask of alcohol represents more to the mind of a Nebraska Indian than a threshing machine.

When all nations speak one tongue, praise one God, observe one form of government, and all men are of one mind (what a curse it would prove), then and not until then may we look for one uniform method of curing diseases to be universally adopted. And ere that time comes “All men shall be gathered into Jerusalem,” and probably all will be Osteopaths. When the day of awakening doth come we will probably find the world has ever been viewing the sun of Truth through a vast prism, revealing the rays of violet to those at one end of the prism, the red to those at the other end, no one receiving all the rays of Truth in their natural fulness.

All of us are firm in the belief that we see the embodiment of truth in Osteopathy, yet we are no more sincere in our belief than many worshippers of false gods. If we see and perform wonderful cures and

become enthusiasts remember others have seen something of the wonderful by which they were convinced.

Mental therapeutics or electro-therapeutics will never cease to have its followers, who, if they belong to the same genus as their disciples of today, will magnify them into many diverging channels, creating different methods of applying them.

Incantations weird and gruesome, have been used for ages by different people and claimed to be efficacious in the healing of many ills by their practitioners, and it is no more foolish today than it was ages ago; yet what reason have we to believe that they shall not be used for ages to come?

Blood-letting of human beings was apparently buried many years ago but did I not see a liveryman bleed his horse's gums for a severe case of colic within the last month? Did I not have a patient but a short time ago, weak and anemic from Addison's disease, yet never attempting to stop hemorrhages from the nose which occurred daily, thinking they were beneficial to him? Many of us have blind spots in our eyes, yet a great number have soft spots in our brains.

Roots and herbs have been used since the time “Whence the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,” (Judge Andrew Ellison), in many different ways as lotions, poultices, tonics, etc., and shall ever be used even though they be harmful and injurious often and less effective than other means.

Hydro-therapeutics has been used since the birth of Adam and is held today by a vast number to be a complete science and I see no encouragement for the belief that it will ever be discarded by all its followers in the future for Osteopathy or any other science however beneficial and well established.

Complete harmony; what meaneth that term? Is it not beyond our comprehension? Were all men in complete harmony with one another in all their opinions, mankind would be in a more deplorable condition than were it relieved of all germs and bacteria.

Would it be a blessing or a curse, to all think and reason alike and agree on all subjects; and do we wish to live under those conditions? I fear not. Our aspirations to become disciples of the *greatest* science with the *greatest* following is justifiable but to be the *only* god to receive homage from *all the world* is as undesirable as it is unreasonable. Nevertheless, Osteopathy will make its converts when the reason of man is appealed to and its splendid results shown.

ANSWERS TO DAILY QUESTIONS.

How extensive are the demonstrated claims of Osteopathy as a healing science? Does it succeed with acute as well as with chronic diseases? Would medicines or drugs be of any assistance to Osteopathy? What are its claims or does it claim to offer a substitute for surgery to any degree? if so, how much? What are its claims as a better method in obstetrics than older systems?

QUESTION I. How extensive are the demonstrated claims of Osteopathy as a healing science? For a quarter of a century it has met and combated in open fields the diseases of summer, fall, winter and spring. We are glad to report that the diseases of the four seasons yield more readily to Osteopathic treatment than to medicinal remedies. As you are well acquainted with all diseases of the summer season we will not list.

QUESTION II. Does it succeed with acute as well as with chronic diseases? We are ready to answer yes without reservation. I will state that with all the summer diseases none excepted, that Osteopathy has succeeded beyond the shadow of a doubt in saving far above 90 per cent who have been attacked by bilious fever, chills and fever, congestion of the brain, lungs, liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels, as can be verified by the books of our clinics and practice. The universal reports are the same of the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy who are practicing in all the states and territories of the United States, also Canada and Europe. The doctors of Osteopathy have and do continue to report cures by the thousands and deaths by the ones.

QUESTION III. Would medicines or drugs be of any assistance to Osteopathy? To this question I will give an unqualified answer, No, and will insert a protest to the employment in any acute or chronic disease, any man or woman who claims to be an Osteopathic doctor and knows so little of the science as to betray his ignorance by even suggesting that the wise God of the universe ever intended to make a slop pail of the human stomach, to receive the poisonous compounds that ignorance has given to the world, hoping that some accidental illegitimate child will be produced in the stomach, rise, go out, conquer and be the monarch of conquest. No Osteopath has any use or place for any drug or drugs.

QUESTION IV. What are its claims or does it claim to offer a substitute for surgery to any degree? We want to book ourselves emphatically that we do recommend the use of the knife when the wisest Osteopathic methods have failed. By Osteopathy I think I am safe in saying that seventy-five times out of one hundred that the knife is used in the so-called appendicitis that the Osteopath could relieve the patient of his malady and save him from a torturous operation, the death list of which is ap-

palling. In tumefaction, abdominal tumors, enlarged liver, gall-stones, bladder stones, Bright's disease, diabetes and dropsy, the Osteopath is worth more to ninety-five patients in each one hundred than all the knives and skill of the best surgeons of the whole world, provided he has a reasonably fair start with the disease. The knife has an honorable claim to a place which we willingly grant and concede as meritorious.

QUESTION V. What are its claims as a better method in obstetrics than older systems? We will answer this question by saying that the skilled Osteopathic accoucheur, the well balanced head of an Osteopath who is worthy of the name of his profession, long before he graduates and receives his diploma does learn that the Architect who planned and constructed man and woman had an object and worked to the same, and he made that object to wisely work as he intended, and that he had so constructed the womb that it would naturally deliver its contents at foetal maturity in all women who had escaped accidental pelvic deformities. The science of Osteopathy carries before the operator the search-light of reason and success, from the first indication of labor to the completed delivery of the child. Relaxation and natural forcible expulsion can easily be conducted by the informed Osteopath, and the average time of labor from twelve to eighteen hours in five hundred to seven hundred cases reported and now on record show less than two hours duration. Hemorrhage after births by his skill ceases at once. We teach the use of instrumental delivery that he may be well armed for anything that may come before him in the way of pelvic deformities. Such deformities may never appear to the operator but he should be posted and ready to act under any emergency.

A. T. STILL.

A CHAT WITH A PATIENT.

BY W. L. RIGGS, D. O., AUTHOR OF "THEORY OF OSTEOPATHY." ELKHART, IND.

"And you think medicine is unnecessary?"

We not only think that medicine is unnecessary, we know it is harmful. Every dose of medicine given for any purpose accomplishes its effect by its action on the nerves either at their ending or their centers, the brain and the spinal cord. It serves to increase their action without increasing their supply of nourishment and by the law of reaction, the after condition is worse than before. It is thus that the necessity so often arises of increasing the dose until a drug habit is required. Should it decrease the nervous activity it is even more destructive.

"But do you mean to say that medicine does not produce certain effects?"

We acknowledge the potency of medicine. Its effects are what makes so many of the chronic cases which we are called to treat. Medicine and

drugs do what is claimed for them but they do more. It is the after effects that we would avoid. We know a better way.

"Then how do you cure without medicine?"

We do not cure. Nature does that. The results which follow our treatment are not miracles. They are no more wonderful than that this book falls to the floor if I push it off the table. Your watch will not run if dirty or if a cog is closed or a spring is slipped, so it is with your body. It is more wonderfully constructed than any other mechanism; its force is all liberated; controlled and applied through the nerves. If they are normal and are nourished by their natural blood supply, the organs which they control do their work and you have health.

"But can you relieve pain?"

Except in case of wounds the osteopath knows no failure in relieving pain. Suppose you had caught your finger in a spring trap, would you release your finger or take morphine? Now in that case the pain was caused by pressure, pressure which irritated the delicate nerve filaments in skin flesh. The cause is similar in all cases, irritation due to pressure. This pressure may be that of the blood when you have swelling and pain, it may be a muscle, as you sometimes have in "cramps," it may be ligaments, tendons or displaced bones or cartilages. In all these cases re-adjustment is the key-note to the cure. To reduce the swelling remove the obstruction to the drainage, force the stagnant venous blood and impure fluids from the part that healthful ones may take their place and the pain ceases. Lengthen the contracted muscle, replace the denser tissues which through disarrangement are pressing on the nerve and pain is an impossibility. There is no pain unless there is a condition which should not exist. *To right the wrong condition* is the philosophy of osteopathy.

"Do you attribute all diseases to these wrong conditions?"

In cases of poisoning there can be no question as to the cause of the condition. There is in the body a toxic chemical which is attacking the nervous system and the only sensible thing to do is to remove the poison. Give another if necessary, for in a case of that kind it is better to injure, yet save a life than to allow it to be lost. We are justified in knocking a friend down to prevent his being struck by a train. In all other diseases there is something wrong or else there would be no disease. Suppose the blood is bad, containing, we say, poisons, where did they come from? Either the stomach, the bowels or the kidneys are not working as they should and the waste matter which should be thrown out is retained or re-absorbed into the system.

"But suppose a person had been careless in his habits, could not these conditions have occurred?"

Most assuredly and the wrong to be righted in that case is first to re-establish correct habits. But this in many instances will not suffice. From long irritation to the nerves in the stomach and bowels there has been a re-

flected or a secondary disturbance throughout the nervous system. There nerves enter the spinal cord at a certain level with other nerves and if one set is irritated, in time, all are affected. The muscles of the spinal region draw tight, the ligaments actually shorten, the blood vessels become filled, the nerves are not nourished with their proper fluid, so they, too, become excited and you have what is known as a secondary "tender spot."

"Why do you always examine the spine first?"

In all chronic cases these is sure to be trouble there. Whether at first it was the cause or whether it come as a result of the trouble it is now an active cause of the failure of the organ or organs to do their work. In most cases it was the original and causing cause.

"But if it were not at first the cause, what good will follow its correction?"

