

# **The Popular Osteopath**

Vol. 1 No. 12 December 1899

Still National Osteopathic Museum ©

May not be reproduced without the permission of the Still National Osteopathic Museum

# The Popular Osteopath.

Official Organ of American Association for the Advancement  
of Osteopathy.

VOLUME 1.

DECEMBER, 1899.

NUMBER 12.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE POPULAR OSTEOPATH PUBLISHING COMPANY.

## OSTEOPATHY'S RIGHT TO LEGAL RECOGNITION.

BY JAMES A. COOLEY, ESQ.

In this article it is not intended to enter into any discussion of the merits or demerits of Osteopathy, or to make any defense of it as a system or method of treating, except as may incidentally be necessary for other purposes. The writer's knowledge of the subject is not sufficiently technical or thorough to do so, and for the purpose of this discussion it is not requisite. The scope of the present article may be fairly summarized in this inquiry: Whether, viewing this question impartially, from the standpoint of the legislator, looking to the welfare of the people and disregarding class feeling, interested personally neither more nor less in Osteopathy than in any other method of healing, or any other subject proposed for legislation, there is any sufficient or legitimate reason why a state legislature or other governing body should refuse to legalize the practice of Osteopathy under proper regulations.

The Osteopath, it must be remembered, is not asking for any special privileges or immunities. He only asks what is guaranteed by both national and state constitutions—the privilege of exercis-

ing, without let or hindrance from courts or officers, those rights declared inalienably to belong to every American citizen—the right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" liberty not alone in the narrow and restricted sense of freedom from imprisonment or actual bodily restraint, but liberty in the full sense, as meant in the constitution, of freedom of thought and action, freedom to follow whatever avocation he pleases, subject only to the limitation of that maxim, which indeed limits the police power of the state—*sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas*. The Osteopath asks only for a "square deal;" and I am much mistaken in my estimate of American character and the universality among Americans of that spirit of fair play, that demands equal rights to all and special privileges to none, if it shall be necessary to show more than that the Osteopaths are legitimately entitled to what they demand, viz., legal recognition, and the privilege to stand or fall on the merits of their system, unhampered by adverse laws.

The state, or governing authority, in restricting, regulating, or in

any manner interfering with the carrying on of any trade, profession or calling, is exercising what is termed the police power of the state. This power may be defined in its broadest acceptation, as the general power of a government to preserve and promote the public welfare—and this may be done even at the expense of private rights. Judge Cooley defines the police of a state as a “system of internal regulation, by which the state seeks not only to preserve the public order and to prevent offenses against the state, but also to establish for the intercourse of citizens with citizens those rules of good manners and good neighborhood which are calculated to prevent a conflict of rights, and to insure to each the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own so far as is reasonably consistent with a like enjoyment of rights by others.” It is somewhat hard to define, the supreme court of the United States having declined to do so, contenting itself with deciding whether particular cases come within this power. But whether defined or not, it is everywhere recognized to be limited by the maxim before quoted, that each shall so use his own as not to injure that of others. Every person has an undoubted right to do as he pleases, to follow whatever calling he may elect, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of or do an injury to others; and the state cannot interfere. I think the correctness of this proposition will not be denied, but as it forms the basis of my argument, I quote in further support and elucidation of it from courts and jurists

whose known ability makes them authorities:

Tiedeman, in his valuable work on “Limitations of Police Power,” says: “It is to be observed, therefore, that the police power of the government, as understood in the constitutional law of the United States, is simply the power of the government to establish provisions for the enforcement of the common as well as the civil law maxim, *sic utere tuo, ut alienum non laedas.* \* \* \* Any law which goes beyond that principle, which undertakes to abolish rights, the exercise of which does not involve an infringement of the rights of others, or to limit the exercise of rights beyond what is necessary to provide for the public welfare and the general security, cannot be included in the police power of the general government. It is a governmental usurpation, and violates the principles of abstract justice as they have been developed under our republican institutions.”

The supreme court of Maine uses this language: “With the legislature the maxim of law, *salus populi suprema lex*, should not be disregarded. It is the great principle on which the statutes for the security of the people are based. \* \* \* This power has always been exercised by governments, and its existence cannot reasonably be denied. How far the provisions of the legislature can stand is always submitted to its discretion, provided its acts do not go beyond the great principle of securing the public safety.”

In *Lakeview vs. Rose Hill Cemetery Co.*, 70 Ill., 192, the Illinois

supreme court says: “The police power of a state is co-extensive with self-protection, and is applicably termed the law of overruling necessity. It is the inherent and plenary power in the state which enables it to prohibit all things hurtful to the comfort and welfare of society.”

Many other utterances to the same effect and of equal weight might be given, but these will suffice.

Now, from what has been said, it must clearly appear that unless Osteopathy can be shown to be injurious to the people, in some way, to be menacing to the public welfare and prosperity, or a clog or hindrance thereto, its practice cannot consistently with the spirit of our institutions, and with the well-defined limitations of the police power of the state, be prohibited. And we undertake to say that it has never been shown, and cannot be shown, that it is injurious or that it is in any way detrimental to public welfare or directly or indirectly derogatory to the equal rights of others.

In the system of Osteopathy drugs have no place. They are not used at all. Nothing whatever is administered to patients that could by any possibility be injurious, directly or indirectly, to the human system. Hence there cannot be any danger or possibility of danger to life or health from the giving of overdoses or wrong doses of medicine. Neither can there be any possibility of creating or inducing in the system an appetite for alcoholic stimulants, or for narcotics, which may eventually wreck

and ruin the life temporarily rescued from the clutches of disease by the medicines of which these stimulants or narcotics formed a part. Nothing of this kind can be charged to Osteopathy. The same cannot be said of medicine, for many medicines contain alcohol, or opium, or other narcotics, in some form, and one well known effect of these drugs is to create an increasing and often irresistible appetite for themselves; yet the practice of medicine is of such utility and necessity, that the prohibition of its practice is never thought of, notwithstanding its attendant possibility of ill effects. How much less reason for prohibiting a system which promises to heal and cannot leave behind it the seeds of a worse disease?

The treatments themselves involve no such severity, harshness or violence as would warrant the argument that they threaten injury to life or limb; no one, I think, will attempt to argue that there is any element of danger in the nature of Osteopathic treatments. So far as the writer is aware, no such argument has been raised, nor any instances reported of injury done in Osteopathic treating, or accidental death caused thereby; and Osteopathy has been practiced long enough and widely enough to give plenty of opportunities for accidents of this kind to occur, if from the nature of the treatments there was any likelihood of such things happening. It is now several years since Dr. Still's students began going forth to heal the sick and relieve the afflicted, and they are now scattered all over the country. If

in any place they were doing harm, if unfortunate accidents were occurring, doubt not that their enemies and detractors—and who has not these, especially if he be aggressively competing with others—would speedily make it known. Hence it must be conceded that there is nothing in the Osteopathic system or methods that threatens, or that might reasonably be feared to threaten, detriment or injury to the public or to those receiving the treatments.

Can it be argued that there is a sort of negative element of harm to the public in this, that Osteopathy is incompetent to cope with disease, and, being legalized, might be employed and fail where, if it could not legally be practiced, a "regular" would be called in and might have better success? This argument, first, would involve the necessity of proving that Osteopathy is ineffective, and the records so far made, judging from what they say of it who have tried it, prove just the opposite; and second, it would be more appropriately addressed to those contemplating hiring a doctor. On this point more will be said in a subsequent paragraph.

It cannot be said that it is *prima facie* a fraud or swindle, and hence against the public welfare. And if it should be said that the system is a fraud, either *prima facie* or concealed, a sufficient answer should be that if this were true the first to discover the fact, and to condemn the whole thing, would be those among whom it has been practiced. Osteopathy has been legalized and is now extensively

practiced in at least six or seven states, and has representatives in most of the others. If it were such that the safety and welfare of the public required the interposition of the strong arm of the law, we should have heard divers and loud complaints long ere this from the localities in which Osteopaths have located and carried on the business. Instead, it is from these same localities that warm endorsements are received and that most new recruits to this Osteopathic army come.

The point is never raised that it is deleterious in its effect upon public morals.

