

THE BULLETIN

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS.

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INSANITY.

(Illustrated.)

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There is always some phase of a science more interesting than another. Not necessarily from a scientific standpoint, but possibly from a popular one.

In the science of osteopathy, no case, or series of cases have attracted more attention than those of insanity. Away back in the early days of osteopathy we can well remember some marvelous cases being cured, and an increasing number have been treated annually.

It has been said that 20% of insane cases confined could be released if osteopaths were allowed to treat in institutions for the insane. So far the laws have been partial, through an aggressive attitude assumed by the "regulars," and the people have been so "cowed down," that they have not been allowed to assert their wishes, and consequently the D. O.'s have been barred from public institutions. This, however, will not last much longer, as no country claiming to be the "Home of the brave and the land of the free" will allow a monopoly even if it be in the healing art. There is a limit to such monopolistic tendencies, and medical freedom so much sought for in the past, will soon become a reality.

Going back to the scientific side of this article, we will state in as brief a manner as possible the method by which osteopaths are able to restore to normal conditions interferences of the central nervous mechanism.

In all parts of the central nervous system, nerve cells must co-ordinate sufficiently to allow nervous energy to pass from cell to cell. All forms of mentality manifest themselves to a certain degree through muscular action. If the central nervous system is sufficiently agitated the expression will be manifested in the peripheral nerve terminals controlling the muscles, causing muscular activity corresponding with the central agitation. Should interference occur along the path of this nerve force, whether it be in the central part, the spinal cord, or the nerve terminals, the result will be perverted motion. Central nerve

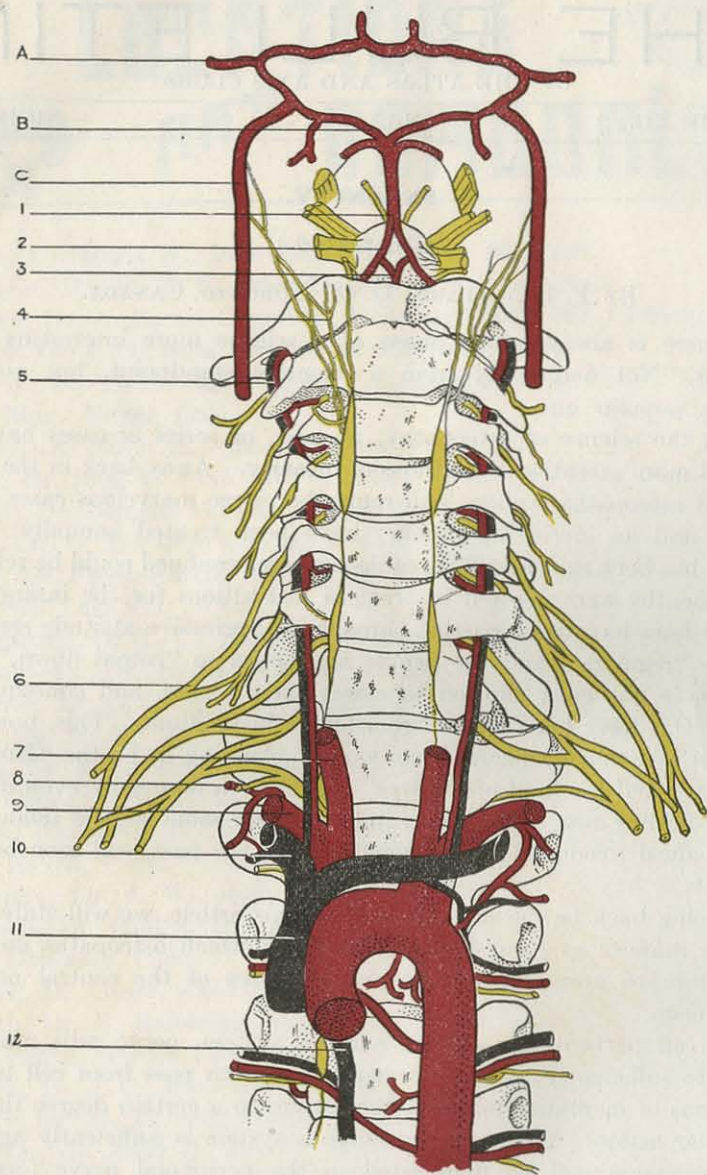


Fig. I.—(F. P. Millard)—A. Circle of Willis. B. Posterior Cerebral. C. Internal Carotid. 1. Basilar artery. 2. Vertebral arteries. 3. Anterior spinal arteries. 4. Sympathetic chain. 5. Vertebral artery and vein in transverse processes. 6. Brachial plexus. 7. Carotid artery. 8. 1st intercostal artery. 9. Subclavian artery. 10. Subclavian vein. 11. Superior vena cava. 12. Vena azygos major.

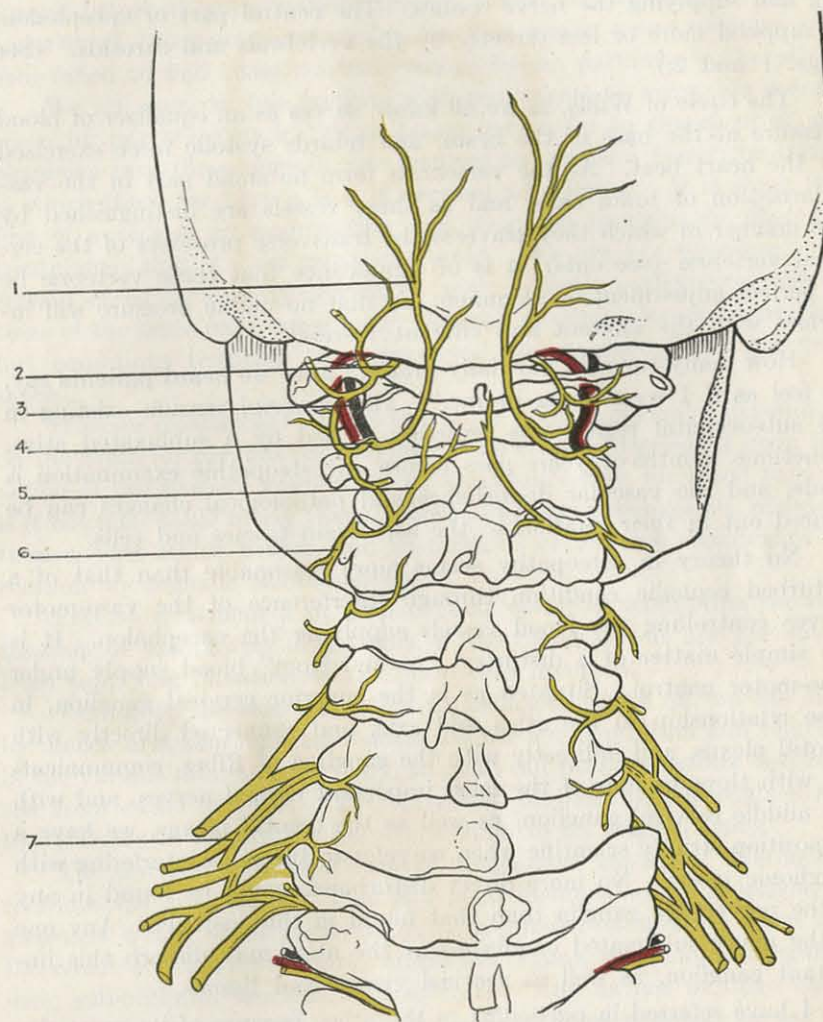


Fig. II.—(F. P. Millard)—1. Great Occipital. 2. 1st Cervical nerve. 3. Vertebral vessels. 4. 2nd Cervical nerve. 5. Small Occipital nerve. 6. 3rd Cervical nerve. 7. Brachial plexus.

tissue retains its normality through a normal blood supply; by the blood corpuscles, lymph channels, and the cerebro-spinal fluid surrounding and supplying the nerve tissues. The central part or encephalon, is supplied more or less directly by the vertebrae and carotids. (See Figs. 1 and 2.)

The circle of Willis, as we all know, serves as an equalizer of blood pressure at the base of the brain, and retards systolic force exercised by the heart beat. As the vertebrae form no small part in the vascularization of brain cells, and as these vessels are distinguished by the manner in which they traverse the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae (see cuts), it is of significance that these vertebrae be in perfect adjustment or alignment, so that no undue pressure will interfere with the afferent and efferent vessels.

How many times in our daily practice have we heard patients say, "I feel as if I were going insane." The powerful tension existing in the sub-occipital region was probably caused by a subluxated atlas. Sometimes months or years pass before an osteopathic examination is made, and the vascular disturbance and pathological changes can be figured out in their relation to the soft brain tissues and cells.

No theory in osteopathy seems more reasonable than that of a disturbed cephalic condition through interference of the vaso-motor nerves controlling the blood vessels supplying the encephalon. It is the simple matter of a disturbed "to and from" blood supply under vaso-motor control. Situated as is the superior cervical ganglion, in close relationship to the atlas and axis, and connected directly with carotid plexus, and indirectly with the ganglion of Ribes, communicating with three or four of the most important cranial nerves, and with the middle cervical ganglion, as well as the carotid plexus, we have a proposition strictly scientific when we refer to the atlas interfering with ganglionic tissue. No more direct disturbance could be found in any of the pervertible ganglia than that found in this instance. Any one of the many subluxated conditions of the atlas may disturb this important ganglion, as well as cervical vessels and tissues.

I have referred in particular to the atlas, because of its great significance and relationship to the sub-occipital space and tissues. Next to the atlas in importance as a predisposing cause in insanity is the axis, which is almost as closely related to the cervical nerve tissues.

Other cervical lesions may exist which have a direct or indirect bearing on cephalic conditions, but of all osseous lesions these are two of the most important.

It is true that insanity may come from conditions far remote; as far distant anatomically as the pelvic organs, or the cause may be from purely disturbed co-ordination through worry, fright, etc., but in the majority of cases examined during the past eleven years we have seldom failed to find some cervical osseous lesion, particularly the atlas.

We are more or less familiar with treatments of a psychic nature given by psychologists in insane cases, but so far in therapeutics, no physician save the osteopath, has restored to normal a case of insanity, in which there has been a lack of cervical adjustment. It is along the line of exactness in examination and diagnosis resulting in effectual treatments, that we are most interested. We are not claiming that certain cases of insanity associated with extreme pathological conditions of the brain cells, come under the 20% of curable cases referred to, but conditions resulting from neglected adjustment of cervical vertebrae.

It seems reasonable to assert that if the body in general is dependent on the brain for nervous control, and if the brain is dependent upon the action of the thoracic contents, viz., heart and lungs, for blood supply, is it not reasonable to say that the normality of cervical vessels, muscles, tissues, vaso-motor nerves, and so forth, is of extreme significance in relation to cephalic abnormalities?

Psychic treatment is of no particular value, in attempting the restoration of the powers of thought, if the blood vessels are prevented from supplying nutrition to the brain cells involved.

Taking up the case where the psychologist leaves off, we are able by means of a thorough anatomical knowledge of position and relation of the various tissues of the body, to point out primary lesions, and reason from cause to effect. The correction of these lesions enables nature's forces to restore the nervous system to its original unity.

The diseased brain will recover much more rapidly if anatomical relationships are perfect. This is a good instance where prophylactic measures would be of great value, as a number of insanity cases are the result of traumatic injury, misplaced organs, vaso-motor irregularities, sub-occipital tensions, and so forth. And as few of these cases drift into a serious condition without at least some warning, we are inclined to believe that a greater percentage could be cured if prophylactic measures were allowed to be used.

THE ATLAS CLUB, 1910-1911.