In any event it is the cause of your trouble now. The original trouble is gone but it left a condition worse than before, which every day makes more difficult to overcome. The spring freshet causes an overflow, but should it also pile driftwood in the old channel so as to obstruct it, the old river bed becomes useless and the water flows overland or else makes a different channel for itself. It is exactly so with the force of your body. If there is an impediment to this nerve then the energy which should flow along it is either blocked or sent to another point. Thus one organ receives less and the other more and the health of the body is disturbed since its harmony is destroyed. Then how can you restore health except by removal of obstruction.

"What would drugs do in a case of that kind?"

They might force the nerve fluid past the partial obstruction and for a time seem to give relief. The relief would, however, be but temporary. Remove the obstruction and there will be no need for stimulation. The philosophy of the drug action is wrong. The drug is as a whip to an overburdened horse.

"What could you do in germ diseases?"

Isolate the patient. Use all means of disinfection, strive to prevent the spread of the contagion and relieve every symptom which arises.

"Would you treat them just as you do other diseases?"

On exactly the same principles, varying each case to suit the particular symptoms. By sending pure blood to the affected organ and securing drainage for it we give nature a chance to resist the action of the germ. No drug does more. No physician gives drugs to kill the germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, measles, diphtheria or any of the infectious diseases. He hopes to strengthen the patient to resist their action. This is the basis of lymph treatment. We help the system to send good, vitalizing blood to the part. Pure red blood is the best germicide. Every one breathes daily the germs of consumption yet only those who are weakly fall victims to it. What is the explanation of the climate cure for consumption and many

other diseases? It is good blood; pure and oxygenated, exactly what our treatments produce.

"What is the reason my back is so tender at that spot?"

It may come from one of several causes. First, it may be caused by a slip in the vertebra. The bones which compose the spinal column are short irregular in shape and sit one above the other. They are bound together and held in position by tendons, cartilages and muscles. The muscle may contract and pull the bones from the exact position; a fall, a jar, or any force, may cause a slight variation from the usual position and trouble invariably follows. The nerves and the vessels which nourish the spinal cord pass through notches in these bones, the notches of one fitting with those above and below forming canals. Any slip disturbs these structures and an irritated nerve is the result.

That is the most common cause of soreness. Again it might be from a contracted muscle due to strain or long protracted work. In your particular case it is due to an irritated stomach and intestine—a reflex tenderness.

"How can that be?"

As I said before, the nerves which go to your stomach and intestine come out from the spinal cord at a certain point. It is just at this level the nerves from those organs are affected and from them all other nerves are likewise irritated. This will explain why we always look to the spine for our diagnosis. We know the origin of the nerves going to the organs and we know what points will be tender if those organs are affected. The spine tells us as surely as a chart where the effect is. The symptoms tell us the nature of the effect. For instance, a slip at a certain point might cause either constipation or diarrhoea. A correction of the slip would result in a cure in either case.

"Then your treatment is not exactly rubbing?"

In no sense of the term. In very rare cases do we treat the nerve endings in the skin. They are doing as well as they can under the circumstances. The nerve endings are never at fault, the trouble lies somewhere along the nerve itself. We move the bones, the tendons, the muscles so as to release it from any pressure. The Osteopath holds the skin beneath his fingers so that there is no movement, the one on the other, the movement is accomplished on the deeper structures. A masseur treats the skin, the Osteopath sees only the disarranged tissues beneath the skin and corrects those which are disturbed.

"But is not your system similar to massage?"

In one respect. Both systems of treatment are administered with the hand—the resemblance ends there. In purpose and results there is no relationship between them. No masseur *corrects*; unless the Osteopath finds a correction necessary he considers his treatment useless.

The masseur has the same treatment for all cases, the Osteopath is specific and directs his treatment to accomplish a certain end.

"Are not your terms rather high compared to the length of time employed in a treatment?"

You pay us for a result, not for an experiment. A novice would require ten times as long to extract your tooth as would an experienced dentist, yet you prefer the trained hand. You pay a lawyer for his advice. It is of no consequence to you how brief it is, it is exactness and accuracy that counts. So in this case it is the result that our work will accomplish that you pay for.

"Is the treatment painful?"

In some cases it is. In others it is not. That will depend on the case.

"You treat nervousness. I would think you would increase it."

In all cases of nervousness there is pressure on the nerves, usually along the spine just at their exit. Relaxation of the spine is almost invariably the only treatment necessary. Drugs are almost entirely abandoned by physicians in nervous troubles: Physical culture, exercise and diet are the measures substituted in their stead.

"Dr. Doser says that Osteopathy is good for some things but it is so limited."

Yes, it would be if it were bounded by Dr. Doser's knowledge of it. Did he tell you what it is good for and why it was good? It is as broad as Nature and as true as her workings. It is based upon the truth that a perfect organism is in health, that is unlimited. It is true that there are cases which Osteopathy cannot cure, but who can write all the limitations of medicine? Drugs' failures are mostly covered by the grave.

"LEST WE FORGET."

JOSEPH H. SULLIVAN, 504 MASONIC TEMPLE, CHICAGO.

History repeats itself. In nothing is this more true than in the progress of Osteopathy; in the face of opposition; of all degrees of persecution.

It will be recalled by many of us, how on occasions almost without number we have wished for, have cried aloud as it were for a short cessation of the persecution by other schools. We have hoped for an armistice of sufficient duration to allow us simply to demonstrate the great good in Osteopathy. We have asserted that a little time would suffice in which to win over the incredulous, in short we were all sick unto death of the constant nagging by other schools, especially in Illinois.

Again, we have repeatedly asserted that what our hearts craved most was, a "fair field and no favor," being fully alive of course to the potency for good of our science. In Illinois our prayers have been answered. After a wearisome fight and the expenditure of considerable private capital the Osteopath has the same right extended those from medical schools outside the state.

But now, strange murmurings reach our ears; mutterings of discontent, we hear it said that the law in Illinois is only a makeshift, is of no account, that it indeed gives a "Fair field and no favor." The law is even condemned in that it permits christian scientists, mental and magnetic healers to practice. It is true. The law does allow some of these people freedom to practice.

But on looking about for the author of these discordant protests and expressions of disapproval, whom do we discover? Do they emanate from an allopath or a homeopath? Indeed not. We find the intolerant party to be just an Osteopath and no more. Those of other schools are busy minding their own affairs, while he who but a short time ago was under fire, the victim of persecution, now seeks to act the role of persecutor. He is in and out of the storm and now seeks to keep all others out. Truly "Consistency thou art a jewel."

True it is that some of our number now that they enjoy the same rights accorded to others, wish to close the gates to all others not in accord with their way of thinking.

The amusing side presents itself in the fact that the fault-finders are among those who in the past have been under the hottest fire, in which case perhaps we will have to be indulgent until their wounds have healed. They no doubt wish to have the other fellow enjoy the same amount of seasoning they have enjoyed.

But we must beware of becoming intolerant. It will avail us nothing. Let us be thankful that we may go about our work free from molestation. Human nature is the same the world over. We are liable to err, but let us remember that we cannot with good grace, or with justice exhibit a spirit of intolerance in one state and in a neighboring state ask the medical hosts to be gentle and indulgent with us. Doing thus will make a spectacle of us very painful to behold.

If worthy holders of the title Osteopathist, certainly we need not fear competition, at least that has been our boast. If we lag in the race let us not in every instance blame the law, neither should we always charge it to Osteopathy. A writer in one of the periodicals recently said in answer to a query that "Osteopathy is all right if the Osteopath is all right."

All of the foregoing is simply a statement of conditions and opinions without any intention of indulging in personalities and is called forth by the unreasonable criticisms we hear occasionally, and by the acts of some reputable graduates. While on the subject we might be interested in another condition existing as shown by a prospectus before the writer. The prospectus is from a medical institution in this city and calls attention to a DEPARTMENT of Osteopathy as an adjunct to the medical course, and has the names of a couple of reputable osteopathic graduates as lecturers on the staff.

No doubt we all join in the wish for Osteopathy's advancement, but it is very hard to reconcile ourselves to the belief that the time has arrived which admits of the lamb lying down with the lion in safety. Perhaps this case will be an exception. If so, well and good.

No allopathic institution has as yet added a homeopathic department. One is opposed to the other. If one is truth the other certainly must be false. In like manner, if medicine is truth Osteopathy must be false. There is no middle ground. Our founder Dr. Still has been teaching this for many years, and the results attained have been foundation stones on which we have built.

No doubt, we all would read with ravenous relish some sort of article from one of these medico-osteopathic pedagogues, justifying their position, as they certainly should be able to do, unless the financial element is the main incentive.

The above institution also has a massage department as well as an osteopathic department, the masseur being also one of the faculty. In short the arrangement is parallel with a grammar school in which French is extra as is also German. Medicine in this case is the main thing, Osteopathy and massage are extra. These things are of great interest to most of us and the discussion of them is a good thing from time to time.

PLAIN SPEECH.

A. P. TERRELL, JUNIOR CLASS, A. S. O.

For a number of years the writer has been a student of men and books, and during that time he has noticed and noted some things of which he wishes now to speak.

A great many of those who write and speak for the public write and speak as though they were addressing an assembly of learned professors, or a class of graduates from one of the best universities of the land. They seem to forget that most of those who read their articles, or listen to their addresses are farmers, carpenters, smiths, and merchants. These speakers and writers are continually striving after something high-flown, learned, smart. They will go a clause or two out of their way to get to use a Latin or Greek phrase, or some loud sounding English word, that but a few of their readers understand. I sometimes feel like saying to them what a young gentleman once said to a fastidious young lady when she had made one of her "sky-scraping," pet words: "Please take that back and give me two smaller ones."

Hon. Horatio Seymour says: "We must not only think in words but we must also try to use the best words, and those which in speech will put what is in our minds into the minds of others. This is the great art which those must gain who wish to teach in the school, the church, at the bar, or through the press. To do this in the right way, they should use short words which we have in early life, and which have the same sense to all classes of men."

