



MEMORIAL HALL, AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.



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## DR. A. STILL'S DEPARTMENT.

### THE BELOVED DEAD.

OUR beloved dead should ever be honored and never forgotten. But to quote them as authority for wisdom and learning that would be equal or superior to the minds of today, would be very unwise in many cases. Take the work of the mechanic of today, who prepares ships to battle with force. See him enter the sea with his vessel and plow the furious storms on the ocean; he goes just as he pleases, he knows the time he will be in port—say London—or any other place desired. He knows the number of miles between points, he knows his vessel will not be tossed to and fro just for the amusement of the laughing waves of the sea, but that he will split all billows and leave them far behind him, and come into port on date, as wired, in from one to six months less time, than the greatest ships of our beloved dead could do, with the best sailing rig of their day. Would it be wisdom in us to read their books of art and apply their thoughts to our day? I think not. What do you think? I do not wish to spend my days with Chinese deadly stupidity. See what that sleepy life of 6000 years has done for that great empire of wealth, with its hundreds of millions of population. Their freedom is now gone and the vultures of the world laugh at their ignorance, while they tear the vitals of that once great empire. This is the wisdom and result of their pig tail reverence for their walls of defence, that have ceased to defend for long ages, Still they stick to the ever failing customs of their beloved dead; and like some of the M. D's of today do not know that the chariots of time are loaded with progress and wisdom. Suppose America had been unwise enough to trust the cannons and war ships of Washington and Napoleon, what would be our condition today? Our boasted liberty would flee like a feather before the wind, and we would be the servants of the bloody kings and emperors of the world, as a reward for our stupidity, and for not knowing that to quote, live and do, as our fathers did in their day, would be death to all that is sacred to us now. Should we stop at this point without making the application, many would have a blank, an empty feast.

The object of the above is to reach the mind of the student of Osteopathy with the facts above quoted, a knowledge of which has been the compass that has guided the minds of the skilled artists of this and all other

progressive ages, not the masses, the average mind, nor the wealthy—but for him whose skill of thought was able to comprehend and foreshadow coming events, and ward off calamities by his forethought and skill. I wish to call the attention of the reader to the fact that independent philosophers are few and far between, they who are able to manage wisely and keep a healthy political condition for the inhabitants. It would seem that great statesmen are not made, but born for the purpose. The military man who should guard and defend the peace and happiness of a nation is only born once in a while during a nation's life. Instance: Washington, Lincoln, Grant, of America; Bismark of Germany; Gladstone and Salisbury of England, and so on through the list of great and good men of all nations. A successful statesman or a military man formulates and executes his own plans. It is almost impossible to call around him as council, men endowed with mental skill that would be of any benefit to him. Thus each champion of success must raise his own star, and stand by his own convictions, and abide by results.

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**Y**OUR Osteopathic knowledge has surely taught you, that with an intimate acquaintance with the nerve and blood supply, you can arrive at a knowledge of the hidden cause of disease, and conduct your treatment to a successful termination. This is not by your knowledge of chemistry, but by the absolute knowledge of what is in man: what is normal and what is abnormal; what is effect, and how to find the cause. Do you ever suspect renal or bladder trouble without first receiving knowledge from your patient, that there is soreness and tenderness in the region of the kidneys along the spine? By this knowledge you are invited to explore the spine for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is normal or not. If by your intimate acquaintance and observance of a normal spine you should detect an abnormal form, although it be small, you are then admonished to look out for disease of kidneys, bladder or both, from the discovered cause for disturbance of the renal nerves by such displacement, or some slight variation from the normal in the articulation of the spine. If this is not worthy of your attention, your mind is surely too crude to observe those fine beginnings that lead to death. Your skill would be of little use in incipient cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys or any disease of the whole system, climate or season, or contagion. Has not your acquaintance with the human body opened the mind's eye, to observe that in the laboratory of the human body, the most wonderful chemical results are being accomplished every day, hour and minute of your life? Could the laboratory be running in good order and tolerate the forming of a gall or bladder stone? Does not the body generate acids, alkalies, substances and fluids necessary to wash out all impurities? If you think an unerring God has made all necessary preparations, why not so assert, and stand upon that stone? You cannot do otherwise and not betray your ignorance to the thinking world.

If in the human body you can find the most wonderful chemical laboratory mind can conceive of, why not give more of your time to that subject, that you may obtain a better understanding of its workings? Can you afford to treat your patients without such qualifications? Is it not ignorance of the workings of this Divine law that has given birth to the foundationless nightmare that now prevails to such an alarming extent all over civilization, that a deadly drug will prove its efficacy in warding off disease in a better way than has been prescribed by the intelligent God, who has formulated and combined life, mind and matter, in such a manner that it becomes the connecting link between God and a world of mind, and that element known as matter? Can a deep philosopher do otherwise than conclude that nature has placed in man all the qualities for his comfort and longevity? Or will he drink that which is deadly and cast his vote for the crucifixion of knowledge.

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**H**AVE we not a feast of mind, a world of hope, as we survey the whole human body, in its wisely formulated parts, each and all bound together by cords of love, with the deepest soul stirring harmony in all action as seen in man. Each organ and all other parts laboring together, seeming to know that they are parts of a stupendous whole, and must assist like a watch of many wheels, in which all must move, all the time, and with infinite exactness, in order to truthfully report the time. Should any part of any wheel or spring fail to do its duty, the whole machine fails and shows that the watch is diseased and cannot give a healthy report of the time sought by the owner. The same is the law of animal life, from brain to the least nerve fiber, as I hope to show you further on. Before we lay aside the watch let us run by comparison a moment longer. We find by comparison, it is our greatest lever to obtain truth. In man we learn that his BRAIN is the source of power from which all parts are made to act. Just so we find in the watch the mainspring to be the power of all motion seen and used, by wheels, levers and pulleys. As this watch has many duties to perform it becomes necessary to prepare it with separate parts for each duty; when we muster them into one company, and when all parts labor in unison (if under proper spring power and the parts are in form and place) you get the hour indicated correctly. How is it with man? Can he mark perfect health with a small nerve of an eye-lid hurt by an irritant? Go on to a strained finger, toe, leg or arm, or even a rib. Would you think that person's health would be just as good as though such variations from the normal did not exist? You cannot afford to say yes, when reason would condemn you. Then by reason we conclude that to be perfectly healthy, we must have a normal body in all parts, or disease will mark the degree of abnormal positions of some or many of the wheels found in animal forms. If this philosophy be true there is but one assertion that is true, and that is, *all parts must be in place without the variation of the one thousandth part of an inch.*

## SUGGESTIONS.

CALVIN M. CASE.

THERE is an old saying, "Happy is the man who knows how to avoid the rocks upon which others have split."

As a number of Osteopaths are about to leave their Alma Mater and, engage, every one for himself, in the healing art, a few suggestions about certain "rocks" that must be avoided and certain important little things to be remembered ought not to be amiss.

These matters are important, not important enough, perhaps, to be included in the work of any one of the professors, but important nevertheless—and refer rather to the doctor himself than to his science.

Next to his duty to his God, I take it, comes a man's duty to himself and the plainest, clearest part of that duty is to keep himself in perfect physical condition or as nearly so as possible. Perhaps I should say physiological condition, for I do not mean what athletes call "championship form." The most flagrant neglect of this common-sense idea is the use of stimulants. The tired doctor, whose work is often in fits and starts, has, perhaps, put in a hard day's work, then attended a patient in confinement all night and now has to go to see some case in which the best brain work, the wisest advice he is capable of, his soundest judgment, will be called for. He feels that he needs a bracer. He feels that he does so need a little help; perhaps his thoughts turn to a "high-ball." He is afraid to take that because he knows the odor of it would betray him. Perhaps he thinks a little small dose of morphine would answer and there would be no odor from that. Now he has, if he only knew it, reached a crisis in his life. Oh! why can't some good friend be present, some one who has been about a good deal and made a habit of seeing what there is to see in this busy world, to say to him, "Don't do it, I pray you by all you hold sacred and sensible, *don't*—misery, failure, a train of disasters lie that way, Don't, *Don't*, DON'T!"

If you want to antagonize your patients, talk about them and their ailments. If Mrs. Brown wants to tell Mrs. Smith about her ailments, why let her, but make it your rule to keep your affairs and those of your patients to yourself. Patients have to tell the doctor a great many things. It is a sort of sacred trust. Don't violate it even in little things. Establish a reputation for being "close mouthed" and you will be surprised at the advantage it will give you. If you like to talk, learn to talk a lot without telling anything. Ask a lot of pertinent questions, tell very little. Combat, as much as possible, the abominable custom of calling a doctor "dock" (or Doc.) What would you think of a Colonel of the army or navy who allowed people to call him "Cur" for short. If they are too lazy to say doctor ask them to call you by your surname and let the title go.

Do not let your friends form the habit of using your office as a meeting place for social purposes. Your office is for business purposes only. Run your practice on business principles. Business sagacity and good judgment are just as necessary to the doctor as to the merchant. Do not lounge in your office nor let any one else. You don't know how unfavorably that sort of thing impresses some sensible people. Avoid arguments on politics and religion, by all means. Have your own opinions and be content to let other people have theirs.

In most towns there are people who have nothing to do, who have worn their friends out by hanging around them too much and are ready to receive a stranger with open arms. Tell such people, kindly but firmly, to keep away from you. They would like to turn your office into a sort of public sitting room. Don't allow it.

If you have occasion to go to a saloon, cigar store, barber shop, billiard room or drug store, go, and then go about your regular business. Don't "hang around." If you are not busy, why, get busy! There is always something to do worth doing. No man thinks well of you for fraternizing with him in such public places.

Keep yourself scrupulously clean. Remember the old saying, "Many a woman's death warrant is carried under the nails of a dirty mid-wife." You will have to handle people and sick people are very easily disgusted. Don't expect sick people to be perfectly reasonable in all things; even well people are hardly that. Dress neatly but do not set yourself up as a leader of fashion or a dude. There is something better in life than that and other people know it as well as we do. Female Osteopaths ought to remember that they are business women, not parlor butterflies, and avoid over-dressing and wearing a lot of jewelry. If I were sick and sent for one, I would about as lief see her wear a ring in her nose as a big showy pair of ear-rings, some finger rings and some bracelets. These customs are relics of barbarism anyway. Ornaments that hold some garment in position or seem to do so are not so bad.

If you happen to have a cut finger be careful to guard against inoculation; a little cotton and collodion makes a pretty good shield. Be careful not to let a patient whose throat you are examining cough in your face, especially if you suspect diphtheria. Many eyes have been put out in that way. If you have to treat a patient who has gonorrhœa be especially careful not to put your hands to your eyes or face till you have washed them well. Gonorrhœal ophthalmia is something awful. Caution the patients as to this, also. And by the way, if it happens to be early summer, tell them not to eat any asparagus. You will not find this in your books but it is just as true as if it were in a thousand. It makes the urine so irritating that it prevents a cure.

Get your meals and your sleep and attend to other matters of every-day hygiene with as much regularity as possible. It will pay. Be self-reliant

and ambitious, but do not let your eagerness to succeed promptly make you condescend to any trickery. It is well to have a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind," even when their opinions seem silly to you. If no matter of principle is involved, humor their prejudices and notions to a reasonable extent. If you could put yourself in the other fellow's place, perhaps some of the notions would not seem so absurd. If, for instance, the people you live among think a doctor ought not to go through the streets with a red and white sweater on, why, don't do it. There is no sin in it, but humor them.

Be as polite and cheerful as you can and do not let your temper run away with your judgment, but you need not cringe and fawn. You can be independent; you propose to give people an honest equivalent for every dollar you collect from them.

If you want a glimpse at a young baby's tongue, blow steadily but not too forcibly in his face. He will surely stick it out if you do. Let every patient be a case of special interest to you. It will please the patient and benefit you in many ways. I think it is impossible to know so much about any morbid condition that you can't learn more by taking proper interest.

Don't abuse those who had a case before you; you can't know what the conditions were. Your duty is with the present and future. Let the dead past bury its dead.

Do not take a case in which there is any great probability of being mixed up in a law suit. You might have to lose so much time and be put to so much trouble and expense that you will wish you had not.

Meet all of your business obligations as promptly as possible, even if you have to practice a great deal of self denial to do so. It will make the world think well of you and save *you* a great deal of wear and tear.

Try to identify yourself fully with your calling so that you will be known as "D. R. Blank," the Osteopathic doctor, not the excellent elocutionist (or something else) who practices Osteopathy in order to earn money enough to be able to follow some line of work his heart is really in.

"This above all—to thyself be true,  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man;"

## WHAT OSTEOPATHY IS.

BY C. P. McCONNELL, D. O., M. D.

[Professor of the Practice of Osteopathy, American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.]

THE science of Osteopathy primarily depends for its success upon a most thorough and comprehensive study of the anatomy and physiology of the human body, having for its object the maintenance of complete circuit of the motor, sensory, and sympathetic nerves, to and from all the organs and tissues, and the restoration of a harmonious action, which must

ensue when all parts are unirritated by any cause, permitting a perfect freedom of all fluids, forces and substances pertaining to life.

The application of this knowledge to the healing art is where the school of Osteopathy differs from its predecessors. Osteopathy retains the knowledge gained in the medical world, but believes that the administration of drugs in a remedial sense is a mistake. That, by a thorough understanding of the mechanism of the human system, on an anatomical, physiological and hygienic basis, disease can be prevented or controlled, by the application of advanced principles, peculiar to Osteopathic practice, in an exacting and definite manner.

The administration of drugs for the alleviation of human suffering, is perhaps in a more chaotic condition to-day than ever before—by reason of the wide difference of opinion existing among the schools of medicine—and certainly so, when the advanced state of the nineteenth century civilization and research is considered, and this statement is fully evidenced by the most eminent followers of the medical profession, who are far from being satisfied with the different systems of therapeutics.

Dr. Alonzo Clark, New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says:

"All our curative agents are poisons, and, as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

Bostwick, in his "History of Medicine," says:

"Every dose of medicine is a blind experiment upon the vitality of the patient."

More and more it is being realized that the use of drugs is not to be depended upon; and the intelligent physician, as well as layman, is not satisfied with results. It is even questioned whether their use has not been more harmful than the sum of all diseases of mankind.

Osteopathy on the other hand depends for its remedial effects upon the integrity of nature; consequently the Osteopath believes that the giving of drugs for the cure of human ills is unreliable and unscientific.

The human system is a perfect being, a universe within itself, and being complete has the recuperative power of nature within it. If such were not the case the human body would be incomplete, man would be obliged to seek extraneous aid in the alleviation of disease, and in such instance the use of medical agencies would probably be more of a success.