Now, if it be true, as argued here, that this system of treating disease is not and cannot be in any sense dangerous to life or health, is not a fraud or swindle so as to justify interference to protect the people in their property, and is not immoral, it seems clear that in view of the principle above stated defining and limiting the police power of the government, the state cannot legitimately prohibit its practice or refuse to it legal recognition.

That the state may and should regulate its practice is freely admitted. The state regulates the practice of medicine, of law, of many professions and trades. In the proper exercise of the police power the state certainly has the right to prescribe restrictions for the carrying of sundry avocations to require certain qualifications of character and proficiency of those seeking to engage therein, and generally, as we say, to regulate and control said avocations. But there

is a vast difference between regulating and prohibiting. It is the absolute prohibition of a legitimate calling that is objected to.

The students and practitioners of Osteopathy are required, as a condition of graduation, to study thoroughly and to learn nearly everything that is taught in the regular medical colleges, except the nature and effect of the various medicines, and these they do not use and their system does not call for.

Now, for any legislature to prohibit the practice of Osteopathy is practically to assume that diseases can be cured only by the use of drugs or medicines. The methods of treating disease and, too, the theories on which those methods are based, even among the regular medical practitioners, have passed through a great deal of evolution; and it would be just as logical, and only a step farther in the same direction, to assume that the theory of one school of medicine is right and that of another wrong, as they exist today, for these theories differ, and each cannot be wholly right; and each and all have changed, have advanced from what they once taught, and will continue to do so. In short, reasoning from such a position—from such an assumption—to its logical results, we have a clear case of *reductio ad absurdum*.

I again quote from Tiedeman on police limitations: "In the practice of medicine an attempt has often been made by the old school of medicine, the school of allopathy, to bring homeopathy into legal disrepute, and to deny to practitioners of that school equal privileges be-

fore the law; but the police power of the state can never be exercised in favor of or against any system of medicine. The police power can be brought to bear upon quacks and disreputable practitioners, to whichever school they may belong, but when reputable and intelligent members of the profession differ in theories of practice, the state has no power to determine which of them, if either, is wrong;" and this enunciation is approved by no less eminent an authority than the supreme court of New York. Changing the words, "system of medicine" to "system of healing," we have a statement of the law that exactly fits the "case at bar;" and the word "medicine" was used because it happened to be two systems of medicine before the court. Osteopathy was not then known. But the principle is the same; and it is clearly the law.

Osteopathy can do no harm to those upon whom and among whom it is practiced. And if, as is claimed for it, it is based upon scientific principles, if diseases can be cured by it, if it can subtract aught from the great sum total of human suffering, legislatures can do no greater good to those whom they represent, than to give it the protection and encouragement of statutory sanction; if on the other hand, it is a "fake," the surest and speediest way to prove this is to let it meet with the full test of trial, when, if it has no merit, it must go the way of all untruth. "You cannot fool all of the people all of the time"—nor for a very long time. In any event, if, as its adherents

claim, and as I have sought to show, it does not in any way directly or indirectly menace the public welfare or interfere with the rights or safety of others, there is no ground for legislative interference, and its advocates have a right to practice it, and the people a

right to employ them, if they wish.

For Osteopathy is only asked—and this surely ought not be denied—and open field and a fair fight, wherein it may stand or fall on its merits, its friends being willing that it be known by its fruits.

Kirkville, Mo.

### DYSMENORRHEA.

BY NETTIE H. BOLLES, D. O.

One thing that appeals to a woman upon a first knowledge of Osteopathy is the fact that it brings such sure and speedy relief to suffering womankind, especially to those who are suffering from Dysmenorrhea. Any one of us can look around upon our circle of acquaintances, be it large or small, and call to mind numbers of our friends, especially among the younger girls, who suffer regularly at their menstrual periods. Some of them are wholly incapacitated for their regular duties for two or three days, and their sufferings can only be compared to those of a woman in labor.

To many who have sought relief in vain through medical means, the comforting (?) assurance has been given that "they must expect to have pain, it is only natural, all women suffer at that time." From this false doctrine we beg leave to differ, and offer in evidence the history of several cases which will speak for themselves.

In undertaking to treat such cases Osteopathically, the first essential is a correct and careful di-

agnosis. That once made, the battle is half won. I admit it is not always easy to locate the causes, as they are many and various, and oftentimes obscure; but to the skillful Osteopathic fingers the physical lesions accompanying such conditions are not hard to find.

Different classifications have been made as to the varieties, and many causes assigned. Perhaps the simplest classification is that given by Wells under "Diseases of the Uterus," as deviations in function. The five varieties of difficult or painful menstruation are given as follows:

1. Neuralgic.
2. Congestive.
3. Mechanical.
4. Membranous.
5. Ovarian.

To this list I would also add Tubal.

The characteristic symptoms of the first form are the presence of pain before the flow begins. It is usually located in the pelvis, extending down the limbs, and is steady, not spasmodic or expulsive. This form responds very readily to

Osteopathic treatment and may be permanently cured. I can call to mind any number of such cases where the existing lesions were such as to produce an irritation of those nerves resulting in this neuralgic condition, but one illustration will suffice. Mrs. — had been a sufferer for years, ever since the beginning of menstruation. All the usual medical remedies had been used in vain. Then, said the medical adviser, "just wait until after you are married; you will be all right." But even there he proved a false prophet, for after marriage the trouble was in no wise lessened. She had been married some five or six years when I met her. After trying Osteopathic treatment just one month she was entirely relieved of all pain at the menstrual period, and the cure is a permanent one, for it has already lasted four years.

Congestive or inflammatory dysmenorrhea is generally an acute condition in which the appropriate Osteopathic treatment seldom fails to give relief.

In mechanical or obstructive dysmenorrhea Osteopathy has a large field and is only limited by those cases in which the canals are obstructed by tumors or other growths which call for surgical interference.

Other causes, such as stenosis of the os uteri, flexions of the uterus or spasmodic contractions are all amenable to our treatment. The characteristic symptoms here are the sharp, cramping, expulsive pains followed by partial or complete cessation. As soon as the diagnosis is made there can be no

question as to the treatment. One case under treatment last winter we diagnosed as contraction of the internal os and gave relief through treatment of the hypogastric plexus. In a case which has come under treatment recently, I find extreme contraction of the anterior muscles of the perineum, the relaxation of which gave almost immediate relief.

Membranous dysmenorrhea is more a pathological condition than those above mentioned. From an Osteopathic standpoint, we consider it the result of obstructed circulation, the removal of which should restore normal conditions.

In ovarian dysmenorrhea the pain is in the region of the ovaries and always precedes the flow usually some days. Neurotic patients are more nervous and hysterical for a week or ten days previous to menstruation. In a number of such cases I have found the first cause to be a prolapsed twelfth rib, even when the condition of the patient was such that it had been diagnosed and treated by the medical attendant as ovaritis. A case of special interest was that of a young girl of fourteen. At her first menstruation she had an attack of so-called ovaritis. Her suffering was so intense the attending physician said she could not live three days without relief; this he finally obtained for her through the liberal use of opiates, hence it was with great apprehension they looked forward to her next period. In the meantime friends advised them to try Osteopathy. I was called at the time of the second period. On examination the twelfth rib was

found much depressed on the side on which she was suffering the greatest pain. Although to set the rib seemed heroic treatment in her suffering condition, yet when the rib was raised she experienced great relief. It required about two months to get all the parts restored to the normal, but since then—some two years—she has had no further trouble.

Another case suffering from the same cause was that of a young lady of about twenty. For several years she had been subject to fainting spells at her menstrual periods, induced probably by her extreme

pain. Her physician had exhausted all remedies and said nothing less than ovariectomy would ever give relief. The same treatment, reducing the dislocation of the twelfth rib, proved effectual.

A late case presents the history of great pain at the menstrual period, and also several hours of pain in the middle of the month. This I have diagnosed as Tubal obstruction and have found the corresponding lesions. The case is not completed yet, so the result cannot be given, but I consider the prognosis favorable.

Denver, Col.

### NATURE HER OWN SURGEON.

BY D. ELLA M'NICHOLL, D. O.