The opinion that the older members of the club have of the Atlas Club of the present day is oftentimes somewhat erroneous, or more often rather vague, from the fact that their impressions must necessarily be largely those that were formed when the members left Kirksville. On the other hand, considerable progress has been made in the past few years and the club is a different one every year from that of the year before.

Conditions in Kirksville have changed more than one can easily imagine. Even in the short time that the present Atlas members have been here there have been changes for the better in every way. Kirksville has improved and is still doing so. It was but a few years ago that the first paving of streets was done, yet today there is continuous paving from the O. K. depot to the shoe factory, from the A. S. O. to the Normal, and so on,—merely one of the evidences of progress.

No one can question that the school, too, has grown and is a little better every year. We are told that at different times when favorites have left the faculty, men who have since become even more widely known than while on the school staff, the talk has been to the effect—and seriously, too,—that the school could not possibly exist without such men as were leaving; yet today the American School of Osteopathy has a larger enrollment than ever before and a student body better fitted for the work they are undertaking than in any other year since the founding of the school. Its graduates now are better qualified to meet opposition and to do their work intelligently. Diagnosis, pathology and the other branches that the older man who has made good has had to get for himself since he entered the field form a basis upon which more scientific work can be done than formerly. Then, too, A. S. O. students are somewhat younger and have more preparatory education.

The town has grown, the school has grown and the Atlas Club has kept pace with the improvements. The club members at present number one hundred and twenty-one, forty-eight of whom leave at the end of the present year. The membership is large, perhaps even too large, but not enough so but that there has been a spirit of harmony that has been surprising for so large an organization of the kind.

The average age of the students in the A. S. O. has become appreciably lower in the past few years, and naturally the Atlas Club is now composed of younger men than previously. The tendency has also been for the amount of preparatory education of the students to be greater

from year to year, with the result that there are now in the club graduates of many of the larger institutions of learning and many others who have taken a part of the course in normal schools, colleges and universities in all parts of the country.

As might be supposed from one hundred and twenty-one men from all parts of the country, there is a variety of talent in the club. Some are musical, some athletic, some literary; indeed, almost any type may be found. Whatever the diversity, it remains a fact that the great majority of the real students of the school are in the club. The fact that the club stands for a definite purpose is not forgotten and the Atlas Club has as members the greatest number of men who are really doing something in all the activities of the school and in the class-room.

It has been a custom for several years for classes to be formed for practical work at the club, and although this was begun at a time when the school course was much shorter than at present and when the curriculum did not contain much of the work that is now obtained in the classroom, classes in practical work are still conducted at the club. Last year the expense of several classes was so heavy that it became a rather serious burden. To counteract this the club decided early in the year to have but one class in practical work at a time which all the members might attend. The classes have been conducted successively by Dr. A. D. Becker, Mr. A. S. Hollis, Mrs. Longan of Kansas City, Dr. H. M. Ireland and Dr. John Deason. Perhaps the most helpful of these was the brief course in parliamentary law given by Mrs. Longan which, though held from nine until eleven each night for a week, was attended by nearly every member of the club.

The business of the club has been done principally by special committees in both the administrations of the year. The result has been that the business has been transacted more carefully, various questions given more serious thought by those in whose hands they were placed, and the business meetings materially shortened. Long discussions at business meetings have become a thing of the past, midnight sessions have gone out of existence and a greater interest in the affairs of the club has been taken by all the members with a larger attendance at each meeting than in previous years.

Of the standing committees none has worked more faithfully or had greater results from its efforts than have the two program committees. In this connection it might be mentioned that the work of Mr. A. S. Hollis, Jan., 1912, who has served on this committee for the past three terms, has worked hard and faithfully and has been responsible for a large part of the success of many of the best of the programs. Those

who have addressed the club at the open meetings of the past year are Dr. A. G. Hildreth, President of the A. O. A.; Dr. F. P. Pratt, Dr. L. van H. Gerdine, Dr. C. E. Still, Dr. A. D. Becker, and Dr. R. E. Hamilton of the faculty; President Kirk, Prof. Foght, and Prof. Wilson of the faculty of the Kirksville State Normal School; and Dr. F. E. Moore, who has been doing post-graduate work. Aside from the speakers others outside the club have appeared on the programs. Prof. D. E. Gebhart of the Normal School and Mrs. Gebhart have consented to appear before the club; Miss Grace Foncannon has on two occasions furnished vocal solos, and Miss G. E. Graf and Miss Edna I. Bastedo have been secured as readers.

No small part of the success of the program meetings have been due to the efforts of the Atlas Club orchestra. The orchestra was started about a year and a half ago through the efforts of Mr. W. K. Jacobs and soon became a genuine credit to him. The burden of outside work became so heavy that Mr. Jacobs was unable to continue to lead the orchestra, but this has been done throughout the year by Mr. Charles Dejardin, who has also led the school orchestra and band the three years he has been in the A. S. O. Mr. Dejardin had had considerable experience in this line and all his endeavors have been markedly successful. The orchestra has played on all the regular "open meeting" nights and on the three special occasions of the year, the anniversary of the founding of the club, December 10; the reception with the Axis Club to Drs. F. E. and H. C. P. Moore, and the reception to the outgoing members of the faculty and the senior class, May 13.

In a social way the Atlas Club has done all that the amount of work an A. S. O. student has to do will warrant. Every third Friday night through the year there has been a dance at the Atlas Hall, open to all members of the club for a nominal price which covered the expenses. These have been well supported and only once was the dance not a genuine success, but on that night the sleet destroyed many of Kirksville's finest trees, damaged every tree in town, broke wires that were not entirely replaced for weeks, and did so much other damage that few dared venture on the streets.

The dances were not run by the club as such, but by a small group of the members who agreed to support them. They have been a success and will, doubtless, be continued as a regular feature.

The "Atlas Home," though it, too, was not under the jurisdiction of the club in any way, has been supported and maintained entirely by members of the club. During "review week" the house was open to all visiting field members, just as throughout the year it has been

open to all members of the club. This seems to come as near the "club house proposition" that has been talked for years, as can be realized for some years to come.

But what of the Atlas men outside the club rooms? It is customary at the A. S. O. to have the laboratories in the hands of student assistants rather than the heads of the various departments. The past year all of these laboratory heads but one have been Atlas men. A. S. Hollis went to Ann Arbor last summer to carry on work in dissection and returned in September to take charge of the dissection room. J. L. Walker, A. C. Hardy and H. G. Robb took special work at Chicago University during the summer months and they, too, have served as student assistants the past year: Mr. Walker in bacteriology, Mr. Hardy in pathology and Mr. Robb in physiology. K. B. Phillips has been in the histology laboratory since September.

In other lines Atlas men have been active. P. E. Roscoe and C. B. Doron have been on the staff of the 1912 Osteoblast; M. C. Hurd, R. M. Wolf and Charles Dejardin have been in the school band, and many of the members have held important places in other activities of the school.

In the list of the athletes of the year are L. B. Allabach and Ernest M. Moore who played on the football team; Capt. C. J. Crain, R. M. McCaughan, E. G. Sluyter and E. I. Freeman of the baseball squad; and Ernest M. Moore and Ellis G. Carel of the track team; while E. G. Waters has been president and Glen R. Ingram, secretary, of the board of control of athletics.

Though not complete this brief review may give some idea of the club's activities, not complete when even the presidency of the senior class held by A. B. Caine, has been omitted, and no attempt made to describe the activities of Hospital Day, when the Atlas Club secured more money for the free ward at the A. S. O. Hospital than any of the other men's organizations. But with all the outside activities the Atlas Club members, as a whole, comprise the best of the students of the American School of Osteopathy. In the club, in the school and outside, Atlas men are working for all there is in osteopathy and endeavoring to make it, in its truest form, the most vital thing in their stay in Kirksville and to get a foundation in REAL osteopathy for the work of future years

GRADUATING ATLAS MEN, 1911.

FREDERICK D. BAKER is a graduate of the Jamaica, New York City, high school and while in Kirksville has taken some part in athletics, as a member of the track and class football teams, and has been a member of both the school and club orchestras. He expects to practice in New York City.

HERBERT S. BECKLER received his education at the University of Ohio. He has taken considerable interest in the business affairs of the club and served a term as receptaculum.

THOMAS L. BENNETT, of Owensboro, Ky., was formerly general freight agent for the Louisville and Evansville Packet Co. He is a brother of Dr. C. E. Bennett, '03, of Pensacola, Fla., and the late Dr. J. W. Bennett, '04, of Augusta, Ga., both Atlas men.

HUGH L. M. BETZNER comes from Berlin, Ont., and has served the club as styloid and as a member of the literary, house and purchasing committees. Perhaps, after all, though, he will be longest remembered as having been the victim of a "snipe hunt" in his first year.

MARION A. BOYES is a graduate of the Kirksville State Normal School and taught for several years. He was on the faculty of the Normal School immediately before entering the A. S. O. He has taken special work at the Universities of Missouri and Chicago, and was in charge of the histology laboratory at the A. S. O. in his junior year. He was business manager of The Bulletin and 1911 Osteoblast and was first president of the 1911 class.

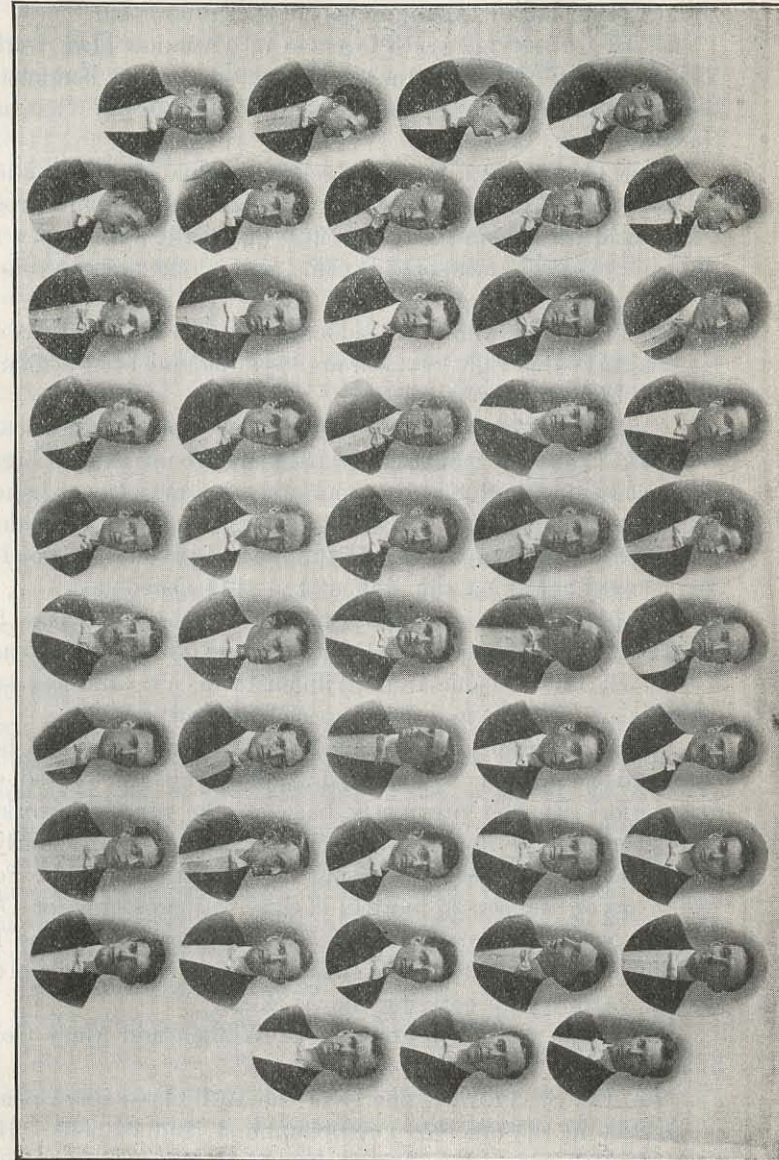
EDWARD C. BRANN came from Tuscola, Ill., where he received a high school education. He served a term as Left Clavicle and was a member of the class football teams his first two years.

