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THE FIFTH NERVE IN OSTEOPATHY.

BY CHARLES HAZZARD, PH. D., D. O.

The nerves are the most important objects of the Osteopath's work. Obstructions to them are the causes of a majority of diseases, and the removal of the various causes which obstruct their free action most frequently engages the Osteopath's attention. It goes without saying that a complete knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system and of its component parts is an essential of Osteopathic equipment. It is absolutely necessary, when there is pain or disease in a part, to know its nerve supply and to be able to trace such supply to its various origins in search of a possible cause of the trouble. Hence the Osteopath makes a special study of nerves, their structure, origin, function, and the diseases each one may cause if interfered with. No branch of study is more interesting. Without nerves man could not stir hand nor foot, could not draw a breath, feel heat or cold, circulate a drop of blood, or digest a morsel of food. The simplest unicellular plant or animal possesses rudiments of nervous sense. In so perfect an organism as man the nervous system reaches its fullest development.

The Osteopath makes the acquaintance of many wonderful nerves. None, perhaps, is more important or more interesting than the fifth cranial nerve, so diverse its functions, so complicated its origin and development, so far-reaching its connections. This nerve strikingly conforms to the good old "rule of three;" it is called "trigeminal," because it rises from three roots; it is called "trifacial," because its three main branches reach the face, each passing through a separate foramen in the bony skull; twice three are its functions, for it possesses sensory, motor, trophic secretory, vaso-motor and gustatory fibres.

It "is one of the most extensively distributed and most delicately sensitive nerves of the body." Naturally a most faithful and useful servant of man when well treated; when interfered with it becomes a veritable Pandora's Box, so filled is it with possibilities of ill. Its filaments supply sensation to the teeth, the anterior parts of the scalp, the face, the external auditory canal, and the wonderfully delicate sense of touch so characteristic of the tongue, lips and pal-

ate. But this power of sensation, so good and useful in health, may, in disease, be transformed into the sickening pain of migraine (sick headache) or the raging pain of facial neuralgia or of the terrible tic douloureux. This nerve furnishes the pain in toothache and in many kinds of headache.

Man is indebted to this nerve for the ability to chew his food, for it supplies the muscles of mastication, but this motor function may be interfered with, the muscles may be thrown into clonic spasms, causing "chattering of the teeth" in a chill, or into tonic spasms, "locking the teeth" in trismus or lockjaw, or causing the spasmodic closing of the jaws sometimes seen in chorea.

The fifth nerve carries secretory fibers to the nose, the maxillary and frontal sinuses, and to the upper back part of the pharynx; hence has much to do with the mucous discharge in colds and catarrh. These secretory fibers are also concerned in the production of tears and of saliva. Through its vasomotor fibers it controls the blood vessels of the face, and activity of its vaso-dilator fibres is responsible for the sometimes tell-tale blush, while through the functioning of its vaso-constrictor fibers the face is made to blanch.

Disturbance of the senses of smell and taste are associated with disease of this nerve, while paralysis of it may result in the entire loss of taste in the anterior two-thirds of the tongue.

One of the most remarkable manifestations of the importance of the nerve is found in the trophic

(nutritional) changes that occur in disease of its trophic fibers. The teeth may become loose, wounds of the mucous membranes heal slowly, and inflammation of the cornea of the eye occur. It has long been known that the fifth nerve had much to do with the integrity of the eyeball. Disease of the fifth nerve may result in inflammation of the cornea (keratitis), followed by ulceration, and this process may continue until the whole eyeball is destroyed.

An interesting example of what may occur in trophic disturbance of this nerve is presented in a case recorded by Hilton. In this case a troublesome sore in the external auditory canal, associated with stiffness of the muscles of mastication had caused the patient much trouble. Local treatment did not affect the sore, and its cause was a mystery until Hilton found that there was an ulcerated tooth on the affected side. Removal of the tooth was promptly followed by a disappearance of the sore and the stiffness in the muscles. The secret of it was that the fifth nerve supplied the tooth, the muscles and the external auditory canal, and the ulceration of the tooth disturbed the nerve to such an extent as to result in this trouble.

But the fifth nerve has more to do with the eye than to maintain it in a perfect state of nutrition. It contains fibers naturally antagonistic to those which the third cranial, or motor oculi, nerve supplies to the iris. Whereas, the latter nerve supplies pupillo-contractor fibres to the iris, the former sends it pupillo-dilator fibres. They

enlarge the pupil, and thus have to do with the accommodation of the eye to varying amounts of light.

Further, this nerve is connected with the ciliary ganglion, which lies in the back part of the orbit, behind the eyeball, and is a sensory, motor and sympathetic center for the eye.

"The gray matter from which the trigeminus arises reaches the whole lengths of the pons and medulla, and is co-extensive with the origin of all the other cranial nerves. Hence the frequency with which its disorders are complicated with those of these nerves."

A familiar example of this close connection between the fifth and other nerves is seen in the following case: A child, in playing, had gotten a bean inserted in each ear. The irritation thus set up affected the fibres of the fifth nerve supplying the external auditory canal. This irritation was carried through this co-extensive gray matter to the pneumogastric nerve, which in part supplies the stomach, and resulted in vomiting, which was not checked until the beans were removed from the ears.

The fifth nerve is closely connected with the sympathetic system. It joins with branches from the sympathetic cavernous plexus in the skull; it connects with the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion by its ascending branch; vaso-dilator fibres for the face and mouth pass from the spinal cord in the second to the fifth spinal nerves, go to form part of the cervical sympathetic system, and pass up into the fifth nerve; likewise the

pupillo-dilator fibres mentioned above pass from the spinal cord in the first three dorsal nerves, upward in the ascending branch of the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion, and join the fifth nerve. Thus there is abundant connection between the fifth and the sympathetic.

A good example of how interference with the sympathetic may affect the fifth nerve is seen in exophthalmic goitre, in which the goitre pressing upon the sympathetic nerves of the neck deranges the trophic fibers of the fifth and causes a bulging of the eyeball, through deposit of fat behind it. The same close connection is exemplified in the sympathetic headache so often seen in uterine, bladder or intestinal disease.

Apart from its origin, its close relation to the other cranial nerves is seen in the fact that it represents the atrophied sensory branches of the third, fourth, sixth, seventh and twelfth cranial nerves.

Enough has been said of the importance of this nerve to indicate how necessary it is to be able to affect it in treatment of such diseases as it may be complicated with, and the question arises, "How may the Osteopath affect it?" There are several important places in which he may reach and treat it. It reaches the face at three separate points, and sends some important branches out over it. The supra-orbital branch is sub-cutaneous and may be traced diagonally from the supra-orbital notch, found in the edge of the brow about three-quarters of an inch from the root of the nose, backward to the temple. The

infra-orbital branch may be reached below the eye, and the mental branch at the chin. Temporal branches are found upon the temples. It is they which make the temples so sensitive to pressure, and which are so painful in temporal headache. Supra-trochlear branches are found upon the forehead, one each side of the median line.