My experience thus far in Osteopathic practice leads me to believe that women in general know of no ailment which pictures to them that extreme degree of horror as does malignant tumor. Abnormal growths, persistent pain, have induced hundreds of women to fly in fear to the surgeon's table, not because they do not fear the knife, but because to them it appears the lesser of two evils. The surgeon recognizes existing conditions, but seldom, if ever, stops to inquire why nature selected this special point as a dumping ground for so much surplus material. I shall not enumerate in this article the disastrous results my own observation has recorded during the past year, but I unhesitatingly state without fear of successful contradiction, that in the majority

of cases of this class nature will, if obstructions are removed and without extraneous interference, clear up her own domain.

The list of women who have found and successfully tried the better way is constantly growing. Yet there are thousands who do not understand "the why." Some cling to old established methods through choice, but more, through ignorance. I may demonstrate more clearly by presenting to you a case recently under my own care.

Mr. Gwinn, of Flora, Ind., brought his wife to me May 29th. I noticed when she entered the office that she was lame in right limb and was using a crutch, which was, to all appearances, intended for one slightly taller than she. I mention this point to show you the value of close observation. I found

lameness due to "hip trouble." She then said, "I did not come to you expecting anything for this hip; the trouble is of twenty years' standing; but I have a growth on my breast which concerns us greatly." This proved on examination to be about the size of a common walnut, very hard, involving the center and deep portion of the gland, with sharp, knife-life pains radiating in every direction; most acute toward axillary region. Here was an engorgement due to obstructed lymph vessels, with which, as we know, this gland is richly supplied.

From using a crutch of extra length the shoulder was elevated in such a way as to give a peculiar twist to the sterno-clavicular articulation, narrowing space between clavicle and first rib, so as to compress the lymphatic vessels, draining the breast. Realizing that success in this case depended upon my righting this condition, I turned my entire attention to the hip, which yielded promptly to treatment and in two weeks' time we had disposed of the crutch and adjusted the clavicle. Absorption went on steadily and, I may say, rapidly. After seven weeks' treatment she was almost well, feeling sure that the way to complete recovery was now opened, I dismissed her. Two weeks ago while passing through here she called to see me and I had the pleasure of pronouncing her entirely well.

When I think of the mental agony, the physical sufferings, the dangers accompanying the use of the knife, I contrast the picture with one in which woman smiles

her approval. She has found the better way, she has tried it and found nature her own surgeon.  
Frankfort, Ind.

Some people who are but superficially acquainted with the therapeutical value of Osteopathy have expressed the opinion that some day every medical school will have a chair of Osteopathy and that the two systems will be taught and practiced together. Again, an occasional pessimistic Osteopath has been found who fears that the medical schools will add Osteopathy to their curriculum and thus absorb it.

The first class of people are unacquainted with the scope of Osteopathy and the latter class with the impotency of drugs. In any school where Osteopathy is honestly and properly taught materia medica will receive scant attention. The graduates of medical schools where Osteopathy is not properly taught will never displace the competent Osteopath. Osteopathy and drugs are antagonistic. Truth and error will not flourish side by side. The "irrepressible conflict" will go on until truth is triumphant. Osteopathy is too securely bottomed upon the truths of nature ever to be "absorbed" by any system that is founded upon conjecture and experiment.

In laboring in season and out of season to build up the A. A. A. O. as The Popular Osteopath has done since its inception, it has not been recreant to the best interests of the legitimate practitioner. Their interests are mutual, and what helps one aids the other.

## A NEW EVIL.

BY THERESA CLUETT, D. O.

I had a long talk with a prospective patient the other day, in which I learned of a new evil that threatens our practice. This patient had been under an Osteopath's care and received relief. The time came when she had to go to another city, where she resumed the treatment under another operator. She complained that she had received no benefit whatever from the second operator, although both Osteopaths had graduated from a reputable and reliable School of Osteopathy. What was the outcome? She denounced Osteopathy; said there was nothing in it, and should tell her friends accordingly.

I said, "Why denounce the good you have received from the treatment, since you already acknowledge receiving help from No. 1? Because No. 2 did not reach your case should be no reason for giving up the treatment or saying there is nothing in it."

The profession of Osteopathy is like every other profession in this respect; there will be poor Osteopaths, the same as there will be poor lawyers and poor doctors of medicine. All graduates will not be successes. Time alone will tell. The people must understand this; and if one Osteopath cannot give them relief, why not try another and still another, until the desired result is accomplished. They do this with the medical profession, year in and year out, but when it comes to taking Osteopathic treatment, this point is overlooked, as

miracles are invariably expected from the hands of the Osteopath. This evil is also aggravated by the various printed and "seemingly" miraculous cures accomplished in one or two treatments. Often the public never hears the other side of the story, where patients have to stay months and months with the treatment before results are secured. In some cases a patient will have to stay, perhaps, six to eight weeks before the treatment takes hold of them at all. In another case they respond at once and quick results are obtained. The patient must look at these things in their true light and not denounce the science of Osteopathy without giving it a fair and impartial trial.

Cleveland, Ohio.

All that the friends of Osteopathy ask of the lawmakers is a fair field and no favors. With equal opportunities before the law a system that cannot maintain itself in public favor deserves to perish from the earth.

While we consider the official directory an interesting and valuable feature of The Popular Osteopath, of value both to the practitioner and public, we do not intend for it to encroach upon our reading space and with this issue add eight pages to the size of the magazine. This gives us more space than ever, a fact which we believe the profession will not be slow to reward with increased patronage.

## OPINIONS OF EMINENT PEOPLE REGARDING OSTEOPATHY.

HON. LON V. STEPHENS,  
Governor of Missouri, in replying to some who criticised him for signing the Osteopathic bill, said:

"The bill was introduced and passed both houses by an overwhelming majority. In the house the vote stood 101 for the measure, 16 against, and 18 absent from the roll call. Of the 101 voting for the bill there were two regular physicians. In the senate the vote stood 26 for the bill, 3 against and 5 absent. The total vote for the bill was 127. From this it is a clear indication, in my opinion, that the people of Missouri were for giving the friends of Osteopathy the protection of our state laws. The science of Osteopathy as far as it has come under my observation, assists in relieving suffering humanity, and I do not think I erred in signing the bill."

HON. T. A. BRIGGS,  
Governor of South Dakota, when importuned by the Medical Board not to sign the bill legalizing Osteopathy in his state, said:

"Osteopathy has helped me. It has also done good in my family and will hurt no one. The bill has passed both houses and I will sign it."

OPIE READ,  
A well known writer and editor of Carter's Monthly:

"When in the future an estimative intelligence sums up the great discoveries of the nineteenth century, I believe that the science of Osteopathy will be appointed a place near the head of the list."

HON. I. H. GOODNIGHT,  
Formerly a member of Congress from Kentucky, now Judge of the circuit court

in that state, after taking several months' Osteopathic treatment, wrote the following:

"Back to a day whence the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, we have been pouring physic into our stomachs to cure the pains in our toes. Thus accustomed it is hard to appreciate that a science of healing can exist except by drug medication. Illusioned thus I suffered long before consenting to try Osteopathy. To me its simplicity made it appear absurd. That gallstones, asthma, rheumatism and nervous prostration might be cured without knife or drug, was to me unbelievable, and I suffered on from these ills. The most skilled physicians failed me. Fighting for life, I tried Osteopathy as a last resort. The first treatment strengthened the old prejudice. I was sure no good could result. But afterwards I slept—slept like a child. It was sweeter than from narcotics. Then I thought possibly there is something in it. After a few treatments I ate with impunity anything I desired. Then I began to hope. Directly strength returned, pain abated, organs became normal in their functions. Then I believed. Continuing to improve until I grew robust my belief strengthened. Many others came under my notice. I saw cures, chronic and acute, that appeared marvelous, cures which if performed by the orthodox methods of medicine, the journals would have abounded in applause. I have seen cripples, paralytics, dyspeptics, asthmatics and rheumatics take up their beds and walk. These

observations, added to my own experience, have graduated my hopes and beliefs into knowledge—if knowledge can obtain as to human events. That Osteopathy is still in its infancy we cheerfully admit, and hence can subscribe to the sentiment expressed by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, that if all the drugs were cast into the sea, it would be much better for the men and so much worse for the fishes. There are now some cases that Osteopathy refuses to undertake. But when the science is perfected it is my belief that it will be potent in all diseases. Certainly Osteopathy is a science of high attainment and utility. No one capable of thinking fairly can withhold applause for a system which is daily curing the most stubborn and serious affections without knife or drug. It is probable that in a few years the orthodox profession will accept the utility of Osteopathy as cordially as it now accepts the propriety of vaccination, though physicians once resisted the latter as bitterly as they now oppose Osteopathy."