ALLEN B. CAINE, of Racine, Wis., was a teacher for several years and a graduate of a state normal school. Mr. Caine has been one of the most active club members in the class and has served as a member of the criticism, library and practical work committees, as pylorus and as one of the trustees. He is the third Atlas man to be president of the 1911 class, acting in that capacity the present year.

ELLIS G. CAREL took his A. B. degree from William Jewell College and taught one year before coming to the A. S. O. He has been a member of the sick, library and program committees, and the past term has been business manager of The Bulletin. Mr. Carel was on the class baseball and variety track teams.

CHARLES H. CHANDLER is a high school graduate and comes from Independence, Kansas.

ATLAS MEMBERS, 1911.
 First Row—A. W. Worley, H. M. Clark, D. C. Nye, E. R. Humphries, A. H. Smith, E. C. Waters, R. E. Cunningham, J. M. Phillips.
 Second Row—C. E. Robinson, W. W. Grow, E. G. Carel, A. B. Caine, P. A. Morse, M. A. Boyes, M. C. Hird, T. R. Thornburn,
 E. H. Parker. Third Row—W. S. Grow, F. D. Baker, C. L. Richards, T. L. Bennett, G. R. Ingram, A. B. Ford, H. H. Trimble,
 E. S. Mitterling, H. M. Ireland, D. O. H. S. Beckler. Fourth Row—E. S. Detweiler, J. H. Connyer, C. L. Shater, T. Y. Stelle,
 F. E. McDee, K. B. Phillips, A. G. Hardy, J. A. Gillespie, J. L. Walker, F. E. Moore, D. O. O. Fifth Row—F. S. McConigle,
 H. L. M. Betzner, C. H. Chandler, E. C. Brann, W. G. Keller, J. H. Hoskins, C. Degardin, L. E. Staff, V. H. Edson, D. C. Crocker.
 Not in picture—J. V. McManis, D. O.



HOMER W. CLARK, of Hammond, Ill., came with a high school and business school education, and was one of the number who passed the Illinois state board examinations in the junior year.

J. H. COURNYER was a foreman of a window glass works at Belle Vernon, Penn. He served a term on the floor work committee and has been one of the active supporters of the "Atlas Home" that has been run the past year.

DON C. CROCKER is a high school graduate and attended a school of elocution. He has frequently appeared on the club programs as a reader and as a member of the club quartette. He was a member of the class baseball and football teams, and is one of those who have been active in maintaining the "Atlas Home" the past year.

R. E. CUNNINGHAM was educated at the University of Kentucky. He has served as right clavicle and pylorus and been a member of the school band and orchestra.

CHARLES DEJARDIN is a graduate of George Heriot's and George Watson's Colleges, Edinburgh, Scotland. To his efforts largely is due the success of the club and school orchestra and school band, in all of which he has taken an active interest as member and leader. In the club he has worked hard and faithfully and produced a good orchestra. Mr. Dejardin was on the staff of the 1911 Osteoblast.

ELDON S. DETWILER was a member of the 1910 class, but was in the field a year in practice. He has held the offices of stylus and trustee.

V. H. EDSON came from Williamstown, Vt., and has served as a member of the sick and some special committees.

AURA B. FORD, after taking an active part in affairs both of the club and the school, was elected Noble Skull and served during the first term. He had previously been on the practical work, criticism and several of the important special committees, particularly as chairman of the committee for revising the constitution. Mr. Ford played two years on the school football eleven, was prosecutor for Dr. William Smith a year, and in the junior year was president of the 1911 class. Mr. Ford is a graduate of the Kirksville State Normal School and taught several years before entering the A. S. O.

J. A. GILLESPIE is a graduate of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

WALTER S. GROW, formerly in the 1910 class, spent nearly a year in practice in the office of Dr. Spaunhurst, Indianapolis. He was appointed in charge of the dissecting room for what would have been his senior year, but left after a few months of the work. He has been a member of both club and school orchestras.

WILL W. GROW succeeded his brother Walter in charge of the dissecting room for the year 1909-1910. He, too, has been in both club and school orchestras.

ARTHUR C. HARDY was stylus for the club one term and a member of several committees, notably the library and criticism committees, and that for revising the club ritual. In the summer of 1910 he took special work at Chicago University and in his senior year has been in charge of the pathology laboratory.

JOHN E. HOSKINS is a brother-in-law of Dr. Harry T. Miller, Atlas '09. He has been chairman of the practical work committee the past half year, and last spring was one of those who passed the Illinois state board examinations.

MERCER C. HURD has been one of the active workers in the club and school orchestras and the band, and in his freshman year was a member of the board of control of athletics. He has served on the criticism, floor work and program committees and as radius.

ERNEST R. HUMPHRIES received his A. B. degree from Tufts College, Massachusetts, in 1908, and has been editor of The Bulletin the past year.

GLEN R. INGRAM, Noble Skull for the past term, had previously been right clavicle and business manager of The Bulletin. He played on the class football and baseball teams, was one of the editors of the 1911 Osteoblast and for the past year secretary of the board of control of athletics.

WILLIAM G. KELLER was one of the hardworking members of the program committee, was radius under Noble Skull Ford, and for the past year has been one of the assistants in the pathology laboratory.

FRANK S. MCGONIGLE has been called upon more than any member of the club to assist in the programs for open meetings. An excellent pianist, he has accompanied the orchestra, violin, vocal, cornet and cello soloists, and has himself furnished piano solos. A large part of the success of the club programs has been due to the untiring assistance of Bro. McGonigle. He was stylus one term.

FLOYD E. MAGEE was radius under Noble Skull Becker, occipital with Noble Skull Ford, and was a member of the class football teams.

E. S. MITTERLING served his junior year as receptaculum and in that capacity was the means of bringing about several changes that have placed the club's finances in better condition. The present year he has been on the investment fund board and the house and purchasing committee.

PARK A. MORSE is a Dartmouth graduate, receiving his A. B. in 1904. In the club he has been styloid and a member of the house committee. Outside, he has made the New England Association a permanent organization, been a member of the board of control of athletics, played on the class football and baseball teams and was editor-in-chief of the 1911 Osteoblast, the largest and best year book that has been published at the A. S. O.

DON C. NYE was on the class football eleven in his freshman year and was right clavicle under Noble Skull Nichols.

EDMUND H. PARKER was formerly a member of the 1910 class, but was in practice in the office with his wife, Dr. Helen Haynes Parker, Axis 1908, at Carlinsville, Ill., more than a year, reentering the A. S. O. in September, 1910, to finish his course.

J. MARSHALL PHILLIPS was formerly assistant paymaster for the A. S. and T. P. Co., at New Castle, Pa. He is a brother-in-law of R. E. Cunningham.

K. B. PHILLIPS was a member of the floor work committee, the investment fund board and the special committee for securing an Atlas Club House in the spring of 1910. He was occipital in the administration of Noble Skull Nichols. Mr. Phillips has been in charge of the histology laboratory the past year.

CHARLES E. ROBINSON was superintendent of a company of canners and shippers of fruit at Visalia, California, before coming to Kirksville. In the club he has worked on the finance committee and the committee for revising the club ritual. His wife, Dr. Mina Abbot Robinson, has been in practice several years.

CLEM L. SHAFER played on the class football teams and has been especially active in the social affairs of the club. To his efforts, largely, has been due the success of the dances that have been held in the club every third Friday night for the past two years. Mr. Shafer was elected steward of the dining club at the Atlas Home last fall and has run the tables successfully the entire year.

ALEXANDER H. SMITH is a graduate of the Spaulding high school, Barre, Vt. He was left clavicle under Noble Skull Becker, right clavicle under Noble Skull Nichols and served one term as chairman of the finance committee. He was chairman of the committee on invitations and announcements of the senior commencement.

LEONARD E. STAFF, of New Canton, Ill., was a member of the practical work committee one term and for the past two years has been an assistant in the pathology laboratory. He was one of the club members who passed the Illinois state board examinations a year ago.

TRUMAN Y. STELLE is another of the club members who passed the Illinois board in April, 1910, in the junior year. In the club Mr. Stelle has been a member of the house and sick committees.

THOMAS R. THORBURN was a bank clerk in New York City before coming to Kirksville. He was on the staff of the 1911 Osteoblast and did most of the drawings that helped to make the book such a success.

HASSIE H. TRIMBLE comes from East Point, Ga. He won his "O" in football his freshman year, played in the school band and has been an assistant in the histology laboratory. In the club he has worked on the floor work committee and was radius under Noble Skull Nichols.

JAMES L. WALKER served one term as sacrum. In the summer of 1910 he took special work at Chicago University and the past year has been in charge of the bacteriology laboratory.

EUGENE C. WATERS, of Columbus, Ohio, received his education at the Ohio State University. He served on the practical work, house and finance committees. Mr. Waters has taken an active part in the athletic activities of the school. He played on the class and school football and baseball teams, was manager of the baseball team last year, and the past year has been president of the board of control of athletics.

A. WILL WORLEY comes from Washington Courthouse, Ohio, and is a high school graduate.

HOME FOR ATLAS MEN.

E. S. DETWILER, 1911.

(A conversation showing Something of the "Atlas Home" the past year.)

"Well, old man, I'm mighty glad to see you. Got your card all right just about an hour ago and hustled right down to meet you. How's everything? Practice good? Well sure, of course, it is. Gee, but it seems good to see you again."

"Well, Frank, it certainly seems very fine to get back to Kirksville and see the old town and to get a chance to go through the old school buildings and see what kind of material they are trying to mould into useful osteopaths. How are things going at the Atlas Club? But, wait, we'll talk all that over after I've taken my grip to the ho—"

"Hotel nothing. Why, man, you insult an Atlas man. Don't you know we've got a CLUB HOUSE? You come right with me and I'll fix you up."

And with that my junior friend takes me over to the Club House. It was a good-sized home just a few steps off the square on East Washington and had a large veranda around the front and one side. A number of fellows were seated on the veranda and others were in the parlor playing cards. After meeting the fellows and refusing about half dozen times to take someone's place in the game, we sat down and chatted until dinner was called.

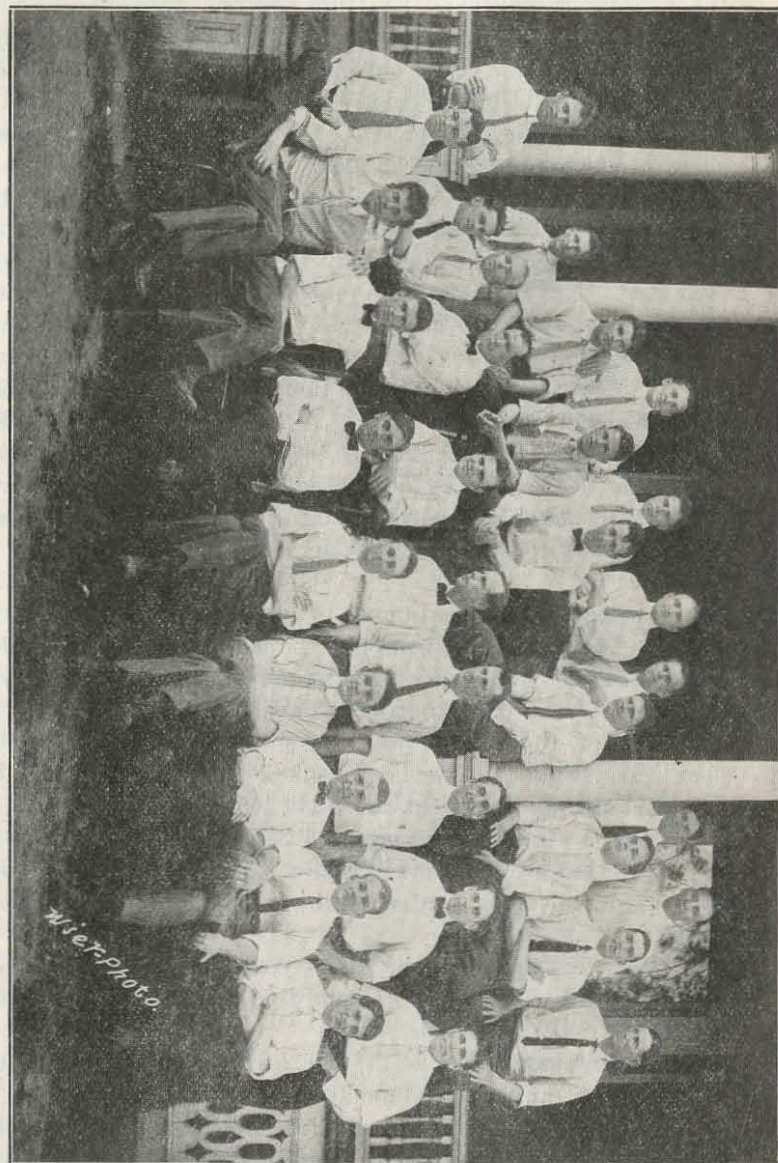
Some time later I learned that one man had to wait and eat with the second table in order that I might have a seat at the table, but of that I knew nothing then.