Since one important branch runs to supply all the lower teeth, the Osteopath may affect it by certain manipulations of the lower jaw. By pressure of the eyeball back into the orbit he may affect the ciliary ganglion and thus the fifth nerve. As we have seen that certain important fibres of the fifth nerve rise in the upper five dorsal nerves, and that through them and other sympathetic connections in the neck communication is established between the cord, the sympathetic nerve and the parts supplied by the fifth, it becomes apparent that the nerve may be influenced by work upon the upper dorsal part of the spine, the neck and the superior cervical ganglion.

Nor are these effects at all fanciful. The Osteopath, with his very exact and minute examination of all parts of the system, has found that certain derangements of parts physically or mechanically related to this nerve may cause the very serious diseases due to interference with the nerve. Tightening of the tissues over its points of exit from the skull, and over its branches of distribution upon the face; slight derangement of the articulation of the lower jaw; derangement of the

delicate adjustment of cervical vertebrae, muscles, ligaments, and connected nerves; or a faulty condition of the upper dorsal region, may all lead to most serious involvement of this nerve. Disarrangement of position of the atlas and axis, or of the tissues about them may affect the fifth nerve in such a way as to cause serious eye disease. That derangement at these particular points is so potent in causing trouble is readily understood when one remembers the important contributory and sympathetic fibres that pass through the neck to go to the fifth nerve. But there is a further reason, for one of its three principal roots rises in the upper part of the cervical cord, upon a level with the junction between the atlas and the axis. Now, owing to the large size of this upper portion of the spinal cord, and to the narrowness of the canal formed for it by the surrounding bony portions of the spinal column, very slight disturbance of these delicately adjusted parts is sufficient to cause serious ill. Hence it is that eminent medical authorities consider disease of the upper cervical region as most likely to be serious in its results.

In view of these facts, it is not strange that the Osteopath examines most carefully for interference with this nerve. Some of his most striking results have been gained by the removal of interference to it. A most painful case of facial neuralgia was cured by the writer by treatment of this nerve in the neck and face. A case of granulated lids, so serious that the patient's eyesight was threatened, was entirely cured by removing ob-

structions to this nerve. A case of blindness of many years' standing was cured by adjustment of the vertebrae and tissues of the upper dorsal and cervical regions, and by local work about the eye. Certain cases of headache, so serious as to be continual torment to the sufferers, have been quite cured through

intelligent adjustment of parts interfering with the fifth nerve.

The list might be much extended, but enough has been said to show the importance of careful attention to this nerve in all cases of eye, nose, throat and head troubles.

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SOME CRITICISMS OF OSTEOPATHY REVIEWED.

BY A. L. EVANS, D. O.

A cause that is worthy courts investigation. No system founded on truth need fear intelligent criticism. As Osteopaths we have an abiding conviction that our science is beneficent, and that it is based upon the truths of nature. Believing this, we appeal to every one to investigate its principles and theories. The criticism of the unbiased intelligent investigator has given us no cause for complaint. Unfortunately not all who have essayed to criticise Osteopathy have been unbiased and intelligent.

The unfair and violent critics of any new thought, idea or system, may usually be found in one of two classes. First, those whose business may be infringed upon by the success of the new thing, and second, that large class of ignorant persons who accept the doctrine that "whatever is, is right" and who decry and denounce everything that is new merely because it is new.

It is what these two classes of critics have said that I propose, in this article, to notice.

I do not charge upon the medical professional a wholesale denunciation of Osteopathy. The unkind criticism that comes from the professional healer comes from the narrow and bigoted men in that profession. The broad, philosophic, thinking men, when asked concerning its merits, if they have not looked into it, frankly say so, if they have investigated it, honestly acknowledge its efficacy.

By any thing that I may say I do not expect either to crush or silence any of the unfair critics of Osteopathy. They will not thus easily be deprived of their chief occupation. But while they will continue to carp, some one from out the great number of people who are honestly seeking the truth, may glean something from what I may say that will aid them. If that is done, the object of this article will have been accomplished.

Some of the criticisms which I will notice have been made through the press, some have been proclaimed from the platform, but by far the greater part of it has been

promulgated in private by an assiduous, persistent, and more or less methodical campaign.

The principal objections that are urged against our science might be put under two general heads, which are broad enough to cover everything else, and are, first: That our profession is composed of ignorant people, and second, that it is the practice of fraud, quackery, humbuggery, and charlatanism.

A few years ago a politician in the legislature of one of the western states, where a bill recognizing Osteopathy was pending, in arguing the illiteracy of Osteopaths, said in effect that "they come from the hod, the shovel and the plow." This has been the keynote of many similar statements and charges since. In the first place I have yet to learn that there is any incompatibility between brain and brawn. I did not know that it was impossible for a man to be wise and yet work. In the second place, if he meant to convey the idea that the ranks of the Osteopaths were filled entirely from those who earn their living by manual labor, he is greatly in error. It is true there are some Osteopaths whose minds have been disciplined and muscles toughened by honest toil, and they now stand well in their profession, just as every other profession is adorned by men who have worked their way up from humble beginnings. We believe we speak the truth, however, when we say that the Osteopathic profession, taken as a whole, is as highly cultured as any other profession, and that it can give evidence of as thorough scholarship. We admit that there are men practicing Os-

teopathy who have little general education, but the uneducated are sometimes found in the law and in the ministry yet, who would, on that account say that the law is a farce, or the religion of Jesus Christ a humbug? If that is the standard by which to judge, the medical profession "is condemned already." While we do not, in any sense, belittle the value of education to any professional man, and especially to the physician, yet we affirm that there are things entering into his equipment of higher necessity than a college education. The three most important of these are brains, common sense, and judgment. One genuine diamond, though in the rough, is worth more to the world than an hundred polished pebbles. Practical results achieved, and not the literary degrees of its members, is the standard by which any profession will be measured. By that criterion it must either stand or fall.

One thing must be granted the Osteopath: His system is new and marks a radical departure from a system hoar with age, and invested with the veneration usually given to all things ancient. This being true, those who, after a thorough investigation, adopt it as their life work, it must be admitted, have the intellectual courage to get out of the old rut, and the breadth to rise above prejudice. This goes to show that the Osteopath, unlike his unkind critic, is not willing to adopt that miserable motto *ne plus ultra* that so many are seeking to nail at the entrance to the sea of medical science, but rather do they believe, and are happy to know, that there

is more, yea much more, beyond.

Far better than any combination of letters after the name, is a mind keenly alive and receptive to the truth. Of much more worth than the ability to speak in many tongues, is a heart attuned to the beauty and harmony of nature.