If men would read the above and practice it, they would never fail to be understood. But some half educated men have got it into their heads that big words will make up for brains. They remind me of a young preacher I once knew who shaved his forehead to appear learned. He used to say an inch of forehead was worth a pound of brains, and in some instances I believe it is true, for there are some men who can use forehead and cheek much better than they can use brains. The great men, the true scholars of our country, use plain, simple language, and by so doing speak to a purpose and not into the air. It is said of Daniel Webster that he regarded a compliment paid to him by an uneducated man one of the greatest he ever received. On one occasion when he had delivered a very profound and eloquent address, an illiterate man stepping up to him said: "I enjoyed your speech very much; I understood every word you said." Now compare this with the language of an old lady, who on being asked how she liked the new preacher, replied: "I like him the best kind, he is the smartest man I ever saw." And on being asked how she knew he was smart, said: "Why I know he's smart for I did not understand a word he said."

"Some years ago," says William Mathews, "a white minister preached in a plain, direct style to a church of negroes in the south, whose colored pastor was greatly addicted to high flown language in his sermons. In the season of exhortation and prayer which followed an old negro thanked the Lord for the various blessings of the Sabbath and the Sanctuary, and "especially" he added, we thank thee that today we have been fed from a *low crib*." As it was with this negro preacher so it is with many teachers of today—they "put the fodder too high."

In his translation of Ossian, Jas. McPherson has said: "Simplicity and consciousness are never failing characteristics of the style of a sublime writer. He rests on the majesty of his sentiments, not on the pomp of his expression. The main secret of being sublime is to say great things in few, and in plain words; for every superfluous decoration degrades a sublime idea. The mind rises and swells, when a lofty description or sentiment is presented to it in its native form."

Dr. A. T. Still, the father of Osteopathy, has set forth the claims of his system in the manner suggested by the above quotation. He has presented the claims of Osteopathy in the language of the common people. All who read after him, or hear him speak, grasp easily and readily his thoughts. And this accounts, in a great measure, for the rapid growth of the osteopathic army.

In another article we will try to show the absurdity of addressing a living people in a dead language.

The Journal of Osteopathy.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES
OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

Subscription, . \$1.00 per year in advance.

Entered at the Post Office at Kirksville, Mo.,
as second class matter.

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THE American School of Osteopathy will open its next class Feb. 1901. The plan of two new classes a year, one in September and one in February will be followed out as heretofore. Catalogues will be furnished on application.

WITH this issue of the JOURNAL we publish a complete list of the graduates of the American School of Osteopathy with their locations as far as we know them. Graduates of this school are requested to notify us when they have changed their locations.

YOU will find the card of Daniel B. Macauley, D. O., on page IX of the professional cards of this issue. By an oversight we failed to change his card as he requested. He has moved his office from 1143 North Clark St., and can now be found at 715 Tacoma Building, Madison and La Salle, Sts., Chicago. Dr. Macauley is a graduate of the A. S. O., and was the first president of the A. A. A. O.

THE present faculty of the A. S. O. is unanimously considered to be the most popular and capable the school has ever had. The school was never in a more flourishing condition—the old students having returned well pleased with the changes they find—a new class of about 175 enthusiastic students—the faculty harmonious in all its actions. The watchword of the hour is “more Osteopathy and away with drugs.

BEGINNING Feb. 1, 1901, the American

School of Osteopathy will offer post-graduate courses in the following subjects: Principles and Practice of Osteopathy, Experimental Physiology, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Physiological Chemistry and Urinalysis, and possibly some other subjects. A complete announcement will be made later as to price of tuition, length of time required, etc. These courses will be open to any graduate of a reputable osteopathic school.

ON Friday, October 5th, the American School of Osteopathy will give what probably will prove to be the largest picnic Kirksville has ever had. Extensive arrangements have already been made for the affair. The parade will contain not less than twenty-five hundred persons. The A. S. O. students, the Normal, the High School, the State Militia, and the various lodges of the city will be in line. The mayor has issued a proclamation for the day to be set apart as a holiday. Every citizen of Kirksville is enthusiastic in his support of Osteopathy and the American School.

WE occasionally hear the objection to the American School that it does not stand by its graduates, that the Infirmary at Kirksville seeks to get patients that would otherwise go to graduates of our school. These statements come from persons who do not know the facts or do not choose to state them. It is a daily occurrence for patients to write to the A. T. Still Infirmary making inquiry concerning some Osteopath in their community. *It is now and always has been the policy and practice of the American School to advise these parties to consult such Osteopath, if we know him to be a regular graduate.* Dr. Still has repeatedly said that a diploma from the American School is our recommendation and that the A. S. O. always gladly gives moral support to its graduates who are endeavoring to honorably uphold the banner of Osteopathy.

Gould's “Student's Medical Dictionary” published by P. Blakiston's Son & Co., is the very best dictionary we have seen fo

the price—\$2.50. It is just the book for the student. The definitions are complete and comprehensive. The book also contains numerous illustrations.

“A Child of Light” or “Heredity and Prenatal Culture” is the title of a psychological work written by Newton N. Riddel. It contains a practical treatise on heredity and prenatal culture considered in the light of the new psychology. The author is considered as an authority on heredity, psychology and kindred topics; having personally studied the heredity and psychology of some thirty-five thousand persons in the past fifteen years, including not only men of genius but thousands of the most criminal and depraved as well. The book is well written and contains matter of much interest to the student. It is published by the Child of Light Publishing Co., of Chicago. Price \$2.00.

Pres. W. D. Dobson, A. M. LL. D.

Among the many new students who entered the September class, we are proud to note that a large percent are men and



women who have previously occupied high positions of trust and honor. The subject of this sketch, William D. Dobson, a member of the new class was born in Greenville, Tenn., Nov. 27, 1848. For the past eight years he has been President of the First District State Normal, located at Kirksville, Mo. In addition to his district school and academic education, he received a thorough classical course at Greenville and Tusculum College, Tenn., where after four years of study, he graduated with distinction June 10, 1870.

After studying law and being admitted to the bar of the First Judicial District of

Tennessee, he came to Missouri; but circumstances over which he had no control forced him into other pursuits and changed the whole course of his life. Meeting with success as an educator, he was induced to enter the profession of teaching, which he has followed ever since. His career as an educator has been marked with success; he rose from a teacher in the district school to the position of President of the State Normal. He was Superintendent of the public schools of Trenton for five years, Carrollton ten years and Moberly one year. While holding this last position he was elected President of the Kirksville State Normal.

In 1878 he received the post-graduate degree of A. M. from his alma mater, and in 1893 the same institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

During the year of 1890 he was President of the Missouri State Teacher's Association. He has frequently been the recipient of such honors but upon his retirement from the State Normal the citizens of Kirksville, about 100 in number, gathered at his home and presented him with a beautiful loving cup, bearing the following inscription “In loving appreciation of W. D. Dobson, LL. D., the successful president of our State Normal School for eight years.” After twenty-five years as a teacher he now goes into the class room as an enthusiastic pupil of Osteopathy. At a recent meeting of the new class he was unanimously elected its president.

“No Judge to Try Him.”

DR. GEORGE LAUGHLIN,
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Dear Doctor:—I met a young lady here some weeks ago who had had determined to take a medical course and had gone so far as to stand the entrance examination to Cornell University and also deposit \$10 to hold a room for her. I got to talking Osteopathy to her and it was not long till I convinced her of the error of her way and I think she will start for Kirksville next Monday to take up the course at the A. S. O. She turned down some of her family's oldest and best friends among

the medical profession in this step she has concluded to take, but she is going to take it nevertheless. She belongs to a prominent family in this state. Her father is clerk of the Supreme Court of the state, which position he has held for many years. You have received a letter from her about her contemplated purpose. I told her that you would receive her entrance examination certificate to Cornell and that she would not need trouble about her entrance.

An amusing thing has happened since I met you at Chattanooga. The Judge before whom my case came is a brother of Dr. Calhoun of this city. The doctor is by far the most prominent M. D. of all the entire south. The Judge's father was a doctor also. This being the case it was suggested to the Judge in a nice way that it might be well to have some other Judge sit on the case. He was glad to do this and went about to get Judge Read to take his place, saying that his relations to the medical profession were such that he might be biased in his judgment toward me. Judge Read's wife I had treated last December and he told Calhoun that for that reason he considered himself disqualified. All this happened before I went to Chattanooga, but now, since then, Judge Calhoun came to us to have us go and treat his wife. She has been a sufferer for years with chronic headaches and some other things. We have treated her three weeks. The benefit has been so marked that the other Sunday the Judge went to my lawyer and said: "My wife has been an invalid for years, troubled with headaches. At no time for over three years has she been entirely free from pain and the paroxysms at times are almost unbearable. I had taken her to the best doctors in the whole country without avail. Drugs got so that she had no temporary relief from them at all. I took her to Dr. Janeway, of New York City, he treated her for two weeks and at the end of that time I asked, "what is wrong with her?" He said, "I do not know." Some days ago I sent for Dr. Hardin and the relief she has had from him is so marked and so marvelous after so many of the most prominent M. D.'s have tried it that I am astounded and my grati-

tude is so great that I want to tell you that I feel disqualified to sit in his case." So mote it be! I have also disqualified one of the supreme judges since my return. All this very much wearies the M. D.'s.

Success to you this year. Very cordially,
M. C. HARDIN.
Atlanta, Ga.

Personal Mention

Miss Minnie Potter, D. O., of Memphis, Mo., was in Kirksville recently.

Dr. Melvin Ilgenfritz has located at Sac City, Iowa. He will also practice at Storm Lake, Ia.

Mrs. W. S. Tevebaugh, D. O., of Kitzaning, Pa., was a recent caller at the Infirmary.