**MRS. J. B. FORAKER,**

Wife of the United States Senator from Ohio:

"If Dr. A. T. Still had discovered nothing new in medical science but what he has done for woman his name would go down the ages as the greatest physician of any age and one of the historical benefactors of the race. His system has made it possible for woman to escape most of the ills which she has been supposed traditionally to be condemned to suffer; he has made it possible for her to approach maternity in calm tranquility, hav-

ing assurance that its pains will be almost entirely overcome; and he has demonstrated that women need not spend their lives nursing functional derangements without finding succor. Who before has done so much in medicine? His system—Osteopathy—will do more for all kinds of chronic troubles than any other system."

**HON. ROBERT L. TAYLOR,**

Former Governor of Tennessee, said of Osteopathy:

"When a century later historians are sifting the events of this time for the epoch-making discoveries of science and civilization there will be few chapters more important, I think, than that devoted to the reformation in medicine which will have come about through the acceptance and practice of Dr. Still's system known as Osteopathy."

**E. H. PRATT, A. M., M. D., LL. D.,**  
A professor in one of the leading medical colleges of Chicago and one of the most prominent surgeons in the United States. He took the time to investigate Osteopathy, after which he wrote an extended article endorsing it in the warmest terms—a few sentences of which are as follows:

"The fact that relief can be afforded to many cases without drugs and without the knife is influential in attracting multitudes of sufferers, who are seeking for the easiest, least dangerous, and cheapest possible deliverance from their afflictions. \* \* \* There are many and astonishing cures in the multitude of patients that are patronizing Osteopathy, at the present time.

"As to the method of applying Osteopathic principles in practice, it is the effort of the Osteopath to

reach the sympathetic nerve centers at every available point. Its utility as a means of cure is already established beyond question. Its permanency of existence is also insured, for no truth when it is once disclosed is ever extinguished by the mind of man."

**HON. JOHN R. TANNER,**

Governor of Illinois, who signed the bill legalizing Osteopathy in this State, said:

"The State Medical Board has been fighting the Osteopaths long enough. There is no doubt in my mind that Osteopathy will reach and cure many chronic troubles that medicine would have little or

no effect on. This is testified to by men and women in the highest walks of life and from all over the state of Illinois."

**MRS. W. M. SPRINGER,**

Wife of Congressman Springer—now Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, Indian Territory:

"I can never say enough in praise of Osteopathy. It relieved me from unbearable invalidism. I have seen it do the same for scores of others. I believed before I tried it that it was a scientific method, \* \* \* and now I am convinced that Osteopathy is rational, scientific and wonderful. It will be the greatest blessing to the world."

**OPINION OF OHIO SUPREME COURT.**

Readers of The Popular Osteopath will remember the announcement in the November number of the victory for Osteopathy in the Ohio supreme court. We again acknowledge our indebtedness to Dr. M. F. Hulett, of Columbus, through whose efforts we are enabled to give the opinion in full.

The facts in the case, briefly, are these: Dr. W. J. Liffing, of Toledo, an Osteopath, was arrested about a year ago on the charge of "practicing medicine without a license from the State Medical Board of Registration and Examination." A demurrer to the indictment was sustained by Judge Pugsley, of the common pleas court. To this the state excepted and appealed to the supreme court. The opinion of this court was written by Judge John A. Shauck and concurred in

by the other members, and is as follows:

Counsel for the state urge upon us the view that when Liffing did "prescribe, direct and recommend for the use of one Carey B. McClelland, a certain agency, to-wit, a system of rubbing and kneading the body commonly known as Osteopathy, for the treatment, cure and relief of a certain bodily infirmity or disease," as charged in the indictment, he practiced medicine as defined in section 4403f of the act "to regulate the practice of medicine in Ohio," passed Feb. 27, 1896 (92 O. L. 44), and not having procured from the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, and left with the probate judge of the county, a certificate of qualification to practice medicine or surgery as required by sections 4403c and 4403d of the act, he is guilty of the misdemeanor defined in section 4403g and subject to fine or imprisonment or both. The practice which the act regulates is defined in section 4403f: "Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine or surgery within the meaning of this act who shall append the letters M. D. or M. B. to his name, or for a fee prescribe, direct or recommend for the use of any person any



drug or medicine or other agency for the treatment, cure or relief of any wound, fracture or bodily injury, infirmity or disease."

It does not seem to be supposed that the indictment charges the practice of surgery. But the proposition urged by the attorney-general is that the "system of rubbing and kneading the body known as Osteopathy," which the indictment does charge, is an agency within the meaning directing the use of such agency is the offense defined by the statute; and it is urged that unless we give so comprehensive a meaning to the word "agency," the associated words "medicine" and "drug" will be denied all meaning and the purpose of the act defeated. Our knowledge of Osteopathy is not definite. The word has not found recognition in the dictionaries. It is, however, certain that its use exceeds the suggestions of its etymology. The rubbing and kneading charged in the indictment are consistent with our general knowledge that, in practice, the adherents to Osteopathy wholly reject drugs and medicines. The application of the theory that disease may be cured by manipulation of different parts of the body, would not, with close regard to the meaning of words, be called an agency. But assuming a meaning of the word which might justify its being so used, if that would be consistent with the associate words, we meet the suggestion that in obedience to the maxim, *noscirer a sociis*, the meaning of the word agency must be limited by that of the associated words "drugs" and "medicine." The cases in which the meanings of words have been thus limited are so numerous that the labor of collecting them appropriately belongs to the compilers of digests. Certainly, this maxim should not be so applied as to defeat the object of legislation. It should always serve the rule that the object of construction is to ascertain intention. In substance, the view presented in support of the exception is that the legislature intended to prohibit the administration of any agency and the recommendation of any mode of treating diseases or patients, except by the holders of certificates from the board. That purpose would have been unmistakably expressed in fewer words than are employed in this act. With the assumed meaning of the word "agency," it would have been precisely expressed by this act if the words "drugs" and "medicine" had been omitted. The maxim invoked is applicable to the case because it serves the universal rule that, in seeking the mean-

ing of an act, all of its words must be considered. It requires the conclusion that the agency intended by the legislature is to be of the general character of a drug or medicine, and to be applied or administered, as are drugs or medicines, with a view to producing effects by virtue of its own potency.

The same conclusion will follow a more general, and less technical, view of the subject. The objection which its opponents urge against Osteopathy is that it recognizes a fragment of truth and assumes that it is the universe of truth; and that, by rejecting remedial agencies generally believed to be effective if rightly prescribed, it withholds from those who resort to it available means of relief and cure. It is not charged that it is otherwise hurtful, nor that its administrations are attended with danger. The obvious purpose of the act under consideration is to secure to those who believe in the efficiency of medicines the ministrations of educated men, thus preventing fraud and imposition; and to protect society from the evils which result from the administration of potent drugs by the ignorant and unskillful. The purpose of the act is accurately indicated by its title to be "to regulate the practice of medicine."

No provision of the act indicates an intention on the part of the legislature that those who do not propose to practice medicine shall graduate from a college of medicine or otherwise become learned in its use. Without such knowledge no one is entitled to a certificate from the Board of Examination. The result of the view urged in support of the exception is that, by this act, the general assembly has attempted to determine a question of science and to control the personal conduct of the citizen without regard to his opinions, and this is a matter in which the public is in no wise concerned. Such legislation would be an astonishing denial of the commonly accepted views touching the right to personal opinion and conduct which does not invade the rights of others. From the operation of constitutional provisions designed to establish and perpetuate freedom of thought and action in matters pertaining to religion, it results that in things which are of the first concern we are imperatively denied the guidance of legislative wisdom, and our immortal part is exposed to the enduring pain which is believed to follow the acceptance of religious error.

In the absence of a statute clearly in-

dicating it, the general assembly will not be presumed to have intended the consequences involved in the contention. Exception overruled.

A bill to legalize and regulate the practice of Osteopathy is now

before the legislature of Georgia. Its friends are confident that the fair-minded legislators of that state will give Osteopathy an equal chance with other systems of healing.