As to the charge of quackery and humbuggery, this has been the stock argument of bigots since the world began, and would deserve no notice but for the fact that occasionally it is made by those from whom an honest and intelligent opinion might be expected. It is sometimes heard from those whom people would have a right to suppose would know all that can be known about the healing art. The facts are that this kind of criticism comes from those narrow men who have never investigated and are utterly ignorant of its principles. If Osteopathy were a fraud its exposure would not depend upon a small coterie of medical men discredited in their own profession who constitute themselves censors and critics and without investigation denounce as arrant quackery, everything that is new.

If our science were a humbug there are now tens of thousands of people in all parts of the country who would have had experimental knowledge of it, and whose voice of condemnation would be heard all over the land. The voice of the people is indeed heard, but it does not give utterance to the wail of disappointment, nor to the harsh notes of denunciation, but it comes rather as a cry of glad welcoming and a diapason of praise. The patients of Osteopathy stand by the

science which has helped them, with unswerving loyalty.

Another thing that argues well for Osteopathy is the fact that almost every community into which it has been introduced, has furnished one or more students of the science. If Osteopathy were charlatanism this would not be true. There are now in the neighborhood of twelve or fifteen hundred persons engaged in the study of Osteopathy. A vast majority of them were induced to take it up on account of remarkable cures they had seen wrought by the new science. Scores of them have, themselves, been rescued from a state of chronic invalidism through its application.

A system of healing that was simply arrant quackery would experience great difficulty before the judicial tribunals of the country, and could not run the gauntlet of free discussion before state legislatures. Yet Osteopathy has been accorded the highest standing before the courts and has been placed upon an equal basis with medicine by legislative enactment in seven states, and there never yet has been any popular demand for the repeal of such law in any state.

Cases cured are the best arguments for any system of healing. Results tell. While the results of Osteopathic treatment, in countless instances, have bordered on the miraculous, no Osteopath has ever claimed that it was a panacea for every ill, and that through it the King of Terrors had been banished from the earth. There are cases where years of disease and drugs have so weakened the vital powers

that even when the recuperative forces of the body have been set free by the Osteopath, that nature, which has so long been outraged, can not rally. In a case of this kind, how our small critics like to roll, as a sweet morsel under their tongues, the hackneyed phrase "died without medical attention." This might well be rendered "died without medical assistance" but for the fact that it would not be true, as in almost every instance of this kind the influence of poisonous drugs administered through the preceding years, have been a very potent factor in effecting this end. Those who gleefully parade the rare instances where Osteopathy fails, should not forget that throughout all the ages before Osteopathy was known or practiced, the graveyards were filled with

those who did not live out their allotted time.

Some of the milder critics of Osteopathy have flippantly said, "Oh, it's a fad that will soon die out." The desire for good health among the people is a fad that will last, and that system which cures people today will be in demand tomorrow. The practitioners of that system which restores health to the invalid this year will have all that he can do next year. Osteopathy is not dying out. Its growth has been phenomenal. Though it has encountered unfair criticism, dense ignorance, malignant misrepresentation, and persecution oft-times pitiless and unrelenting, it has risen above them all and is living, spreading, and flourishing. It moves on conquering and to conquer.

Miller Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

HISTORY OF THE FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

BY DR. W. AMMERMAN, PRESIDENT KENTUCKY BRANCH A. A. O.

Complying with the request of the Popular Osteopath, I will attempt to give a brief history of the fight against Osteopathy, which stands pre-eminent among state contests of this sort. We read of the bigotry, of the persecution of witchcraft in Massachusetts, and yet in the closing days of this most enlightened age the world has known, the record of the last three years in Kentucky shows persecution, which for intolerance, bigotry and narrow-minded meanness, equals the annals of the dark ages.

In March, 1896, Mrs. Ammer-

man and myself graduated at the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Mo. Previous to this we had announced our intention of locating in Kentucky. This announcement brought a letter from Secretary McCormack, of the Kentucky state board of health, informing us that under no circumstances would we be permitted to practice without fully complying with the medical laws of the state. This letter we forwarded to Judge I. H. Goodnight, requesting him to inquire of the secretary what he considered "complying with the

medical law." The secretary informed Mr. Goodnight that if we had proper diplomas and were qualified, he would issue certificates to practice massage, which he claimed our treatment to be. Not admitting his right to examine us, or his classification of Osteopathy, we met him by submitting our diplomas, accompanied with the necessary fees, requesting him to give us a certificate to practice Osteopathy. The secretary called on us to take an examination, which we agreed to do, provided he would issue us certificates on our passing a creditable examination. This he refused, only agreeing to present the matter to the state board for its action.

As the board has given the doctor ample authority—even if the law had not—to act on all petitions, we positively declined to be made fools of in any such way. The matter then rested on the proposition that we were willing to stand examination on what we claimed to practice, whenever the secretary would agree to give us what our qualifications called for; no more and no less. The entire correspondence is now in the office of Hon. C. J. Pratt, of this city, where it is open for inspection to the public. It was plain to be seen that the action of the secretary was merely a trap, set, not to protect the people against charlatany or quackery, but to protect the infant practice of medicine against Osteopathy. Hence our refusal to stand the examination. The board was then called to meet at the Galt house in Louisville. To this body Secretary McCormack presented our diplomas with the statement that he had

examined us, and found us densely ignorant, and about everything else that malice and envy could invent. He also reported a visit he had made to the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. He said that he had gone through it from top to bottom and found an ignorant lot; that Dr. Still was stupid and ignorant; that there were no equipments for teaching, etc., etc. The report of this meeting was taken from the Courier-Journal's columns, and stands today unquestioned for correctness.

Now the facts are, as reported to me by Dr. Morgan, then pastor of the Baptist church of Kirksville, and now a very successful Osteopath of Lexington, that Dr. McCormack landed in Kirksville on the 4 o'clock train in the evening; that he went to the college building; that no one was there but the janitor and Dr. Patterson, the secretary, who was closing up the day's work, and that he did not go over the building, much less investigate a single thing in connection with the school. He then repaired to the Pool hotel, where he held a conference with some of the M. D's. of the town. To this meeting, Dr. Patterson went to represent the school. Dr. Morgan, the mayor of the city, and others of equal standing, were also present as witnesses. Dr. Patterson invited Dr. McCormack over the next morning to investigate the institution fully, but he declined. He invited him to be present and question the classes, but this he declined, he also asked him to call and witness the treatment as given by the operators. This being declined, he then

challenged him to a competitive examination with any member of the operating staff of the institution. This, of course, was declined with thanks, whereupon Dr. Patterson challenged him to a competitive examination with any member of the junior class; and he would let Dr. McCormack select the victim. This also was declined. With this, Dr. Patterson and friends withdrew. Dr. McCormack left Kirksville the next morning on the 4 o'clock train, having been in the city one night, having been in the school building a few minutes after all work was over; and taking his information from some local M. D's. instead of taking his own observations as he afterward claimed he had done. Now these allegations are facts, and I challenge any man to contradict a single one of them.