Dr. L. D. Hickman, of Princeton, Ill., who has an excellent practice at that place, recently made the school a call.

Dr. Thomas Turner, of Philadelphia, Pa. was here at the opening of school. He has returned to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Phoebe Harlan, D. O., of Muscatine, Ia., is visiting her husband, Fred Harlan, a student of the A. S. O.

Dr. Bert Swett, of Nashville, Tenn., was in Kirksville for a few days during the early part of September.

Dr. W. H. Wait, of Jacksonville, Ill., recently made the JOURNAL office a call. He is doing well at Jacksonville.

Dr. J. R. Shackelford and wife of Nashville, Tenn., called at the Infirmary enroute to the home of his mother in Lewis Co.

Dr. Cecil Rogers and wife, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are visiting Prof. W. D. Dobson and wife of this city.

Lyda K. Rozelle, D. O., has changed her office from Concord, N. H. to Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Joseph Osborne, of Leon, Ia., has bought the practice of Dr. Gebhart of St. Joseph, Mo. Dr. Osborne formerly practiced in St. Joseph.

Dr. Chas. C. Teall, of Brooklyn and Miss Grace Henniger, D. O., both of the Feb. class, 1899, A. S. O., were married

Sept. 12, 1900. They will make their future home at 80 New York, Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Flora Notestine, D. O., of Watertown, Wis., was recently called home on account of the sudden death of her father, Geo. W. Notestine.

Dr. A. I. Doneghy, of Wheeling, West Va., was a recent caller at the JOURNAL office. He has built up a successful practice at Wheeling by good work.

Dr. John Crawford of Rushville, Ill., was here for a few days recently. He reports a very successful practice and has made many friends for Osteopathy.

Miss Mignon Taylor, D. O., of Columbus, Miss., recently returned from the south for the purpose of taking treatment. At present she is recovering from an attack of malarial fever.

Dr. A. M. King and Miss Francis Dameron, D. O., of Galveston, Texas, suffered severe losses in the recent storm, but word has been received that both escaped uninjured.

Mrs. Georgia Carter, D. O., of Springfield, Ill., made the school a very pleasant call not long since. In association with Dr. W. C. Carter she enjoys a very successful practice.

Mrs. J. R. Musick, D. O., of Missouri Valley, Iowa, will open a branch office in Omaha, Neb. Dr. McMurry of the June class, 1900, is associated with her in the practice.

Miss Mary Connor, D. O., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Miss Sallie Conner, D. O., of Excelsior Springs, Mo., were recently called home on account of the serious illness of their mother. They have both returned to their practices.

Miss Mattie Corbin, D. O., of Emporia, Kansas, and Dr. Chas. Sommers, of Muncie, Ind., were married at the home of Miss Corbin's parents at Kirksville, Sept. 5th. Dr. Geo. Sommers of Cincinnati, O., and Miss Alta Curry of Boone, Iowa, attended the wedding.

Dr. L. W. Lyda of Fayetteville, Ark., has returned to Kirksville. He has given up his practice in Arkansas for the pres-

ent but may return later. He says Osteopathy has been injured in that section by persons who pretend to practice Osteopathy that have not attended osteopathic schools.

Dr. Homer Ewing of the Feb. class, 1900, died August 29th, at the home of his father Police Judge Ewing of this city. Dr. Ewing practiced for a time at Grayville, Ill., but came home much broken in health. He was a young man of remarkable industry and capability and made a good record while in school. He was afflicted with consumption.

Dr. S. D. Pemberton, graduate of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri, who has had charge of Dr. E. E. Beeman's practice in Montpelier, during the latter's tour of Europe, has permanently located for the practice of his profession in St. Johnsbury, Vt. He made many warm friends while in Montpelier, and goes to St. Johnsbury through the earnest solicitation of some of its best citizens. His office will be found for the present at the St. Johnsbury House.

Miss Jane Wells Craven, D. O., of Pitsburg, Pa., will favor the JOURNAL with an article for the November issue,

Dr. N. H. Shackelford, of Nashville, Tenn., was in Kirksville recently for a few days.

Dr. H. L. Connor, of Baton Rouge, La., was in Kirksville a few days recently.

Dr. J. L. Lyda, of the Feb. Class, 1898, died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., where he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Dr. Edward H. Boyes, of Willow Spring, Mo., was a recent caller at the JOURNAL office.

Dr. Bert M. Davenport of the June Class, 1900, now of Norborne, Mo., and Miss Hettie Chappell of this city were married Sept. 20th.

Dr. R. H. Williams, of Nevada, Mo., graduate of the A. S. O. Feb. Class 1900, and Miss Grace Wright of Macon, Mo., were married Sept. 19th.

Dr. Wilderson and wife are now visiting their friends and relatives, also the school of which he is a graduate. He has for the past two years been practicing Osteop-

athy in Memphis, Tenn. He reports a good run of practice and good results with his patients. Many of his Tennessee patients write of his skill and good luck both in chronic and acute diseases. He is one of the many finely skilled mechanics, that I consulted on Osteopathy, or the fact that man was a machine from start to finish, and should be the object of the machinist's deepest thought. He was then able to ask "If man is a machine of perfect construction why not treat accordingly?" As soon as he could close out shop in Nevada, Mo; he moved to Kirksville, and entered my school, the A. S. O. He began at the bone and quit at the soul of man. He is an honor to the profession. I can heartily recommend him to all the afflicted, as a genius, a safe council and a good operator. We have sent out hundreds of operators, of whom we can speak kindly and will ever so speak if they stick to Osteopathy; a few have slapped this school in the face by dabbling in drugs. Such an one is to be pitied for his native stupidity. "But while the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

I make special mention here of this fact. I have been constructing a chair, seat or table on which the patient may sit or recline while being treated, and as Dr. Wilderson and I have spent many days in his workshop and knowing his ability as a machinist and his scientific knowledge of Osteopathy, I took him into my private

room in which I keep my device, rolled it into his presence, showed him the beneficial claims I had for the machine. After he had treated several of my patients, he gave his opinion in the following words: "To say that it is a complete success is drawing the term mildly."

A. T. STILL.

Resolutions of Respect.

Whereas, the All Wise and Heavenly Father has removed from our midst our beloved sister, Miss Anna Wismer, who was one of the charter members of the order known as Knights of Osteopathy. The order, by her death, has lost one of its most faithful Knights, the American School of Osteopathy one of its most conscientious and aspiring pupils.

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the members of the order of Knights of Osteopathy, extend to her family and friends, in this their sad hour of bereavement, our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, a copy to her very intimate friend Miss Clara Hardy, a copy for publication be sent to the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY and a copy be placed on record in the records of the order of Knights of Osteopathy. Signed.

Committee } F. N. GRIMSLEY,
on } C. B. HUTCHINSON,
Resolutions } GRACE M. DANIELS.

CLINICAL REPORTS

REPORTED BY F. G. CLUETT, D. O., SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Fever:—

Was called in on Monday noon to treat a Mrs. Carolyn Coleman, whom I found suffering with a high fever. Her temperature was 101, pulse 110, tongue swollen and inflamed, and pain in the lower lobe of right lung. Treatment was applied to lessen the fever, raising the ribs on right side, and strong treatment to the liver. The fever was lessened considerably, but rose again the next day to 103 1-2, pulse 115, tongue considerably swollen and of a purplish blue. Practically the same treatment was repeated, with the addition of alcohol rubs and a strictly liquid diet. The following day her temperature rose

only to 100 1-2, and from that time she began to improve slowly and surely. The fever abated, the tongue became normal, appetite returned, and in three weeks from the commencement of the fever she was attending to her usual household duties. Treatments were given three or four times a day at first, but when improvement commenced to manifest itself the number was gradually reduced until at the end of the month once every other day was sufficient.

REPORTED BY J. W. BANNING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Tumor of the Brain:—

Mr. B— of Wheaton, Ill., stands as a living witness to the efficacy of osteopathic

treatment. His case had been diagnosed as tumor of the brain and prognosed as incurable by several able physicians. On examination the atlas was found to be subluxated and the cervical muscles greatly contracted. The displacement of the atlas produced irritation to both spinal and sympathetic nerves. The irritation to the spinal nerves caused contraction of the cervical muscles tending to draw the head backward, while the irritation to sympathetic nerves affected the vaso-motors to the cerebral blood vessels producing chronic dilatation resulting in congestion, giddiness, insomnia, and ocular disturbances.

The condition was fast tending toward insanity. In attempting to stoop, he would fall forward, things turned black before him, and there was a sense of impending death. To sleep was almost impossible, and the pain was excruciating at times.

The treatment consisted in relaxation of the muscles and reduction of the subluxation. He began a steady improvement from the first treatment and now all symptoms have disappeared save a slight impairment of the eyesight, which is gradually improving.

The picture presented at first was one never to be forgotten, and to say he is enthusiastic is putting it mildly.

REPORTED BY H. P. COVEY, D. O., GREENSBURG, PA.

Severe Case of Flooding:—

Miss A— of this city was suddenly seized with abdominal pains and profuse flooding, while on her way home. So severe were the pains that she was compelled to sit down and rest from exhaustion several times before reaching her home. Upon my arrival I found the pains very intense and the flooding very profuse. One treatment entirely relieved the trouble.

REPORTED BY H. R. UNDERWOOD, D. O., SCRANTON, PA.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis:—

On Monday, August 20th, I was called to

see Helen Sherwood of Preston, Wayne Co., Pa., aged 11 years, suffering from Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Her father, A. O. Sherwood, D. O., had attended up to the time of my arrival on Tuesday morning at 5 a. m. Dr. F. P. Hough (old school) was called; he gave no encouragement, said she could not last many hours. She lay in a stupor from Sunday Aug. 19th, until the following Sunday.