After dinner we sat out on the veranda, and with cigars came the evidence of goodfellowship such as you find only in a bunch of men whose interests are one and who are as nearly perfectly congenial as it is possible for the human beings to be. The good-natured badinage flowing free plainly showed the perfect accord in which the fellows lived.

"Now, Frank, tell me about your new club house. I remember that several times in the history of the club brave attempts to get a club house were made, but in each event the result was practically nil. Why, I remember in 1908 quite a determined attempt was made to rent what is now the Central Hotel for club house purposes. This was to answer until some business arrangements could be made to build a suitable permanent building for the purpose."

"Well, Doctor, this proposition is, as you can see, no permanent one and is, in fact, not an Atlas Club undertaking at all. It is merely

ATLAS DIVING CLUB.
 First Row—C. H. Croston, N. W. Shellenberger, P. A. Ahlquist, H. M. Freeman, F. B. F. Hardison, L. B. Allabach, V. A. Strayer, E. S. Detwiler.
 Second Row—F. S. McGonigle, T. Y. Stelle, O. H. Gripe, J. H. Courmyer, C. L. Shaler, G. M. McCole, H. W. Hancock, H. A. Semons, E. P. Wright, A. C. Tedford.
 Third Row—D. C. Crocker, E. H. Parker, W. G. Keller, E. G. Shuyter, M. C. Hurd, H. C. Hoag, H. L. M. Betzner, P. E. Roscoe, A. O. Walker.
 Fourth Row—T. R. Thorburn, C. R. Weaver, E. A. Freeman, H. R. McLean, A. W. Worley, J. L. Walker.



a club consisting entirely of Atlas men and is in no other way under the jurisdiction of the Atlas Club proper.

"Last fall a number of the fellows got together and figured that by living together they could not only lower expenses but could also promote a better feeling of good fellowship among the Atlas members. There were Walker, Waller, Crocker, Parker, McGonigle and perhaps a few others who started the idea.

"These fellows got together and rented this house and took rooms in the house. They paid \$40.00 a month for the house furnished, and then by some good hustling they formed a boarding club of eighteen members. This boarding club rented the kitchen, dining-room and parlor from the first club and hired a cook and dish-washer and charged their members ten dollars a month for board. They elected a buyer and took turns in waiting on the table. Before many months they had a membership of about thirty. A few months ago they found that ten dollars was hardly sufficient to get the class and quantity of food they wanted and so they raised the monthly charge to eleven dollars and fifty cents. This with the initial charge of five dollars per member on joining to pay for dishes and furniture proves ample to run the club nicely."

During this conversation we had walked down Jefferson to the school and hospital. We looked through the various departments of the school and it certainly was surprising what great improvements they had made in several of the departments in particular.

"Doctor, that's the house that is to be the home of the Club next year," said Frank, as we later walked East on Jefferson. He pointed out a large frame house at 201 East Jefferson.

"That's a pretty big place, isn't it, Frank?" I asked.

"Yes, but we need a big place, for there's a large number of us. The house will room eighteen fellows and the dining-room will accommodate about forty."

"Well, Frank," I asked, "don't you find it hard to study in such a large houseful of fellows? I should think there would be too much disturbance to get in much study."

"We discussed that point, Doc, and will have a strict set of house rules for the purpose of eliminating that danger."

We walked about the town that afternoon and the general air of prosperity about the town was indeed good to see. The square and many of the much-used streets about the town have been paved and a great many new attractive houses had been built during the past few years.

At supper we all hurried to our places immediately on the opening of the dining-room doors. The food, while not at all elaborate, was of

the best quality and ample in amount. After supper we played a few games of bid whist, which seemed still to be the official game of the club, and then we sat on the veranda to listen to the military band which gave a good program on the square.

"Now, Frank, why doesn't the Atlas run this club officially?" I asked.

"Well, Doctor, as you know, not a few of the members are married men and, naturally, they do not see the need of adding this to their load of responsibility. Some day, I hope this will truly be the "Atlas Home," but in the meantime we are enjoying its benefits and are mighty glad to run it on our own hook. Why, Doctor, we have the very best of times and we do some good work for the club even without their official sanction. We have someone in for dinner almost every Sunday, and we have entertained not a few prospective Atlas members. Why, we've had as many as six or seven visitors at one meal and for each visitor some one of us must, of course, put up the price of his meal. Further than that, for each visitor someone must give up his place and later eat with the waiters. But that's easy and we're glad to have visitors with us."

"Do you have any club work here in the house?" was my next question.

"Not much, Doctor. A number of us got together and had a short series of meetings at which we attempted to give talks on various subjects to develop our powers as public speakers. To these meetings we invited other fellows and we got some little benefit in public speaking and in the practice of parliamentary law.

"And then a week or so ago we played a most wonderful baseball game. The west table challenged the east table, and we went out to Still field one Saturday afternoon and had the game of our lives."

"How did you make out?"

"Oh, the west table beat us by a score of 7 to 5."

"I noticed the fellows had been decorating some this afternoon. What is that for, Frank?"

"Why, tomorrow we've invited four of the professors and their wives in for Sunday dinner. You see, they are all Atlas men and are leaving the school at the end of this term, so we thought it would be nice to have them in for a last meal."

I stayed with the boys several days, and I know I enjoyed my visit to Kirksville much more because I could be with a good bunch of fellow Atlas men. Before I left I, too, came to feel that it would be a mighty fine thing for the Atlas Club to have an Atlas Home in the full sense of the term, to which visiting Atlas men could go and in which resident Atlas men may live in closer association and good fellowship.

PROFESSIONAL CIVILIZATION.

WILLIAM B. HIDDEN, M. D., BOSTON, MASS.

What do we mean by civilization? "Science declares that the true tests of civilization—on the material side at least—are: (1) The degree to which the powers of Nature are made conducive to the well-being of man; and (2) the degree to which man has learned to conform to the laws of Nature."

The degree to which the powers of Nature are made conducive to the well-being of man by the medical profession, and the degree to which the profession has learned to conform to the laws of Nature, should determine the extent of professional civilization. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the profession bled, blistered and physicked their patients with the idea of killing the disease. They deprived them of air and water lest these elements should feed the disease. Their plan of treatment originated in the idea that disease, like sin—the result of violated law—came to us through inheritance from old Adam, and was natural, while health was abnormal and acquired. It will readily be seen how naturally Jenner's system of vaccination was born from such a recognition of disease. It must also be remembered that offal and the products of disease were then thought less likely to feed disease than air and water. The uncivilized to this day depend upon such a *Materia Medica*. If the question were put to the medical profession today, Which is natural, health or disease? probably those who have not specially thought upon the subject would say both are natural. Yet that is as impossible as "the worship of God and Mammon." The question is vital to our inquiry, for how can the profession work in harmony with Nature without knowing her ways?

From our standpoint those trying to kill the disease, believing it natural, killed their patients more frequently than the disease.

The fact that so many people pass through contagion and life without having any disease whatever, and that germs of disease—like every living thing—must find something to feed upon or they perish, proves that health is natural and disease acquired. In applying the scientific test of civilization to the medical profession it is pertinent to compare professional methods with those of Nature. Nature secures freedom from disease to those who live carefully and obey her laws, by throwing off impurities from the body through the emunctories. The skin, with its net-work of nerves so exquisitely interwoven that a needle-point

cannot penetrate without pain, and its millions of pores through which insensible perspiration and unknown impurities pass, constitute her armor of protection. Thus Nature throws out from the body the impure elements upon which the germs of disease feed, preventing disease and aiding restoration. How does the profession proceed to accomplish the same result? While apparently they believe that health is a natural condition of man, as evidenced by their well-directed efforts to destroy all external, disease-breeding filth, they utterly ignore Nature's plan of throwing off impurities, and substitute therefor the Jennerian system of inserting an unnatural lymph—the product of diseased animal tissue—under the skin of well people, of all ages and conditions. They declare that breaking the skin is one of the most perilous incidents of life and that they should be called at once to prevent blood-poisoning; but when they insert the product of blood-poison in the broken skin it obliterates or eliminates the impurities upon which the germs of smallpox live and is not dangerous to the system.

This is up-to-date medical science, that looks forward to the day when every disease shall have its special lymph, that shall prove as profitable and productive of ill-health as vaccination has been. If the scientific definition of civilization is correct, the medical profession is more Jennerized than civilized.

But let us see how the declaration of science applies to other phases of natural science. Through ascertaining the laws that govern electricity and working in harmony with them, we are now able to control and use it in various ways in the service of man, and so far as its use is concerned, we are, according to science, a civilized nation.

Who knows what would have been the result if the medical profession had become as familiar with the laws of life and Nature's methods of preserving and restoring health, as scientists have with the laws of electricity? What would have been the result if man had always been a thinking animal? Let us try the kindergarten method of ascertaining the relation of cause and effect upon the human organism and the unchangeable laws resulting therefrom. When the disciples of Jenner felt the tenderness of the skin and saw how it became thicker and less sensitive from the use of tools and irritation upon hands and feet; if they had discerned the law that Nature thus protected the organism against irritation, external and internal, what an amount of "proud flesh" would have been avoided; bleeding and physicking would have given place to milder measures, and the use of water would have taken the place of irritating lotions. When they saw that milk-maids and others exposed to smallpox did not have the disease, had they rec-

ognized the fact that health was natural (not disease), that outdoor exercise and careful living protected people, what a blessing it would have been to mankind.

When they saw the eruption of smallpox upon the body and noted that it came there, like perspiration, out through the pores from within, had they realized that it was Nature's effort to cleanse and purify the system, and that the virulence of the disease was greater or less according to what it had to feed upon, would they have added "fuel to put out the fire"?

Evidently a profession that believes that disease is man's natural condition and acts accordingly, is not civilized.

Science does NOT recognize civilization as a matter of statistics; it bases it upon a recognition of the laws of Nature and the adapting of them to the well-being of man. The strongest points of the medical armor are their theories and statistics and SOLELY upon these are based the vaccination laws of America. Theories and statistics are as foreign to the evidences of civilization as the use of lymphs and antitoxines is to being in harmony with Nature's methods of securing the same results.

The writer has been a member of the regular profession for over forty years, but be it said to their intellectual credit, he has never read a medical paper even attempting to justify the use of any sort of lymph by a comparison with Nature's methods to the same end. "Cooked" statistics always seem to take the place of reason and comparison with Nature and her methods.