The board authorized Dr. McCormack to have the commonwealth attorneys take action against us at once. To do this he appeared in Franklin before the grand jury, bringing various charges against us, the jury heard both sides of the controversy and not only refused to indict, but it took a personal appeal from Mr. Goodnight to prevent them from indicting Dr. McCormack for perjury. Beaten in every attempt, the board let their side rest, satisfying themselves with a continuous bushwhacking and abusive misrepresentations of us and all Osteopaths, and those who patronize them. It was no vindication of us or the patients treated, if we cured them, but woe to us if we did not. After this, Mrs. Ammerman and myself, feeling the great need of

more thorough training, in order to meet the ever recurring complicated and difficult cases we were called upon to handle, decided to leave Kentucky and take a post-graduate course in Kirksville. We left our work in Franklin in other hands, and the fight for others to make. The board had repeatedly threatened Dr. H. E. Nelson, of Louisville, with prosecution, and, to force them into a fight, he enjoined them against interfering with his rights, on the ground that the law positively states that "No school shall be discriminated against," or second, that the law was unconstitutional because it favored a class, the state constitution declaring against class legislation. This case was argued and submitted last April, and we hope ere this is in print, will be decided.

The board had also indicted Dr. Nelson at Eminence, where he had a branch office. This was thrown out on technicalities, and at the next term it was continued in order to hear from the case at Louisville. In November last, at the urgent solicitation of our many friends, we returned to Kentucky, and at once the board again renewed the attack on us. We were indicted, but the cases have been continued for various reasons; and the grand jury in session now has failed to find indictments against us any more.

Thus the matter stands at the present time. Dr. Nelson and myself are under arrest, but we are not at all crestfallen over that fact. In fact, I consider it the honor of my life that I have the privilege of being persecuted for the greatest cause before the public since the

advent of the meek and lowly Nazarene. We now refer the matter to the legislature, feeling confident that before that tribunal of the people we will receive exact and equal justice. We can assure all friends of Osteopathy that the fight next winter will be a warm number. All we ask is justice, that we may have the same right before the law to treat suffering humanity that has been accorded to the morgan "regular" pathies. Our

right to exist will be decided by the people, who certainly are qualified to decide between right and error. If our profession is a fake the people will sooner or later find it out, and we intend, by the help of God, to see that they have this opportunity. In the language of Abraham Lincoln "you may fool all the people part of the time, and part of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time."

Madisonville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1899.

NOTICE AND COMMENT—A MELANGE.

BY C. M. TURNER HULETT.

One point, to which reference has been made in correspondence with the office of treasurer of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, evidently calls for a word of explanation.

Several have referred to some particular date as the beginning of their individual membership year, and as the date on which their annual dues are payable. A moment's reflection, and the most superficial acquaintance with similar organizations will show the impracticability of the Association attempting to recognize as many different fiscal years as there are members. The only possible way, and the way in which this matter is universally managed, in similar organizations, is to have the fiscal year of the Association, and, hence, of each member of it, to end at a certain time, and the only practicable date is at the time the office and books change hands—at the close of the annual meeting.

This Association, holding only annual meetings, makes the year the unit of its life. It cannot recognize a part of a year, and, hence, every member's credit for dues for 1898-99 must end at the close of the annual meeting at Indianapolis, and every member of the Association, from and after that date, owes \$5.00 dues for 1899-00. If a new member is received during this current year, the officers have no authority to make a reduction. He must pay the full amount, which will carry him only to the close of the annual meeting next summer, when he will again owe the amount of dues for the next fiscal year.

While to the majority of the members this statement may seem trite; yet, because of the confusion in the minds of some, it was thought advisable to make it.

Four months have now passed since the third annual meeting of the Association at Indianapolis. As the time passes, and we are enabled

to get a view in perspective of that meeting and its work, the conviction grows that it was one of the most important events in the history of the Association, and, indeed, of Osteopathy. It was the largest concourse of those engaged in regular practice that has ever been held. The programme was replete with papers and discussions of much interest to every member, and to the profession at large.

The business sessions of the Association developed a lively and aggressive interest in everything that might tend in any way to the development of the science of Osteopathy, or to the improvement of the conditions surrounding its practice. Some needed changes were made in the constitution; and a board of nine trustees was elected, of men and women whose names are a guarantee of a wise and vigorous administration of the affairs of the Association.

But while these obvious and recorded results of the meeting are cause for gratulation on the part of every one who has the interests of the Association at heart, the conditions behind them, and of which they are an expression, are even more so. First, there was more clearly manifested the fact that the profession, as distinguished from the schools, had reached sufficient maturity to relieve the latter of the necessity of exercising their tutelage in its behalf; that it was now able to stand alone, and to assume full charge of the task of shaping the destiny of the science and practice of Osteopathy, while still inviting the co-operation of the schools in all matters which may

be of common interest.

The changes which were made in the constitution are also evidence of growth and maturing of the Association. The one fixing the amount of annual dues, and the one defining eligibility to membership, were anticipated at the time of the formation of the Association, but neither would have been practicable at that time. They were then worded with reference to existing conditions, with the expectation that changes would come in time as a result of development, and it is certainly gratifying that these changes should be necessitated in only two years.

The one changing the order of succession in the board of trustees rests largely on opinion. There is a difference in practice, in that respect, in organizations of a similar character—some following one plan, and some the other. The existing provision will no doubt secure greater uniformity and stability in the work of the board, in as much as two-thirds of the members will hold over at each election. Abrupt and radical changes in its policy and methods will thereby be prevented, in addition to the advantage of always having experienced men in its councils.

But the modification of the provisions for amending the constitution are in the direction of instability. It is a well established principle that organic law should be difficult of change; that it should be hedged about with careful provisions against hasty or unconsidered action. The requirement of one year's notice gave opportunity for full consideration, and if need

be, of discussion through the various journals, of any proposed change which the ninety days' notice, as it is now, very much restricts. True, a pressing need of change may be sooner met, and in so far, may be of advantage to the Association; but under other circumstances, that very opportunity of short notice may be an element of danger. It is also usual to require a two-thirds or three-fourths vote of the members of an organization to effect a change of its fundamental law. Placing the whole basic structure of the Association within the control of a bare majority of a quorum is certainly opening the door to factional control of its destinies, should such conditions ever arise.

On the whole, however, the Association is now so situated that it may be made a most effective power for good to the whole profession in a general way, and to its members in particular. The constitution, which in this respect is unchanged, gives the trustees almost unlimited powers as to the extent and scope of the work which they shall undertake. While, therefore, there is much work of a general character in the way of stimulating and encouraging original work and research on the many problems which confront the scientific Osteopathist, and in bringing out in form for use by the whole profession, the results of such labors; in fostering and promulgating a correct conception of Osteopathy in the minds of the general public; in meeting and answering the mendacious attacks and false representations made by its enemies, as

well as the prejudiced and distorted, though honestly expressed, adverse judgments of the misinformed; and in quickly finding and promptly exposing the fraudulent claims of pretenders; all of which could be carried on without necessarily incurring a large expense; yet, there is a large field of usefulness open to the Association in another direction, which could not be entered because of lack of funds. Where state associations exist, it could, if necessary, co-operate with them; and where none were yet established, it could work directly, in helping to secure needed legislation, or to bring about a proper recognition of Osteopathy under existing statutes; it could co-operate with the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy in the effort to reach that much-to-be-desired condition of things, in which every new name to which D. O. shall be appended, shall represent a man or woman thoroughly qualified and trained in the principles and practice of Osteopathy.