On Wednesday p. m., Drs. Hough and Moore from Binghampton, N. Y., came to see her. In their opinion her chances were about equal. They said there was nothing in medication that would be of any use to her. Wednesday at 6 p. m., she commenced to get cold and clammy. Pulse dropped from 90 to 60. Heart very weak and irregular. I wrapped her arms and legs in hot flannels; also used hot water bags in the bed. Gave strong stimulation to cardiac centers. I got no response until I separated the first and second ribs on the left side at the angle. In less time than I can write it, the pulse went up to 78. From that time her recovery has been very rapid, and I am thankful to report her up and out of doors.

We owe that girl's life to Dr. Still, who taught us the principles which govern the nervous system. People ask how I treated the case. My only answer is that I treated it as an individual case. I do not think we can treat any case successfully unless we do treat from that standpoint.

REPORTED BY DR. J. H. BOWER, MANHATTAN, KAN.

Quick Consumption:—

"Quick Consumption" is what Miss A. W.'s attending physician had told her she had. She came to my office the first of last September very much emaciated and affected with a dry hacking cough. On examination I found the upper dorsal to the right with a lateral lesion between the 2d dorsal and the 8th and 9th dorsal, with the action of the lungs also interfered with by a dropping of the ribs, thus narrowing the thoracic cavity. The cough came on the winter and spring previous while suffering with a severe cold. She was also badly constipated, had been so for years. Her physician had given her up as hopeless. I treated her three months and dismissed her as cured. She had gained thirty pounds, lost her cough and her bowels were regular. She went to college last winter and has been attending to work pertaining to farm life since, and is as well and strong as anyone today.

ATHLETIC NOTES

PAUL M. PECK.

Athletic interests at A. S. O. are at present centered in football. The excellent showing made by our representatives in the inter-collegiate field contest at Columbia last summer awakened a lively interest in college athletics among students and faculty and the impetus has been carried into the football season. The faculty is giving a hearty support to the effort to send out a winning team this fall. It is gratifying to report that the prospects for accomplishing the same were never more encouraging. Dr. Ernest C. White, member of the Junior class, who will coach the team, has played the game at Buffalo and Cornell Universities and last year was head coach for the Tigers at the Missouri State University in addition to being one of the best "all around" athletes in the United States, which fact adds much strength and confidence to the squad of twenty or more candidates who have been chasing the pigskin and learning the fundamentals of the game under his direction for the past three weeks. Dr. White will play at tackle. The men are fast rounding into condition and enter into the work with spirit and determination characteristic of true gridiron warriors.

Among the number are recognized several veterans of last year's team: Dobson, Jones, Davis, Gates, the two Clearys and McMains.

Dobson seems to hold an undisputed claim on the kicking post, full back. His speed and weight will be heard from favorably in this season's work.

Track Manager Jones smiles from either guard or tackle position this year. He can hardly wait for the battle to commence.

Davis is to be tried at one of the ends this year. Old admirers well remember his phenomenal rushes of last season. He is one of the grittiest of the squad.

Chas. Cleary is entrusted with snapping the ball. It is hoped his gameness will overbalance his lack of avoirdupois.

The big brother, George, is trying for the position of guard but has several active

competitors, and indications are that George "will have to hurry!"

Oscar Gates is one of the loyal enthusiasts, as plucky as they make 'em. He is being tried at end.

The giant McMains has been prevailed upon to compete for right tackle. Mac is a veteran whose presence inspires confidence among his associates.

Eastman, a fast man at half back, will compete for the position again this season.

The new material includes some very promising players.

L. C. Deming, probably the fastest sprinter A. S. O. has had, comes from the University of West Va., and will be tried at end.

Giltner, from Ottumwa is playing fast ball in the same position.

Prof. D. H. Reese, a 170 pounder, who played tackle on the Jerseyville, Ill., high school, is a recent acquisition to the team.

Redfield, a heavy half back for North Dakota University last year, has been entrusted to the same position for A. S. O.

Mayer, who has had experience at Kansas University, will probably be his running mate.

Pettit has had several years experience and is a find for quarter back.

Brownell has played half back for a Wisconsin Normal team.

Bashaw, a new man, 180 pounds, is making progress at guard.

Albert Bumpus has played with LaPlata high school and is trying for end and half back.

Illinski played half back for Rolla School of Mines. He is being tried at half and quarter.

Turfler is a new man at guard and is making excellent showing.

Peck, who played left half last year, will be found in the same position during the early season.

Manager Peck has scheduled games as follows:

Oct. 1, Missouri State University at Columbia.

Oct. 20, Keokuk Medics at Kirksville.

Nov. 8, St. Louis University at Kirksville.

Nov. 12, Keokuk Medics at Keokuk.

Nov. 12, Washington University at Kirksville.

The team and manager appreciate the few donations made by alumni of A. S. O. to aid in meeting financial problems invariably arising at this time, and manager Peck will gladly receipt for any more contributions from loyal alumni.

Question and Answer Department.

Address your questions to the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY and they will receive prompt attention.

Question.—1. What has been the experience of Osteopathy with "habit chorea," or habit spasm, or facial spasms, all of which seem to be used almost synonymously?

Answer.—As a rule these cases readily yield to Osteopathic treatment. Habit chorea, so called, is not a true chorea, but is better described by the name, "habit spasm." It may attack any part of the body, and is noticeable as a twitching of the eye or mouth, a movement of the head, shrug of the shoulder, kicking of the leg, etc.

It occurs generally in children of a nervous temperament, and frequently comes on after accident, fright or nervous shock.

There are usually specific lesions, muscular or bony, of the centers controlling the affected area. Removing these lesions, together with attention to the general health and upbuilding of the nervous system will generally cause the habit to be overcome and the case to be cured.

Fear of punishment for the habit only aggravates the trouble, but encouragement of the child to try to control the spasm aids some cases, as it is the experience of some patients that when they think of the matter they can prevent the spasm.

These cases are usually fairly easy to cure. Much more serious nervous diseases, such as true chorea, etc., are commonly cured.

Question.—2. What in general is the Osteopathic prognosis and treatment of nasal polypi?

Answer.—The presence of nasal polypi constitute a surgical case, and it must be treated as such. After removal, however, the polypus will frequently grow again unless the conditions causing it be removed. The removal of the tumor by surgical means has done nothing to reach the original and real cause of the condi-

tions. It is therefore a common experience for them to grow again.

Osteopathic treatment, after their removal, is directed to the neck largely, as bony lesion here is obstructing proper circulation. The lesion is removed, the circulation is built up by the usual methods of the treatment for the neck, throat and nose, and in this way the tissues are restored to a healthy condition that prevents the tendency for these abnormal conditions to recur.

Question.—3. Why is the second cervical vertebra so difficult to correct when dislocated?

Answer.—Many cases are easily reduced. The exposure of the neck to cold drafts, bad positions, strain in turning in bed, etc., may be among the causes that maintain the tissues in a contracted condition, and hold the vertebra out of place.

Long standing cases are often difficult because of change of shape in the bones.

Question.—Please indicate the treatment for ordinary malarial fever?

Answer.—Malarial conditions are little understood. Among medical men the germ origin is largely accepted, but osteopathic reasoning should account for the condition of the blood which furnishes a favorable medium for germ propagation. That it is a blood disease is indicated by the fact that the organs having to do with blood formation and reorganization, i. e., liver, kidneys, and spleen are involved. An unbalanced condition in the composition of the blood in which, as suggested by the "Old Doctor," an excess of acid products is not neutralized by an alkaline, splenic or pancreatic secretion. The acid condition itself acting directly to produce the most striking nervous symptom—chill, or rendering the medium favorable for the action of the supposed germ on the red corpuscle. Treatment is not applied to eradicate the chill itself, but to rid the system of the condition of which the chill is a consequent and necessary manifestation. Lesions are usually found in the upper and lower dorsal, and upper lumbar regions, while regulative treatment may be applied directly to the organs involved.

Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy.

Giving the Year of Graduation and Location. Notify us
When you Change Your Location.

1894.

Bird, Arthur Pierson..... Rich Hill, Mo
Hill, J D..... San Francisco, Cal
Kerns, Mrs. L J..... Springfield, Mo, Baker Bl
Bolles, Mrs Nettie H..... Denver, Col
Davis, Andrew P..... Chicago, Ill
Davis, F S..... Dallas, Texas
Goodman, Adolph A..... Kansas City, Mo
Harter, Miss Mamie..... Sedalia, "
Hatton, Jas O..... St Louis, "
Hildreth, Arthur G..... Kirksville, "
Machin, Miller..... Keokuk, Ia
Osborne, Jas H..... St Joseph, Mo
Polmeteer, Frank..... Kirksville, Mo
Smith, Prof Wm..... Wilkesbarre, Pa
Still, Chas C..... Kirksville, Mo
Still, H T..... St Louis, "
Still, H M..... St Louis, "
Still, Edward C..... Macon, "
*Still, Fred..... "
Ward, M L..... Kirksville, "

1895.

Barber, E D..... Kansas City, "
Barber, Mrs Helen..... Kansas City, "
Bigsby, Edgar..... Mammouth, Ill
Boyles, Jno A..... Baltimore, Md
Jocelyn, Dona Isreal..... St Louis, Mo
Jones, H J..... Indianapolis, Ind
Koonz, Miss Effie..... Pella, Ia
Landes, Samuel R..... Grand Rapids, Mich
Moore, Audrey C..... San Francisco, Cal
Patterson, Henry E..... Washington, D C
Patterson, Alice M..... Washington, D C
Pickler, Edw C..... Minneapolis, Minn
Rickert, Elbert G..... Butte, Mont
Laughlin, Still Blanche..... Kirksville, Mo
Tull, Geo W..... Indianapolis, Ind
*Cockrell, W Chestnut..... "

1896.