Several years ago a physician, driven from practice by an incident, so unaccountable as to be providential, chanced to notice that in using anesthetics the breath of the patient impinged directly upon the anesthetic, and, knowing that the warm breath of the patient must expand such a volatile fluid, he found that it created an expansive force of over two atmospheres, filled the room with its odor and deprived the patient of air.

Though anesthetics had been used in this way for about forty years, not a word had been written concerning such a result. He constructed an instrument to utilize the atmospheric pressure, normally dilute the anesthetic and give the patient the same amount of air he had the ability to use normally. Anesthetics thus used are EQUALLY as dangerous as natural sleep and are as likely to be followed with a good appetite and digestion.

The civilized that tried it, used it; others laid it aside, as the patient looked natural and eyes responded to the light, which they were not in the habit of seeing. They were not enough civilized to know

that when people are breathing a normal amount of air, they look natural in the face and eyes. If physicians were as fully civilized as they are Jennerized,—that is, were as close followers of Nature's methods as they are of Jenner's methods,—they would not be attempting to reverse the action of the diaphragm and nose any more than the peristaltic action of the bowels; not seeking to cauterize a diseased membrane, but to keep it clean and give Nature a chance to restore; not endeavoring to harass but to assist the only restorative power known to man; then, common sense would take the place of surgery in the breathing channel.

It has been said that the most profound subject that ever engrossed the thought of man, is his relation to the world in which he lives, moves and has his being. True greatness in man is always characterized by a profound sympathy for his fellow-men. Professional erudition based upon the theories and practice of the Jennerian system, can never raise the profession to a high state of civilization. That an educated profession, whose only claim to usefulness is its ASSUMED and PRESUMED understanding of and co-operation with the laws of Nature, should adopt measures of prevention and restoration from disease, entirely out of harmony with those of Nature, is the most stupendous blunder of the century. The growth of mind-healers would not be so marvelous, had not the Jennerian idea prepared the way for such a stampede.

If reason and common sense are not "a delusion and a snare," let us use them as a guide, ere we have no clientage.

74 Boylston St.

CASE REPORTS.

EUGENE F. PELLETTE, D. O., LIBERAL, KANSAS.

I. A young fellow, about twenty-three years of age, who had been working in the harvest field, was scooping wheat when suddenly, through a peculiar twist, he hurt his left hip and could not walk. He was carried on a stretcher to the train and brought into town in a helpless condition, as far as that leg was concerned, and hurting terribly from the hip down. I examined, and found innominates on both sides all O. K., but left leg was short nearly one-half inch, and left foot was turned in, while he was on his back. The head of the femur was not out of the acetabulum, for if it had been, he would have had a complete dislocation, which he did not have. I concluded that he had a subluxation of the femur,—the head of the femur being inside the acetabulum, but drawn to one side, probably the upper and posterior side of the acetabulum. The first treatment given was for the purpose of correcting that kind of a subluxation, and resulted in a correction, although the muscles were contracted and sore. It took six treatments, one each day, to affect a permanent cure.

* * *

II. A lady, about sixty years old, had fallen on her hands and knees while passing through a gate, stubbing her foot against a board she didn't see. She was quite heavy, and had fallen hard, principally on her right knee and hand. In a few days she began to notice symptoms of pain down the back of her leg, starting from posterior superior spine.

This pain got worse, and they called in various doctors, applied hot cloths down whole right leg, and took various medicines, but the pain grew worse. She would sit up all night while her husband piled coal on the fire, dipped cloths into a kettle of boiling water on the stove, and, pulling them out with a fork, slapped them on her limb. One place, along the perineal branch of the sciatic, between the knee and ankle, was simply cooked, and punctured full of holes where morphine had been injected to relieve the pain. Then the doctor used an electric battery, but this seemed to aggravate the trouble.

Finally they decided to go to Hot Springs, which the M. D.'s told them was the only thing to do, to boil the "rheumatism" out of her, and they even had her ticket for the Springs, when someone asked them to call an osteopath. I examined her and found the right innominate anterior, and the right limb longer by nearly an inch, then the left. I stretched the sciatic nerve and set the innominate back in place, and immediately she was relieved. They took the ticket back and decided

to try me. Next day, the innominate was out again, and leg hurting as bad as ever, but I stretched the sciatic nerve again, replaced the innominate again, and did this every day. Each day, the innominate would be out, and each day I would put it back again, after which she would become easier. I finally threatened to bind her knee up to her chest and leave her that way, if she didn't stop being around on her feet so much, and stretching out that limb in bed, all of which pulled the innominate out of place.

After a month's treatment every day, I got the innominate back so that it stayed for several days and she was free from pain. She was so happy that she got up a big dinner for her friends, did all the work, and even did what I had cautioned her not to do, stand up straight and lean backward, which would have a tendency to pull the innominate forward again. She didn't think I knew what I was talking about, and thought the pain couldn't come back again.

But it got out again, the old pain returned, and I was just another month getting it back so it stayed. If I had put her knee up toward her chest and bound it down so as to hold the innominate back in place, it might have stayed, but each day she would get around and do her work.

The third month, I had her come to the office for treatment. It was the first time in about eight months that she had been able to get out of the house, for during the two months I had been treating her she had been unable to leave the house. For the six months previous she had been unable to get about the house. During this last month of treatment the innominate stayed back in place all right, but the sciatic nerve had been so inflamed for so long a time, that I had to work the inflammation out of it by stretching and loosening and by hot sitz baths. At the end of the third month of treatment, the sciatica had completely disappeared.

**ILLINOIS STATE BOARD EXAMINATION,
APRIL 11-12, 1911.**

Chemistry.

1. Define combustion.
2. Define fermentation.
3. Give atomic weights of chlorine; carbon; barium; arsenic.
4. What are the three most common elements of air?
5. What are the chemical changes urine undergoes after being voided 48 hours?
6. Define insolubility.
7. Give characteristics of normal urine.
8. How are the characteristics of urine changed if sugar be present?
9. What would be the chemical reaction if HNO₃ were used in urine?
10. Give apparatus necessary for complete urinalysis.

Physiology.

1. What is vesicular murmur?
2. What changes does starch undergo during digestion, and how produced?
3. Define centripetal and centrifugal nerve impulses, and give example of each.
4. Locate the point of most acute vision.
5. Dentition usually begins at what age? Give number of milk teeth.
6. What is myopia? Give physiological cause.
7. Ligature or complete removal of the vas deferens produces what condition?
8. Locate the ano-spinal center, and give its function.
9. What portion of the nasal mucous membrane supplied by the olfactory nerve is most sensitive to smell?
10. What is the corpus luteum? Differentiate between the true and the false.

Anatomy.

1. Name the principal classes of body tissues.
2. Briefly describe the orbit.
3. Describe the process of ossification.
4. Name the principal abdominal muscles, giving origin, insertion and nerve supply.

5. Give origin, course and relation of common carotids.
6. Give chief arterial anastomoses of body.
7. Describe the cerebellum, its processes, lobes and fissures.
8. With what important structures does the femoral artery pass in relation?
9. Chief nerves of leg and foot, structures they supply, nerves of which they are branches.
10. Describe the gall bladder.

Hygiene.

1. What is relation of milk to infectious diseases?
2. Relation of mosquitoes and flies to disease?
3. Dangers of contaminated water supply?
4. What are the advantages of proper ventilation?
5. What are the advantages of electricity over gas for lighting purposes?
6. What are the dangers of the common drinking cup in schools, railway cars, etc.?
7. Results of an excessive meat diet?
8. Value of properly cooked foods?
9. Relationship of climate to disease?
10. What precautions would you take to prevent the spread of pulmonary tuberculosis?

Histology.

1. What is neuro-epithelium?
2. Where are the red blood cells formed? The colorless cells?
3. Name the valves of the heart and describe one perfectly.
4. Describe the epiglottis and give its function.
5. Describe Brunner's glands and tell where located.

Pathology.

1. Define anemia, hyperemia, leukemia.
2. Give formative process of cicatricial tissue.
3. Define dysphagia and tell with what pathological condition it is associated.
4. Describe a dermoid cyst.
5. Describe a case of laryngismus stridulus.

Symptomatology.

1. Differentiate between emphysema and pulmonary abscess.
2. Symptoms of optic neuritis.
3. Give character of eruption in typhoid fever, smallpox and chicken-pox.

4. Symptoms of insolation.
5. Symptoms of nephrolithiasis.
6. Give symptoms of tetanus.
7. Give symptoms of rachitis.
8. Symptoms of cholelithiasis.
9. Symptoms of pernicious anemia.
10. Symptoms of cerebral tumor.

* * *

WHAT IS RHEUMATISM?

In this paper Dr. Herbert C. de V. Cornwell said that the term rheumatism was a most loose one and supremely unsatisfactory. It was used indiscriminately, now to describe a symptom and again the actual disease, as well as to cover our ignorance of some unknown conditions; likewise to qualify diseases having nothing in common with rheumatism except a similarity of symptoms. He thought it would also be more in keeping with our idea of the real nature of the affection to speak of rheumatic arthritis, rather than articular rheumatism, in the same manner that we spoke of rheumatic endocarditis. We had been accustomed to look upon the disease as primarily an affection of the joints, whereas it bore all the ear marks of a constitutional infection. Thus, the onset was acute and febrile, and the course a definite one, as a rule, and self-limited, while the attack was characterized by a general intoxication with local manifestations in the tonsils, joints, and muscles, in the endocardium, pericardium, and, less frequently, other serous tissues. Most men today are inclined to the idea that it was caused by a specific germ, and, indeed, there was fairly good scientific support for the application of the germ theory.

Excellent observers had identified a diplococcus, to which the name "Diplococcus rheumaticus" had been given, and they had isolated this infective agent from practically all the tissues subject to clinical evidence of the disease, including the tonsils, and, in the case of chorea, from the cerebrospinal fluid. Having referred to the important relationship between chorea minor and rheumatism, the speaker said that the germ had been grown on broth cultures and had been injected into a large number of rabbits, with the production of all the essential symptoms of rheumatism, including arthritis, endocarditis, and even chorea. It was hardly probable that the infection was a mixed one or an expression of a mild pyemia caused by any one of several varieties of pyogenic organisms, as had been held by many; for in experiments on

rabbits with pyogenic germs, by these same observers, the results on the whole were so different from those obtained with the supposed specific organism that few were now inclined to doubt the etiological influence of the *Diplococcus rheumaticus*. A further argument in favor of this diplococcus was the production from it of a vaccine which, by a comparison with other organisms in the treatment of the disease, showed a percentage of cures far too high to be ascribed to natural causes.

As to the channel of invasion, the existence of amygdalitis before and during systemic attacks in from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of the cases was a strong argument as a focus of primary infection, but whether all cases of rheumatism arose by way of the tonsils, or whether there was another as yet undiscovered avenue of entrance, was still a matter of active debate. The close association of tonsils and rheumatism was indicated by the fact that persons subject to repeated attacks of the disease were more apt to be free after removal of the tonsils, while those with normal tonsils were less subject to attacks than those in whom the latter were soft, congested and spongy. Moreover, histologically, the tonsils were lymphatic glands, and the disease found its favorite expression in serous and synovial membranes, and in the lymphatics of muscles. While the endocardium might not be a lymph space histologically, it was his belief that lymph spaces within the musculature of the heart were in close relation with its lining membrane. This observation rather tempted one to regard rheumatism as a disease of the lymphatics, and if one did, it would simplify our understanding of its distribution very materially. Still, the matter of localization brought up the issue as to why certain joints or tissues were more frequently invaded than others, and this we must for the present relegate to the unanswered problems of the disease.