## REPORTED CASES.

### To The Practitioner:

The purpose of this department is to show to the people what Osteopathy is doing for sick folk. To that end we cordially invite you to report your interesting cases. By this we do not mean cases that are remarkable for the rapidity with which they are cured. We simply want to give honest and practical illustrations of what Osteopathy is doing every day for the alleviation of the various ills of life.

Reported by C. G. Wheeler, D. O., Brattleboro, Vt.:

### INSOMNIA AND NERVOUSNESS.

The patient, a man 60 years of age, had been in poor health for two years, and was failing continually, could not sleep at all without taking powerful sleeping powders and they were failing to give the desired effect. He had also been suffering with a pain in his right side for six weeks, for which his family physician had been prescribing different remedies, all of which failed to give relief. Before coming to me he asked his doctor what he thought of Osteopathy. The reply was that he thought it was good for some spinal troubles, but it would do him no good, as his spinal cord was diseased.

On examination I found the sec-

ond rib twisted in such a manner as to impinge upon the intercostal nerve, producing the pain in his side.

I removed the pressure on the nerve by readjusting the rib and there has been no return of the pain since the second treatment. I also found lesions in cervical and upper dorsal regions. After two months treatment patient seems like a new man, sleeps soundly, and works ten hours each day.

### SPINAL CURVATURE.

Little girl, 12 years of age, had been in very poor health for about three years. A little more than two years ago her mother noticed some trouble with her spine, which had been gradually getting worse, until she was greatly deformed, and extremely nervous. She could not sleep, and ate but very little. On examination I found the spine in the upper dorsal region, anterior, and in lumbar region, posterior; and a lateral curvature extending from the fifth to twelfth dorsal vertebra. At one point the spine was two inches from its normal position. She has been improving steadily since I began treating her, and after about four months treatment the upper dorsal and the lumbar abnormalities are entirely cor-

rected, and the lateral curvature has diminished. The muscles all along the spine are also developing nicely. Her general health is greatly improved; she sleeps well; has an excellent appetite; is two inches taller and weighs thirteen pounds more than when she began treatment.

#### ASTHMA.

Young man, 21 years of age, has been subject to asthmatic attacks since he had pneumonia, when but a few months old. He would always have an attack if he rode behind a horse. Examination revealed a lateral lesion at the second dorsal vertebra, which was the predisposing cause of the disease. He has taken one month's treatment and has not had an attack since the first treatment. After the third treatment he rode fifteen miles behind a horse without experiencing any of the asthmatic symptoms which he always had before. With a few more treatments the case will be discharged as cured.

Reported by Therese Cluett, D. O.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

#### BIRTH MARK.

Osteopathy has scored a new triumph in the case which I relate, as follows. It is the first case of the kind that has ever come under my observation, and I think it my duty to give it to the general public.

Last June I received a little girl for treatment, aged 8 years; trouble, spinal posterior dislocation from first to third lumbar, the result of a fall received in babyhood. The neck was locked and I could not raise head, etc. But what I

wish to mention in particular was a brilliant neous, or birthmark, that covered the whole of right side of face, neck and ear. I paid no attention whatever to this, as I never dreamed I could remove this awful disfigurement. I started in to work on the neck (which loosened in about three treatments), and after two months I thought the fiery patch was fading to some extent; but, still, I paid no particular attention to eradicating it. After three months' treatment she rested for a time and then returned. I treated her then once a week for a month. She again rested for three weeks and returned. What was, I might say, my consternation when I looked at the face and found it as clean as my own. All trace of the blemish has entirely disappeared. Do I want any more proof that I worked on the circulation than this? I must have taken it away through absorption, and I can only faintly portray the thanks of this child, who, otherwise, would have carried this cutaneous blemish for life had she not taken Osteopathic treatment.

Reported By J. A. Quintal, D. O.,  
Unionville, Mo.

Mr. F. called merely for examination and consultation, suffering much pain in the left knee, having used great quantities of ointment (various kinds), as the trouble had been one of several months' standing, and had received the impression from a "regular physician" that his knee was dislocated. After carefully examining the spine I located his trouble at third lumbar, gave him a treatment and told

him to report on the second following day. It was with difficulty that he ascended the stairs to our office upon first visit, being equipped with crutch and cane, though when he left he did not use either crutch or cane. Upon returning, about four days later, another treatment was given, this time he came without crutch or cane, and has not returned for further treatment. Living in the country, he does not often come to this place, as he has a trading point nearer his home; he has not called personally but has at different times sent us word that he is still "all right" and has sent us two patients on the strength of what was done for him.

Appendicitis—Willie L., aged 9 years. The attending physician, who, by the way, believes in Osteopathy, and says that in time it will grow in favor even among the "regulars," diagnosed the case as one of catarrhal inflammation of the appendix and said that he thought it not improper to allow an Osteopath to be called. I was sent for and reached patient at about 4 o'clock in afternoon, and as it was some fifteen miles from the office I remained over night, gave the usual treatment in such cases and at noon next day left the boy easier. Upon my return the next forenoon found him sitting up, and, as he said, "about well," and again saw him on the next day and pronounced him cured. My main treatment was given during the early part of the night. Have had frequent word from him and each time the report came that he was well.

Slipped Innominate—Mr. A. M. S. had some nine years previous been thrown from a buggy in a runaway, sustaining an injury which was pronounced a "cracking of the periosteum of the femur" by the attending physician. This hip and thigh had during all these years given him much trouble and he was frequently "laid up" with rheumatism. When I was called he had for nearly three weeks been obliged to remain constantly in a reclining chair, and to lie straight in bed was impossible. In my examination I found that the innominate on that side was slipped slightly upward and backward. The slightest touch to that portion of his person seemed almost to set him wild with pain, so that necessarily our work was to some extent interfered with. I treated him upon his dining table and remained with him some two hours, during which time his suffering was intense and almost constant; after this great suffering passed off he went to bed and slept well from 11 until 4 o'clock. For two weeks I treated him about every other day and after that only twice each week. At the end of third week he walked four blocks to his place of business, and stopped taking treatment at end of one month. I have talked with him frequently and he is still found regularly at his place of business. In this particular case I advised him to continue the treatment for at least another month. Upon success in this cure I was complimented by a resident physician who had practiced in the town for over forty years. He told me, and others, that this

man was getting into a condition that something had to be done or it would have been everlastingly too late, and that his medicines were not doing the work.

#### SPRAINED BACK.

Mr. W. R., a miner, some two years since was injured in endeavoring to hold a heavy dump car from rolling over him, when his foot slipped and in this manner he was doubled up and had back badly sprained. Has taken lots of medicine, used all manner of ointments with no apparent benefit. I gave him seven treatments and now he claims to be entirely free from pain and is back hard at work in the mine, while since his accident and prior to treatment he had not been able to put in more than half time, which, added to his "heavy doctor bills," considerably discouraged him. His own words: "You did me more good in one treatment than all the medicine I had used during the entire years, and that cost me fully \$60."

Reported by Evans, Owens & Owens, Miller Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

#### INTESTINAL INDIGESTION.

J. E. Gordon, Chattanooga, had been troubled for fifteen years with what had been pronounced intestinal indigestion. The slightest imprudence or irregularity in eating would cause a looseness of the bowels which was difficult to check and rendered work impossible. These spells were of frequent occurrence, and especially during the summer season. He was treated one week in May, then was out of the city for about a week. When he re-

turned he resumed the treatment; this time it extended over a period of three weeks and has had an occasional treatment since, but he experienced complete relief since the first week. In addition to the trouble above mentioned he had suffered with muscular neuralgia, but this, too, disappeared under the treatment. Mr. Gordon is a carpenter and contractor and worked every day during the hot weather of July and August without a return of his maladies. It is now several months since he was treated and he considers himself cured.

#### RHEUMATISM.

Judge Lewis Shepherd, when he came to us for treatment last spring had suffered with rheumatism for five years. At that time he was so crippled from the effects of it that he seriously contemplated giving up his law practice. After the first month's treatment he decided that he was still good for many years of active service. Not long thereafter, in writing to a friend, he advised him to try Osteopathy, saying that he himself was "a boy again" on account of it. For several years the Judge, when going from home to attend court, would as soon have thought of leaving his briefs behind as his pill box. But from the time of his first treatment until the present—and it is now several months since he had his last treatment—he has not been troubled with constipation. We consider this a remarkable fact, inasmuch as in some cases of constipation we have had to work several months to effect a cure.