The first step in Osteopathic attainment is a most exhaustive knowledge of the anatomical structures, and the physiological functions of the human body, in its widest sense. Then is observed the fact that man is a complete being, capable of performing his own mental and physical acts when in health. That disease is simply disorder, and to restore health necessitates a correction of the disordered parts.

In the restoration of health the Osteopath works entirely in harmony with nature, correcting disorders of mind and body purely upon a physical

basis through the application of his advanced knowledge of the laws and principles of the human body, thereby looking upon disease as some disorder of the normal function of the body, and not as an entity to be attacked by some foreign force which would only alleviate, antagonize or overshadow the real trouble.

The patient is examined from a physical standpoint. Pathological conditions and symptoms are used as clues to find the cause of the disease. Back of these signs and symptoms of the disease must be traced the origin of the nerve supply, and the course of the blood channels from the parts diseased to the exact region, or primary lesion, causing the abnormal condition. When the point of exact cause or the disease is located, aid is given crippled nature in re-establishing the normal activities of its forces.

The cause of the disease may be a dislocated or sub-dislocated bone, ligament, cartilage or muscle, causing an inhibition or irritation of a nerve fibre or an obstruction of an artery, vein, lymphatic or some fluid of the body, thereby resulting in disorder to the part of the body to which the affected nerve or vessel is distributed or connected.

The mode of treatment is a scientific manipulation, by applying the mechanical principle, which is indicated in each separate case.

Osteopathic treatment is not simply applicable to a particular line of diseases, but controls with precision and success all curable diseases of the entire category, through its newly discovered principles, peculiar to Osteopathic practice, which are of an unerring and comprehensive nature. It cures with exacting certainty and every abnormal and diseased function of the human system relative to perfect health.

In laws and principles being in harmony, and in fact part of the infinite natural forces of life, would show its predominance over all previous schools of medicine.

The drug-giving schools, in many instances, expect to perform cures by directing their medicinal agencies to the morbid conditions and symptoms exhibited. They do not seem to realize that structural and functional tissue disorders are results of affected nerve force or vascular channels, which may be more or less remote from the manifested disease.

The Osteopath does not depend upon medicine to act upon the structure or function of the disordered tissue, which diseased tissue is simply an effect, but upon the natural forces within the human body, by first correcting the devitalized physicality of any region that may be affected and thus restore physiological harmony to the diseased parts, and this being done, health must ensue.

## SHAKESPEAREAN OSTEOPATHY.

SHAKESPEARE was surely a prophet. He not only has been supposed to have foreseen the value of electricity, railroads and all modern improvements, but he evidently, predicted that Dr. Still would discover the science of Osteopathy. Mrs. Ellen Lee Barret Ligon, one of our lady students, and the teacher in Physical Culture, received an invitation from the University of Mississippi, to attend a Shakespearean fete, the invitation being ingeniously made up from Shakespeare's own words. Mrs. Ligon informed her friends, that she was at Kirksville, that she came to this place to be treated by the drugless doctor who has great skill, Dr. A. T. Still; and that she had decided to remain and study the science of Osteopathy, all of which she put in Shakespeare's own words. For the instruction and amusement of our readers, we give below the invitation and answer.

## THE INVITATION.

I do beseech your grace let this letter be read.—(*Love's Labours Lost.*)

Oxford, Mississippi,

April the Second, 1898.

GENTLE FRIENDS:—(*Julius Caesar.*)

Greetings and Salutations to you all! (*As You Like It.*)

I do desire with all my heart (*As You Like It*) to do observance (*M. N. Dream*) to an April day (*T. of Athens.*) In a wood a league without the town, where wheat is green, where hawthorn buds appear, is a marvelous convenient place for our (*M. N. Dream*) (Shakespeare Fete Champetre.) I do beseech you then, (*Mer. of Venice*), by this post that comes from valiant Oxford, (*Henry VI.*); put you in your best array, (*As Y. Like It*) choose your own company (*Ant. and Cleo.*), (and when) the worshipped sun peers forth the golden window of the east, and begins to draw the shady curtain from Aurora's bed, (*Romeo and Juliet*) (while yet) the dew stands in the pretty flowerets' eye (*M. N. Dream*) join you with me to celebrate this feast. (*Richard II.*) Be not afeard (*Tempest*) that we may have the uncertain glory of an April day, which now shows all the beauty of the sun, and, by and by, a cloud takes all away; (*Two G. of Ver.*) (nor) envious sneaking frost that bites the first born infants of the Spring (*L. L. Lost*) (and) falls in the fresh lap of the crimson rose, (*M. N. Dream*); (instead may come) the sweet South that breathes upon a bank of violets stealing and giving odour. (*Twelfth Night.*)

Wilt go with me? I will show you banks with peonied and liliated brims; (*Tempest*) (where) winking Mary-buds begin to ope their golden eyes; (*Cymbeline*) beds of sweet musk roses, lush woodbine and eglantine (*M; N. Dream*); carnations, hot lavender, streaked gilly flowers, and the marigold, that goes to bed with the sun, and with him rises weeping; daffodils that come before the swallow dares, and take the winds of March with beauty; violets dim, but sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes, or Cythera's breath; pale primroses, that die unmarried, ere they can behold bright Phoebus in his strength; bold ox-lips and the crown imperial; lilies of all kinds, the flower-de-luce being one; (*Winter's Tale*) (Iris) the many colour'd messenger with her saffron wings (*Tempest*) rosemary and rue; (*W. Tale*) daisies pied and lady-smocks all silver—white (*L. L. Lost*) (and) flower of this puple dye, hit with cupid's archery. (*M. N. Dream.*)

In the forest here (*As Y. L. It*) exempt from public haunt (*As Y. L. It*) where the current makes sweet music with enameled stones, (*Two G. of Ver.*) we will find tongues in

trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything (*As Y. L. It.*) As merry as crickets shall we be, (*Henry IV.*) under the greenwood tree (*As Y. L. It.*) and we will share a bounteous time in different pleasures (*T. of Athens.*) I will tell you of what kind if you will give me hearing; wit shall not go slipshod (*King Lear*); mirth shall crack the lawyer's voice (*T. of Athens*); we'll make a lip at the physician (*Coriolanus*) and after some orations fairly spoke (*Mer. of Ven.*) (few in millions can speak like us) (*Tempest*), there'll be music with her silver sound. Why silver sound? Marry because silver hath a sweet sound and musicians sound for silver (*Rom. of Juliet*). There's one excels the quirks of blazoning pens, (*Othello*) she will tune her merry note unto the sweet birds throat (*As Y. L. It.*) (and) sing the song that pleaseth you; (*Henry IV.*); two alone will sing, (*Lear*) will with sweet melody sing (*M. N. Dream*) (of the) bank whereon the wild thyme blows, where ox-lips and the nodding violet grows. (*M. S. N. Dream*).

What's more, we will perform (*Macbeth*) an excellent play, well digested in the scenes- (*Hamlet*)-(*As Y. L. It.*) The green plot shall be our stage, the hawthorn-brake our tiring-house. (*M. N. Dream*). They who play it are the men who work in (*M. N. Dream*) the studious University (*Two G. of Ver.*) in this Athens (of the South) here (*M. N. Dream*): the best actors in the world, either for tragedy, comedy, pastoral, pastoral-comical, historical, pastoral, tragical-historical, tragical-comical-historical-pastoral, scene-individual, or poem unlimited; Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too light. For the law of writ and the liberty, these are the only men. Oh Jephtha, Judge of Israel. what a treasure (*Hamlet*) (have I).

In the afternoon *L. L. Lost* while the west yet glimmers with some streaks of day; (*Macbeth*) we will with some pastime solace them, such as the shortness of the time can shape, in revels, dances, merry hours. (*L. L. Lost*).

The stars, the stars above us, govern our conditions (*Lear*) and when the unfolding star, calls up the shepherd (*Meas. for Meas.*) and will kiss the valleys first (*W. Tale*) (ere) the blessed moon tips with silver all the fruit tree tops, (*Rom. and Juliet*) homeward will we bend our course. (*Com. of Errors*).

He that outlives this day and comes safe home,  
Will stand a tip-toe when the day is named;  
Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot,  
But he'll remember with advantages  
What feats he did that day. (*Henry V.*)

I pray you then remember (*Hamlet*) (April the twenty-third) in brave Oxford, wondrous, well beloved, in Oxfordshire to muster up thy friends (*Henry VI.*) and our celebration keep according to (Shakespeare's) birth (*Twelfth Night*); at the hour of nine this carol they begin:

It was a lover and his lass  
With a hy, and a ho, and a hey nonino,  
That thro' the green fields did pass,  
In the spring time, the only pretty ring time,  
With a hy, and a ho, and a hey nonino. (*As Y. L. It.*)

This letter is too long by half a mile, (*L. L. Lost*) 'tis like a tangled chain, nothing impaired, but all disordered (*M. N. Dream*); yet one word more (*Rich. III.*) Let me entreat you (*Henry VI.*), play the scribe (*T. Andron*). You are full of pretty answers, (*As You Like It*) you shall not say me nay (*L. L. Lost*), I am so full of business I cannot answer thee acutely (*All's Well*). Let it be written in eight and six—no, make it two lines more; eight and eight (*M. N. Dream*); an answer of most monstrous size that will fit all demands (*All's Well*). Study day and night to answer (*Henry IV.*) (in)

WILL SHAKESPEARE'S WORDS.

Farewell—God's benison go with you (*Macbeth*).

Thine evermore, (*Hamlet*).

S. MCG. ISOM.

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THE ANSWER.

Kirksville, Missouri.

April Twenty-first, 1898.

MOST EXCELLENT ACCOMPLISHED LADY:—(*Twelfth Night*.)

Your important letters (*C. of Errors*) (came) to-day, to-day, and unhappy day-too late, (*Rich. II.*) (for) ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring their fiery torcher his diurnal ring (*All's Well*) (you) celebrate this feast (*Rich. II.*) on hill, in dale, forest or mead, by paved fountain or rushy brook, (*M. N. Dream*). Thou speakest with all thy wit (*Macbeth*) (and) I apprehend nothing but jollity (*Winter's Tale*).

I can no other answer make than thanks and thanks, and ever thanks (*Twelfth Night*) (I would) stand not upon the order of (my) going, but go at once (*Macbeth*) (only that) I am happily come hither (*Henry VIII.*) some six months since (*All's Well*). Why came I hither? (*T. of Shrew.*) The why is plain as way to parish church (*All's Well*); why this it is (*Henry VIII.*) Sick unto death (*Henry VIII*) my seated heart did knock at my ribs against the use of nature (*Macbeth*) I abandoned my physician, madam, under whose practice I had persecuted time with hope, and found no other advantage in the process but only the losing of time by hope. Nature and sickness did debate it at their leisure (*All's Well*). Here I am become as new unto the world (*Troilus Cressida*) well—never so truly happy (*H. VIII.*)

I tell you news indifferent good (*T. of Shrew.*) (Here I found) a physician, much famed, greatest of his profession (Dr. A. T. Still) whose skill was almost as great as his honesty (and) would have made nature immortal if knowledge could be set up against mortality. The rather will I spare my praises toward him, knowing him is enough (*All's Well*). I have gained my experience, (*As You Like It*) and all that are assembled in this place have suffered; (*C. of Errors*.) Strange visited people, all swollen and ulcerous, pitiful to the eye, the mere despair of surgery (and drugs) he cures. (*Macbeth*) Till I found it to be true I never thought it possible or likely (*Taming of Shrew.*) (Dr. Still hath discovered that) our remedies oft in ourselves do lie, (*All's Well*) (and the body) hath yet a kind of medicine in itself (*Measure for Measure*) when liver, brain and heart, these sovereign thrones, are all supplied (*Twelfth Night*.) 'Tis the rarest argument of wonder hath shot out in our latter times. (*All's Well*.)

You may not be so credulous of cure, but great floods have flown from simple sources \* \* \* Rare and proved effects such as his reading and manifest experience hath collected for general sovereignty \* \* \* needs must intimate skill infinite (*All's Well*). Omission to do what is necessary seals a commission to blank danger (*Troilus and Cressida*) (so, I) take this mercy to provide for better (health) (*Measure for Measure*) (and myself in) the congregated college (*All's Well*) (of Osteopathy) will take the course of learning and vigorous studies (*Taming of Shrew.*) I will not return till my attempt so much be glorified as to my ample hope was promised; (*King John*) strewed with sweets to make the coming home, o'erflow with joy and pleasure drown the brim (*All's Well*).

Even so must I run on, and even so stop. (*King John*.)  
Sister farewell. More health and happiness betide than can my care-tuned tongue deliver, (*Richard II.*) The best wishes that can be forged in your thoughts be servants to you (*All's Well*).

Once more adieu (*Rich. II.*)

(She) that thou knowest thine (*Hamlet*.)

ELLEN LEE BARRET LIGON.

## THE CHEMICALS OF LIFE.

[Extracts from Dr. A. T. Still's Biography.]

THE solvent powers of life dissolve all fluids and solids from blood to bone. The powers of lymph are not known. A quantity of blood may be thrown from a ruptured vein or artery and form a large tumefaction of the parts, causing a temporary suspension of the vital forces thereunto belonging. Without a previous provision to remove this accumulation nature will be forced to come to a halt and behold the ruins. By reason we arrive at the conclusion that the duties of nature are perpetual labor through the past cycles of eternity, conducted by the skilful plans of that principle of mind commonly known as God, which has the power to transpose and transform all substances, uniting them in such proportions and endowing them with such qualities and additions as will make perfect work.

To dissolve bones by the sole penetrating force or action of an acid, with equally compounded forces commonly known as alkalies, proceed to the duties of dissolving albuminous and fibrinous substances.

On this foundation we are warranted to conclude that nature at will can and does produce those solvents which may be necessary to melt down deposits of fiber, bone or any fluid or solid found in the human body. If we grant this law we must acknowledge an infinite and perfect power to plan and execute its designs, compounding and creating any and all kinds of chemical substances to dissolve to the lowest order of fluids which approach very closely the gaseous conditions of solids, previous to applying the renovating forces which must come in due time and carry away all dead, useless and obstructing deposits, previous to inviting the corpuscles of construction to take possession.

Direct and reconstruct blood-vessels, nerves, muscles, membranes, ligaments, skin, and bone, with all their forms, that life may have peaceful and harmonious possession, and enter anew the field of action and proceed to execute its work without the interference of the inharmonies just disposed of. Anxious nature stands fully armed and equipped, and more than willing to execute all duties devolving upon her, knowing at the same time that obedience to those exacting laws is all that is known or accredited to them as success.

The least rebellious or unwilling servant may be the beginning of the downfall of the whole army.