These are but suggestive of some of the possibilities of which it is capable, will now depend in a large measure on the positive moral and material support of the profession which it has had in the past, and will no doubt continue to receive, as it certainly continues to merit it. A failure to co-operate at this point will cause us to fall far short of the highest success in attaining to the position to which we are called as a profession, and in exemplifying to the world the wonderful beneficences of our great work.

The board and the Association have been the subject of some crit-

icism in the past for a seeming lack of vigor in the development and the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was brought into existence. This has perhaps served a good purpose in calling general attention to the source and quality of stimulus needed to bring into more active play its inherent forces. The larger part of whatever was just in such criticisms can be properly ascribed to immaturity of the organization, a condition which is disappearing very rapidly; indeed, but little is now left to be desired in that respect beyond the loyal and substantial support of every practicing Osteopathist.

Since the above was written, Dr. Hannah's article advocating a lecture bureau has appeared. This is a two-sided matter which ought to receive very careful consideration. We have seen the profession brought to blush for shame by reason of one attempt to exploit Osteopathy before the public—in dramatic form. Fortunately it "died a bornin'" and the effort to resuscitate it in book form, owing to its coarseness and the distorted view of Osteopathy which it gave, failed to rescue it from deserved oblivion. That sort of thing smacks too much of the "Kickapoo Indian Sagwa" style.

Dr. Hannah's idea is radically different from this. It is that there shall be simply a careful, logical and systematic presentation of the science of Osteopathy, in such a way as to serve as a means of education to the public. These lectures will naturally be delivered where there are established operators who will prepare the public

for them. Under such circumstances, can a disinterested discussion of a great scientific system be dissociated, in the public mind, from an exploitation of the business of the local Osteopathist, and a bid from him for patronage. If it can, well and good; but the probability is that in a great majority of cases, it cannot; and that it would sometimes be pushed by the local practitioner just along that line. "Good wine needs no bush," and if a practitioner cannot build up a business on the evidence of his own work, the inevitable collapse from a temporary accession, resulting from a lecture would render his last state worse than his first. Dr. Still did not need a lecture bureau to establish Osteopathy, and if it is held that new conditions require new methods, it is at least true that any departure from the old and proved, must be made with great care.

Cleveland, Ohio.

In some parts of Italy blood-letting is still held to be a cure-all. Some time ago a sick child was bled until the mother timidly protested. The doctor assured her that one more application of the cups would insure recovery. In spite of this, the next morning, when the doctor came, the mother sobbed out that her baby was dead. "Madam," said the doctor, "be comforted by knowing that your child died cured."—The Medical Age.

We invite the co-operation and assistance of every member of the A. A. A. O. in making the official directory accurate, and in keeping it so.

The Popular Osteopath.

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We are naturally gratified that the invitation extended in the July Popular Osteopath to the A. A. A. O. to hold the next convention in Chattanooga was accepted. But more gratifying still is the cheerful acquiescence of those who advocated the claims of other places. There is a manifest determination on the part of the profession to make the next convention the biggest and best that has yet been held. While yet a little early to do any actual work along this line it is not too early to plan to be in attendance and to do some thinking about what you want done when you get there.

A medical doctor in conversation about the merits of Osteopathy recently declared that either it or medicine was a humbug. We are rather inclined to believe he is right. But Osteopathy is not a humbug.

Drs. J. W. Henderson and Geo. L. Huntington, of St. Paul, Minn., have formed a partnership for the practice of Osteopathy. Both gentlemen have served as officers in the A. A. A. O. and their professional standing is of the highest.

The Popular Osteopath has the interests of no institution to place paramount to those of the legitimate practitioner of Osteopathy.

To Members of the A. A. A. O. and All Reputable Osteopaths.

The mission of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy is beautifully set forth in the following:

"In order to conserve, consolidate and propagate the therapeutic science and practice of Osteopathy, and to secure for it a compact and complete organization, a commanding recognition, a pervasive influence, and a professional esprit de corps among its students and practitioners, we, the friends and followers of Osteopathy, upon conditions to be hereinafter specified, realizing the significance and importance of this science in the march and movement of the world's thought, and in its relation to all other therapeutic arts and agencies, and the well-being of the sick and suffering of our common humanity, do hereby resolve to organize and constitute ourselves into a formal Osteopathic Society."

A careful analysis of the association's work up to date will show that at least something has been done along each line stipulated in its mission, but the work is only started. Never before has the association had such bright prospects, and this can be made a "Red Letter" year in its history, if each one will do his part. How can this be done? Permit me to suggest the following:

(1). That all reputable Osteopaths, who are not already members, join at once. Send application to Dr. Irene Harwood, 308 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Organization is the secret of power. Osteopaths should be in close touch with each other, and unite in their efforts to secure their rights as citizens and as practitioners of a science which is capable of demonstration and which has already shown itself master of the ill-

of humanity. You need the association and the association needs you.

(2). That each one, who has not already done so, pay the annual dues (\$5.00), to Dr. C. M. T. Hullett, Treas., 1208 New England Bldg., Cleveland, O. Relief is needed in different fields. The trustees are merely representatives to do the will of the members; it is their duty to see that the association funds get into channels where they can do the most good to the greatest number, but they are powerless to act without those funds.

(3). That each member subscribe for the official organ, which at present is the Popular Osteopath, and thus keep in close touch with the association work.

(4). That the trustees act promptly on all matters submitted to them. Much time is necessarily lost in transmitting the mails, hence prompt replies will greatly expedite and facilitate the work.

(5). That each member, undergoing medical persecution, submit at once, to the undersigned, a detailed report of their case from its beginning down to the present status, with comments on the probable future developments. Also that members who are interesting themselves in legislative work in behalf of Osteopathy, will kindly report to the undersigned the present status of that work, with comments on the probabilities of the future. I shall take pleasure in acquainting the trustees with all such information, with the end in view that the association shall press forward and fill a much larger field of usefulness than ever before.

F. W. HANNAH, Pres.
Stevenson Building, Indianapolis.

Osteopathy Legal in South Dakota.