#### RHEUMATISM.

Mr. W. H. Bonney, of Highland

Park, began treatment with us on the 13th of June. For twenty-five years he had been afflicted with rheumatism, and during the last fourteen years had been unable to do any manual labor. His body was very much bent, there was no motion in the neck, his spine was very rigid, and the muscles along it quite tense. In walking it was with difficulty that he could lift his feet an inch from the floor. At times he could not raise his hand to his head nor could he turn over on or rise from the operating table without assistance. He suffered excruciating pain almost constantly—in short, the case seemed to us to be almost hopeless. However, we undertook it and his improvement has been almost as much a marvel to us as to him. While he is not yet well and is still under treatment, an impression of his spine taken a few weeks ago compared with one taken at the beginning of treatment shows that he is considerably straighter. His pain has practically disappeared. There is now a great deal of motion in the neck, and he walks with perfect ease. For daily exercise he now saws and splits wood, and does enough of it, as he says, to "keep the pot boiling." His improvement is more rapid now than ever before, but he says that if he never gets any better he would not take thousands of dollars for what Osteopathy has already done for him.

Morphine Habit—In conversation with a practitioner of medicine of the "regular" school last May, the question arose as to the efficacy of Osteopathy in the treatment of the morphine habit. We remarked

that we had heard of one or two cases being treated successfully by members of our profession, but that personally we had had no experience. He then told us that he was expecting a patient who was a victim of the habit and it was agreed between us that we should treat the patient Osteopathically, and that he would attend to administering the morphine, reducing the dose as the case would permit.

On Wednesday we gave the patient his first treatment, which was directed mainly toward regulating the bowels and throwing an increased blood supply to the nerve centers to try to overcome the powerful reflexes which usually result from a withdrawal of the drug. It is a fact that morphine when taken into the system dries up the secretions, and it occurred to us that it might be possible by manipulation to empty water from the stomach into the small intestines, and thus through the lymphatic vessels supply moisture to the secretory glands and other tissues of the body. We proceeded on that theory and the results were marvelous. On the night succeeding the first treatment, in which three pints of water were used, the patient slept ten hours, and had no reflex symptoms. From the commencement he ate three hearty meals each day, his bowels moved regularly, and he gained three pounds in weight during the first seven days of treatment. On Friday the last dose of morphine was given and no other drug of any kind was administered from start to finish.

Ten days after beginning treat-

ment the doctor who had been giving the drug, and who, by the way, had had a great deal of experience in such cases, pronounced the patient cured, but in order to make assurance doubly sure we continued to treat him for four or five days.

One of the most wonderful

things in connection with the case was the absolute immunity from desire for the drug which the patient experienced. This we attributed to the use of the water as above indicated. Six months have passed and the patient is enjoying his usual health with no return of the desire.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WORD "OSTEOPATHY."

BY M. C. HARDIN, PH. D., D. D., D. O.

The term Osteopathy puzzles a great many people. From its root it appears to have something to do with bone. So it does. The term is from two Greek words, *osteon*, bone, and *pathos*, suffering, and literally signifies "bone-suffering." But this does not refer to "bone disease" or "bone treatment," as one at first might suppose. It has reference to the chief basal fact of the body, viz., the order and mechanics of the body. It is upon this fundamental idea of anatomical order and mechanical relation in the body that the new science is based. You will find in any good text book on physiology that a nerve, for instance, may be stimulated in four ways: 1, chemically, with drugs; 2, thermally; 3, by electricity; 4, mechanically.

Now, massage is an old and common application of the mechanical method which has been in use to a greater or less extent for many years, employed by the medical fraternity as an auxiliary to drug treatment in a certain class of diseases, but Osteopathy is not massage any more than allopathy is homeopathy. With the exception

of a little massage now and then, given many times by very incompetent people, the mechanical principle has been overshadowed by materia medica until Dr. Still has developed and applied it so broadly in Osteopathy. Osteopathy does not confine itself to any one class of diseases, but treats successfully all classes of so-called curable diseases, both acute and chronic, and has had some success with some of the so-called incurable diseases, namely, locomotor ataxia, chronic Bright's disease, diabetes, and some forms of insanity heretofore considered incurable.

The significant appropriateness of the term as applied to this new science of healing will appear from the following considerations:

1. Dr. A. T. Still, the founder, was for many years a medical practitioner of the allopath school. While yet using drugs in his practice he met a great many cases that he could not handle successfully with his ordinary drug treatment. Not satisfied with his results, he set about to make a thorough physical examination of these patients. The thing that especially attracted

his attention was that he found certain irregularities in the spine, such as slight curvatures and "breaks," where one or more spinous processes of the vertebrae were out of line. These irregularities, he supposed might impinge upon the nerves somewhat, as they passed from the spinal cord, just as in sitting with the leg hanging down the pressure on the nerve causes the leg to "go to sleep." He found that when these irregularities were removed, which he did by manipulation, the nerve force was left free and the abnormal condition ceased, just as in freeing the limb from pressure, the "sleepy" feeling passed away. This was a new idea. He did not find it in the books, but with it he cured some otherwise incurable cases. Thus he reasoned that the bones (impinging on the nerves) caused the suffering of the part of the body supplied by these nerves. Hence, he called this new idea *Osteopathy*, *bone-suffering*. These conditions were the first to attract the attention of Dr. Still in his new line of investigation and gave him an idea to which he applied the above name.

2. The idea of anatomical order is very prominent in this new thought. Order in the body is determined largely by the bony framework and all anatomical relations are dependent upon the position and proper adjustment of this framework more than any other tissue of the body, or even more than all other tissues of the body. If order in the body is so largely determined by this, bearing this thought in mind, "bone suffering"

is synonymous to "body suffering."

3. Practically, to restore order to a disordered body, we use the bones as mechanical appliances to relieve pressure or to aid us in stimulation and inhibition of nerve centers. In this way the bones are related to the suffering body in aiding us in its relief by our method of treatment.

4. It is a fact that in the bony framework of the body every mechanical principle of all sciences finds its first and finest illustration. Osteopathy is the broadest and fullest application of the mechanical method of therapeutic measures.

Then the term Osteopathy is far from a misnomer. It is one of the very best that could be used. Who will give us a better? No one term can express all of any one science except it have a technical meaning and use by which it is made to signify the all of the science. Osteopathy is such a term, but its very root significance is appropriate as well, for the bones typify the bodily mechanism with which the Osteopath, as a mechanical engineer, has to do.

Many apologies and many criticisms have been offered by many hypercritics of the term Osteopathy. Among this number not a few have come from the ranks of the medical profession, from members of the allopathic and homeopathic schools. But what does the term "allopathy" literally mean? It is from two Greek words: *allos*, another, and *pathos*, suffering, and literally means "another suffering." The term "homeopathy" is from *homoios*, like, and *pathos*, suffering, and literally means "like suf-

fering." What is the significance of these terms? Do they mean that when an allopath physician calls to see his suffering patient that he brings "another suffering" with him, and when the homeopath calls that he brings "like suffering" with him? From a comparative basis we do not think the criticisms of the term, Osteopathy, are well founded.

Atlanta, Ga.

### An Explan.

It should be borne in mind that the directory of the American Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy, which is printed in THE POPULAR OSTEOPATH, includes only those Osteopaths who are members of the national organization. There are others, eligible to membership, who have not yet joined the association. Hence if the name of any one representing himself to be an Osteopath does not appear in our directory the only inference to be drawn from that fact is that he is not a member of the A. A. A. O. Further information regarding such a practitioner may be had of Secretary Irene Harwood, D. O., New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

It is the part of wisdom to keep the standard of efficiency high in the Osteopathic profession. Nothing below that set by the A. A. A. O. should be recognized. In order that this standard may be maintained, reputable Osteopaths should avoid affiliating with those whose qualifications do not measure up to it.

Horton F. Underwood, D. O., and Miss Harriett L. Proctor were recently married at Grinnell, Iowa. They will reside in Brooklyn, N. Y., where Dr. Underwood is engaged in the practice of Osteopathy. The Popular Osteopath extends congratulations.

### Battle By the Big Bugs.

"WHO SHALL DECIDE WHEN DOCTORS DISAGREE?"—A BONE OF CONTENTION."