Ammerman, Wesley..... Madisonville, Ky
Ammerman, Mrs Lou..... Madisonville, Ky
Cluett, Mrs Theresa..... Cleveland, Ohio
Coe, Chas M..... Rochester, N Y
Conner, Wash J..... Kansas City, Mo
Craig, Arthur S..... Des Moines, Ia
Corbin, Chas..... Stirling, Colo
Eastman, Eugene H..... Chicago, Ill
Fisher, Albert Jr..... Syracuse, N Y
Gaylord, J S..... Cave City, Ky
Hartupee, Chas W..... Buffalo, N Y
Helmer, Geo J..... New York
Harlan, Wm L..... "
Henderson, Jos W..... St Paul, Minn
Hulett, Chas E..... Topeka, Kan
McConnell, Carl Philip..... Chicago, Ill
Nelson, Harry E..... Louisville, Ky
Sullivan, Summerfield S..... Des Moines, Ia
Sullivn, Jos H..... Chicago, Ill
Underwood, Horton Fay..... Hartford, Conn
Sommer, Geo W..... Cincinnati, Ohio
Hannah, Mrs Belle F..... Indianapolis, Ind
Hannah, Frank..... Indianapolis, Ind
Parker, Frank D..... St Paul, Minn
Steele, Walter W..... Buffalo, N Y

1897.

Martin, Miss Clara..... Philadelphia, Pa
Potter, Wm A..... Seattle, Wash
Ash, Miss Mary E..... Kenton, Ohio
Darling, Chas G..... Chicago, Ill
Hartford, Wm..... Champaign, Ill

Hazzard, Chas..... Kirksville, Mo
Hulett, C M Turner..... Cleveland, Ohio
King, A M..... Galveston, Texas
Mahaffy, Chas W..... Helena, Mont
Mahaffy, Andrew D..... Guthrie, Ok
Mayes, Mathew T..... Rutland, Vt
Mayes, Mrs Florence..... Ottumwa, Ia
Morris, Edgar Burton..... Portland, Ore
Smith, Lundy B..... Baltimore, Md
Smith, Wilbur L..... St Louis, Mo
Smith, Ernest P..... LaPanza, Cal
Still, Thos C..... Des Moines, Ia
Still, Mrs Ella D..... Columbus, Ohio
Hulett, M F..... Saginaw, Mich
McGavock, Robt E..... Helena, Mont
Strong, Mrs J W..... Des Moines, Ia
Hartupee, Wm N..... Peoria, Ill
Taylor, Logan H..... Smithville, Mo
Vallier, Robert..... Fargo, N Dakota
West, Mrs Bertha M..... Paris, Ky
Belle, Miss Adaline..... Detroit, Mich
Bernard, Herbert E..... Chicago, Ill
Bernard, Roy..... Eldora, Ia
Emeny, Harry Wm..... Bell Plain, Ia
Furrow, Miss Nettie..... Piqua, Ohio
Gravett, H H..... Omaha, Neb
Hobson, Miss Mary..... Indianola, Ia
Owens, Jas E..... Indianola, Ia
Owens, Mrs Dicy D..... Indianola, Ia
Parker, Jno W..... Kansas City, Mo
Pendleton, Gid H..... Gallatin, "
Proctor, Mrs Alice Heath..... Kirksville, "
Rankin, Jno T..... Algona, Ia
Rider, C L..... Kirksville, Mo
Sippy, Alvin Hiram, M D..... St Louis, "
Warner, Jno R..... Denver, Colo
Buckmaster, Robt M..... Frankfort, Ky
McConnell, Agnes Russell Darling..... Chicago, Ill
Shackelford, Ed H..... Nashville, Tenn
Shackelford, Jas S..... Nashville, Tenn
Bailey, Marcellus W..... Logan, Ia

1898.

Beeman, Everett E..... Montpelier, Vt
Brown, Leander S..... Denver, Colo
Hook, Virgil A..... Wilkes Barre, Pa
Johnson, Mrs. Alice..... Omaha, Neb
Bailey, Homer E..... St Louis, Mo
Banning, Jno W..... Chicago, Ill
Burke, Mrs Anna M..... Shreveport, La
Campbell, Arthur D..... Philadelphia, Pa
Cluett, Frank G..... Sioux City, Ia
Cole, Milton D..... Dubuque, Ia
Denmore, Ora..... Chicago, Ill
Ely, Wm E..... Parkersburg, W Va
Fletcher, Wm A..... Cedar Rapids, Ia
Green, Mrs Gineriva I..... Kausas City, Mo
Greene, Wm E..... Glens Falls, N Y
Hart, Lawrence M..... Seattle, Wash
Hibbets, Ulysses M..... Grifanell, Ia
Hook, Otis..... Chicago, Ill
Hudson, Mark E..... Bevier, Mo
Hulett, Mrs Adalaide S..... Columbus, Ohio
Igenfritz, Harry F..... Clay Center, Kan
Johnson, Norman S..... Grand Junction, Colo
Johnson, Willie H..... Ft Wayne, Ind
Kellogg, Howard G..... Beatrice, Neb
Landes, Miss Agnes V..... Chicago, Ill
Macauley, Daniel B..... Chicago, Ill
McLain, Harry C..... Terre Haute, Ind
Smiley, Wm M..... Albany, N Y
Smith, LeRoy E..... Portland, Ore
Turner, Nettie C..... Philadelphia, Pa
Underwood, Evelyn K..... New York

Gentry, Benton Fuller..... Stockton, Cal
Holme, Thos L..... Tarkio, Mo
Hulett, Miss Marcia Ione..... Akron, Ohio
Little, Chas W..... Lincoln, Neb
McCoy, Chas Kemper..... Ogden Utah
Miller, Frank C..... Alleghany, Pa
Miller, Mrs Sadie Hart..... Hof Springs, S D
Prickett, Orson B..... Billings, Mont
Shaw, Dudley H..... Decatur, Ill
Spangler, Harvey L..... St John, N B
Willard, Mrs Alice N..... Kirksville, Mo
Williams, Roger K..... Chicago Ill
Conner, David L Jr..... Phenix, Ariz
Hartford, Isaac J..... Champaign, Ill
Harlan, Mrs Phoebe Elizabeth..... Muscatine, Ia
Matthews, Schuyler Colfax..... Wilkes Barre, Pa
Beal, Miss Tacie..... Mansfield, Ohio
Burton, Josiah Claude..... Hamilton, Mont
Morris, Jno T L..... Springfield, Ohio
Wirt, Jerome D..... Bloomington, Ill
Albright, Mrs Grace..... Salem, Ore
Bolles, Newton A..... Denver, Colo
Brock, Wm W-lls..... Montpelier, Vt
Chambers, Miss Etta..... Genesee, Ill
Clayton, Grant F..... Chadron, Neb
Conner, Miss Mary A..... Cincinnati, Ohio
Corbin, Wm S..... Malvern, Ia
Craven, Jan- Wells..... Pittsburg, Pa
Deeming, Chas O..... Rock Falls, Ill
Dodson, Coston..... San Francisco, Cal
Dodson, Jno W..... San Francisco Cal
Duffield, Miss Bessie A..... Franklin, Tenn
Eneboe, Miss Lena..... Canton, S Dak
Ely, Mrs Anna L..... Parkersburg, W Va
Elliott, W Sherman..... Harlan, Ia
Fisher, Albert Sr..... Englewood, Ill
Foster, Mrs Mamie..... Unionville, Mo
Fout, Geo E..... Atlanta, Ga
Gage, Frank S..... Fairfield, Ia
Gervais, Wm A..... Blair, Neb
Harris, Maurice Brown..... St Louis, Mo
Harwood, Miss Irene..... Kansas City, "
Huston, Miss Grace..... Sunbury, Pa
Jefferson, James Hamilton..... Oskaloosa, Ia
Kelly, Miss Mary E..... Chicago, Ill
Kennedy, Sylvester Arlington..... Butte, Mont
Kyle, Chas T..... Kansas City, Mo
Laughlin, Wm R..... Kirksville, "
Lewis, Jno L..... Colorado Springs, Colo
McCartney Lawrence H..... Urbana, Ohio
McNickoll, Miss Ella..... Frankfort, Ind
Mingus, Chas A..... Chicago, Ill
Morgan, Squire Helm..... Lexington, Ga
Northrop, Wm N..... Memph, S, Tenn
Novinger, Walter J..... Trenton, N J
Owen, Elijah M..... Lawrence, Kan
Potter, Minnie Florence..... Memphis, Mo
Pellett, Henry L..... Prairie Center, Kan
Peterson, Chas A..... Richmond Ind
Rynsbarger, Will J..... Dayton, Ohio
Reynolds, Jno F..... Humbolt, Ten
Severson, Katherine M..... Honolulu, H. I
Sherburne, Fred Wm..... Boston, Mass
Sisson, Miss Effie..... Oakland, Cal
Swan, Wm E..... Clarksville, Tenn
Swan, Camile Nelson..... "
Thompson, Jno A..... Titusville, Pa
Turner, T E..... Philadelphia, Pa
Underwood, Edward B..... Elmira, N Y
Underwood, Harvey R..... Scranton, Pa
Underwood, Geo T..... Brownsville, Tenn
Walker, Mrs Cornelia A..... Kansas City, Mo
Westfall, Elmer E..... Mt Pleasant, Ia
Wilson, Thos N..... Clarinda Ia
Burton, Geo Finley..... Los Angeles, Cal
Donahue, Matthew..... Omaha, Neb
Hofsess, Jno W..... Des Moines, Ia
Klump, Cyrus Clinton Jr..... Woodbine, Ia
Ray, Thos L..... Ft Worth, Tex
Trenholm Albert M..... Poughkeepsie N Y
Wyckoff, Lewis E..... Bay City, Mich
Roszelle, Mrs Lida K..... Concord, N H
Brundage, Clarence L..... Bell Plain, Ia
Neely, Miss Marie F..... Franklin, Ky
Buckmaster, R Pearl..... Frankfort, Ky
Chapman, Miss Nora..... Mobile, Ala
Clark, David L..... Sherman, Tex
Curry, Mrs Alta Corbin..... South Bend, Ind

Dillon, Harvey G..... Lima, Ohio
Dodson, Aubrey Thos..... Spokane, Wash
Geherke, Carle..... Bloomfield, Ia
Goetz, Edward..... Cincinnati, Ohio
Goetz, Herman F..... Quincy, Ill
Hardy, Jno H..... Kahoka, Ia
Harris, Harry M..... Buffalo, N Y
Johnson, John K..... Jefferson, Ia
Mansfield, Thos B..... Wichita, Kan
May, Bertrand E..... Crawfordsville, Ind
McKeehan, W A..... New Orleans, La
Mullins, J Melvin..... Burlington, Ia
Nienstedt, Geo V..... South Bend, Ind
Smith Caryl T..... Portland, Ore
Sommer, Chas..... Muncie, Ind
Wilcox, Mrs Lizzie J..... Mt Carroll, Ill

1899.