Let your eyes be a microscope of the greatest known power. Let your mind penetrate to the remotest period of thought by the telescope of reason. See the busy mind of God rejoicing at the beautiful work of his machinery, cutting and designing forms for fowls of the air and fish of the sea. Thus we are admonished to allow no opportunity to pass by of remembering the

great injunction, "Despise not the day of small things. I am—I was without beginning of days or end of time—eternally the same law." My greatest stones from foundation to dome are atoms in all superstructures wherein life prevails. Animals, fish, and fowls, angels and worlds, are atoms of which you are composed. They are the associated millions which complete worlds of the greatest magnitude, without which the eye that beholdeth the same could not hold their beauties. Therefore be kind in thought to the atoms of life, or in death you will be borne to the grave by the beasts of burden who carry nothing to the tombs but the bodies of heedless stupidity, the mourners being the asses who cry and bray over the loss of their dear brother.

What is the object of moving bones, muscles, and ligaments, which are suspending the powers of the nerves and so on? A very common answer is, to loosen up all spaces through which nerves, veins, and arteries convey elements of life and motion. If that be your answer, then you have fallen far short of an answer that is based on a knowledge of the basic principles of life in beings, its methods of preparing to repair some part, organ, limb, or the whole system. If an over-accumulation should appear and obstruct the process of life to annoy the normal harmony to such measure as to produce unrest or disease, would you or I be satisfied to know we had simply given the sufferer a good shaking up, had pulled the arms and legs, feet, hands, back, thumbs, and fingers, taken a cob or rough hand and kneaded the chest, limbs and abdomen, as we have done and do so many times a day or week. No, we would renovate first by lymph, giving it time to do its work of atomizing all crudities. Thus we can expect to see the effect of growing processes as a natural result. Let us reason with a faith that nature does know how to get blood away from the blackened eye of the pugilist. The blood is spilt from broken veins in spaces around. It is out of veins and arteries both. Now, if you notice, nature throws in lymph and other fluids; you soon see blood change from a black clot to a fluid condition, and grow thinner each day until all has disappeared, and the face and skin go back to their normal condition and appearance. If you can and do reason, you must know that nature has a solvent of all pulses that appear as lumps or thickened places on muscles, skin or glands. The same law in stiff joints and the deposits around muscles, tendons, and ligaments. Then we change a position of bone, muscle or ligament to give freedom of fluids with the purpose, first, to dissolve and carry away all detained matter and hindering substances, that nature can build anew the depleted surroundings. Beginning with lymph and finishing with fibrin and albumin, nature prepares and bridges each step, and never fails to show success at the end of each effort. We must know, if we would succeed as healers that normal does not simply mean to place bones in a normal position, that muscles and ligaments may play in their allotted places and can act with freedom at all times. But beyond all this lies a still greater question to solve, which is

how and when to apply the chemicals of life as nature demands they shall be. If life be aided in the process of renovating all hindrances to health, just what power to apply to call forth lymph, fibrin, albumin, uric acid, muriatic acid, or any fluid from the great chemical laboratory of man's machinery, that has within itself all qualities, and never fails to have some part in the grand showup, when wisely called on to do so from the outer skin to the center of the great all of man and life in all nature.

### ANOTHER YEAR'S WORK IN THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

WITH the thirtieth of June, the American School of Osteopathy closed the most successful year in its history. Osteopathy has long since passed beyond the region of theory; it is an established and recognized fact, and one of the most momentous facts of the closing years of the nineteenth century. The American School of Osteopathy was founded in 1894, by the revered discoverer of the science, Dr. A. T. Still. That was the day of small beginnings, the lighting of a torch, which is destined in time, to illuminate the world, and revolutionize the art of healing.

Since that modest opening there has been no backward steps. Its first class consisted of twenty-six students gathered from the surrounding community. Its teachers were few and inexperienced; its methods of instruction tentative, and its appliances and apparatus limited. With each succeeding week, month and year the progress has been onward and upward steadily and with a rapidity and thoroughness seldom paralleled in the history of such institutions.

Last September the school year opened with an enrollment of 326, in which was embraced representatives from twenty-seven states and territories and one Canadian province.

The term closes with an enrollment of not less than four hundred and thirty, notwithstanding the fact that a class of forty-eight was graduated in February, most of whom are now in actual and successful practice.

Every indication points to a still larger increase of students with the opening of a new term in September. Conservative estimates, based upon advance applications and other data, already in hand, justifies the belief that next year will see the American School of Osteopathy with more than five hundred students on its rolls, in regular attendance.

The catalogue for the coming year is still in course of preparation, but the management of the school is able to announce in advance that plans for the coming school year have been sufficiently matured to enable them to say that they expect and intend "that the American School of Osteopathy shall not only maintain its reputation, as the original school, but shall

ever have floating over its historic halls the banners that set the standard for all schools of Osteopathy" whatsoever their claims, or wheresoever they may be located. The course of study will be substantially as follows:

1st. Term:—Descriptive Anatomy, Inorganic Chemistry, Toxicology, Histology, Hygiene and Public Health.

2nd:—Demonstrations in Anatomy, Physiological Chemistry, Urinalysis, Physiology, Physiological Psychology, Principles of Osteopathy, Clinics.

3d:—Demonstrations in Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Bacteriology Osteopathic Diagnosis, Clinics.

4th:—Surgery, Pathological Psychology, Gynecology, and Obstetrics, Medical Jurisprudence, Osteopathic Diagnosis, Clinics, Operative Clinics, Venereal Diseases.

An exceptionally strong list of teachers has already been secured for the new year, and when the faculty is fully completed it will be realized that whatever changes and additions have made, have been in the direction of a still more thorough and comprehensive work in every branch.

The field for the legitimate practice of Osteopathy is steadily widening. The great and prosperous commonwealth of Iowa has been added to the list of states which have opened the doors to duly qualified and graduated practitioners of Osteopathy. Others will doubtless follow in the near future; while many states which have not, as yet, formally recognized the science, gladly welcome its practitioners. From every direction come calls for well-qualified men and women from this institution, to locate and give the public the benefit of their knowledge and skill. Invariably the demand is for the best.

Perhaps in no other place in the world can the student of Osteopathy come into contact with such variety of cases as are to be met with in the clinical department connected with this school. Hundreds of people come from every point of the compass for treatment and present especially in the line of chronic disorders a diversity that covers almost every possible contingency in human affliction.



## PSYCHOLOGY AND OSTEOPATHY.

PROF. J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN, PH. D. LL. D.

I HAVE been asked to write an article for the JOURNAL. Attempting to build up Physiology as we go through it, from an Osteopathic standpoint, little time is left for serious and deep study outside of this subject. To the Osteopath, however, there can be no greater subject than Physiology, because applied Physiology is the materia medica and therapeutics of Osteopathic medicine. The editor of the Medical Brief makes the statement "no physician can be a good diagnostician or therapist who is not thoroughly familiar with Physiology." The earliest stage of any disease is always a slight deviation from normal function. This may become exaggerated and then we have a pronounced abnormal and pathological condition. If any professional man should be an independent thinker the physician ought to be. No man can call knowledge his own until it becomes a part of his nature and he only has real scientific knowledge who has attained that knowledge by personal experience. It does not matter how eminent the authority one may quote if added to the authority there is not the subjective experience of the person quoting the authority, he becomes simply a machine. Automatism in the field of Osteopathy is even more hazardous than in the old medical field. It goes without saying that if the system including body and mind is perfect structurally and functionally, without derangement, there is a healthful condition. If, however, there is deviation in any of these lines that deviation must be detected by the Osteopath in order to treat successfully. An imperfect diagnosis implies that treatment becomes experiment.

The science of medicine is not limited to the prescription and knowledge of drugs. This is the degenerated idea of medicine. The science of medicine deals with the preservation and prolongation of human life and with the curing of those abnormal conditions or diseases which tend to weaken or destroy life. Medicine in its history has followed several curative principles. Primarily associated with priestcraft it consisted of certain ceremonial observances. Later it consisted of certain charms which the superstitious character of the people encouraged. To this day certain forms and incantations are believed to possess medicinal virtue. In the definition of the science of medicine I have given, I think it is wide enough to cover Osteopathy, because I believe Osteopathy is a part of the science of medicine and Osteopathy should claim the word medicine in its original sense, namely, that of healing. There are three great fields of knowledge in the science of medicine, anatomy, physiology and pathology. Anatomy is the science of organization or of the structure of the human system. Physiology is the science of organized life in its various functions. Pathology is

the science that deals with the abnormal conditions of human life. Physiology thus forms the middle science in this trinity of sciences.

But, Physiology figures in a wider field than was at one time supposed to belong to it. Physiology has not only a bearing upon the field of medicine but also upon Psychology and through Psychology upon the whole field of education. Physiology explains and largely accounts for Psychological conditions, for true Psychology is founded upon Physiology; the mental states and activities are of value only as they are illustrations and manifestations of Physiological relations and conditions. The psychic conditions of life are brought out not only in the field of education, in adaptations to study, but also in the study and diagnosis of mental diseases, and in many of the nervous diseases. The Physiology of the brain, the spinal cord and the entire nervous system is at the foundation of every true theory of life, whether we take it as physical life, in its preservation, prolongation and its treatment under diseased conditions; or in regard to mental life and even the higher moral and spiritual life. A correct knowledge of Physiology applied in the field of Psychology has rendered obsolete the older ideas and plans of education and given rise to the modern natural school of education that has done so much to enliven true plans for education and true methods of study. May we not look for the same reform in the field of medicine when Physiology is taught in all its bearings as it teaches us the true functions of a differentiated human life consisting of a number of organs all of which are independent and yet are united to form a single life.

When we step into the higher field of psycho-physiology we realize the fact that mind is the ascendant power and that in a healthy physiological life nothing less than a healthy mind can secure that vigorous condition of body which is so much desired by all, health and happiness. We must realize that while we treat what seems to be purely body diseases, we must not overlook the fact that psychopathy opens up the field of mental disease and reveals certain mind conditions without the removal of which it is impossible to cure bodily diseases. This wide field we believe is opened up before Osteopathy and we think we do not claim too much when we say that this field can only be entered through the gateway of Osteopathic Physiology and Psychology. With this conviction we present a brief summary of the Psychological side of human life, leaving for future consideration the Psychopathic side.

The Physiologists have largely limited their investigations to the separate parts of the central nervous system without attempting to formulate any plans of systematic action on the part of the system as a whole. This has produced in Physiology a tendency to over-estimate the importance of specialization of function, over-looking the fact that there is a solidarity and unity of action on the part of the entire system. It is probable that every active operation of the nervous system affects the whole human sys-

tem; in this way there must be constant activity on the part of the nerve cells accompanied by continual impulses entering and leaving the cells. This forms the basis of "the continuity of conscious experience." Behind consciousness, at least, from a morphological standpoint there lies the anatomical structure of the nervous system; but as yet no one has been able to solve the problem of their relations. The region of consciousness has been gradually moving upwards with the development of physiological theories until, as one physiologist has said, it has had to take refuge in the only remaining region after the sensory and motor areas have been localized, namely, in the anterior portion of the gray matter of the cortex.

Ancient philosophers did not limit the mind to the brain. With the dawn of the modern Psychology the center of conscious mental, emotional and volitional phenomena was associated with the medulla, in more recent times to be localized in the frontal area of the cortex, largely because this is the only portion of the brain left for its localization. Even if we could understand all the changes taking place in this region we should be unable to bridge the chasm between the purely subjective and the objective; much less would we be able to resolve mental phenomena into their preceding causes. Physiology has divided mainly into two schools, the one materializing the mental phenomena by ascribing them solely to physiological and physical causes and the other idealizing them by calling them figurative names which in reality give no explanation of the phenomena themselves. By the combination of both of these ideas we have a fundamental, physical and physiological basis for the ideal interpretation of these phenomena. If we enter into the realm of the transcendental and premise the existence behind all these phenomena, whether physical or mental, of metaphysical essence, then an explanation becomes more clear, because these phenomena of mind and body become simply manifestations of this inner, deeper and truer existence. The difficulty in this case is that such an essence which metaphysics would identify with soul cannot be proven in any possible way by science. At best it is simply a metaphysical conception.

Without attempting to solve this question there is an important physiological question, if physiology has any ground for localizing consciousness and the entire psychic phenomena in the frontal area of the brain. If we can interpret aright the facts of comparative physiology then this theory is not founded upon fact. Physiologists localize in the brain sensation, that is, here terminate all those impulses which result in consciousness. Yet the other portions of the nervous system which convey the impulses to this sensorium may have as much to do with consciousness as does the sensorium itself. In the lower animals whose brain development is very simple, possessing none of the characteristic cortical convolutions associated with mental phenomena in man, we find consciousness. This view is based upon the perfect unity of the body and especially of the nervous system. It gets over the difficulty which modern physiology emphasizes of perfect localization of the different functions.

In the earliest conditions associated with cell development we find the single cell subject to stimulation, undergoing certain molecular changes, these changes sending out impulses to other cells and also along nerve paths to the surface of the body. If the first cell which is more or less differentiated in function by reason of the capacity of receiving and transmitting impulses becomes more fully specialized by continued stimulation so that its changes are accommodated to this special kind of stimulation and respond to such external stimuli as it has become accustomed to have, we have the first beginnings of consciousness and also of memory. Consciousness even here is not the product of the changes that take place in the cells, because even a knowledge of all the internal changes would not involve consciousness, as the consciousness would only arise in connection with some external manifestations. Some have explained this by presuming that there is associated with matter a consciousness; but this cannot be, because we find no connecting link between physical matter and psychic consciousness. Therefore, we find two seeming opposites neither of which is the cause of or is caused by the other. This connection has been completed by some who have identified energy of some kind with the causation of consciousness. Energy, however, is a physical attribute in virtue of which certain matter or matters possess the power of acting, this action depending upon the active changes taking place in the constituent elements. If these changes which we suppose to take place in the cells upon the basis of molecular activity form the basis of consciousness, then consciousness must be a material and not a psychic quality, because the result cannot contain more than is found in the cause. The simple substance changes or matter movements cannot therefore explain consciousness.

Consciousness is therefore inexplicable unless we hypothecate the psychic as we do the physiological, each one in its own sphere forming the basis of its own characteristic activity. If we consider the nervous system as consisting of a complexity of nervous mechanisms, each mechanism in its simple form constituting an activity in which there is consciousness, then the entire nervous system would represent a complex series of conscious states from the psychic standpoint. Consciousness must exist then not only in the case of the entire brain but in all the cells that constitute the complex brain. If stimulation is applied to a sensory part of the body an impression is carried into the central nervous system, a reflex movement of some kind resulting. There is here a reflex action which has no volition, at least from the brain center and yet there is a consciousness of the changes taking place in connection with the reception and distribution of the impulses. The center of reflex action outside of the brain has a close connection with the cells in the gray matter of the brain so that every sensory area of the body has a connection with some portion of the brain. Impressions may pass outward reflexly from these cerebral centers to other centers resulting in involuntary movements, but impulses may also pass

from these sensory centers in the cortex to the centers of volitional impulses resulting in voluntary movements. Every voluntary action is however essentially a reflex action depending upon afferent stimulation either at the time when the action is called forth or at some prior period.