The last session of the South Dakota legislature enacted a law regulating the practice of Osteopathy, which went into effect July 1, 1899. The salient part of the law is as follows:

"Any person holding a diploma from a legally incorporated and a regularly conducted school of Osteopathy of good repute as such and wherein the course of study comprises a term of twenty months or four terms of five months each in actual attendance at such school, and shall include instruction in the following branches, to-wit: Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Pathology, Gynaecology, Obstetrics and theory and practice of Osteopathy, shall upon the presentation of such diploma to the State Board of Health and satisfying such board that they are legal holders thereof, be granted by such board a certificate permitting such person to practice Osteopathy in the state of South Dakota upon payment to said board of a fee of Ten Dollars, which certificate shall be recorded by the Register of Deeds of the county in which the holder desires to practice, for which he shall receive a fee of one dollar."

There were at this time (July 1), graduates of two schools in the state, the Northern and the American. Certificates to practice were refused these graduates by the board for the reasons, as they alleged, that these schools were not of good repute, were not regularly conducted, that they did not furnish adequate instruction in anatomy; that they had no suitable facilities for teaching anatomy; that they did not have a course of twenty months, consisting of four terms of five months each; that they did not require attendance upon their lectures; that students graduate and received diplomas at any and all times.

Dr. Harold H. Steere, a graduate of the Northern School, of Minneapolis, brought a mandamus suit in the Beade county court at

Huron, where he was, and is, practicing, to compel the state board to issue certificates in accordance with the terms of the law.

This brought the validity of the law, and the power of the board squarely to an issue. The result was announced on Sept. 30 by the trial judge, A. W. Campbell, of Aberdeen, who, at the close of a full and impartial trial said: "I see no reason from the evidence before me, why a writ of mandamus should not be issued in this case." The writ was issued accordingly and several certificates to practice Osteopathy have since been granted by the board. The case will not be appealed, and the rights of Osteopaths, under the law in South Dakota, it may be assumed, are finally determined.

We congratulate Dr. Steere, the Osteopaths of South Dakota, and the profession generally, upon this victory. It is another step in the onward march of our science.

Osteopathists Organize in New York.

In response to a circular call issued by Dr. George J. Helmer, D. O., to the practicing Osteopathists in the state of New York, a company of them met in his office in New York City, Friday, Sept. 29, 1899, to determine whether an organization could be effected for the extension of the science, and the protection of its demonstrators. In this convention it was resolved to form an association, and a committee was appointed to draft and present a constitution. This committee completed its task the same evening, and the following morning, Saturday, Sept. 30, read the

result to the Osteopaths in attendance upon an adjourned meeting. Twelve were present, as at the previous session. After free, deliberate and thorough discussion, the articles of the constitution were unanimously adopted seriatim and as a whole, and the following officers were elected:

President—Geo. J. Helmer, D. O., New York City.

Vice-President—W. E. Greene, D. O., Glens Falls, N. Y.

Secretary—W. M. Smiley, D. O., Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer—W. W. Steele, D. O., Buffalo, N. Y.

Executive Committee — (Of which the president and secretary are ex-officio members—includes also the names of A. Fisher, Jr., D. O., Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Crawford, D. O., Buffalo, N. Y., and G. W. Burns, D. O., New York City.

W. M. Smiley, Secretary.

Fallibility of Expert Testimony.

In the report of the case of Doolin et ux. vs. Omnibus Cable Company, decided by the supreme court of California, and reported in 27 Pac. Rep. 774, a somewhat remarkable mistake of medical experts comes to light. The action was for damages for injuries by Mrs. Doolin in the derailment of one of the defendant's cable cars. Some months before the trial an examination of Mrs. Doolin was made by six physicians, three appearing in her behalf and three for the defendant, for the purpose of ascertaining her physical condition.

At the trial several of these physicians testified that they had ascertained during said examination that she was suffering from a tumor, either ovarian or uterine, and of about the size of a coconut, but they differed as to its precise location. As to the existence of the tumor there seemed to be no dissent. The family physician of plaintiffs testified that the tumor had increased in size until it had become about four times as large as when said examination was made.

The defendant contended that plaintiff's ailments were caused by the tumor and not by the accident of the cable car. On the other hand, plaintiffs sought to show that the tumor was the result of the accident.

Ten days after the trial Mrs. Doolin gave birth to a child at full term. On the appeal each side stipulated that such was the fact, and that she had not been suffering from a tumor at all.

The supreme court said: "Since the time of Mr. Pope it has been inquired 'who shall decide when doctors disagree?' The case shows that serious error may lurk in their conclusions, even when they have agreed, by which we mean no reflection upon the learned and very important profession of which the expert witnesses at the trial seem to have been respectable members; for all opinion evidence is, from its nature, fallible to a degree beyond that of most other kinds of evidence which the law deems competent."

The lower court granted a new trial, which ruling was not disturbed by the appellate court; and it would seem to have been an eminently proper one in view of the erroneous expert evidence.—Law Notes.

The above quotation from one of the law magazines illustrates very forcibly the general worthlessness of medical expert testimony, and to our mind is incidentally a beautiful exemplification of the unskillfulness of the average medical man in the science of physical diagnosis.

The Practice of Osteopathy Declared Not to Be the Practice of Medicine in Ohio.

In the first issue of the Popular Osteopath, January 1899, an account was given of the arrest of Dr. Wm. J. Liffing, of Toledo, Ohio, charged with unlawfully practicing "medicine" without first having obtained a license from the proper authorities. The court of common pleas, before which the defendant was brought for trial, sustained a demurrer to the indictment, which alleged that the facts stated in that instrument did not

constitute an offense punishable by the laws of the state. To this ruling of Judge Pugsley, the prosecution excepted and appealed for final decision and for interpretation of the statute to the supreme court of the state. This was on Dec. 6, 1898.

We then expressed the conviction that the supreme court would not reverse the judgment of the lower court.

Through the kindness of Dr. M. F. Hulett, secretary of the Ohio Association of Osteopaths, we are enabled to give a confirmation of that opinion, the supreme court having recently over-ruled the exceptions of the attorneys for the state, thus sustaining Judge Pugsley of the common pleas court.

The section of the statute under which this action was brought is as follows:

"Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall append the letters M. B. or M. D. to his name, or for a fee prescribe, direct or recommend for the use of any person, any drug or medicine or other agency for the treatment, cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease."

The contention of the state was in effect that the term "medicine" in the above section, as defined in the standard dictionaries—"a remedy for human ills," etc., was broad enough to include, and hence prohibit, the practice of Osteopathy.

As to the contention of defendant, we quote from Dr. Hulett:

"The attorneys for the defense claim that the term 'medicine' in the law is intended to refer only to drugs or other agencies of a similar nature, and that Osteopathy, being based upon entirely new and distinct theories, is entitled to separate consideration in law under a statute which the legislature may in the future provide if it desires to control the practice, and cannot be governed by any statute now in force."

"This is the first declaration in the supreme court upon an Osteopathic subject, and, being favorable, is received with much satisfaction by Osteopaths generally. It will be used as a basis for decision in all prosecutions instituted by medical boards under existing medical laws in other states, and effectually settles the question as to whether the Osteopath must take the same examinations as is required of those desiring to practice medicine before being allowed to treat osteopathically."