While in adults the arthritic phenomena were more common and striking, with a diminution of heart disturbances directly proportionate to the age of the patient, there could be no question that children were more susceptible to rheumatic infection than was generally supposed. In them the onset of the disease frequently escaped recognition, yet the focal symptoms appearing later might be as severe and lasting as if the febrile attack had been profound and prolonged. As to the production of the chorea, between which and rheumatism a close relationship had long been observed, the diplococci were supposed to produce the expression of minor chorea by causing a mild leptomeningitis.

The germ theory has been and was still denied by not a few authorities whose opinions could not be lightly passed over; some of them in-

dicating with great force the influence of diet in predisposing to or even bringing on attacks, as well as in the treatment. We could not doubt the relationship of nutrition to rheumatism, and, he believed, could explain it in no other way than by the assumption that the diplococcus found its most favorable soil under conditions which were brought about by a definite nutritional state. On the other hand, if there were no bacteriological evidence whatsoever of the nature of the infection we could with practical certainty ascribe to it a bacteriological origin on the basis of analogy. Having traced out this analogy between rheumatism and other specific diseases, Dr. Cornwell said, in conclusion, that he thought, therefore, that in speaking of rheumatism we should never employ the term in the description of a symptom, but should limit its application to the conception of an acute, constitutional, self-limited infectious process, with a practicably incontestible bacterial etiology, a proneness to final focal expression in the joints (arthritic type) or the endocardium (endocardial type), and to a less extent in other tissues.—N. Y. Medical Journal.

SOME EXPLANATIONS.

CARL P. McCONNELL, M. D., D. O.

Osteopathy, in its widest scope, is essentially an educational movement. It is reformatory in its nature, and to accomplish its beneficent mission its messages must be carried to the people. There is much in its history, more particularly in its principles and demonstrated theories, that is interesting and profitable for the people to know. It has therefore resulted that a literature, popular in its nature, has grown up to supply this need.

The preceding pages of this magazine are devoted to a semi-technical discussion of the application of osteopathy to specific disease conditions. In this place we propose to state some general facts relative to the science and its methods of application that, owing to its being of comparatively recent origin, are either not widely known or are not fully understood.

Osteopaths, though very successful in the treatment of chronic cases, are by no means limited to that field. Some of their best work has been done in acute diseases. It stands to reason that a system that is efficacious in restoring health to a chronic invalid would not be impotent in aiding him before his vitality had deteriorated. In other words, it would tend to prevent his disease from becoming chronic.

We sometimes hear it said that a certain person is "not strong enough to stand the treatment." There might be some sense in such a statement if osteopathy were a mill and all patients were run through the same "hopper," so to speak. But the facts are that each case is a law unto itself and the judgment and intelligence of the practitioner determines the treatment to be given and the force to be employed. For example, the procedure in the case of a dislocated hip—where powerful muscles are contracted—would be very different from that in acute articular (inflammatory) rheumatism, yet both conditions are treated by the osteopath. It is erroneously thought by some that the taking of an osteopathic treatment is always a dreadful ordeal; the exact reverse is usually the case, while it is true that the treatment of some conditions is not entirely painless, yet in comparison with the benefit bestowed, the pain is a negligible factor. The benefits of osteopathy are for sick folk, weak folk and all who suffer.

The course of study of the osteopath covers very much the same ground and its completion requires about the same length of time as that of the course in the best medical colleges. It is true that empha-

sis is placed on different subjects by the two schools and different ideas are held as to the cause, and consequent cure, of disease. The osteopath is trained to find in maladjustments of the various bodily tissues the source of many ills, and is skilled in methods of treating them—and yet the thoughtless and the uninformed sometimes speak of his treatment as MASSAGE OR RUBBING!

There are no short cuts in nature. If you would raise corn you must prepare the soil, plant the seeds, wait for them to grow, and do some cultivating before harvesting the crop. Osteopathy is the hand-maiden of nature. Cases are not unknown where a patient who has suffered years with a chronic ailment has taken a treatment or two, given it up and declared there is nothing in it. As a matter of fact, they have expected a crop of health before the soil had been prepared or the seed planted. In the treatment of chronic conditions time is always—and patience sometimes—a necessary element.

Because the osteopath works upon the body some who know little about the subject have conceived the idea that the treatments must be given upon the nude body. This is not the case, though loose, thin garments that admit of unrestricted motion, are worn.

The objection is sometimes made that osteopathic treatment is expensive. This, like many other objections, is usually raised by those who have had no experience with it. When the saving in drug bills is computed and the results are taken into account—and it is results that tell—osteopathy is found to be the most economical treatment.

In the human body we have been vouchsafed a divine architecture not to be improved upon or curtailed or modified, but to be kept adjusted through an application of the physical, mental and environmental laws that control it. Disease means lack of harmony, out of order, interpreted in the sense of well being, ease, but nevertheless is natural so far as the environmental situation is concerned. The osteopath's mission is to re-adjust, to re-arrange the component factors so that disorder or so called chaos or out-of-gear condition is brought back to a point (not necessarily less natural in a sense) compatible with ease, comfort and converging lines of least resistance, so that the resultant forces act and react with a minimum of disruption to the vital mechanism. Our work is to study the parts—not to make new ones; to interpret the forces—not to create others; in a word, to re-adjust physically, mentally, dietetically, environmentally.—The Herald of Osteopathy.

THE BULLETIN

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS.

E. R. HUMPHRIES, A. B., EDITOR. E. G. CAREL, A. B., BUSINESS MANAGER

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KIRKSVILLE, MO., MAY, 1911.



In Closing

With this issue the present volume of The Bulletin ends and the future of The Bulletin passes into other hands. For those who are to succeed the present staff we wish all manner of success, and hope they will be able to improve where we have made mistakes.

Looking back over the year's work we feel certain that we might do better another year and trust that others may escape the pitfalls into which we have fallen. For those who have, nevertheless, supported us we have only the most sincere thanks.

Especially, do we wish to thank the other members of the staff for the support they have given us through the year. Our business managers, Mr. Glen R. Ingram, who resigned to become Noble Skull, and Mr. E. G. Carel, have both worked well and faithfully and have conducted their end of The Bulletin in such a manner as to vastly lighten the editor's task. Miss Ethel D. Roop, the representative for the Axis Club, has also co-operated with us in a manner that has always been pleasing and efficient, and we hope that future relations with the Axis Club may always be as harmonious as they have been this past year.

Many of the field members have lent their support to The Bulletin this year and we are not ungrateful for their assistance. One, in particular, we wish to thank, Dr. Alfred W. Rogers of Boston, Mass., who has assisted in securing material as well as offered words of advice which have been exceedingly valuable and helpful.

* * *

Our Successors The Bulletin for next year will be under the care of Mr. John F. Harrison, who will serve as editor, and Mr. Percy E. Roscoe, business manager, both of whom are members of the 1912 class. Mr. Harrison was a teacher at Valentine, Texas, before entering the A. S. O., is a good student, a hard worker, is GENUINELY osteopathic in his ideas and convictions, and is thoroughly qualified for the work. Mr. Roscoe is business manager of the 1912 Osteoblast, which will be off the press before the close of the school year, and in that capacity has made an acquaintance with the business men of Kirksville that will be to his advantage in his work next year. We wish them both success and feel confident that The Bulletin of next year will be of high standard.

* * *

A. O. A. Application blanks have been sent to all members of the outgoing senior class for membership in the American Osteopathic Association, but we cannot but feel that the response to date has been less general than it should be. Probably there is but one reason for this, but the Association needs the support of every member and needs new members more, probably, than at any time in its history, and the man who enters the field without being a member of the A. O. A. is making a serious mistake. The Association stands for all that is best in osteopathy, and every legitimate practitioner should be enrolled in its membership. Further, the Atlas Club, the strongest single factor in the osteopathic profession, has been the strongest single factor of the Association. Every Atlas man is needed and every member of the club, who has his degree, should be an A. O. A. member.

* * *

Convention This is the last opportunity we shall have of calling attention to the convention in Chicago in July. Plans have still been progressing in these past few weeks and there is every reason to believe that this year's convention will be the largest and best that has yet been held. Of course, for many of those who will so soon become field members of the club, attendance at a convention the first summer is an utter impossibility, but some of the members

will be able to be present. The convention will be in reach of more men in the field, though, than ever before, and we hope the Atlas attendance will be larger than it ever has been.

* * *

Smoker Dr. Fred W. Gage, who was chosen to make the arrangements for a reunion of all Atlas members at the convention, announces that there will be an Atlas Club smoker at that time, to which a cordial invitation is extended to every member—whether he smokes or not. Dr. Harry S. Bunting, one of our charter members and in the words of Dr. Charlie, "the breeziest man in the profession," is master of ceremonies and has something up his sleeve that promises to be novel and attractive for all. In his announcement Dr. Gage has this to say:

"If you do not smoke you will have a good time watching the other fellow—it may be his first time. The Atlas brothers will take care of you. Let us make this meeting of the Atlas Club something to be remembered."

Every man who can get within reach of Chicago in July is urged to attend the convention and this reunion of the club. The reunion of last year was a great success, as had been those of the years before, but this one is to be THE ONE.

* * *

Millard We are pleased to be able to present a paper with colored plates by Dr. F. P. Millard of Toronto. Dr. Millard is undoubtedly THE artist of the profession, and with all the work he has on hand all the time, we feel highly honored that he should contribute to The Bulletin. In his work, his practice and his ideas, Dr. Millard is one of the type of osteopaths whom the Atlas Club is proud to have in its ranks.

* * *

Osteopathy The Atlas Club has since its inception had as its underlying object the pursuit of scientific truth and the advancement of osteopathy, and among the club members have been many of the foremost men of the profession. Drs. Still, McConnell, Teal, Hazzard, Laughlin, Booth, Clark, Hildreth, and so on, scores of men who have been most active in putting osteopathy in the position it occupies today.

Many of our members have gained national reputations and are known far and wide because of the positions they have occupied and the works they have published. Others have met with success in another way, the quieter pursuit of their practice, but it has been generally true

that the Atlas Club members have been and are today the staunchest of any single body of men in the practice of REAL osteopathy. As an example of what others than the one to whom reference is made are doing in the field, Dr. Frank C. Farmer writes in the Osteopathic Physician concerning Dr. J. A. Overton, Atlas '03. Dr. Overton is in Tuscola, Illinois, a small town, where he has gained an enviable reputation among the town people. Dr. Farmer says of him (though not mentioning his name),

"ONE KIND OF OSTEOPATH THAT 'MAKES GOOD.'

"Situating in a small town down the state is an osteopath for whom I have the most profound respect and admiration. He is the type of man whose experience is so diversified, upon whom such varying calls for assistance are made, that his life leads in an ever widening channel.

"To me the friendship of such a man is at once a pleasure and an honor.

"Having reason to make a hasty visit to this friend, I had the gratification of making a few calls with him and observing him in his 'workshop.'

"The hour was late (11 p. m.) and the calls were necessarily hurried, but the following conditions were encountered. Mitral regurgitations superimposed upon myocarditis and arterio-sclerosis,—advanced cystocele with cystitis,—tuberculosis of the tibia and peri-ostitis of the femur,—delayed resolution following pneumonia,—and acute congestion of the kidneys following chicken-pox.

"All of the patients were in a serious state—two dangerously so—and familiarity with his practice leads me to believe that they are but cases of a day's round with him.

"To me the night's jaunt was an inspiration. Here is a man in his native bailiwick practicing osteopathy—not mail-course osteopathy, nor broader osteopathy, nor mug-wump medico-osteopathy—but just the plain every-day variety taught by the founder. Too busy to galavant about the state proselyting for some illegitimate method owned by neither parent. Here is a man face to face with problems as serious as confront any man of whatsoever school and he is handling them with the skill of a master. Confident in his diagnosis, cognizant of pathology, intelligent in his instructions as to hygiene, skillful in treatment, he is not ranting about the urgency of polluting his profession with medical moon-shine.