The impressions made upon the cells or combinations of cells are retained, thus constituting memory so that, when the impulses are aroused, volition has a basis upon which to act. If we add to this the fact that by means of vision when an image is formed upon the retina the optic nerve transmits it to the corpora quadrigemina where co-ordination takes place from whence it is carried to the optic region in the cortex. This image when impressed upon the cell constitutes a memory picture, which under the influence of impulses, may be awakened in consciousness so as to call forth activity. These sensory impressions may, however, not only be aroused to consciousness in the cerebrum, but also in the cerebellum, where co-ordination takes place. It is probable that sensory regions are found both in the cerebrum and cerebellum. If this is so then the convolutions of the cerebrum and the cerebellum represent, the latter the seat of regular rhythmic movements that are not dependent upon volition, whereas the former represents the voluntary element in all movements. When different sensations are produced by the action of an object or objects as stimuli upon different parts of the sensory surface, molecular changes are set up in different cortical regions, these regions being connected together by the fibers of association so that when consciousness receives these different impressions they are combined to form a single idea. Instead of being combined, however, in the mental picture; these combined impulses may give rise to muscle movements, the movements depending largely upon the stimulating causes. When the stimuli are strong the impulses pass to the nerve cells in the brain where, on account of their strength, they make a vivid impression upon the cells so that after the stimulation has passed away the impression continues, being subject to recall upon a slight stimulation either external or internal.

Here we have the physiological basis of the association of ideas which occupies such a prominent place in Psychology and also the basis of memory and recollection. By the constant repetition of these processes the impressions become so closely associated with the cell body that they form an inherent part of the cell life so that by heredity these are transmitted from generation to generation forming the physiological basis of mental intuitions. These intuitions represent modifications of the brain under the influence of mental development, each brain representing its own stage of progress in evolution. Where we have a great number and variety of impressions we find great variation the cell changes and a corresponding variety in the mental phenomena. When these impressions are so fixed in the brain that stimulus from another part of the brain can call forth a response, we have a fully developed mental condi-

tion. In this way the pictures of scenes seen by the sense of vision or objects brought into contact with the sense of touch may be stored up within the brain cells to be awakened at the call of some mental stimulus.

Some Physiologists say that they may be aroused spontaneously. This, however, is probably incorrect as what seems to be spontaneous awakenings are dependent upon weak stimulation, often indirect. The sight of an object may arouse impressions formerly associated with such an object or with one analogous to it, the simple call being sufficient to arouse dormant impressions. In this way we find that phenomena which at first seem purely voluntary and arbitrary become purely reflex or at least cease to be associated with conscious volition. In the case of the child persistency of effort enables it voluntarily to walk. After childhood these movements may be quite unconsciously performed. In the same way mental phenomena may become purely unconscious, so much so that certain actions are often spoken of as being done instinctively.

It is generally conceded that there may be unconscious mental activity, the result of this mental action later becoming conscious. Mental development implies the receptive condition of the nerve cells and also the active operation of these cells in the changes involved in molecular development. These are regulated somewhat by the capacity of selection in the case of different impressions, by the concentration upon particular impressions to the exclusion of others, by the activity of the cells in connection with the particular impressions and the power of associating these impressions. Each of these elements has a physiological basis in the central nervous system, and they may become more stable by discipline, the brain development depending largely upon proper exercise of it. This implies that individuals differ from each other in the original constitution of their nervous system, this forming the basis of different degrees of intelligence and psychic initiatives as we find these among different individuals. These, however, are based primarily upon hereditary acquisition handed down along with the system itself from ancestors.

Thus to each one is given by birth not only a body but also a mind, the basis of mental character and development. When man starts out from this initial point in his mental history his development is determined largely by environing conditions and educative processes. The power of volition may also be increased by exercise so that the inhibitory influence depends largely upon the same educative influences.

## HISTORICAL ADVICE TO THE PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE GRADUATING CLASSES.

DR. A. T. STILL, PRESIDENT, A. S. O.

AS the time for my annual report will soon be here, I will begin by reviewing all the days, hours and ways I have done from the beginning six years ago to this date. Twenty-four years ago I saw enough of nature's power to adopt it as the best way to cure the sick and afflicted. I studied how, and made many successful applications on diseases of seasons, climate and contagions, which proof gave me, after twelve years experimenting, a very heavy practice and some money.

At that time many came and asked me to teach them how to cure the sick. I hesitated, as teaching had not been the business of my life, but as I had four children whom I wanted taught the principles and philosophy which I had proven to be master of disease in so many places, I concluded to hire Dr. Wm. Smith, of Edinburgh, Scotland, to give them training in anatomy and physiology, which was the foundation on which I had succeeded in all the diseases I had cured by the new method "Osteopathy," and without a drug.

After I had arranged with Dr. Smith to teach my sons there were others asked to be admitted to the class, which was done and we had a class of about twenty. School began in November, 1892, and ran through the winter. In March 1893, Dr. Smith left me, and went into practice as physician and surgeon in Kansas City. The following winter, I employed Mrs. Nettie Boles to fill the place vacated by Dr. Smith. I gave her Gray's Anatomy and the Quiz Compend, and told her to do the best she could and she did well. By this time our class had doubled. Mrs. Boles conducted the next school of over thirty.

As she had arranged to go to Denver, Colorado, and could not lead my next class of over fifty, I looked around for one to fill her place and concluded to try a nephew of mine who had been four months under Mrs. Boles, and see if he could teach Gray's Anatomy with the aid of a "Quiz" and my own help. I was a little afraid of his ability, and sent him and three of my children to Chicago for eight weeks drill in dissection, under the renowned anatomist, Prof. Eckly, so that they could tell a head from a liver. In the mean time I wrote to Dr. Smith to visit me. He came and while here I asked him to take a position in the school as demonstrator of anatomy, which he kindly accepted. There is no need to speak here of his ability as a teacher, his work speaks for itself. He commenced with a class of about 130, which has increased until to-day it numbers near 550.

By this time you see the growth in numbers, with about a doubling ratio annually.

I have no difficulty at any time in keeping my business well officered for any purpose that the growth and requirements of the school may demand. Nor do I anticipate any difficulty in the future. Many that have served as teachers and clerks have gone out in the world to make their fortunes, some by teaching, others by the practice of Osteopathy. Thus at every vacancy made, just as good men and women stand ready and fully competent to take the pen or broom.

During the past three years I have built at an expense of \$150,000 a convenient and commodious house, with about eighty rooms for teaching the branches necessary to an Osteopathic education, and in which to treat the sick, in order to demonstrate to the student the reliability of nature's law, to cure the curable and relieve the dying.

Now by way of encouragement to you who are about to receive your diplomas with my signature and those of the professors of this school, I will say, for twenty-four long years I have never met a discouraging reverse. Every day has only marked another step in progress. Right here I will say that sometimes I have been greatly annoyed with a lot of old business bungling failures, they have been very loud mouthed in offering to furnish me business brains, cheap. As far as I have ever trusted one of them I have been "burnt" and deceived. They have, do, and will, hang around the graduating classes like buzzards over a dying hog, telling them that they can make mints of money, and that their business ability will help you to make a success in starting Osteopathic schools and Infirmaries. My advice to you would be to have but one walking stick at a time and use that yourself. Manage your own business. Use your own brains. Handle your own money, and keep out of corporations. You are still my children and have asked a father's advice. Read the above before you leave my roof, after which I shall use no parental authority—only pray for your success.

### I AM JUST A MAN.

(A soliloquy and a vision of the night with a lesson.)

I AM just a man, so are you. You have plenty, I have nothing. You and I entered school on the same day, both graduated at the same time. Our grades were recorded just the same. We were both married about the same time to women with apparently the same intellect and physically the same. My children are feeble in form and restless, yours are quiet and well developed. Mine cry for bread, while yours slumber with fullness. Yours go to school, learn quickly and are brilliant stars for their ages. Mine are not. Your children have lucrative positions, mine are servants. Your mother lives with you, in peace and plenty, while mine is in the almshouse, without the comforts of either bed or table. Your father's body rests in a beautiful cemetery. My father's bones are playthings for the students of

anatomy. I love my father and mother next to my God. The scalpel of the student tore from my father's bones all his flesh, and from his breast dug out piece at a time, every fiber that contained love. My conditions are such that my mother's sacred flesh, with all her vitals, are bound to be torn from their moorings to her loving breast, because I have not the means to save her from that bloody scalpel, which tore all parts asunder and away from my father's bones, which were the pillars that bore up his love. Alas, the edict of poverty has said my loving mother shall be the open gaze for the dissecting table, and her heartstrings of love shall be cut in twain. I have not the means to feed her, neither have I a competency to purchase her a coffin of the cheapest grade. I own no foot of earth in whose bosom I can deposit her loved form. As I weep, rivers of love pour from my soul, and I feel that anxiety that I have felt for years. I pray until my physical body is as weak as a child.

At this period of my grief I can hold out no longer. I must slumber. Oh my! Oh my! I am now in the midst of a vision of the night. A history of the panorama of the past is passing before me. I see when a child, I was healthy and robust, I knew nothing of sickness and pain. When at labor I could execute all work entrusted to me with equal and at many times superior speed as those that worked with me. In my school days I had plenty, kept up with my classes in all grades. In short, my youthful days were a paradise. When I married and went into business for myself all the doors of prosperity were open and encouraging. I went into business with a fair amount of money; for a few years I seemed to prosper wonderfully, but like a good many young men, was not willing to let "well enough alone." My deposits in the bank were fairly good, luck and prosperity above the average. At this time of my vision, I see a wide-mouthed dragon of destruction, he smiles and caresses me, and says get on my back and ride and I will carry you to success and widening prosperity. Unthoughtedly like an ignorant child I found myself astride his back. I journeyed on and on with him, and he said unto me I am the champion of success. With what money you have and my ability to manage business I can lead you to success after success, until with your bountiful supply, you will want no more. As he was old at business, and I young, I handed over to him all my means, and rode along on his promises. We came to the side of a dark river, he straightened up on his all fours and smiled as he pitched me over his head, down, down into that river of financial despair, whose length was great, and its banks were high, and I have rolled and agonized within its black billows ever since the day I mounted the back and listened to the advice of that old deceiver, who is always ready to lead the young political or business aspirant to success. He has all my money, all of my hopes, and has left me the bitter cup of despair to drink from, all the rest of my days. And my vision passed off with these words, the world is full of just such beasts of prey.

A. T. STILL.

## HINTS TO GRADUATES OF OSTEOPATHY.

W. E. GREENE, D. O., GLENS FALLS, N. Y.

SINCE leaving my Alma Mater about sixty days since, and having to go through the experience of establishing a practice in Osteopathy, I have thought it would be beneficial to the out-going graduates to give them the advantage of my experience.

As you know, I was in Chelsea, Vt., two months last summer, with Dr. Helmer of New York; two months in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and now two months here, in this beautiful little city of Glens Falls, N. Y. It has a population of fifteen thousand, and is situated on the Hudson river, with a great many historical spots in its vicinity such as the trail over the mountain, where the armies of the Revolution marched; the bloody pond, near Lake George, which is said to still contain the bones of many of those who fell in the fight at Fort William Henry, and many other places of historical interest. I have often heard it said that the people of the East are not as sociable as those of the West, but I think it a mistake. I have never been better treated than I have been in Glens Falls. While Osteopathy is new to them, the most of them are willing to investigate. The patients I have had are of the most intelligent class.

I have some opposition; it is composed of the medical fraternity (of course) and a class that are very conservative and who do not read much, and who will not investigate. The M. D's. are beginning to talk, but you know that only advertises, and as Prof. Still says, "I just keep on chewing and let them talk," and this is where my experience comes in as a beginning.

Don't fill the town with hand bills. By so doing you cause the people to say, "another quack has come to town." Give them the JOURNAL. I have given out one hundred and fifty copies since I have been here. Let your work do the talking for you. Don't try to make the people think you know it all—they will find it out if you really do. Don't talk too much. Be conscientious and correct in what you say and do. Do not take a case unless you think you can help it, and then do not promise you will cure; make no promises, and you will break none.

Do not tell any patient about the ailment of another without their consent. Do not tell your patient about the mistakes of his former doctor. He has more confidence in his family physician than he has in you, and will have until he finds out what you can do.

Do not take an M. D. into your confidence and get behind him for protection. In so doing you lower the standard of Osteopathy as well as your influence as an Osteopath in that community.

Do not be too anxious to secure patients but be active and energetic

and always be ready to defend Osteopathy. Study to alleviate suffering humanity, add you will have done all you can do. Be honest, and do not slight your work. Be prompt and on time, up to date in everything and do not take a back seat. Remember you are an Osteopath, and Osteopathy has come to stay, and if you do your duty the public will call for you. In doing your duty as you are taught in the American School of Osteopathy, you will pile up honor, more and more, on that grand old man, Dr. A. T. Still, who has given you the science that you may relieve suffering humanity. I believe the time will come when his name and Osteopathy will be the watchword in every household, and the day of drugs and deadly poisons that have destroyed more life than they have ever saved, will be a thing of the past. I could furnish you a few testimonials, but I do not want to be classed among those who sell patent medicines, or are quacks or specialists.

I am an Osteopath and propose to let results do my talking.

Hoping to hear from some D. O., on this line, and that the banner of Osteopathy may continue to wave. I am yours for Osteopathy.

### AN OSTEOPATHIC ABSURDITY.

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

I WOULD like to use some of your space this month for the purpose of making a few suggestions regarding our beloved science. My cases have been as numerous and as interesting as usual, but several times the past few weeks I have heard it said that some Osteopaths from somewhere (not from Kirksville,) treated cases for forty minutes, or fifty, or sixty minutes, as the case may be. Now, of course, this is not Osteopathy. The idea of a surgeon telling his patient he would operate on his eye for fifteen minutes for two dollars, forty minutes for five dollars, or would cut off the appendix in twenty minutes for one dollar, or would cut away for one hour for five dollars. It seems to be very difficult for some of these people to grasp the first vital principle of Osteopathy. It must appear to them as meaningless as a Turkish bath rubbing. Of course, one versed in Osteopathy has little trouble explaining that Quality not Quantity is the great thing to be desired in Osteopathic work, but it strikes me that more attention should be paid to this ridiculous feature which some of these bright lights (?) advance as a reason people should go to them with their ills. If an Osteopath finds a luxation or a sluggish blood stream as a result of impeded venous flow and removes the cause, or reduces the luxation in two minutes, his work is done, for that treatment at least. This is Osteopathy as our beloved Dr. Still gives it to us, and if there are those at large who can keep setting and resetting a hip or an arm for forty minutes and the patient stands it, or pays for it, I am sorry for the patient. I would like to hear from others on this point.