Agee, Pearl M..... Little Rock, Ark
Anderson, James E..... Williamsport, Pa
Ashlock, H Thomas..... Bethany, Mo
Beets, Wm E..... Cripple Creek, Colo
Bowdell, Dean M..... Waterloo, Ia
Bowdell, Ross C..... Willow Springs, Mo
Burris, Jas I..... Trenton, Mo
Carter, Mrs Georgia..... Springfield, Ill
Carstarphen, Ezra Thos..... Memphis, Tenn
Case, Calvin M..... Wheeling, West Va
Chase, Leonard..... Virgou, Wis
Chappell, Elmore C..... Louisiana, Mo
Chappell, Geo Grafton..... Grinnell, Ia
Chapman, Frank..... Galesburg, Ill
Chapman, Adah H Mrs..... Galesburg, Ill
Clark, Marion E..... Kirksville, Mo
Conner, Hershel Lee..... New Orleans, La
Corbin, Ernest L..... Emporia Kan
Creswell, Lena..... Circleville, Ohio
Cupp, Henry C..... Memphis, Tenn
Delahan, Wm..... Milan, Mo
Doneghy, Abram Irvin..... Wheeling, W Va
Dufur, J Ivan..... Williamsport, Pa
Dufur, Mrs Nannie..... Sedalia, Mo
Duffie, Warren M..... Fairfield, Ia
Eckert, George J..... Cleveland, O
Eckert, Wm Henry..... St Louis, Mo
Edwards, Miss Alice..... Syracuse, N Y
Evans, Arthur L..... Chattanooga, Tenn
Garrett, Maurice E..... Loveland, Colo
Gebhart, Oliver Crockett..... St Louis, Mo
Giddings, Miss Nell..... Cleveland, Ohio
Gildersleeve, Miss Jessie..... Belvidere Ill
Hardin, Melville Coxie..... Atlanta, Ga
Teall, Mrs Grace Henninger..... Brooklyn, N Y
Kerr, Clarence Vincent..... Frankfort, Ind
King, Thos Montgomery..... Springfield, Mo
Kincaid, David Harvey..... Ottumwa, Ia
Link, Wm F..... Knoxville, Tenn
Long, J Weller..... Oskaloosa, Ia
Lorenz, Chas E..... Atlanta, Ga
*Lyda, James L..... "
McBurney, Mrs Myrtle F..... Arkansas City, Kan
McCulley, Miss Maggie..... Sycamore, Ill
McKenzie, Abram L..... Kansas City, Mo
Martin, Lewis D..... Barre, Vt
Minnear, Jas Franklin..... Iowa City, Ia
Minnear, Nathan O..... Springfield, O
Milford, Ethan S..... St Joseph, Mo
Milliken, Francis M..... Grand Island, Neb
Notestine, Florence Almada..... Watertown, Wis
Osenbaugh, Minnie C..... Kirksville, Mo
Owens, Chas..... Chattanooga, Tenn
Owens, Mrs Ira C..... Chattanooga, Tenn
Peterson, Mrs. A W..... Greenview, Ill
Peterson, Jennie Dow..... Richmond, Ind
Poage, Jas F..... Washington, Ia
Ray, Chas Dennis..... LeMars, Ia
Runyon, Sam'l H..... Creston, Ia
Seibert, Otho C..... St Joseph, Mo
Smith, Allie M..... Portland, Ore
Stephens, Mortimer L..... Carlinville, Ill
Swett, Bertram Arthur..... Columbia, Tenn
Sommer, Mrs Mattie Corbin..... Muncie, Ind
Teall, Chas C..... Brooklyn, N Y
Vance, Jos A..... Chillicothe, O
Waters, Archie R..... Canon City, Colo
Wilderson, Wm Henry..... Memphis, Tenn
Wells, Chas Edward..... DesMoines, Ia

Wenger, Henry W Fulton, Mo
 Wheeler, James D Boston, Mass
 Wheeler, Gilman A Boston, Mass
 Wheeler, Chas G Brattleboro, Vt
 Whitaker, Miss Esther Weedsport, N Y
 Wood, Eldie P Bristol, Tenn
 Wood, Ethel McKeehan Bristol, Tenn
 Yowell, Otho Yager Chattanooga, Tenn
 Yowell, Miss Mary Elizabeth Chattanooga, Tenn
 Zandel, Chas F Brooklyn, N Y
 Barnes, Sam'l Denham Chicago, Ill
 Beckham, Jas J Brookfield, Neb
 Bower, John Harvey Manhattan, Kan
 Bumpus, John Franklin Sioux City, Ia
 Carlock, Mrs Cleo Canterbury Youngstown, O
 Chase, Will Benton St Paul, Minn
 Crawford, Wm Fleming Pittsburg, Kan
 Crenshaw, Jno Holmes Kewanee, Ill
 Crons, Wm N Hiawatha, Kan
 Cuffman, Kent Welch Owensboro, Ky
 Cuffman, Alice Felicia Owensboro, Ky
 Dale, Wm Edward Louisville, Ky
 Dann, Jno Harvey Sandusky, Ky
 Dameron, Miss Tella Kirksville, Mo
 Dameron, Miss Francis Galveston, Tex
 Davis, Otis E Ottawa, Ill
 Davis, Miss Huldah Denison, Ia
 DePienne, Harvey G Pueblo, Colo
 Downing, David N Fayetteville, Tenn
 Drennan, Thos L Jackson, Tenn
 Ellis, Harvey P Canton, Ill
 Farmer, J Fredk Dayton, Fla
 Farmer, Frank C Kankakee, Ill
 Finch, Ford D Leavenworth, Kan
 Foncanon, Mayme St Louis, Mo
 Glasgow, Alvah Howardsville, Ia
 Goodrich, Lewis Joseph Springfield, Tenn
 Godwin, Mrs Emma Columbia, Tenn
 Godwin, Brown Columbia, Tenn
 Gregory, Josie Eversole Dawson Springs, Ky
 Hardy, Miss Lynda Bloomington, Ind
 Hart, Miss Julia Pittsburg, Pa
 Harrington, Walter Webster Iowa
 Hazard, Chas Clifton Mobile, Ala
 Heine, Frank A Pittsburg, Pa
 Hester, John Monroe Alorton, Ia
 Hicks, Celesta R Spokane, Wash
 Hickman, Lee D Princeton, Ill
 *Howells, Wm Butler
 Jamison, Chas E Warrensburg, Mo
 Jennings, Mrs F E Centralia, Ill
 Jones, Thos Drew St Louis, Mo
 Kibler, Jas M Henderson, Ky
 Kibler, Jos W Charleston, W Va
 *King, Homer Frances
 Kretschmar, Howard E Chicago, Ill
 Louden, Guy E Burlington, Vt
 Louden, Marion, Mae Burlington, Vt
 Lyda, Woodward L Pueblo, Colo
 McConnell, W A Marion, Ind
 McClelland, Chas A Cameron, Ind
 McGee, James H Independence, Ia
 McManama, W K Owensboro, Ky
 McFee, Mrs L C Bedford, Ia
 McIntyre, Hugh H, M D Randolph, Vt
 McIntyre, Henry Blodgett Brooklyn, N Y
 Strickland, Cordelia L S New York, N Y
 Mattison, Norman New York, N Y
 Marstellar, Chas LeRoy Youngstown, O
 Mayhugh, Clyde Warren Savannah, Ga
 Morris, Bert F Little Rock, Ark
 Nuckles, Robt H Marshall, Mo
 Oldham, James E Hopkinsville, Ky
 Oldham, Lulu Eversole Hopkinsville, Ky
 Peterson, Alfred W Greenview, Ill
 Proctor, Miss Clara L Ames, Ia
 Quintal, Julius A Unionville, Mo
 Rees, Jno Theodore Crown Point, Ind
 Reid, Chas Clifton Warren, O
 Rice, Wm Lincoln Carrollton, Mo
 Riley, Harry L Hartford, Conn
 Ross, Chas A Cincinnati, O
 Rogers, W A Portland, Ore
 Seaman, Wm J Circleville, O
 Sheehan, Thos D T, M D Great Falls, Mont
 Sherburne, H K Boston, Mass
 Sigler, Chas M Tobyhanna, Pa
 Slavin, John Danville, Ky

Smith, Karl K Ft Dodge, Ia
 Smith, Wm J Ironton, Mo
 Strother, J Ora Winfield, Kan
 Switzer, Chas Russell, M D Chicago, Ill
 Thomas, Richard F Blakesburg, Ky
 Tracey, Frank L Anderson, Ind
 Underwood, Wm H Hartford, Conn
 Vernon, Elizabeth J Brighton, Ia
 Vernon, Alonzo W Bradford, Pa
 Waite, Webb H Cleveland, O
 Wait, Wm Oliver Jacksonville, Ill
 Walrod, Dora May Cheyenne, Wyo
 Wilson, Lela May Bevier, Mo
 Williams, Alfred J Dayton, O
 Williams, Laura Jane Urbana, O
 Willard, Earl S Wilmington, N C
 Williams, Ruben, A Junction City, Kan
 Wheeler, Geo D Boston, Mass
 White, Wm H Cleveland, O
 Woolery, Homer Bloomington, Ind

1900.