"Our friend is a physician in every sense of the word. His patients treat him as such, his clients hold him in love and deference such as should obtain between patient and physician.

"He has built himself a standing in the community that patients are not ashamed to let it be known with whom they are treating. Oh! that this leaven could pervade the loaf.

"His preparation for the work was the course given at the A. S. O. His graduation occurred before the medical smut had become rampant with the profession. His post-graduate course has been a close and studious application of osteopathic principles.

"The result? A most skillful, intelligent and refined osteopath."

Since there remains but a short time before some forty-five of our number are to join in the activities of the field, it may not be amiss to quote a few more words that bear somewhat along the same line. Three years of training in Kirksville should be sufficient to give us all some idea of the point of view we are to take in our future life. Much valuable time, paper and ink have been wasted on the subject of "adjuncts," "Broadening our Point of View," "Simon-Pure Osteopathy," discussions as to the limits of osteopathy, and so on, but nothing has been published recently that comes to the point so well as does the paper on "Osteopathy and Drugs," by Dr. McConnell in the last issue of the Osteopathic Physician, the last few words of which we quote:

"* * * The crux of the entire matter, in my opinion, rests upon a misrepresentation of practical osteopathy (the art-technique), not theoretical osteopathy. I do not believe perverted ambition is at the bottom of the 'noise.' If a college teaches good theory but poor technique, the result is evident. When 'movements,' 'routinism' and 'medical gymnastics' are taught in lieu of osteopathic adjustment, the result is dissatisfied practitioners. Osteopathic technique is a most difficult art to acquire and I am positive a student can not BEGIN to acquire the art short of several hours' practice daily over a period of a year. This is a minimum time, and then his instructor will have to be an exceptionally clever individual or else the student will do nothing but 'paw,' 'pound' and routinely 'manipulate' the patient. Now this is what I have called 'white livered' stimulation, and, I would further comment, it is mighty poor white liver at that. Correct stimulation and inhibition have their place the same as hydrotherapy, but not for a moment is it to be dignified to a par with adjustment. Why, I know of an individual, a graduated osteopath (?) who gives every patient each day a pail of water, a laxative pill and a few gymnastic stunts and calls such buncoe osteopathy. I am not questioning his legal right, but I do object strenuously to his ravishing the good name of osteopathy. * * *

"But the great point is, we do not realize how well off we are (the M. D.'s are getting a decided inkling); we do not even know our possi-

bilities. Osteopathic technique plus hygiene, diet, hydrotherapy, sanitation, rest cure, environmental considerations and the like constitute a tremendous work. No one questions anesthesia, antidotes, asepsis, parasiticides and opiates in rare instances. But why make a bug-a-boob of rare instances. If a few states have built up legislative Chinese walls it is simply up to them to rectify the same. We are young, very young. Let us attend to our knitting a while and not attempt to regulate all the planets as well as the sun.

"Why not put our shoulders to the wheel and do something? There are so many problems to solve bearing upon etiology, pathology and treatment that it behooves us to get busy. What osteopathy needs beyond everything else is a little rest from the numerous attempts to define its limitations. No one, no matter of what school, can become proficient in curing everything from corns to carcinoma. Show me a practitioner who attempts everything in the categories of general practice, surgery and the specialities!

"Osteopathy was discovered and practiced a long while before any of us ever heard of it. We do not seem to hesitate to use its good name and reputation to gain a patient. We want neither osteopathic adjustment bigots nor weak-kneed liberals, but real men and women who are imbued with a little of the art of practice and can thus add their mite to help solve the innumerable problems confronting us.

"So let us develop the fundamentals and not be so concerned over the temporal and accidental; within all probability posterity will reveal a little common sense. The public are enthusiastically endorsing us because they find osteopathy is a living principle; they have followed drugs to the bitter end. Osteopathy is not in need of a relic hatchery."

* * *

The "Atlas Home"

The paper by Mr. Detwiler relative to the home in which several of the members have lived and more have boarded this year is designed to give some idea as to how the house has been run and what the result has been. The efforts this year have been simply the outcome of the agitation for a club-house that has been going on for several years. That the proposition has been successful is shown by the satisfaction of all those who have shared in the undertaking the past year and the plans for a larger house next year. The running of the house and the dining-room have been this year and will next year be on a strictly business basis, rigid house rules are to be enforced, and there is every reason to suppose that the members interested will meet with as much success in the coming year as they have in the one just finished.



The last program meeting of the year was held at the Atlas Hall, Saturday night, May 13, when the club gave a reception to the outgoing Atlas members of the faculty, Dr. R. E. Hamilton, Dr. Frank P. Pratt and Dr. Arthur D. Becker. An excellent program had been prepared, at the close of which tables were set and a banquet served. Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Pratt, Dr. Becker and Dr. John Deason responded to toasts, Brother George M. McCole outlined the work that the club has in mind for the coming year and, after the speaking was finished, Noble Skull Ingram presented each of the outgoing faculty members with an Atlas Club shield, a present from the club. The program:

Selection	Atlas Club Orchestra
Vocal Solo	W. K. Jacobs
Selection	Atlas Club Orchestra
Vocal Duet	C. H. Croxton and L. B. Allabach
Vocal Solo	V. A. Strayer
Selection	Atlas Club Orchestra

* * *

Dr. F. E. Moore has not forgotten the club in his travels abroad. We have received cards from him, the last from Rome, and quote a part of his letter to Dr. J. V. McManis. His address is Care of Thomas Cook and Sons, Ludgate Circus, London, England. He writes:

"Porta Delgada, Azores, Apr. 15.

"We spent several hours in this beautiful little city and are now on our way to Gibraltar. First four days stormy, but now it is ideal.

"I visited Dr. Harry Vastine of Harrisburg (saw Dr. Alfred Young of Chicago), Dr. Chiles at Orange and Dr. Ellis at Boston. At Dr. Ellis' office I met seven or eight members of the A. T. Still Society of Massachusetts. Think of it, only about seven members, because membership requires nothing but practice of STRAIGHT LESION OSTEOPATHY and others are not strictly eligible. * * *

"I hope all the Atlas boys have had their attention called to the editorials in the March A. O. A. Journal by McConnell and Chiles,

discussing the making of osteopaths and the place the teaching of osteopathy should have in our schools. * * * Give the idea publicity. 'MORE OSTEOPATHY IN OUR SCHOOLS' is a good slogan for the future. 'NO TEACHER BUT THAT IS IN HEARTY SYMPATHY WITH OSTEOPATHY,' another slogan. Hand that with my cordial greetings to the Atlas Club next meeting."

* * *

The Atlas Club will hold a smoker at the time of the convention in Chicago, July 24 to 29. Dr. Fred W. Gage had announced that Dr. Harry S. Bunting, one of the charter members of the club, will be "master of ceremony" and promised a good time. The club has over five hundred members, and a good number of these are going to be present.

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Dr. Wm. A. Cole, Atlas 1903, of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been confined to his home with a severe attack of acute rheumatism.

* * *

Dr. M. G. E. Bennett, formerly of Bethany, Nebraska, has located at Superior, succeeding to the practice of Dr. J. G. Young.

* * *

Dr. George H. Pontius, Atlas 1904, of Lockport, N. Y., died at midnight, Saturday, April 22, from appendicitis. Dr. Pontius graduated at the American school in 1904 and located for a time in Buffalo, N. Y. About six years ago he moved to Lockport, where he has not only built up a fine practice, but made an enviable reputation as a professional man of the highest integrity. He was devoted to his profession and his loyalty to it caused him to sacrifice his own health in the interest of his patients. He was a member of the state and national societies of his profession and always ready to advance its interests. His widow and young daughter will probably make their home in Buffalo.

* * *

Dr. Charles J. Muttart, Atlas 1903, dean of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy for five years, has resigned, and Dr. Arthur M. Flack has been chosen as his successor. Dr. Muttart is much interested in research work and the increase of his private practice together with his duties at the college left him practically no time for scientific investigations.

* * *

Dr. F. B. Keller, Atlas 1910, who has been practicing at Elizabeth, N. J., has removed to 18 Beech Street, Arlington, N. J., where he will maintain his regular office, returning to Elizabeth three times a week

to practice. He reports that locality rather unfavorable for osteopaths, most of the people being illiterate foreigners on small wages.

* * *

Dr. Stephen Temple, Atlas 1907, announces his removal from 735 Kansas Ave., to The New Mills Bldg., 9th and Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kans., and writes:

"Have been expecting to make a visit to Kirksville ever since February but could not seem to get away. We have had a big fight in the Legislature and lost. Still we are not discouraged and shall be able to come back. The Supreme Court has delivered a clean knockout to the chiros in Kansas. Wish I could be with the boys in the club once again but find some comfort in the thought that in a year or so (and sooner for some) you will be with us. Then, and not until then, will you begin to appreciate in full the club, its associations, its help, friendships and, above all, THE BULLETIN."

* * *

Invitations have been received to the wedding, Wednesday morning, June 7, of Dr. James Meek Wolfe and Miss Virginia McConnell at Abingdon, Va.

* * *

Dr. T. L. Davis, Atlas, 1905, was graduated from the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville, May 1. Dr. Davis will practice with Dr. Fanny C. Bennett of Augusta, Ga., whose husband was recently accidentally killed in a runaway. Dr. Davis is a graduate and post-graduate of the A. S. O., and has practiced for some years previous to taking up medicine, at Savannah, Ga. On account of ill health, he was obliged to give up practice for a time, and during this period of rest has been studying medicine. While in his first year at the medical college, he had an operation for an ulcer at the pyloric end of the stomach, and since the operation has completely recovered his health.

* * *

Dr. D. H. Clouse, Atlas 1907, has removed from Sterling to Loveland, Colorado, where he will practice in the future.

* * *

Dr. George H. Newton, Atlas 1907, has removed from 922 Elizabeth Place, Memphis, Tennessee, to Tampico, Ill., for the summer.

* * *

Dr. William S. Childs, Atlas 1909, of Salina, Kansas, has purchased a new residence at 120 West Prescott Avenue in that city.

Dr. George A. Still, of the faculty, has been called to different parts of the middle West frequently throughout the past year to address osteopathic meetings, for consultation and for operations. Some idea of the amount of work he has been doing, aside from holding classes and performing both private and clinic operations at the A. S. O. Hospital, may be seen from his outside calls the past month. He conducted clinics and performed operations at the convention of the Texas Osteopathic Association, at San Antonio, Texas, April 23-24. May 1, he went to St. Louis in consultation with Drs. Bailey and Chappel; May 6, he was again in St. Louis in consultation with Drs. Buddecke and Nina Chappel; May 7, he went to Montocello, Ill., in consultation with Dr. Cline; and May 10, went to Fort Scott, Kansas, in consultation with Dr. Thomas and Dr. E. B. Carney. Dr. George went to Louisville, Kentucky, May 19, to address the Kentucky Association, and will be a speaker at the Iowa Convention at Des Moines, May 24.

* * *

As The Bulletin goes to press word comes from Dr. Alfred W. Rogers, Atlas 1906, Boston, Mass., in which he refers to the address of Dr. Gerdine at the convention of the New England Osteopathic Association at Worcester, Mass., May 20:

"* * * We had a little taste of Kirksville, however, in the presence of Dr. Gerdine, who addressed the New England convention at Worcester Saturday. * * * He gave us a FINE address, one of the most thoroughly osteopathic without reserve or compromise we ever heard from him."



Dr. E. H. Henry is the only new honorary member of the year. Dr. Henry returned to Kirksville last summer after several months of study in the German Universities and at once became a general favorite with the student body. The past year he has taught chemistry, toxicology and laboratory diagnosis.