### TWO RECENT CASES.

THERE are hundreds of cases under treatment at the A. T. Still Infirmary, and remarkable cures, illustrative of the value of Osteopathic treatment might be quoted by the score, had this JOURNAL space to devote to that purpose. They cover every phase of human suffering and affliction, showing that Osteopathy has no limitations as to its value and application.

The Kirksville *Journal* of June 16th says:

"One of the most brilliant demonstrations of Osteopathic practice was given by Dr. Chas. E. Still at the Still Infirmary the other day. The case was that of Mrs. Dodson, of California, who while bicycling last January got a fall that dislocated her hip. In consequence of the dislocation she had been on crutches nearly six months. After a single treatment Mrs. Dodson laid aside her crutches and has since been walking without a perceptible limp. Mrs. Dodson was thoroughly skeptical of the value of Osteopathic treatment and it was with considerable difficulty that she was induced even to submit her case to Osteopathic treatment. It may be inferred that she was well nigh overcome with joy at being saved from the inconvenience of crutches, deformity, and from the pain consequent upon the dislocation."

★

Millard F. McGuire, of Chico, Park Co., Montana, recently left for his home after four weeks treatment at the A. T. Still Infirmary. The day he left he called at the rooms of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY saying that he wished to make a report of his case, and its cure, and expressed a desire that it should appear in this JOURNAL. He was feeling deeply grateful to the institution for what its operators had done for him. His hip was dislocated on the 1st of January, 1898. He was not sure, but believed such to be the case at the time, and went to Mineral Hot Springs and took the baths for three months. While there he was examined by a surgeon and was told that the hip was partly dislocated. He went from there to Helena Mont., and was examined by Dr. A. Mahaffey, D. O., who also informed him that the hip was dislocated and advised him to come to Kirksville for treatment. He carried letters of introduction to Dr. Hildreth, of the A. T. Still Infirmary, who took him before the class and made an examination on the 22d of April. This was followed by four weeks treatment which resulted in a perfect cure. He came here on crutches, and left practically sound and well. Another feature of his case which he mentioned, was that his hearing was very defective, and the general treatment he received, seems to have almost completely cured that trouble.

## OSTEOPATHY AT THE CAPITAL OF IOWA.

TO all the friends of Osteopathy there is one great cause for thankfulness, that in the mass of frauds and pretenders who are claiming to practice Osteopathy over the United States there exists a wholesome leaven of genuine practitioners. Students of various schools go forth and claim to be



graduates; men who have failed in every other kind of business arm themselves with a so-called treatise on Osteopathy, and start out to prey on a long-suffering and gullible public. Still the genuine are in a sad minority and it therefore is a genuine pleasure to inform the people of Des Moines, Iowa, that the men who have been representing Osteopathy among them for more than a couple of years, are just what they claim to be, simply honest, representative Osteopaths. Not "discoverers," "teachers" or anything else, just plain, everyday Osteopaths, who mind their own business and endeavor to follow out the Golden Rule in its old-fashioned wording.

Dr. Charles Hartupee, the elder of

two brothers, was an early student of Osteopathy and had the advantage of close fellowship with Dr. Charlie Still at Red Wing, Minn. He went to Des Moines at the earnest solicitation of prominent men and built up a business of which he had every reason to be proud. He has just returned there, after a period spent in the operating rooms of the Still Infirmary at Kirksville, to the great satisfaction of his brother who did not object to being over-worked for a time, but distinctly did so when the over-work was extreme and prolonged.

Dr. W. N. Hartupee was one of the brightest and best students who ever entered the American school of Osteopathy. For some little time he has been "holding



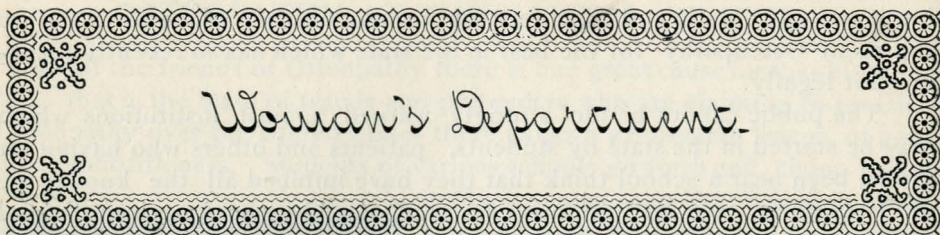
the fort" alone, his brother, as stated above, having held a position with the

A. T. Still Infirmary in order to perfect himself in one or two branches in which he felt that he desired further knowledge. The Hartupees are nothing if not up-to-date, and together they form an alliance which is fitted to represent Osteopathy for the best in the state which has so recently recognized it legally.

The public cannot be too strongly warned against institutions which may be started in the state by students, patients and others who having for a time been near a school think that they have imbibed all the knowledge of Osteopathy. No institution is ever recognized by the American School of Osteopathy or recommended until it has by its works proven itself; hence it is that the parent school most strongly endorses the work of the Hartupees and advises all sufferers in that vicinity requiring Osteopathic treatment, to put themselves under their care.

They had the grit to face prosecution when Iowa was still a forbidden territory to the Osteopath. They fought their fight, they deserve their reward.

THE diseases treated successfully by Osteopathy are those resulting from an abnormal condition of the machinery of the body, the nerves, blood vessels, and fluids of the human system, which may be, and are without exception, caused by partial or complete dislocations of bones, muscles, tissues, etc. The following list of diseases, together with many others, succumb readily to Osteopathic treatment, often when all other treatment has failed: Brain fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, headache in all its forms, granulated eyelids, sore and inflamed eyes, dripping eyes, pterygium, dizziness, polypus of the nose, catarrh in its varied forms, enlarged tonsils, diphtheria, croup, whooping cough, asthma, pneumonia, hay-fever, goiter, indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, lack of assimilation by the stomach, torpid liver, gall stones, neuralgia of the stomach and bowels, dysentery, flux, piles, fistula, irregularity of the heart, kidney diseases, rheumatism and neuralgia of all parts, atrophy of the limbs, female diseases, paralysis, varicose veins, milk leg, measles, mumps, chicken pox, eczema, fever or coldness of any part of the system, nervous prostration, etc. It also handles and controls with more certainty and success, all forms of acute diseases. Osteopathy knows no compromise with disease, because it depends on and works through the potent forces of nature herself. In mastering one disease it does not set up another abnormal condition in the system, worse than the one it expells. Its treatment is absolutely safe, and the per cent. of its radical cures are far in excess of every other known system. It is well known that many so-called varieties of ailment have one common origin. Osteopathy goes to the root, the prime cause of the disorder and eliminates it, giving nature the opportunity to return to normal and therefore healthful conditions.



Woman's Department.

WOMAN speaketh most mightily through her pen. By means of her tongue and voice, woman commands attention in her immediate surroundings—but, not satisfied with local homage, or fearful lest her talents unused shall perish, she has taken pen in hand and gained an entrance to the press. Her efforts have been highly rewarded. The touch of femininity in her writings, makes them soulfully interesting—her heart is in her work.

The popularity of the many ladies' journals is well known. Publications devoted to womankind increase year after year, but their readers are not confined to women. Men subscribe for and read the better of these magazines—not that they are interested in feminine fancies, but because the women are interested in and capably discuss the subjects which interest men.

At present most departments of science and art are open to women. Of course in the culinary department she has full sway. Mrs. Rorer's recipes are each treasured wherever published. In fashion woman's advice is a mandate, her word is law, many are the columns she devotes to dress.

In the science of Astronomy she has taken a step upward, and the records of our colleges and universities, show she is equal to man mentally. She is recognized by, and has written for our leading scientific journals. Our best musical journals abound with articles written by women, and her musical compositions are placing her in the front rank of living composers. The medical journals close their doors upon her. We turn page after page in vain for a feminine signature, and yet women practice medicine,—they succeed, their mission is to be as a ministering angel,—why may she not enter here? Osteopathy opens up to you a new field for your writings. Here is a department set aside for you, where you not only may, but are even solicited to present to the public the results of your experience in the practice of Osteopathy, and a treatise upon any department of the science.

Let us hear from you.

BLANCHE STILL.

## THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN.

MARY CONNER, OCT. CLASS, 1896.

IF THE woman of the early century in America could have looked down the years with prophetic vision her lonely and unsatisfied soul would have been amazed at the quantity and quality of the work of the professional woman of today—she is fast taking her place by man's side.

Not many years ago woman had no place in the business or professional world. It was the opinion of the majority of people that the only sphere for woman was the kitchen, nursery or society.

But the strong cords of custom, by which women were bound, are broken and so she is free to do whatever she can do. Her place is like the air everywhere and of vital need to everybody.

Many people have the erroneous idea that Osteopathy, as well as many other professions, is not a fitting sphere for woman. In sickness there is nothing so soothing as the gentle touch of a woman's hand. Then why not train her hand that she may do her work intelligently and scientifically, and in so doing the world will call her blessed.

Women's knowledge of themselves, better enables them to understand and sympathize with the sufferers of her sex and so making consultation less dreaded to timid and hesitating women. If women understood their organisms better they would use more discretion as to their dress, which would mean much to the rising generation. Health and vigor of the body in all its organs affect the health and vigor of the mind.

What is woman's place in Osteopathy you ask? It is at man's side as in every other relation in life, to bring her delicate perception and quick intuition into fields where they have been sadly needed.

She will set herself and her sisters upon a vantage ground never yet occupied in history.

The old ideas of the impropriety of women as Osteopaths is almost a thing of the past, her advancement in Osteopathy is very marked and people are beginning to know and realize her worth.

In the first class that graduated in Osteopathy there were only four women; each class has been steadily increased. In my own class there are twenty-one ladies who soon will go out to do their work in the field of Osteopathy. May they ever carry the flag of our science high, never letting it trail in the dust, and plant it high upon the breastwork of fame, where those who would do it harm cannot reach it.

With ease she can set a hip, shoulder or any dislocation of the human body and get the healthy and desirable results of Osteopathy. It is wonderful with what ease a lady or gentleman can adjust all abnormal conditions of the human body.



CLASS SONG.

Composed by W. J. Rhynsburger, (October Class, '96.)

OCTOBER Class, dear friends are we,  
Glad your faces here to see,  
As our little farewell song to you we sing;  
With school and study here we're through,  
We're going forth good work to do,  
Battling for cause of Osteopathy.

CHORUS.

Tramp! Tramp! Tramp! we're onward marching,  
On with Osteopathy!  
And we'll rally with a will,  
Round our good old Dr. Still,  
Fighting for the cause of Osteopathy.

Soon our school days will be o'er,  
And we'll part to meet no more,  
For we're going far and wide o'er the great land,  
And we'll fight like soldiers true,  
For the science though its new,  
And we'll plant the flag for Osteopathy.

CHO.

Proud are we to be in line,  
With the progress of the time,  
And the world is ripe and ready for us all.  
Kirksville Osteopaths are we,  
The kind that get there—don't you see,  
For we're branded, A. T. Still and A. S. O.

CHO.

There's no humbug in our trade,  
The grandest science ever made,  
It's the practice that makes sick folks well and new.  
Fast the world is finding out  
That Osteopathy is about,  
And we'll teach the "Old school" boys a trick or two.

CHO.

The "Old Doctor" is our friend,  
And his science we'll defend,  
He stood by us from beginning unto end;  
And no kite tail will we be,  
To medicine-drugs or allopathy  
For Osteopath's the leader of them all.

CHO.

Good bye pills and ipecac,  
Porous plasters and the likes of that.  
You have kept us in the dark now long enough;  
Now, Osteopathy is King,  
Drugs no longer is the thing,  
Hail! the new born science—Osteopathy.

CHO.

# The Journal of Osteopathy.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

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

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While due and reasonable care will be exercised in the admission of advertising matter in this JOURNAL, such admission must not be taken as an endorsement. Patrons must exercise their own judgement in these matters.

**T**RUE Osteopathy can make no compromises with drugs.

**O**STEOPATHY comes like a revelation to many waiting minds.

**T**HE Osteopath is fighting on the side of truth and nature—and must win in the final outcome.

**U**NDER drug medication it may be truly said of the unfortunate patient. "The last state of that man was worse than the first."

**E**VERY issue of the JOURNAL of Osteopathy is copy-righted. The use of Dr. Still's articles by other publications will not be permitted unless specially authorized by him.

**T**HE thousands of friends of Osteopathy throughout the world will be glad to learn that Dr. A. T. Still, its discoverer and founder has fully regained his usual health and vigor, and that he is still pushing his researches and discoveries for the mastery of disease and human suffering into hitherto untrodden fields.

**S**CHOLARS and students, the world over, are beginning to waken to the fact that a new science challenges their attention and consideration. The JOURNAL is almost daily in receipt of letters, some of them from leading colleges and Universities, asking for

sources of information in regard to Osteopathy. Book men naturally enquire for books on the subject; others desire direct information, and to both classes the JOURNAL is sent as the best means of answering their questions.

**T**HE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY has nearly doubled its circulation within the past three months, and the demand for extra copies for circulation by graduates of the school has increased with still greater ratio. Over five thousand copies of the June issue were called for in this way and the demand was only limited by the supply on hand. The present (July) issue will be fully twenty thousand copies, and already orders have been booked for several thousand extra copies from widely separated points.

**I**T is the universal testimony of the best and most successful operators in Osteopathy that have gone out, and established themselves in new communities, that a judicious circulation of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY is the very best means possible for awakening interest. Several are taking from one hundred to five hundred copies monthly for this purpose. Readers of these JOURNALS universally ask the question, "Are you a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, and does your diploma carry the signature of Dr. A. T. Still?" An affirmative answer always opens business at once.

**T**HE management of this JOURNAL have decided to make a change in its policy in regard to the department of "Letters from Graduates." The testimonial feature will be largely eliminated and contributors are requested to write on broader and more general lines touching their experiences in Osteopathic practice. There is danger of this department degenerating into a mere medical almanac style of expression which must be avoided as much as possible in the future. Well written, carefully prepared articles discussing Osteopathic problems and their solution are always welcome.

**S**INCE our April issue we have received a copy of Dr. A. T. Still's autobiography. It is like the dear old man who wrote it,

original, unique and thought compelling. Dr. Still has done an immense amount of hard work and will soon be seventy years of age. His book in no wise indicates the age of the author, and indeed no one who sees Dr. Still takes him to be older than fifty or fifty-five years. His health is however, impaired by the severe strains he has put upon it, and his condition has caused considerable anxiety to his friends, who feel that in giving Osteopathy to the world, he has conferred a blessing, which entitles him to an old age of comfort and ease, which all pray may fall to his share.—Fargo Osteopath.

### COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

**T**HE JOURNAL for July is in press before the close of commencement exercises. The following constitutes the order of exercises for commencement week this year: Class Day Exercises, Monday evening, June 27; Graduating Exercises, Thursday, June 30th, at 7 p. m.; Society meetings: American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy—Tuesday and Wednesday, June 28th and 29th; Alumni Association, Annual meeting, June 29th at 8 p. m.—Elsewhere will be found a list of the graduating class.

### TWENTY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY.

**W**EDNESDAY, June 22d, was the 24th anniversary of the discovery of Osteopathy. Dr. A. T. Still, the revered discoverer and founder of the science which is destined to do so much for the relief of human suffering and to rid the world of its superstitious veneration for drugs, and drug systems of treatment, met a large audience of students and friends in Memorial Hall, on that evening, and entertained them with an informal but interesting talk. The evening was very warm, and the doctor did not speak long, but he was listened to with wrapped attention, and frequently applauded.

### HIRE HELP.

**I**T takes two persons to make a contract in North America. If a man needs help he can get it, if he has the "spot cash" and plenty of it, to pay as much or more than others pay for the same kinds of work. So you see there is no "thank you business" about it.

When a man hires as a clerk, boot black,

or for any other purpose, he will get all he can for his labor; and when he is paid as agreed by contract, you are free, and don't even owe him a "much obliged" to you. It was a job for cash money from start to finish. This has been my experience and observation in regard to business matters generally. I have nearly always been well pleased with my hired help, and hope they were also satisfied with their reward.

PROVERBS BY PAP.

### TWO KINDS OF DIPLOMAS.

**D**EWY sank eleven Spanish ships, a whole fleet of one of the oldest, and once most powerful kingdoms of the earth. Dewey's diploma was earned by hard study and close attention to the rules and methods of the American War School. His name is known and feared and honored by the whole civilized world. Dewey kills for glory and duty, but the commissions sent out from the American School of Osteopathy, are not given to kill and to cause people to tremble with fear of death, but to fight all diseases to the death, and to let the children of God live and know His law is all-sufficient to conquer all diseases without drugs or drinks. A diploma from the American School of Osteopathy, carries more honor than all other diplomas in the world. While the Spanish fear Dewey, the old school M. D's fear Osteopathy more. Dewey's fame is great but Osteopathy has come to conquer the world by its teachings.

### AN ARMY AND NAVY.

Memorandum book is what you have been wanting. The Northern Pacific has it. It contains cut of the marine, map of Cuba, list of U. S. and Spanish ships, interior drawings of a battle ship, illustrations of U. S. and Spanish Ships, Glossary of Navy and Army words, table of distances, Commanders of U. S. Ships and Army corps, list of U. S. Regiments and their commanders and other information very useful and valuable at this time.

The book fits the vest pocket and is up to date. Send Chas. S. Fee, General Passenger Agent, N. P. R., St. Paul, Minn., ten cents and the book is yours.

## A STATEMENT.

IN regard to Horton Fay Underwood, of New York, who has been practicing Osteopathy in that city for some months past, I desire to say this, that he was a faithful student, while in attendance at the American School of Osteopathy, and that he graduated with high honors. After receiving his diploma, Dr. Underwood worked in my service as an operator with great skill and credit to the Infirmary and to himself. I further for the information of those who employ him, say that he is worthy of their confidence. He was second to no operator. His foot is always found in the front rank. This has been my observation. For some unknown reason this notice has already been too long omitted. In the future personal mention of anyone going out from this institution need not be looked for, as a diploma signed by its officers will be sufficient endorsement, and the list of worthy graduates and skilled operators is becoming so large that space cannot be spared in this JOURNAL.

A. T. STILL.

## INFIRMARY WATER WORKS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed by which the A. T. Still Infirmary will own an control its water supply. A large lake or pond has been created among the hills one half mile west of the Infirmary buildings, which it is estimated will furnish an abundant supply of clear soft water for all purposes of the institution. The lake covers an area of about four acres and will have a depth of thirty feet and will be practically inexhaustible, even in driest seasons. A drainage of forty to sixty acres has been secured and will be reserved for this especial purpose. The water is retained by a substantial dam, one hundred and eighty feet in length, with a width of one hundred and twenty-five feet at the base, and a height of forty-five feet. A steam pumping plant has been installed at the pond which forces the water through a three inch pipe to the Infirmary with a pressure that will reach the top of the four story building. The completion of this improvement makes the Infirmary and school buildings as well as the adjacent residences practically independent of the city water system, and will be a great

convenience in every way, as well as affording ample protection in case of fire.

## THE STILL INFIRMARY MUSEUM.

DR. STILL is somewhat of a collector, and the A. T. Still Infirmary contains in its classic halls quite a number of rare specimens of beast, fowl and bird, preserved in life like poise and attitude by the art of the taxidermist. The latest addition is the mammoth moose head from Cook's Inlet, Alaska, whose broad spread antlers have a width or spread of seventy inches and present forty points and is said to be the largest of any specimen in the United States. The horns alone weighed ninety-six pounds before they were mounted. This magnificent specimen was purchased, through the advice and assistance of Mr. and Mrs. Orschell, of F. B. Tolhurst, of Livingston, Montana, where Mr. and Mrs. Orschell reside. Mrs. Orschell is at present stopping in Kirksville, having come here to avail herself of Osteopathic treatment. Among other curios and relics are several beautifully mounted deer and elk heads, the burro immortalized by Prof. William Smith in his speech to the graduating class last February, the ram whose portrait "points a moral and adorns a tale" in the Doctor's Autobiography, a mountain goat, a brown or cinnamon bear, the American Eagle, an alligator, turtles, crabs and twelve or fifteen varieties of fowls and birds. There are numerous other curiosities, many of which are presents from friends and admirers of the doctor who live at a distance. Only the present week, a rather rare ornithological specimen from the Indian territory was received from Judge Springer, U. S. Circuit Court. Many thanks to the donor. There is still more room for specimens sent by friends of the Institution.

THERE are at least three good reasons why the old school practitioner fights Osteopathy with such bitterness. The first reason, tersely stated is,—it succeeds. If it failed, or if it left its patients in worse condition than it found them, he might tolerate it for a time as a "fad" likely in the end to send him more patients and to give him

stronger prestige. But it succeeds, and there's the rub. It does not leave its failures as chronic patrons of the M. D., after it has "folded its tent like the Arab, and silently stole away." In fact it does not steal away! Another reason he fights it is its educative feature. While it cures it also educates, and its most enthusiastic propagandists are its "victims," as the old school M. D. would term them. And the third and most cogent reason of all, is the fact that it cannot be appropriated and made a part of his own practice, like so many other innovations the regulars have first fought, then tolerated and finally adopted. Every tradition of old fashioned allopathy must be abandoned, cast aside as worse than useless; it may not be "grafted" on to with success for the seed germ of genuine Osteopathy is of altogether a different species; its thought is not the same, but the opposite, and hence the man of pills, plasters, and poison hates it. Even if his reason is convinced, the warp and woof of his mental fiber is of such a nature that he cannot accept its demonstrated truths. His "ethics" and the cobwebs of centuries of usage forbid it, and above all his boasted scientific knowledge is often too shallow, too rusty and too meager for him to avail himself of Osteopathic methods. He must become a student again and unlearn

much, ere he can apply it or even understand it. There are a score of other reasons, all of which stand in the way of the old school "regular" and prompt him blindly to combat the new science with all the vigor he may be able to command. So we have the spectacle of the pseudo man of science, fighting that which he should welcome, and rejecting the evidence of his own senses because that evidence does not run in the ruts into which he has himself fallen. The still more selfish motive of personal profit might also be cited as a reason for his opposition, but as potent as this may be, in some cases, perhaps the ones quoted are really the most universal and the hardest to overcome.

## OSTEOPATHIC MARRIAGES.

H. S. Strickland, of St. Louis, and Miss Cordelia L. Maika, of Nebraska, a member of the September (1897) class—June 11th, Rev. Goodman Brown officiating.

Frank Smith, of Bloomington, Ind., member of the February ('98) class, and Miss Teant Jackson, of Kirksville, of the A. T. Still Infirmary clerical force.

Robert E. McGavock, D. O., of Jacksonville, Ill., graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, and Miss Gertrude Marcum, of Muscogee, Indian Territory, June 8th.

## SCHOOL NOTES.

Dr. C. M. Coe is located at Red Oak, Iowa.

\* \*

John R. Warner, D. O., has opened offices in Denver, and at Boulder, Colo.

\* \*

D. L. Conner, D. O., is practicing at Phoenix, Arizona.

\* \*

Rev. S. H. Morgan, D. O., expects to locate at Florence Colorado.

\* \*

John Thompson, of the graduating class will open an office at Wheeling, West Va.

\* \*

J. N. Helmer of the April ('97) class will spend the summer at Montpelier, Vt.

\* \*

W. M. Smiley, D. O., has removed from Albany N. Y. to Rutland, Vt.

U. M. Hibbetts, D. O., reports a gratifying success at Brooklyn, Iowa.

\* \*

W. J. Rhynsberger, of the graduating class expects to locate at Dayton, Ohio.

\* \*

Elmer H. Beaven expects to locate for permanent practice at Iowa Falls, Iowa, after July 15th.

\* \*

Alice Heath Proctor, D. O. has located for the summer season at Bay View, Michigan.

\* \*

W. A. Fletcher who graduated in February, has removed from Rochester, Minnesota, to Cantril, Ia.

\* \*

S. A. Kennedy of the present graduating class, expects to open an office for practice at Corydon Iowa.

\* \*

O. B. Prickett, D. O., of the late May class, '96, and now located at Cedar Rapids, attended commencement exercises.

Thursday June 23d, the February class presented their teacher Prof. S. S. Still with an elegant solid silver table set.

\* \* \*

Harry McLain, of the February graduating class is in active and successful practice at Mason City, Iowa.

\* \* \*

Drs. H. E. and Alice M. Patterson, assisted by Wilbur Smith, D. O., are permanently located at Mackinac Island, Michigan.

\* \* \*

W. E. Swan and C. T. Kyle will open an office in Evansville, Ind., for the practice of Osteopathy in the near future.

\* \* \*

A. M. Trenholm, of the graduating class will visit St. Johnsbury, Vt., and his old home at Treholmville, Canada, before locating permanently.

\* \* \*

W. E. Greene reports a growing practice at Glen Falls, New York. He has an interesting article for new beginners in this number.

\* \* \*

Students of the American School of Osteopathy, desiring copies of the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY during vacation should not neglect to leave their addresses at this office.

\* \* \*

Prof. J. D. Littlejohn, of the chair of Histology, Bacteriology, and Minor Surgery in the American School of Osteopathy, has promised an article for the August number of this JOURNAL.

\* \* \*

Miss Etta Chambers, after graduation will open practice with her nephew Howard Kellogg, D. O., at Birmingham, Ala.

\* \* \*

Chas. T. Kyle and W. E. Swan of the June graduates have formed a partnership and expect to locate at Evansville, Indiana.

\* \* \*

V. A. Hook who graduated in February has already established a fine practice at Pattonsburg and is having a 'bushel of fun' with the old school practitioners.

\* \* \*

G. W. Sommer, who has been practicing so successfully at Cincinnati during the past year, expects to spend July and August in Kirksville.

\* \* \*

J. J. Beckham of the April ('97) class will spend the vacation at Deadwood, Dakota, as an assistant of Alice Johnson, D. O., who is conducting the Black Hills Institute of Osteopathy in connection with her husband.

\* \* \*

The A. T. Still Infirmary will soon have an inde-

pendent supply of water of its own from Lake Still, one half mile west of the Infirmary grounds. The piping has been laid and the pumping plant put in.

\* \* \*

Miss Nettie Furrow, D. O., who has spent several months in successful practice in Mississippi, is spending her vacation with her parents in this city.

\* \* \*

Dr. H. W. Emeny of Magnolia, Miss., who has so gallantly and successfully upheld the standard of Osteopathy in that state, was a recent visitor to his Alma Mater. He is taking a much needed rest during the heated term.

\* \* \*

V. A. Hook, who is rapidly establishing a lucrative practice at Pattonsburg, was a caller at the JOURNAL office recently.

\* \* \*

Prof. E. R. Booth, of the Cincinnati Technical school, visited the A. S. O., on the 22d, and gave a short talk to some of the classes.

\* \* \*

At a meeting of the October class held on June 20th, Dr. T. J. Sheehan, submitted a proposition that the class start a movement to have the name of Kirksville changed to "Osteopathy."

\* \* \*

Dr. and Mrs. A. T. Still are the recipients of a queer specimen which very few people are able to name or classify on first sight. It might be either fish or fowl. It was sent by Judge Springer and wife, of Muskogee, Indian Territory.

\* \* \*

A new and up-to-date catalogue is in course of preparation for the American School of Osteopathy and will be out of the hands of the printer and ready for distribution in a few days.

\* \* \*

Dr. C. P. McConnell has decided to remain in Kirksville and will retain his position as lecturer in clinics, etc., for the American School of Osteopathy.

\* \* \*

Mrs. Cornelia A. Walker, of the graduating class expects to locate in Kansas City after the first of August, for the practice of Osteopathy.

\* \* \*

T. E. Turner of the June graduating class and his wife Nettie Campbell Turner of the last graduating class expect to locate at Atlantic City, N. J. Mrs. Turner has just returned from several weeks successful practice with her brother, A. D. Campbell, D. O., who is located at Pawnee City, Neb.

\* \* \*

Dr. Albert Pierce, of Beatrice, Nebraska, brother of our townsman, D. C. Pierce, spent two or three weeks in Kirksville recently. He was a much interested observer of the practical workings of Osteopathy at the A. T. Still Infirmary.

\* \* \*

Dr. Ed Morris is comfortably located on the cor-

ner of Court and Second St., Ottumwa, Iowa, and is meeting with gratifying and growing practice. The Iowa Medical Board is making some very stringent rules for the admission of Osteopaths to practice under the new law.

\* \* \*

Dr. A. Mahaffey, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, and a successful practicing Osteopath, of Helena, Montana, is visiting his alma mater during commencement week. His many friends are glad to greet him.

\* \* \*

Dr. L. M. Rheem, Secretary of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, at Minneapolis, accompanied by Mr. Davis a student of that Institution were interested visitors during commencement exercises at the American School of Osteopathy.

\* \* \*

It is reported that E. E. Beeman, who recently graduated from the American School of Osteopathy is already enjoying a very fine practice. He is pleasantly located at 64 State street, Montpelier, Vt., and also visits St. Johnsbury regularly each week.