The case was hotly contested, great interest being manifested by all parties. Some very able legal talent appeared on both sides. Attorney-General Monnett had charge of the prosecution and was assisted by able associates. The defense was represented by I. N. Huntzberger, of Toledo, and a Cincinnati firm, of which Senator Foraker is at the head.

We acknowledge receipt of a copy of the constitution adopted by the New York Society of Osteopaths which was recently organized. We notice that the membership fee has been fixed at ten dollars and the annual dues at five dollars. The constitution further provides that "special assessments may be made upon the members of the society by the executive committee as occasion requires." The New York Osteopaths evidently realize that it takes money to further the interests of any cause and we commend their liberality in thus providing the needful to the consideration of Osteopaths everywhere.

On Oct. 18, about thirty of the Osteopaths in the state of Minnesota met and organized a state association. We are not advised as to who the officers are.

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 N. Huntington, Geo. L., "The Seville," St. Paul.
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 N. Moore, J. C., Albert Lea.
 N. Neffeler, E. B., Stewart.
 A. Parker, F. D., 708 New York Life Building, St. Paul.
 N. Parkhill, F. G., St. Paul.
 N. Patten, H. B., Central Ave. and 5th, Minneapolis.
 N. Perry, Minnie O., Minneapolis.
 A. Pickler, E. C., 201-205 Globe Building, Minneapolis.
 N. Prindle, Nell A., Stewart.
 N. Rheem, L. M., Globe Building, Minneapolis.
 N. Rogers, Herbert A., 615 Guaranty & Loan, Minneapolis.

- N. Thomas, Olivia C. J., Minneapolis.
 N. Tipper, T. J., Spooner Block, Morris.
 N. Willis, A. G., 205 Globe Building, Minneapolis.

Missouri.

- A. Agee, P. M., Lexington.
 A. Bailey, H. E., Louisiana.
 A. Beets, W. E., Bethany.
 A. Boyes, E. H., Willow Springs.
 A. Burton, J. C., Hannibal.
 A. Clark, M. E., Kirksville.
 A. Conner, W. J., N. Y. Life Building, Kansas City.
 A. Corbin, Mattie, Chillicothe.
 A. Clayton, G. P., 608 Prospect, Trenton.
 A. Delahan, Wm., Milan.
 A. Poncanon, Miss Mayme, Kirksville.
 A. Foster, Mrs. Fannie, Unionville.
 A. Gebhart, O. E., Commercial Bld'g, St. Joseph.
 A. Goodman, Adolph, 1445 Independence Ave., Kansas City.
 A. Hatton, J. O., Odd Fellows' Bld'g, St. Louis.
 A. Harwood, Irene, 308 N. Y. Life Bld'g, Kansas City.
 A. Holme, T. L., Tarkio.
 A. Hildreth, A. G., Kirksville.
 A. Hutchinson, Mrs. Mollie Baldwin, Plevna.
 A. Jennings, Mrs. Louise F., Mermod Jaccard Bld'g., St. Louis.
 A. Kyle, C. T., 308 N. Y. Life Bld'g., Kansas City.
 A. Kellogg, Howard, Kirksville.
 A. Kern, Mrs. L. J., Springfield.
 A. Laughlin, W. R., Kirksville.
 A. McConnell, C. P., Kirksville.
 A. McConnell, Mrs. C. P., Kirksville.
 A. McKenzie, A. L., 14 and 15 Brady Bld'g., Kansas City.
 A. Nuckles, Robert H., Slater.
 A. Osenbaugh, Mrs. Minnie, Kirksville.
 A. Osborne, J. H., Commercial Bld'g., St. Joseph.
 A. Potter, Miss Minnie, Memphis.
 A. Quintal, J. A., Unionville.
 A. Rider, C. L., Kirksville.
 A. Seaman, W. J., Joplin, New Post-office Building.
 A. Smith, W. J., Ironton.
 A. Selbert, O. C., St. Joseph.
 A. Sippy, A. H., Commercial Building, St. Louis.
 A. Smith, Wm., Kirksville.
 A. Still, C. E., Kirksville.
 A. Still, A. T., Kirksville.
 A. Smith, E. P., St. Louis.
 A. Vallier, R. A., Plattsburg.
 A. Walker, Cornelia A., 308 N. Y. Life Bld'g., Kansas City.
 A. Willard, Mrs. W. D., Kirksville.

Montana.

- A. Kennedy, S. A., Butte.
 A. Mahaffey, A. D., 21 Pittsburg Block, Helena.
 A. Mahaffey, C. W., Great Falls.

- A. Sheehan, T. J. G., 51-8 Todd Building, Great Falls.
 A. Strong, Mrs. J. W., Pittsburg Block, Helena.

Nebraska.

- A. Bumpus, J. F., Wayne.
 A. Chambers, Etta, F. and M. Insurance Building, Lincoln.
 A. Donahue, M. E., Paxton Block, Omaha.
 A. Gervais, W. A., The Clifton, Blair.
 A. Hobson, Mary, 515 N. Y. Life Building, Omaha.
 A. Johnson, Mrs. Alice, 515 N. Y. Life Building, Omaha.
 A. Miller, Saddle Hart, Columbus.

New Hampshire.

- Rozelle, Mrs. Lida K., State Building, Concord.

New York.

- A. Bandel, C. F., 88 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.
 A. Buckmaster, R. M., 496 Pearl St., Buffalo.
 A. Buckmaster, Pearl, 496 Pearl St., Buffalo.
 N. Burns, Guy W., Presbyterian Building, New York.
 N. Crawford, W. A., Mooney & Brisbane Building, Buffalo.
 N. Davis, Mrs. Violetta S., The Windermere, Binghamton.
 A. Greene, W. E., 11 Bacon St., Glens Falls.
 A. Harris, Harry, 356 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.
 A. Helmer, Geo. J., 136 Madison Ave., New York.
 A. Helmer, John N., 136 Madison Ave., New York.
 A. Mattison, N. D., 170 Fifth Ave., New York.
 A. Macanley, D. B., 325 W. 56th St., New York.
 N. McElhaney, S. H., The Windermere, Binghamton.
 A. McIntyre, H. H., Clinton & Green, Brooklyn.
 N. Patten, G. W., 5 E. 14th St., New York.
 A. Severson, Katherine, 28 and 30 "The Winston," Utica.
 A. Steele, W. W., 356 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.
 A. Underwood, Evelyn, Presbyterian Building, Fifth Ave. and 20th St., New York.
 A. Underwood, E. B., Steele Memorial Building, Elmira.
 A. Underwood, Hortou F., 107 E. 23d St., New York.
 A. Whittaker, Esther, Weedsport.
 N. Williams, Ralph H., Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester.

North Dakota.

- N. Buckbee, Chas. E., Grafton.
 N. Sanders, May E., Grand Forks.
 A. West, Bertha M., Fargo.