* * *

Samuel V. Robuck, June, 1913, was a bookkeeper in Denver, Colorado, and took up the study of osteopathy through the influence of two brothers and friends in the profession. He has a business education, received at Wallace's Business School, Denver, and the school of accounts, finance and commerce of Denver University. He is a brother of the late Dr. J. H. Robuck, Atlas 1906.

* * *

Edmund Grothaus, January, 1914, was a teacher at New Bremen, Ohio, and who has a high school education. The results of osteopathic treatments in his family won him to the science. Mr. Grothaus is a brother-in-law of Dr. Wm. H. Hollcroft of Mt. Vernon, Mo.

* * *

Harry S. Whitacre, January, 1914, was a teacher at Whitacre, Va. He spent one year at Eastern College and was graduated from Virginia Christian College, Lynchburg, Va., in 1908. Mr. Whitacre came to Kirksville largely through the influence of Mr. H. H. Bell, Atlas 1912.

* * *

Harry Fowler, of the June, 1912, class, was influenced to take up the study of osteopathy by personal benefit received from treatment. His home is in Blairsville, Penn., where he went through the high school. Mr. Fowler did special work in a state normal school for a year in preparation for taking a medical course, but changed his mind as to the future.

* * *

Aubrey D. Jones has lived in Kirksville for the past ten years, so needed no introduction to osteopathy. He attended the Kirksville high school and became a linotype operator before entering the A. S. O. with the September, 1910, class.



OFFICERS OF THE AXIS CLUB.

President—Mrs. Mabel Willis Payne.
 First Vice-President—Miss Anna C. Myles.
 Second Vice-President—Miss Annette M. Alexander.
 Recording Secretary—Mrs. L. M. Kerrigan.
 Financial Secretary—Miss Sarah L. Balfe.
 Corresponding Secretary—Miss Mary E. Emery.
 Treasurer—Miss Grace M. Bales.
 Chaplain—Miss Anna M. Mills.
 Escort—Miss Edyth M. Carel.
 Librarian—Miss Elizabeth E. Smith.
 Janus—Miss Julia Elizabeth Finney.
 Editor—Miss Ethel D. Roop.

COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.—Miss Grace M. Bales, Miss Elizabeth Brewster, Miss Franzisca Nickenig, Miss Veva Chalfant.
COURTESY.—Miss Mai Branner, Miss Ethel Priseler, Miss Althea L. Taylor, Miss Emily Malcolmson, Miss Mary M. Meleski, Miss Julia J. Chase.
PRACTICAL WORK.—Mrs. Edyth M. Carel, Mrs. Anna R. Murphy, Mrs. Ruth McBeath, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Crain.
PROGRAMME.—Miss Mary G. Crossman, Miss Mary E. Emery, Miss Esther M. Bebout, Mrs. Iva M. McAnelly.
NOMINATING.—Miss Council E. Faddis, Mrs. Jennie Beckler, Miss Elizabeth J. Sharp, Miss Julia A. Larmoyeux.
AUDITING.—Mrs. Lucy M. Hull, Miss Caroline I. Griffin, Miss Mary Faires.

Dr. Frances A. Howe of Santa Barbara, California, writes in a letter to the financial secretary, "Very often I think lovingly of Kirksville and wish I could be with you at the club, but let me say here what I would be glad to say personally that I am daily more convinced that ours is the noblest profession on earth. Let us congratulate ourselves that we are members of it."

The Doctor closes with every good wish for the success of our club.

* * *

Dr. Sarah L. Dilley, formerly of Hoxie, Kansas, writes that she is now very pleasantly located at Lyons, Kansas, and sends good wishes to the club members.

* * *

Dr. M. Elizabeth Shupert of Rockford, Illinois, sends love to the Axis girls and says in part:

"Hope a great many of our club will attend the convention at Chicago. Am very busy and enjoying my work very much. It is a great thing to be able to relieve intense suffering and help lighten the burdens of humanity."

* * *

Word comes to us that Dr. Johanna Young of Jersey City, N. J., who has been out three years, is doing so well that she has her own home and automobile and is looking for an assistant. Anyone who is thinking of going to that part of the country might do well to write to her at 838 Grand Street, Jersey City.

* * *

Dr. Mary Lyle-Sims writes that she has changed her address from 1615 Main Street to 1711 Gervais Street, Columbia, South Carolina. She says she has moved into a new home and office and will enjoy it as she is better prepared for caring for patients. She says she hopes some new Axis sisters will go to South Carolina.

* * *

An interesting letter comes from Dr. Albertina M. Gross, of Joliet, Illinois. She says in part:

"To the seniors about to leave I send my best wishes and bid them to be of good cheer. These last weeks are as good if not better than any others, though they are harder. Some instructions in manipulations that I received during the last week I spent in Kirksville have helped me a great deal. The last week in February Dr. Loring came to spend the week end with me, and Dr. Holmes stopped over for an hour between trains on her way from Chicago. As you may imagine, we had an interesting visit, all to short."

Dr. Gross closes with kind greetings to the Axis Club.

* * *

Dr. Fonda M. Gable writes that she has removed from Downers Grove, Illinois, to Byesville, Ohio, R. D. No. 1, and sends best wishes to Axis sisters.

* * *

Dr. Effie L. Rogers, Axis 1906, of Boston, Mass., was elected secretary of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society at their annual meeting at Boston, May 6.

* * *

Dr. Jessie L. Cotton, Boone, Iowa, says in a recent letter:

"Please say to the girls that the few years I've been in practice increases my confidence in osteopathy. The science is all and more than I thought. IN ITS PURITY IT WORKS BEST."

Dr. Lily F. Taylor, formerly of Minneapolis, writes that she has moved to Stillwater, Minnesota, having bought the late Dr. Harrison's practice. Dr. Taylor recently had her office furniture and books destroyed by fire, but was fortunate to get her insurance in full.

* * *

Dr. Lorena Kagay, Marion, Ohio, writes:

"My thoughts are often reverting to Kirksville, and especially to our associations and work in the club. I think I appreciate its value now more than I did while getting the work."

The Doctor closes wishing for the club and each individual member continued and increasing success and prosperity.

* * *

Dr. E. M. Tuttle has recently moved from Salem to 528-29 Marquam Building, Portland, Oregon. She says:

"I know several good openings for osteopaths in Oregon and hope some of the 1911 graduates will come here."

* * *

Dr. Margaret Thompson, formerly of Jacksonville, Fla., writes that she has removed to the Hoffman, ground floor, 680 Ransom Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan. She says that the Michigan climate is so much better than Florida, and promises us some case reports some day.

* * *

Dr. Emma C. Crossland, who is spending a vacation touring the West, is now in Denver, Colorado, to remain a short time. Any mail addressed to Dr. Crossland at Mendon, Illinois, will reach her.

* * *

Dr. Helen Kinsell has given up her practice in St. Louis and will take up a permanent residence in Oakland, Cal. The St. Louis Osteopathic Society, of which Dr. Kinsell was a member, gave a dinner in her honor a few evenings before her departure.

* * *

Dr. Julia V. Frey has removed from 1210 to 1645 East Sixteenth Ave., Denver, Colo., and writes: "We have moved to larger and better quarters. Success to the club and a profitable year's work to each member. We need a host of well equipped men and women in the field."

* * *

DIED.—Mr. John R. Nugent, husband of Dr. Emma B. Nugent, and father of J. Ross Nugent, January 28, at Indianapolis, Ind., of endocarditis

The following is a short history of those who have recently joined the Axis Club:

Mrs. Mary E. Hard came here from her home in Salt Lake City, Utah. She received her education in the high school and Salt Lake seminary, and became acquainted with osteopathy through Dr. Ewing-Murray of Helena, Montana, and Dr. Grace Stratton of Salt Lake. She entered the A. S. O. with the June, 1913, class.

Mrs. Alice Gants is also a member of the June, 1913, class and came here with her husband, Dr. Gants, from Ligonier, Indiana. Mrs. Gants is a sister-in-law of Dr. C. E. Hatch of Lawrence, Mass., and a sister of Dr. Victoria Haven, of Nashua, N. H.

Miss Ethel Gertrude Gaylord was formerly a bookkeeper in Cleveland, Ohio. She received her education in the high school of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and was influenced to take up the work here by Dr. John W. Sylvester of Cleveland. She is a member of the June, 1913, class.

* * *

Wednesday evening, May 10, the farewell reception for the 1911 Axis girls was held in the Atlas Hall. The courtesies committee worked hard and the big hall with the table extending almost the whole length, was a pretty sight. During the supper the following program was given:

Piano Duet.....	Miss Mills and Miss Whallon
Vocal Solo.....	Miss Staver
Nut Cracking Course.....	Members of Class of 1911
Piano Solo.....	Miss Meleski
Toasts, Mrs. M. W. Payne, Mrs. E. H. Lane, Mrs. C. I. Irwin, Miss Weaver.	

Prophecy of Class of 1911.....	Miss Larmoyeux
Vocal Solo.....	Mrs. McCarthy

We are sorry to see you go, members of the 1911 class, but we who are left to carry on the work here in Kirksville for a little longer, wish for you all kinds of success, health, wealth and happiness in "your chosen profession, osteopathy."

* * *

With this number The Bulletin goes on its annual summer vacation. In looking over our records we feel that the Axis Club has completed a very successful year. We have, at present, seventy-eight active members of the local chapter, thirty-nine of whom have been taken in during the past year.

Of the seventy-eight members, one is a post-graduate, twenty-five

of the class of June, 1911; five, January, 1912; twenty-four, June, 1912; eleven, January, 1913, and twelve, June, June, 1913.

Besides the practical work in each class, we have had lectures for the whole club by Dr. L. van H. Gerdine, Dr. Charles E. Still, Dr. Fred E. Moore, Dr. H. C. P. Moore, and Dr. Macdonald, and a week of practical drill in Parliamentary Law by Mrs. G. B. Longan of Kansas City.

We did our share last fall on Hospital Day. We entertained the two freshman classes, and we have had several very good times just for our own members; so we feel in closing up the year that it has been a good one, for we have had our work and our play, and we have been able to pay our bills and have a goodly sum to begin the new year. We have a fine set of new officers and we believe that we shall continue to get some of the best women in the school as members, so why shouldn't we be happy? We ARE happy and proud that we are Axis women, and we are all going to pull together to make the Axis Club the very best organization of osteopathic women physicians, because every member is going to be loyal to the high principles of the Axis Club, and to the science of osteopathy.

LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.

- Alspach, Dr. Mary E., from 410 Commerce Bldg., to Rooms 609-611, The Mills Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.
- Clouse, Dr. D. H., from Sterling to Association Bldg., Loveland, Colo.
- Davis, Dr. T. L., 819 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.
- Gable, Dr. Fonda M., from Downe's Grove, Ill., to Byesville, O., R. D. 1
- Gage, Dr. Fred W., 505 Trude Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
- Keller, Dr. Fred B., 18 Beech St., Arlington, N. J.
- Loving, Dr. A. S., from 423 Commonwealth Bldg., to 131 E. Third Ave., Denver, Colo.
- McCall, Dr. T. S., from Elgin and Batavia to St. Charles, Ill.
- Newton, Dr. George H., from Memphis, Tenn., to Tampico, Ill.
- Parentean, Dr. Carrie P., from 6547 to 6531 Harvard Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Sims, Dr. Mary L., from 1615 Main St., to 1711 Gervais St., Columbia, S. C.
- Taylor, Dr. Lily F., from Minneapolis, to Turinurs Block, Stillwater, Minn.
- Temple, Dr. Stephen, from 735 Kansas Ave., to The New Mills Bldg., 9th and Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.
- Thoms, Dr. Frances H., The Windsor, Sixth and Union, Seattle, Wash.
- Thompson, Dr. Margaret, from Jacksonville, Florida, to 68 Ransom St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

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