Albright, Bert Havana, Ill
 Allabach, Lazarus St Charles, Mo
 Allen, Bertha New Haven Conn
 Arnold, Rippey B Galena, Ill
 Arthraud, Daniel Burlington, Ia
 Barker, Mrs Nannie T Fremont, Neb
 Baughman, Jacob S Burlington, Ia
 Beall, Isaac N Canton, O
 Blanchard, Stanley W Montpelier, Vt
 Boyles, Lewis G Hillsboro, O
 Browder, U M Salt Lake City, Utah
 Braden, Alfred Ernest Walla Walla, Wash
 Byrum, Hugh Robert Memphis, Tenn
 Carter, Charles Hazelhurst, Miss
 Canfield, Carl B Sunbury, Pa
 Chaffee, George D Jr Appleton, Wis
 Chappell, Miss Minerva St Louis, Mo
 Cheatham, Wm E Kirksville, Mo
 Clark, Wm Houston, Tex
 Collins, Miss Annie Bradford, Pa
 Conner, Robt W Lumberton, Miss
 Dawson, Miss Minnie Frostburg, Md
 DeFrance, Josephine Kirksville, Mo
 Deeming, Wm J Rock Falls, Ill
 Dickson, J Homer Oakland, Cal
 Dickson, Edith Rinehart Oakland, Cal
 Eagan, Richard Clifton Marion, O
 Eaton, Francis Arthur Philadelphia, Pa
 Edmunds, Miss Bessie Chicago, Ill
 Ellis, Mrs Sue E Bloomington, Ill
 Elliott, Wm Ezra Ironton, Mo
 *Emore, Richard R Evansville, Ind
 *Ewing, Homer Y
 Frey, Julia Virginia Alliance, Neb
 Goben, Columbus L Bryan, Tex
 Graham, Georges E Wellston, O
 Graves, Murry Bowling Green, Mo
 Greene, Wilmer D Jackson, Mich
 Greene, Mrs Emily L
 Hamilton, Lulu B Litchfield, Ill
 Halladay, Rinaldo S Galesburg, Ill
 Harding, Wm C Wilkes, Barre, Pa
 Harris, Wilfred E Cambridge, Mass
 Hartford, Washington I
 Hoard, Mrs Mary Cherokee, Ia
 Holgate, Frank C Aurora, Ill
 Ilgenfritz, Melvin Sac City, Ia
 Ilgenfritz, Mrs Rowena Kirksville, Mo
 Ilgenfritz, Miss Gertrude Port Huron, Mich
 Jones, Wm H Adrain, Mich
 Kellogg, Seay Moore Prescott, Ariz
 Kennedy, Harry L Kansas City, Mo
 Keyes, Wm J Great Falls, Mich
 Keyes, Mrs Ida Peterson Great Falls, Mich
 Kerner, Samue' Monticello, Ia
 Knox, Edward M Eddyville, Mo
 Kinsinger, J B St Joseph, Mo
 Larimore, T B Jr Florence Ala
 Littlejohn, J Martin Chicago, Ill
 Littlejohn, David Chicago, Ill
 Linville, J B Middletown, O
 Ligon, Mrs Ellen Lee Barret New Orleans, La
 Ligon, Greenwood New Orleans, La
 Lindsay, Linnie Elsberry, Mo
 Lyda, Victor George Olympia, Wash
 McAlpin, David Efford Boone, Ia

McClelland, Mrs Bessie D Des Moines, Ia
 McMurry, Miss Ida M Franklin, Mo
 McNeil, Mary Agnes Monroe City, Mo
 Mahaffy, Mrs Clara Oklahoma City, Ok
 Mansfield, Bernard R Marion, O
 Markey, Mrs Mary L Keytesville, Mo
 May, Mrs Ella Buckingham Crawfordsville, Ind
 Meeks, George Pearl Algona, Ia
 Mills, Wm S Ann Arbor, Mich
 Miller, Robt H Washington, Pa
 Minear, Alney Neal Fayette, Mo
 Morrey, Miss Cordelia Springfield, O
 Mooring, Cordelia C Marianna, Fla
 Mullins, Matthew W Storm Lake, Ia
 Musick, Mrs Augusta P Omaha, Neb
 Novinger, Sam'l Jeff Tilden Trenton, N J
 Overfelt, Louis D Boulder, Colo
 Parcels, M Lough Los Angeles, Colo
 Paul, Arthur H Bridgeport, Conn
 Polley, Adolph A Pueblo, Colo
 Procter, Miss Mabel Pueblo, Colo
 Proctor, Chas W Kirksville, Mo
 Propst, Zera Kirksville, Mo
 Powell, Richard Bazz Monte Vista, Colo
 Powell, Anna Hogan F Mrs Monte Vista, Colo
 Rhotenhamel, Mrs Clara J A Lancaster, O
 Righenour, Squire Roland Boise, Idaho
 Riley, Benj Franklin New Haven, Conn
 Roberts, Benj F Lincoln, Ill
 Roberts, Wallace L Galion, O
 Rogers, Cecil R Brooklyn, N Y
 Scobee, Isaac E Norfolk, Neb
 Seaman, Mrs Fannie Vance Huntington, W Va
 Sharon, Thos L Davenport, Ia
 Smith, Frank Hunter Kakoma, Ind
 Smith, Leslie D Eugene, Ore
 Stafford, Florence Brown Detroit, Mich
 Tevebaugh, Mrs Inez Kittanning, Pa
 Thomas, Frank M Wayne, Neb
 Triplett, Mrs Nerva True Enid, Okla
 Tull, Hillie B Nashville, Tenn
 Tyndall, Jean M Miss New York, N Y
 Urban, Miss Mary A Ottumwa, Ia
 Urban, Victor P Correctionville, Ia
 Vernon, James Henry St Cloud, Minn
 Vastine, Harry M Sunbury, Pa
 Van Horn, Miss Helen Marshall Chicago, Ill
 Wanless, Richard M Geneva, N Y
 Watson, Wm M Bolckow, Mo
 Watson, W F Spencer, Ind
 Watson, T J Pueblo, Colo
 Wendell, Canada Peoria, Ill
 Whitecomb, Chas H Brooklyn, N Y
 Whitecomb, Mrs Nellie Fiske
 White, Wm N Knoxville, Tenn
 White, Wm N Washington, Ill
 Wilks, Albert M Jerseyville, Ill
 Willard, Assa M Dillon, Mont
 Willard, Wm Dawson Wilmington, N C
 Williams, Robt H Nevada, Mo
 Williams, Wm Ernest Dayton, O
 Williams, Pearl Henderson Dayton, O
 Williams, Chas E Ironton, O
 Wingard, Asher Portsmouth, N C
 Woodhull, Stephen Curtis Asheville, N C

1900.

Abernethy, J U, M D Tex
 Abernethy, M F, B S Mrs Tex
 Abernethy, Malie M Miss Temple, Tex
 Barret, Caleb D Loydsville, Ohio
 Bartholomew, E Jefferson Chicago, Ill
 Beal, E Clyde Mansfield, O
 Beall, Francis J Syracuse, N Y
 Beall, Francis J Mrs Syracuse, N Y
 Beaven, Leslie M Iowa Falls, Ia
 Bennesson, Harry K Concordia, Kan
 Berger, Theodore P Long Branch, N Y
 Berger, Grace Campbell Long Branch, N Y
 Billington, Henry T Kirksville, Mo
 Bischoff, Fred Oregon, Ill
 Bledsoe, James W Hopkinsville, Ky
 Bodine, Rufus Howard Paris, Mo
 Bohannon, Frank D Anna, Ill
 Aldrich, W H Cleveland, Ohio
 Baker, J E Salem, Ind
 Barnes, C W Monticello, Ky
 Booth, E R Cincinnati, O

Bowker, Celia Miss Panama, Ia
 Bowker, Ellsworth Panama, Ia
 Brown, John W Belleville, Kas
 Browne, Elva M Dixon, Ill
 Briscoe, Bertie Miss Wichita, Kan
 Buckmaster, O L Lexington, Ky
 Bullard, John R Marshalltown, Ia
 Bunting, Henry Stanhope Chicago, Ill
 Burbank, Mary Anna Miss Littleton, N H
 Burton, B O Keosauqua, Ia
 Bush, Willie Miss Peoria, Ill
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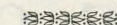
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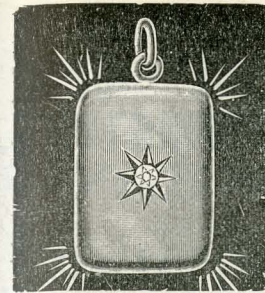
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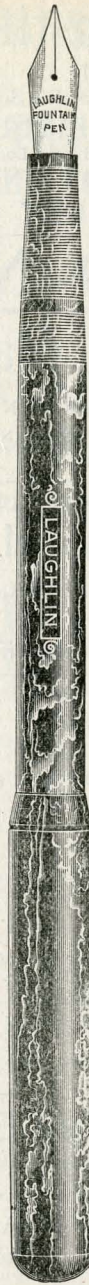
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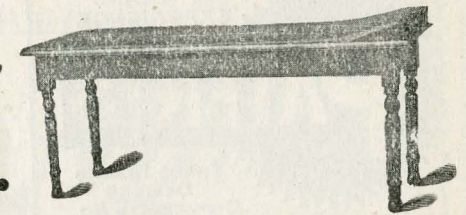
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