Within a basket three big bugs reek,  
With hardly room for two;  
And one was Al— and one was Ec—  
And one was Ho—, to view.  
The space was small, but stand or fall—  
What should these big bugs do?

Al— said: "I am, the all in all;  
You two now just depart."  
Ec— said: "I choose this best to call;  
So both of you may start,  
And I will dine while you repine—  
And that's what I will do."

Ho— said: "No other place like this;  
I'll suffer no dispute;  
Both hustle out and then no doubt  
This nest for me will suit;  
I'll make you go to heat below—  
And that's what I will do."

And now to fight began the bugs,  
And tumbled right and left—  
With deadly weapons, poison drugs—  
Of reason quite bereft.  
The Os— bugs out stood round about  
And heard them "disagree."

The big bugs fought with desp'rate ire,  
The basket tumbled too.  
Then, while their tribes from fever's fire  
Were dying out of view,  
The bugs outside thought to "decide"  
What they would better do.

"To save the lives of all the tribes  
Till Nature's work be done,  
While big bugs fight to prove their might,  
Of poisons we'll have none.  
We'll clear the way for Nature's sway—  
And that's what we will do."

Said big bug Al—: "Now let us try  
If we can't compromise.  
If Os— bugs seize our fat'ning fees,  
That means our quick demise;  
While still alive let's all contrive  
To down that Os— bug crew."

"All right, all right," the others cried,  
We each will recognize,  
And be a friend until the end  
Of Os— bugs greets our eyes.  
So while there's food let's all be good—  
And that's what we will do."  
—W. A. Bolles, Denver, Col.

Friend—Did your wife die a natural death?

Husband—Well, we had two doctors with her.

### The Popular Osteopath.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE  
POPULAR OSTEOPATH PUB. CO.  
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

W. F. LINK, EDITOR,  
Rooms 1<sup>st</sup> and 10 Minnis Block, Knoxville, Tenn.

A. L. EVANS and CHAS. OWENS,  
300-304 Miller Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

M. C. HARDIN,  
704-705 Lowndes Building, Atlanta, Ga.

CHAS. HAZZARD,  
86 and 87 Valpey Building, 213 Woodward Ave.,  
Detroit, Mich.

ASSOCIATE EDITORS.

### OFFICERS OF THE A. A. A. O. FOR 1899-1900.

President—F. W. Hannah, 933 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second Vice-President—A. S. Burgess, Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minn.

Secretary—Miss Irene Harwood, 308 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Assistant Secretary—C. T. Kyle, 308 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Treasurer—C. M. T. Hulett, New England Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

### TRUSTEES.

E. W. Goetz, Chairman, 110 Rose Dispensary, Terre Haute, Ind.

L. A. Liffing, 711 National Union Building, Toledo, O.

A. L. Evans, 300-304 Miller Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.

D. Ella McNicoll, Frankfort, Ind.

E. W. Plummer, 1 and 2 The Allyn Block, San Diego, Cal.

J. R. Shackelford, Wilcox Building, Nashville, Tenn.

A. T. Hunt, Atlantic, Iowa.

J. D. Wheeler, 405 Marlborough street, Boston, Mass.

H. A. Rogers, 615 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Standing Committees of the Board of Trustees:

Finance—J. D. Wheeler, chairman; J. R. Shackelford, E. W. Goetz.

Membership—D. Ella McNicoll, chairman; L. A. Liffing, A. T. Hunt, A. L. Evans, E. W. Plummer.

Grievance—A. L. Evans, chairman; J. R. Shackelford, H. A. Rogers.

Printing and Advertising—H. A. Rogers, chairman; A. L. Evans, D. Ella McNicoll.

We will consider it a favor if those who know of errors in the directory will report same to us with corrections.

Dr. Grace Albright is located in Salem, Oregon, and not Portland, as was reported. She has a good practice there, and expects to remain there permanently.

On Nov. 9 the Osteopaths of St. Louis, Mo., effected an organization. E. P. Smith, D. O., is president. It is expected that a State Association will be formed in Missouri soon.

Dr. Eldie P. Wood and Ethel McKeehan, both graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, in the famous April class, were married at Kirksville, Mo., on Nov. 1. The best wishes of The Popular Osteopath go with this fine young couple to their new home, which is now in Coffeyville, Kansas.

The Ohio Association of Osteopaths will meet in Columbus on Dec. 30. The following programme has been arranged: Address by President, G. W. Sommer; papers by Drs. C. M. T. Hulett, W. J. Liffing, Tacie Beal and M. F. Hulett. The day's work will be concluded with a banquet in the evening.

J. A. Cooley, who contributes to this number an article on the legal phase of Osteopathy, is one of the bright and rising young law-

yers of the Missouri bar. We venture the prediction that ten years from now his name signed to an article would add weight to a far less able production than the one we now have the pleasure of presenting to our readers.

We are and always have been willing to fight the battles of Osteopathy, but before we begin the bombardment we want to be sure that our guns are trained upon the enemy. We will not knowingly aid one faction to destroy another. If there be factions, let their differences be adjusted in private. If there be soiled linen let it be laundered in the back yard.

Dr. E. W. Goetz, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the A. A. A. O., requests that we urge upon the trustees the necessity of promptly and unequivocally recording their votes upon matters that are submitted to them. The trustees being so widely separated, much valuable time is consumed at best, and hence the necessity for the utmost promptitude.

The article in this issue by Mrs. Nettie H. Bolles on Dysmenorrhoea will be read with especial interest by those members of the profession who know of her thorough scientific attainments. She is now associated with her husband, Dr. N. A. Bolles, in the Bolles Institute of Osteopathy at Denver, and was formerly an efficient teacher of anatomy in the American School at

Kirkville, and the first editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*.

We regret to chronicle the fact that Dr. H. E. Nelson, who has made one of the pluckiest fights for his legal rights in the history of Osteopathy, has met with a temporary reverse, in that the circuit court has decided against him. But he, having enlisted for the war, has already appealed to the supreme court of Kentucky, and, if necessary to secure his rights, will not rest until the highest tribunal in the land has passed upon the matter.

The ethics of the profession of Osteopathy has not yet been formulated and we had hoped that the innate sense of propriety of the members composing it would preclude the necessity for any written code. We occasionally, however, run across advertisements of our professional brethren which so closely resemble those of the patent medicine man and general fakir as to render that hope vain. While Osteopathy is a new science and we believe it to be proper and ethical to place its merits before the people in a proper and dignified manner, yet yet greatly deplore the practice of extravagant and indiscriminate newspaper advertising. In the community where such advertising is done the Osteopath will be placed upon a level with the quacks and charlatans whose style he imitates. We deny the right of any individual member of our profession to so conduct his business as to bring the whole profession into disrepute.

### Minnesota Osteopaths Organize.

From Secretary Thomas we learn of the organization of the Minnesota Osteopaths under the name of the Minnesota State Osteopathic Association. The roster of officers is sufficient guarantee that the interests of Osteopathy will be carefully and strongly guarded in that state. The officers are as follows:

President—G. L. Huntington, D. O., Germania Life Ins. Co. Building, St. Paul.

First Vice-President—A. G. Willets, D. O., Globe Building, Minneapolis.

Second Vice-President—B. P. Shepherd, D. O., Winona.

Third Vice-President—Helen H. Fellows, D. O., 210-211 Providence Building, Duluth.

Secretary—Olivia C. J. Thomas, D. O., 251 Bank of Minneapolis Building, Minneapolis.

Treasurer—F. D. Parker, D. O., 708 N. Y. Life Bldg., St. Paul.

Librarian—Clara T. Garrish, D. O., Syndicate Block, Minneapolis.

Legal Adviser—Robert R. Henderson, D. O., Germania Life Ins. Building, St. Paul.

Trustees—N. B. Patten, D. O., chairman, 238 Central avenue, Minneapolis; Harriet A. Moore, D. O., 908 Seventh Street South, Minneapolis; Roger E. Chase, D. O., 916 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul; J. W. Henderson, D. O., Germania Life Ins. Building, St. Paul; E. C. Pickler, D. O., Globe Bldg., Minneapolis; Florence L. Barnes, D. O., St. Peter; R. S. Shepherd, D. O., Mankato.