\* \* \*

G. W. Tull, D. O., arrived in Kirksville on the 11th of June after a six months sojourn in the "enchanted isles" of the Pacific, at Honolulu. Dr. Tull speaks enthusiastically of the climate and scenery of the Hawaiian Islands, but seems equally charmed with his return to old Missouri. Probably Dr. Tull

will give our readers some of the results of his observations while abroad when he gets fully rested up after his long ocean voyage.

\* \* \*

On Friday evening June 17th, Dr. Harry Still and Arthur G. Hildreth of the A. T. Still Infirmary gave a lawn social and reception to the students of the American School of Osteopathy and their friends at the residence of Dr. Hildreth. The beautiful grounds were handsomely decorated for the occasion and were lighted by electric lights scattered among the trees and shrubbery. The Kirksville Orchestra furnished the music. Several hundred guests were present and Dr. A. T. Still, after much urging, made one of his characteristic speeches, which was greatly appreciated. The occasion was a very enjoyable one throughout.

\* \* \*

Dr. Walter Steele, D. O., Niagara Falls N. Y., is one of the oldest and most successful graduates turned out by the American School. In addition to his regular practice, it is said he has sixty-five patients in an Insane Asylum. His first case was an old lady sixty years of age, who had been in the Asylum nineteen years. The third treatment restored her reason and she is now perfectly cured. This case influenced him other patients. Dr. Still has always claimed that fully 75 per cent of the cases of insanity can be cured or greatly benefited through Osteopathic treatment.—Saturday Mail.

What is harmony but health.—A. T. Still.

★

God's pay for labor and time is truth, and truth only.—A. T. Still.

★

When I look upon the work of nature, it doesn't work for a dollar and a half a day; it works for results only.—A. T. Still.

★

Father and mother by nature are really our dearest friends. Next to them sensible economy is our special, daily and hourly friend. It is the tape-line that measures our business sense. He who wastes anything is a business fool. He who saves all he can for the day of need has a well balanced head. She who spends and wastes money when young will shed bitter tears in old age.

A. T. STILL.

## Field Notes

**O. B. Prickett, D. O., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.**

Reports a number of interesting cases under his treatment at the "Cedar Rapids Osteopathic Infirmary."

**T. L. Holme, D. O., Tarkio, Mo.**

Has been at that place only a short time. He sends us a clipping from the local journal which speaks very highly, not only of Dr. Holme, but also of Osteopathy in general.

**U. M. Hibetts, D. O., Brooklyn, Iowa.**

In a business communication to the JOURNAL adds that his business is eminently satisfactory—that he could not ask better, and he is delighted with the results which Osteopathic treatment is getting.

**C. E. Hulett, D. O., Topeka, Kansas.**

Dr. Hulett who has been practicing at Chillicothe in this state for some months past has recently opened an office at Topeka, Kansas. The doctor made this change in order to have a wider field. He is located at 611 W. 6th District.

**J. E. and Dicey D. Owen, Indianola, Iowa.**

After a short visit to Saginaw, Michigan, returned to their first location which was at Indianola, Iowa. They had made many friends and secured a number of patrons at the latter place, but the hostile legislation in Iowa at that time caused them to go to Saginaw, Michigan, where they remained until the new Osteopathy bill became a law in Iowa. Their old patients in the Hawkeye state persistently urged them to return and resume practice which they did. They report good success and a growing practice.

**Nettie Campbell-Turner, D. O., Pawnee City, Nebraska.**

Who will locate with her husband T. C. Turner, at Atlantic City, N. J. some time next month spent March, April and May with her brother A. D. Campbell, D. O., at Pawnee City. She says their practice was all that could be desired because it obtained results which could not be gainsaid. There are many warm friends of Osteopathy in that section of Nebraska. She closes her letter with the sentiment: Osteopathy will never die, it is nature's law and will live as long as nature. It is a living success."

**Mollie Baldwin, D. O., Waco, Texas.**

After quoting a number of cases she has under treatment says:

"If we did not forget from one summer to the next how hot the preceding one was, I would say we are having very hot weather though they say it is comparatively pleasant now. The average Texan thinks he cannot live without his calomel and quinine and it seems even Missourians soon feel them a necessity, but I have existed in Texas six months without either.

I wish more of my class especially, would write to the JOURNAL, I so much enjoy hearing from them.

**J. H. Osborne, D. O., St. Joseph, Mo.**

I have just received a copy of Dr. A. T. Still's Autobiography, and have read only a few pages, but am very much pleased with it and appreciate it very highly. I extend to him my sincere thanks and hope he will live and enjoy many long years of good health.

It is a long time since I have written to

the JOURNAL. Since I wrote last Dr. Cockrell, my partner, has departed from life to join the other world. I am now pleasantly located in the down town portion of the city and like it much better. I am glad to see more graduates carrying their advertisement in the JOURNAL and would advise still more of them to do so. I am also glad the JOURNAL is going to publish names of all the graduates and hope it will also tell where they are located.

**H. E. Bailey, D. O., Louisiana, Mo.**

From the great field of Osteopathic practice I send greetings to my brother and sister diplomates of the American School of Osteopathy. There has been a number of extraordinary cases come up in my practice since leaving my alma mater April 1st. Osteopathic principles applied have made me winner every time. I hung out my shingle at Louisiana Mo., at 903 Georgia street and encountered the difficulty of fighting some fake Osteopaths who had been boomed in the local papers as "connected with the A. T. Still Infirmary of Kirksville Mo." This "set" were preparing to start an Osteopathic College with a two year's course when they had only six months training themselves. They were in charge of a Mineral Springs Sanitarium, the pride of this city, which was the only thing that lent them prestige. Patients enrolled at my office by May 20th numbered 43, while theirs dwindled to few and they mostly for the mineral baths, which are good. Soon in an adjoining town and outside of the county in which I was registered I treated successfully a little boy 11 years old, with left arm paralyzed. This was too much for the so-called regulars and a warrant was sworn out for my arrest and a trial set for May 14th, the justice requiring only a hundred dollars bond, signed by myself. No appearance on the part of the prosecution on that date, but again set for the 17th. They plead that I had not filed affidavit that my diploma was genuine, although the certificate of registry attached to it said I had complied with the law, but they produced the clerk who went against his own certificate, so I paid them \$5 and costs which the prosecuting attorney said

would satisfy the prosecuting witness. The case was dropped. The people at Elsberry feel very indignant that the M. D's should take advantage of so small a technicality.

**G. W. Tull, D. O.**

Who has recently returned from a six months professional engagement at Honolulu, was compelled by the laws in force in the Island to confine his practice principally to the family of Mr. J. B. Atherton. Mrs. Atherton and daughter visited in Kirksville in 1896 and '97, and were patients at the A. T. Still Infirmary and received such benefit that Dr. Tull was engaged to accompany them to their home in Honolulu to continue their treatment. Mr. Atherton in a written statement says the arrangement proved to be a wise one. He adds: "Osteopathy has not had a fair chance in Honolulu as yet, to show what it can do for the cure of disease without the use of drugs, its practitioners not being recognized by the medical fraternity, hence no license to practice is obtainable now, but I feel sure that what you have done in my family and some others will pave the way for its future recognition."

**D. H. Shaw, Decatur, Ill.**

"Since graduating in March, I have been quite busily engaged in Decatur and Clinton, where I have made many cures, one of which I deem quite remarkable as it had been tried by regulars and specialists."

**W. D. Huddelson, D. O. Bevier, Mo.**

Writes Dr. Still saying that he finds his instruction in Osteopathy, and the many valuable hints he received from the doctor himself from time to time during his two year's attendance at the American School of Osteopathy, bring him out conquerer of difficult cases in every instance. He cites a number of cases which had been given up by the regular M. D's, which yielded readily to Osteopathic treatment.

**Edgar Bigsby, D. O. Monmouth, Ill.**

In a recent letter cites several interesting cases that have come under his observation and professional care, in which Osteopathic treatment has proven perfectly successful. The people seem startled and surprised that such results should be obtained absolutely without the use of drugs of any kind.

## SOME THINGS EXPLAINED.

THE practice of Osteopathy, based as it is upon the accomplished results of the work of Dr. A. T. Still, for a quarter of a century, supplemented in recent years by that of those whom he has trained and sent out into the world, has created a demand which grows with the spread of the knowledge of its beneficent results, for operators to heal the sick and relieve the suffering. From everywhere come requests for operators. Hardly a day passes that letters are not received asking if an Osteopath can be induced to come to this or that town and locate, reciting the evidences of probable business open to one who should do so. Hence, our graduates do not usually have to provide for a year's living after being graduated, while waiting for their first patient, but on the contrary can step at once into a business which is usually satisfactory from the start. And the public sometimes from not having, as yet, a sufficient knowledge of the principles and facts necessary to enable it to form a correct judgment, and sometimes from a certain degree of indifference, will often employ any one who may present himself in the name and guise of the profession, without enquiring closely into his antecedents, or attempting to ascertain the basis for the claims which he may make as to his qualifications.

This condition of affairs has resulted in a great number of pseudo-Osteopaths—pretenders, who simply prey upon the public in the name of Osteopathy and who go about from place to place leaving in their wake a public that is thoroughly convinced from its experience that Osteopathy is a fraud. To rid our ship, Osteopathy, of these barnacles, and to sheath it in the copper plates of an enlightened public sentiment, educated to differentiate between the genuine and the false, supplemented by suitable legislation, is a work which will enlist the combined efforts of the profession to accomplish thoroughly.

But it has also brought forward another question which is not so entirely one-sided as this one. And this question has reference to the relation which students in regular schools of Osteopathy bear to the practice. Shall they be permitted to go out and engage in practice, say during a vacation?

On the one hand it is argued that as they have learned something of the practice they are less liable to do discreditable work than a man who knows nothing of it. And if they are introduced and carry on their work in a community as students, and the public understands it so, then there is no deception, and hence no harm; that the drill and experience which they get is of great value to them; and often times the student's exchequer needs the eking out which two months' practice might secure.

On the other hand it is argued that the question of qualification for practice is one which should be decided by reference to a single standard, a standard by which the profession as a whole, is willing to be measured, and all claims to the right to practice should be rendered nugatory by a failure to meet its requirements.

The second point, that practice by students, when known to be such, can work no harm, is only partially true. If all students were perfectly honest and were always careful to make their position clearly understood, the element of deception would be eliminated. Unfortunately such is not the case and sometimes there is a neglect to refer to this fact at all.

While it is true that a student may gain experience in such practice, it is hardly fair that the public should be made to pay for that experience. And when it is remembered that cases may come to him the like of which he has never heard, but which in his ignorance he may mistake for something else, and by such false judgment jeopardize a life, there would seem to be but one conclusion to be reached, and that averse to sanction of any conditions which would make such a result possible.

Taking a broader view of the question these propositions seem self-evident; 1st—that the profession will be judged by its representatives; 2nd—these representatives should come

up to a standard which should include everything that is an essential part of the science of Osteopathy; 3d—that the profession stultifies itself whenever it sanctions the very things which it has asked and secured legislation to prevent.

From these considerations the American School of Osteopathy has promulgated rules forbidding its students engaging in regular practice, and has always used its influence to uphold everything that would tend to keep the practice out of the hands of incompetent persons, and anything which has seemed to stand in the way of this policy, has been eliminated as far as possible, whatever it might be, even to members of the Faculty.

This article is called forth by the appearance of an item in a county paper published in a distant state, and sent to us by a resident of the place, who asks confirmation of the statements made and implied therein and inasmuch as it involves the merits of the question referred to above with which this school has had to deal during the past year and in which so far as one of the parties named is concerned, the Trustees have reached a conclusion at the close of this school year, we take this method of answering the inquiry and at the same time of explaining for the benefit of the patrons of the school and of the public, our attitude upon the questions involved.

The item reads as follows:

“Dr. — will open rooms for the practice of Osteopathy \* \* \* \*  
to-day. Dr. — comes here direct from Kirksville, Mo., and brings with him the highest testimonials from Dr. Still as to his skill in the practice of Osteopathy, as well as to his character as a gentleman. We publish the following testimonial from Dr. S. S. Still of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.:

MAY 20, 1898.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This is to certify that Dr. — is a personal acquaintance of mine, having passed his grades in my classes with credit to himself and honor to the school. I gladly commend him to any people where he may locate as an honorable gentleman and skillful operator.

S. S. STILL.

Professor of Anatomy in the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.”

The first part of the above clipping appears as an item in the local columns of the paper, but no doubt it was inspired by, and appears with the sanction of Dr. —. At least, it would not have appeared as it did had he not been there expecting to carry out the announcements therein made and hence for present purposes may be treated as his utterance.

A casual reader of the item, especially one who had some previous knowledge of Dr. A. T. Still and Osteopathy (and the locality is one where they are not unknown) would be impressed by certain statements of fact contained in it which might be summarized as follows:

1st. “Dr. — will open rooms for the practice of Osteopathy — to-day.”

2nd. “Dr. — comes from Kirksville, Mo.”

3d. He brings with him the highest testimonials from “Dr. Still.”

First as to his character as a gentleman, second as to his skill in the practice of Osteopathy.

4th. He has also a testimonial from Dr. S. S. Still, professor of Anatomy in the American School of Osteopathy, who says: first—that he has “passed his grades in my classes with credit to himself and honor to the school,” second, that, “I gladly commend him to any people where he may locate as an honorable gentleman and skillful operator.”

In addition to these actual statements a number of inferences are also justified by the language used as for instance:

First, That Dr. — goes out and is to engage in the practice of Osteopathy with the full knowledge and approval of the American School of Osteopathy.

Second, That either he is a graduate of the school, with the ability and qualification of which its diploma is evidence, and hence, that the scope and thoroughness of the educational work of the school is to be measured by the evidences which he may give of profes-

sional scholarship and attainment; or that the school permits and encourages its students to go out and engage regular practice, before they are graduated. Now, when it is stated that Dr. — is a student and not a graduate of this school, it will be seen that he is intending to violate its rules and hence, will be open to the infliction of the penalty for such violation, which is suspension and expulsion.

And the wording of the item is such as to be misleading in some respects by implication if not directly, for instance, he has the recommendation of "Dr. Still" and a little farther on also Prof. S. S. Still leaving the reader to infer that the former is a different person from the latter and presumably the head of the institution, Dr. A. T. Still. Again the recommendation of Prof. S. S. Still does not say that Dr. — is a student or anything that would imply that he is not a graduate. On the contrary he is commended as a "skillful operator," which would mean to a layman that he understood his work, while in Osteopathic parlance the word operator has acquired a technical meaning, and its use is restricted to graduates.