Ohio.

- A. Ash, Mary E., Kenton.
 A. Beal, Miss Tacie, 160 Park Ave., West, Mansfield.
 A. Beckham, J. J., Toledo.
 A. Conner, Mary, Bellefontaine.
 A. Dann, H. J., 42-43 Kingsbury Block, Sandusky.
 A. Eckert, Geo. J., 176 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
 A. Giddings, Nell, 1208 New England Building, Cleveland.
 N. Gorman, Claire H., 711 National Union Building, Toledo.
 A. Gravette, H. H., Piqua.
 N. Herman, C. T., Sandusky.
 A. Hulett, M. Ione, 509 Everett Building, Akron.
 A. Hulett, C. M. T., 1208 New England Building, Cleveland.
 A. Hulett, M. F., The Ruggery, Columbus.
 N. Liffing, W. J., 711 National Union Building, Toledo.
 N. Liffing, L. A., 711 National Union Building, Toledo.
 A. Minear, N. O., 16 and 17 Gotwald & Z. Building, Springfield.
 A. Morris, J. T. L., 16 and 17 Gotwald & Z. Building, Springfield.
 A. Rhynsbarger, W. J., Dayton.
 N. Schwartz, E. E., Youngstown.

Oregon.

- Albright, Mrs. Grace, Portland.
 P. Alkire, J. W., 189 W. Park St., Portland.
 P. Northrop, R. B., 189 W. Park St., Portland.
 A. Novinger, W. J., Eugene City.
 A. Rogers, W. A., Marquam Building, Portland.
 A. Smith, L. B., 403 Second St., Portland.

Oklahoma.

- A. Huston, Grace, Oklahoma City.

Pennsylvania.

- A. Campbell, A. D., Philadelphia.
 A. Craven, Miss J. W., Hamilton Building, Pittsburg.
 A. Dufur, J. Ivan, Williamsport.
 A. Hook, V. A., Simon Long Building, Wilkesbarre.
 A. Martin, Miss Clara, 419 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.
 A. Matthews, S. C., Simon Long Building, Wilkes-Barre.
 N. Peck, Vernon W., 1042 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg.
 A. Pellett, H. L., 1524 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
 N. Pressly, Mason W., Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia.

- N. Snyder, O. J., Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia.
 A. Turner, Mrs. Nettie, 1715 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
 A. Turner, T. E., 1715 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
 A. Thompson, J. A., W. Walnut St., Tusville.
 N. Towle, Anna C., 30 N. Sixth St., Reading.
 A. Underwood, H. R., Coal Exchange Building, Scranton.

South Dakota.

- N. Eastman, Leslie G., Sioux Falls.
 N. Jones, D. P., Watertown.
 N. Patterson, Lillabelle L., Bismarck.
 A. Walrod, Dora May, St. Jo St., Rapid City.
 A. Wood, E. P., Deadwood.
 N. Von Wedelstend, B., Deadwood.

Tennessee.

- A. Carstarphen, E. T., 5 Odd Fellows' Building, Memphis.
 A. Dressman, T. L., 117 E. Lafayette St., Jackson.
 A. Evans, A. L., 300-4 Miller Building, Chattanooga.
 A. Goodrich, L. J., Springfield.
 A. Link, W. F., 18 and 19 Minnis Block, Knoxville.
 A. Owens, Chas., 300-4 Miller Building, Chattanooga.
 A. Strickland, Cordelia L., Joppa.
 A. Swan, W. E., Clarksville.
 A. Swan, Mrs. W. E., Clarksville.
 A. Shackelford, J. R., Wilcox Building, Nashville.
 A. Shackelford, Mrs. J. R., Wilcox Building, Nashville.
 A. Shackelford, B. H., Wilcox Building, Nashville.
 A. Wilderson, W. H., No. 5 Odd Fellows' Building, Memphis.

Texas.

- A. Clark, D. L., Jones and Crockett Sts., Sherman.
 A. King, A. M., 2113 Church St., Galveston.
 A. King, H. F., 2113 Church St., Galveston.
 A. Ray, T. L., Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth.
 A. Rees, J. T., Jones and Crockett Sts., Sherman.

Vermont.

- A. Beeman, E. E., 64 State St., Montpelier.
 A. Brock, W. W., 134 State St., Montpelier.
 A. Corbin, C. E., St. Johnsbury.
 A. Loudon, Guy E., Burlington.
 A. Mayes, Matthew, Burlington.
 A. Martin, L. D., Miles Granite Building, Barre.
 A. Smiley, W. M., Rutland.
 A. Wheeler, Chas. G., 32 N. Main St., Brattleboro.

Washington.

- A. Hart, L. M., Safe Deposit Building, Seattle.
 N. Hodgson, John E., Spokane.
 A. Potter, W. A., Safe Deposit Building, Seattle.

Washington, D. C.

- A. Henninger, Grace, Washington Savings Bank Building.
 A. Patterson, H. E., Washington Loan and Trust Building.
 A. Patterson, Mrs. Alice, Washington Loan and Trust Building.
 A. Teall, C. C., Washington Savings Bank Building.

West Virginia.

- A. Doneghy, A. L., Wheeling.
 A. Ely, W. E., Parkersburg.
 A. Ely, Mrs. Anna L., Parkersburg.
 A. Kibler, J. W., Charleston.

Wisconsin.

- A. Ashlock, Thos. H., Burlington.
 N. Blaser, W. O., Madison.
 ... Burke, Mrs. Anna M., 309 E. Mifflin, Madison.
 N. Cherry, Leslie A., Milwaukee.
 N. Cherry, Mrs. Essie S., Milwaukee.
 N. Crow, Louise P., Janesville.
 M. Davis, W. B., Milwaukee.
 N. Davis, Abbe S., Waukesha.
 N. Gage, Ora L., Oshkosh.
 N. Ibach, A. H., Portage.
 N. Jorris, A. U., Lacrosse.
 A. Lewis, J. L., Hingham.
 N. Lewis, Emma A., Prairie Du Chien.
 N. Lewis, N. H., Prairie Du Chien.
 N. Thompson, S. A. L., 121-123 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee.
 A. Vance, G. T., Monroe.

Canada.

- N. Hitchings, John R., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 A. Spangler, H. L., 46 King's Square, St. Johns, N. B.

Members whose addresses are unknown:

- A. Chapman, Nora.
 A. Chase, W. B.
 A. Duffie, W. M.
 A. Ellis, H. P.
 A. Jones, H. R. (undergraduate).
 A. Yaker, W. G. (undergraduate).

If the name of the Osteopath you are about to employ appears in the directory above, you may rest assured that he is a graduate of a reputable school. If it does not so appear, and he does not produce other satisfactory evidence of his professional equipment, inquiry had better be made of the secretary of the A. A. O., Miss Irene Harwood, 308 N. Y. Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. She has a list of graduates of all schools recognized by the A. A. O., and will furnish you the information desired.