Now when it is stated that Dr. — has never had any instruction in actual operative work, not having reached that part of the course, it is seen at once that this language is entirely unwarranted and misleading. As to Prof. S. S. Still's motive in such an action it is not the province of this article to say. Facts as they present themselves are legitimate subjects of consideration, and the facts in this case illustrate one of the reasons why the connection of Prof. S. S. Still with this school ceases at the close of this year's work, and is the only logical course for the Trustees to pursue in carrying out the policy of the school. This school will continue in the future as in the past to add to its equipment and facilities, everything that will fit students for a high place in their profession but it wants also to turn them out at the end of their course into the ranks of a profession which has not been debauched by pretenders and incompetents. It believes that the interest of the student is much greater in what the surroundings and reputation of his life work shall be, after his graduation, than it is during the short period of twenty months study, and that we will in the highest sense subserve his best individual interests, when our course and actions are shaped with reference to the former rather than to the latter, whenever the two may seem to conflict. The only recommendation is a diploma signed by Dr. A. T. Still, and the officers of this school, and the results of the practitioners own skill in practice.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.



## Graduating Class, April 30, 1898.

The following is a list of the graduates for the term ending June 30th. October Class '96.

Elmer H. Beaven, . . . . .	Fulton Missouri	Etta O. Chambers, . . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri
Josiah Claude Burton, . . . . .	Paris, Missouri;	Mathew E. Donohue, . .	Beresford, S. Dakota
William S. Corbin, . . . . .	Brashear, Missouri	William J. Rhynsburger, . .	Des Moines, Iowa
Jno. W. Dodson, . . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri	George Finley Burton, . . . . .	Paris, Missouri
William A. Gervais, . .	Crookston, Minnesota	Mary A. Conner, . . . . .	Paradise, Oregon
Irene Harwood, . . . . .	Maysville, Missouri	Jane Wells Craven, . . . . .	Evanston, Illinois
J. William Hoffess, . .	Benton City, Missouri	Bessie A. Duffield, . . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri
Mary E. Kelley, . . . . .	Sioux City, Iowa	Albert Fisher, Sr., . . . . .	Chicago, Illinois
Sylvester A. Kennedy, . .	Rochester Minnesota	Maurice Brown Harris, . .	Columbia, Missouri
Cyrus Clinton Klumph, Jr.	Chicago, Illinois	Grace Huston, . . . . .	Circleville, Ohio
William N. Northrop, . .	Louisville, Kentucky	Ella Ray Miller, . . . . .	Salmon City, Idaho
Elijah M. Owen, . . . . .	Omaha, Nebraska	Charles A. Mingus, . . . . .	LaPlata, Missouri
Minnie Florence Potter, . .	Kirksville, Missouri	Thomas L. Ray, . . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri
Henry L. Pellett, . . . .	Prairie Center, Kansas	George T. Vance, . . . . .	Pomona, California
Kathryne M. Severson, . .	Cohoes, New York	Tacie Beal, . . . . .	Clarinda, Iowa
Effie Sisson, . . . . .	Genoa, Illinois	Florence Camille Nelson, . .	Kirksville Missouri
John A. Thompson, . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri	Mrs. Fannie Foster, . . . .	Carrolton, Missouri;
Thomas E. Turner, . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri.	Fred William Sherburne, . . . .	Barre, Vermont
Edward B. Underwood, . . . .	Lake Como, Penn	Frank S. Gage, . . . . .	Baird, Texas
Harvey R. Underwood, . . . .	Lake Como, Penn	Lena Eneboe, . . . . .	Canton, S. Dakota
Elmer E. Westfall, . . . . .	Grayville, Illinois	Charles T. Kyle, . . . . .	Downsville, Wisconsin
Thomas N. Wilson, . . . . .	LaPlata, Missouri	Marie Francis Neely, . . . .	Franklin, Kentucky
Jerome D. Wirt, . . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri	Dorcas Ellen McNicoll, . . . .	Darlington, Ind
Louis Elkins Wyckoff, . . . .	Fairview, Illinois.	James Hamilton Jefferson, . .	Des Moines, Iowa
William R. Laughlin . .	Kirksville, Missouri	Charles O. Deeming, . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri
John L. Lewis, . . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri	Cornelia A. Walker, . . . . .	Cameron, Missouri
Lawrence H. McCartney, . . . .	Hoxie, Kansas	Charles A. Peterson, . . . . .	Chesterton, Ind.
Squire Helm Morgan, . .	Kirksville, Missonri	Grace Albright, . . . . .	Queen City, Missouri
John T. L. Morris, . . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri	William Wells Brock, . .	Montpelier, Vermont
Walter J. Novinger, . . . .	Novinger, Missouri	Coston Dodson, . . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri
William E. Swan, . . . . .	Franklin, Kentucky	W. Sherman Elliott, . . . . .	LaPlata, Missouri
Albert. M. Trenholm, . .	Trenholmville, Quebec	George E. Fout, . . . . .	Kirksville, Missouri
		Lyda K. Rozelle, . . . . .	Tarkio, Missouri
		N. Alden Bolles, . . . . .	Denver, Colorado

# LIST OF GRADUATES

—FROM THE—

## ...American School of Osteopathy...

KIRKSVILLE MO.

Ammerman, Wesley  
 Ammerman, Mrs. Lou  
 Ash, Mary E.  
 Belle, Miss Adeline  
 Bolles, Mrs. Nettie H.  
 Bird, Arthur  
 Boyles, J. A.  
 Bigsby, Edgar  
 Barber, E. D.  
 Barber, Mrs. Helen  
 Bailey, M. W.  
 Bernard, H. E.  
 Bernard, Roy  
 Buckmaster, Robert M.  
 Baldwin, Mollie  
 Bailey, H. E.  
 Banning, John W.  
 Beeman, E. E.  
 Brown, Leander S.  
 Burke, Mrs. Anna M.  
 Conner, W. J.  
 Coe, Chas. M.  
 Cluett, Mrs. T.  
 Craig, A. S.  
 \*Cockrill, W Chestnut  
 Corbin, Charles  
 Campbell, Arthur D.  
 Cole, M. D.  
 Conner, D. L.  
 Cluett, Frank G.  
 Davis, A. P.  
 Davis, F. F.  
 Darling, Agnes  
 Darling, Charles G.  
 Densmore, O.  
 Eastman, E. H.  
 Emeny, Harry William  
 Ely, William E.  
 Ely, Mrs. Anna L.  
 Fisher, Albert, Jr.  
 Furrow, Nettie  
 Fletcher, William A.  
 Gaylord, J. S.  
 Goodman, A. A.  
 Gravett, H. H.  
 Gentry, Benton F.  
 Green, Ginevra I.  
 Greene, W. E.  
 Hatton, J. O.  
 Hill, J. D.  
 Harter, Mamie  
 Hildreth, A. G.  
 Hunt, Mrs. Ella  
 Hartupee, Charles

Helmer, G. J.  
 Harlan, W. L.  
 Hibbs, A. P.  
 Henderson, J. W.  
 Hulett, C. E.  
 Hannah, Frank  
 Hannah, Mrs. Frank  
 Hazzard, Charles  
 Hobson, Mary  
 Hulett, Mac F.  
 Hulett, Mrs. Adelaide S.  
 Hartford, Wm.  
 Hartupee, W. N.  
 Hulett, C. M. Turner  
 Hart, Lawrence M.  
 Hibbets, Ulysses M.  
 Holme, T. L.  
 Hook, Otis  
 Hook, Virgil A.  
 Hartford, I. J.  
 Hudleson, Mark E.  
 Ilgenfritz, Harry F.  
 Jocelyn, D. I.  
 Jones, H. J.  
 Johnson, Mrs. Alice  
 Johnson, Norman S.  
 Johnston, Willie H.  
 Koontz, Effie  
 Kern, Mrs. L. J.  
 King, A. M.  
 Kellogg, Howard G.  
 Landes, S. R.  
 Landes, Mrs. Mae  
 Landes, Agnes V.  
 Little, Chas. W.  
 Machin, M.  
 Morris, E. B.  
 McConnell, C. P.  
 Moore, A. C.  
 Mahaffay, C. W.  
 Matthews, S. C.  
 Mahaffay, A. D.  
 Mayes, M. T.  
 Mayes, Mrs. Florence  
 Martin, Clara  
 McGavock, R. E.  
 Macauley, Daniel B.  
 McCoy, Chas. K.  
 McLain, Harry C.  
 Miller, Frank C.  
 Miller, Mrs. Sadie Hart  
 Nelson, Harry  
 Osborne, Joseph  
 Owen, J. E.

Owen, Mrs. J. E.  
 Polmeteer, Frank  
 Patterson, H. E.  
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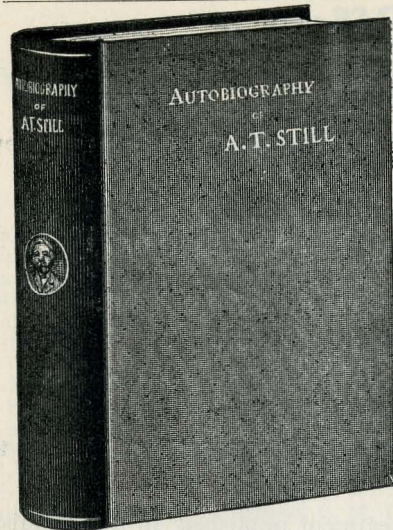
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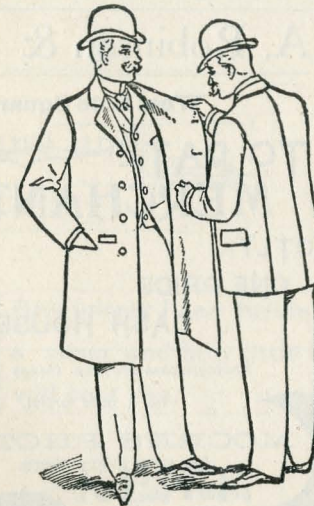
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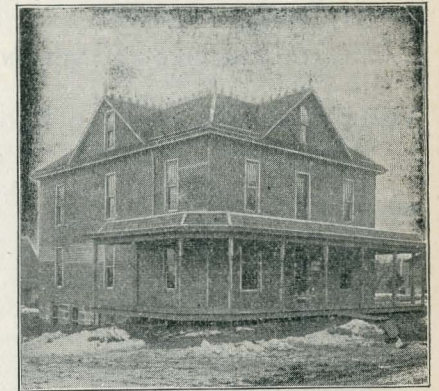
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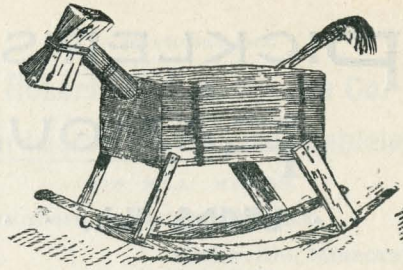
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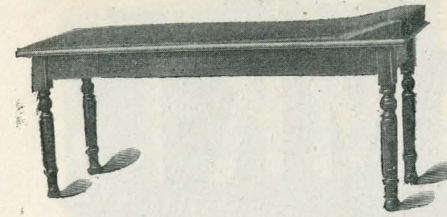
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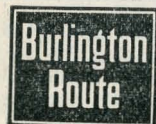
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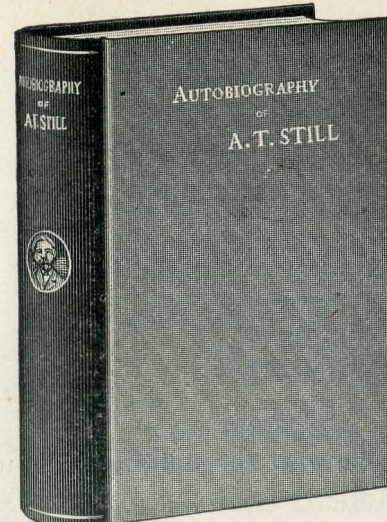
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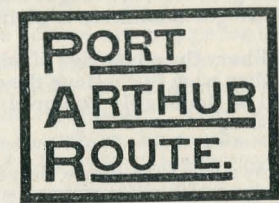
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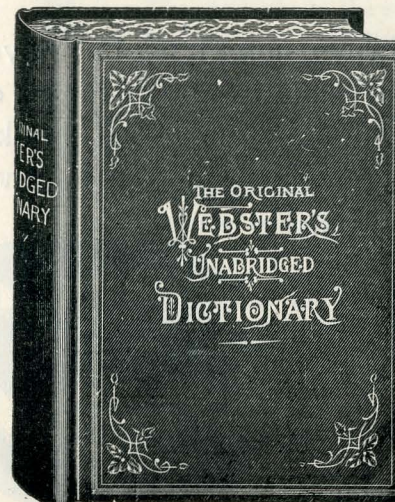
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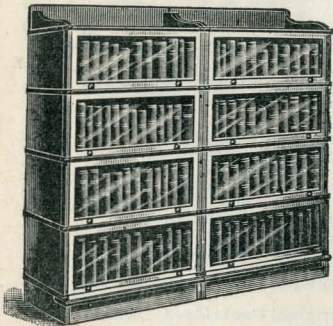
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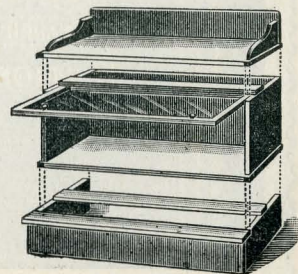
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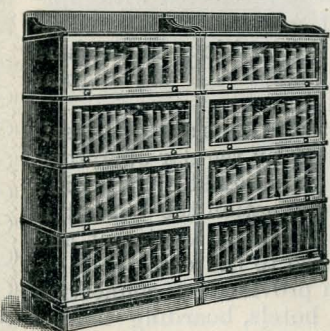
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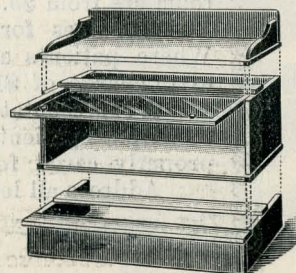
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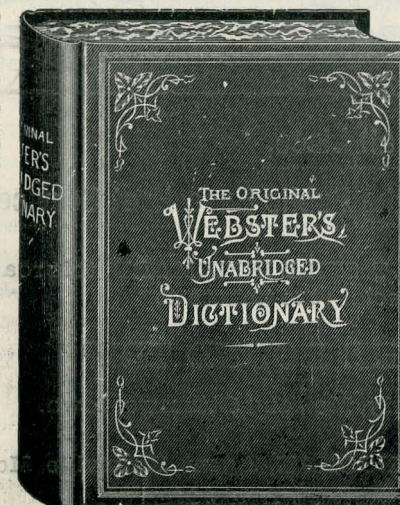
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