### Illinois Osteopaths Organize Permanently.

The Osteopaths of the state of Illinois met at Galesburg and formed a permanent organization of the Illinois Association of Osteopaths. The following officers were elected:

President—Joseph H. Sullivan, Chicago.

Vice-President—L. H. Taylor, Peoria. Secretary and Treasurer—Herman F. Goetz, Quincy.

Executive Committee—J. D. Wirt, Bloomington; Mrs. Ada Hinckley Chapman, Galesburg; Dudley Shaw, Decatur; Albert Fisher, Englewood; J. W. Banning (resigned).

The secretary urges all Osteopaths in the state of Illinois not members of this Association to send in their names for registration at once.

### Massachusetts State Osteopathic Association.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a State Association for the Advancement of Osteopathy was held Oct. 3rd, at the Boston Institute, 178 Huntington Avenue. After some informal discussion, the meeting was called to order by Dr. Achorn, and Dr. Roberts was elected temporary chairman, and Dr. Ada A. Achorn temporary secretary. Drs. J. D. Wheeler, Crawford and Roberts were appointed a committee of three to draw up a constitution and by-laws. They reported those in use by the Wisconsin Association, which were first adapted and then adopted.

After the adoption of the constitution and by-laws the following officers were elected:

President—Dr. C. E. Achorn.

Vice-President—Dr. F. W. Sherburne.

Secretary—Dr. H. T. Crawford.

Treasurer—Dr. L. W. Roberts.

Executive Committee—Drs. H. F. Underwood, G. A. Wheeler, F. LeRoy Purdy, C. E. Achorn and H. T. Crawford.

Those present were: Drs. J. D. Wheeler, G. A. Wheeler, G. D. Wheeler, S. A. Ellis, Mrs. Alice M. B. Sisson, F. LeRoy Purdy, Mrs. Ada A. Achorn, H. F. Underwood, F. W. Sherburne, L. W. Roberts, W. R. Spaulding, and Mrs. Sherburne. Dr. A. H. Moore, of Springfield, and Dr. H. K. Sherburne, of Fitchburg, were unable to be present.—Boston Osteopath.

**A Brilliant Operation.**

They sawed off his arms and his legs,  
 They took out his jugular vein,  
 They put fancy frills on his lungs,  
 And they deftly extracted his brain.  
 'Twas a triumph of surgical skill,  
 Such as never was heard of till then;  
 'Twas the subject of lectures before  
 Conventions of medical men.  
 The news of this wonderful thing  
 Was heralded far and wide,  
 But as for the patient there's nothing to  
 say,  
 Excepting, of course, that he died.  
 —Public Health Journal.

John H. Cantrell, Esq., of the Chattanooga Bar, in an address on "Law and Medicine Similarities, and Contrasts," delivered before the Tri-State Medical Society of Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, in session at Chattanooga, is quoted by the Chattanooga Times, of Oct. 25, as saying, among other things:

"On the subject of contrasts, I shall say but little. However, it must be admitted that we of the legal fraternity labor under certain grievous disadvantages as compared with our cousins of the medical craft.

"In the first place, our period of starvation is much longer.

"In the second place, no kindly sexton has ever as yet been discovered, who could cover up our mistakes.

"In the third place, when the lawyer loses a case, he gets full credit for it. No man ever suspects that 'the hand of an inscrutable and overruling Providence' had anything whatever to do with it.

"In the fourth place, after the case is lost and stricken from the docket, and the client has cheerfully (?) paid the costs and charges no man ever erects a monument to its memory, with an inscription declaring, in letters of brass and enduring marble, that the Almighty alone was responsible.

"The truth is, the followers of Aesculapius have received much greater benefits from the 'charities of religion' than have the disciples of Blackstone. But, 'howsoever these things be,' we enjoy a most blessed immunity from midnight calls in zero weather. We think, too, that we stand a better chance to get office than you doctors do. And, while the preachers may not help us out, as they do some we wot of, yet, on this 'bank and shoal of time' we'd rather bear the ills we have than fly to others that we think we see."

**A Hopeless Case.**

An Osteopath in one of the western states relates the following incident: "I had moved into a small city, swung my shingle to the breeze and waited about a week for my first patient. To my delight he came one day; or at least that was what I thought when a sickly looking, care-worn son of the soil came into my office. But it was his wife he wanted to talk about. With but little solicitation on my part he soon launched into a description of her constitutional peculiarities, symptoms, etc. At length I stopped him and said that if he would bring his wife in for an examination I could make a much more intelligent diagnosis as well as prognosis of the case. "Oh," said he, "I can't bring her in. She has been dead for over two years. I just wanted to find out what she died of."

The next meeting of the A. A. A. O. will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn. It was hoped that the committee appointed to select the place for the next meeting would choose Kirksville, Mo., the birthplace of Osteopathy, and while we are disappointed in not having it our way, we congratulate Chattanooga Osteopaths, and urge every member of the A. A. A. O. to attend and make the meeting a never to be forgotten one of interest and enthusiasm.—*Journal of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.*

He that will not reason is a bigot; he that cannot is a fool; and he that dare not is a slave.—Sir W. Drummond.

**Difference Between Law and Medicine.**

In England a physician was once reproaching a lawyer with what Mr. Bentham would have called the "incognoscibility" of law technicalities, and said: "Now, for example, I could never comprehend what you meant by 'docking an entail.'"

"My dear doctor," replied the barrister, "I don't wonder at that; but I will explain: It is what your profession never consent to—'suffering a recovery.'"

**Diagnosis Made Easy.**

Patient—I say, doctor, just what is this "grip," anyway?

Doctor—Why, my good fellow, that's the name we doctors have for everything nowadays but appendicitis.

Patient—Ah! And what is appendicitis?

Doctor—Why, that's the name we have for everything but the "grip."—Judge.

**No Snakes in Ireland.**

In his excellent text book of Diseases of the Nervous System, Dr. Dana has an able discussion of new drugs for insomnia, but he prefaces it with the sage remark that "there are no good medicines for insomnia."

Miles—What do you think of this faith cure business?

Giles—Oh, it's all right. I tried it once and was completely cured.

Miles—Indeed! Of what were you cured?

Giles—Of my faith in it.—Punch.

Every genuine Osteopath should be a member of the A. A. A. O. Send your name and five dollars to the secretary, or to the chairman of the Membership Committee. Much important work is being undertaken, and all should share in the burdens as well as in the benefits.

Three deaths from the taking of headache powders having occurred recently in Allegheny county, Pa., the coroner's jury on the last case recommended that precautionary notices be printed on all such preparations containing coal-tar products, and that a state law be enacted to enforce this regulation. In the absence of such a law, druggists were urged to warn patrons as to the danger of using powders of this sort.

Percy (fervently)—Does your father suspect that you love me?  
 Ethel (ecstatically)—No, Percy, he—he thinks I've got malaria.—Puck.

The Doctor—Shall I insist upon your going to Europe?

Mrs. Highblower—Yes, doctor; but please don't send in your bill till after we come back.—Judge.

Osteopathy is a science mankind should hail with delight.—Record-Union, Sacramento, Cal.

He who has good health is rich, and does not know it.—Italian Proverb.

"The best proof of success is success."

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY OF MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION  
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF OSTEOPATHY.

Note—The letter preceding the name indicates the school from which graduated, thus:

A. American School, Kirksville, Mo.  
B. Bolles Institute, Denver, Col.  
Bn. Boston Institute, Boston, Mass.  
M. Milwaukee College, Milwaukee, Wis.  
N. Northern Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.  
P. Pacific School, Los Angeles.  
S. Still College, Des Moines.

**Arizona.**

A. Conner, D. L., 14 N. Second Ave., Phoenix.

**Arkansas.**

A. Anderson, J. E., 28 and 29 Masonic Temple, Little Rock.

A. Capp, H. C., 421 Fifth Ave., Pine Bluff.

A. Lorenz, Charles E., Fort Smith.  
A. Morris, R. F., Ninth and Scott Sts., Little Rock.

**California.**

A. Burton, Geo. F., 503 Frost Building, Los Angeles.

A. Dodson, Coston, 206 Kearney St., San Francisco.

A. Dodson, J. W., 206 Kearney St., San Francisco.

P. Hayden, Wm. J., 1365 S. Hope St., Los Angeles.

P. Hayden, Daisy, 1365 S. Hope St., Los Angeles.

N. Joyce, Helen L., San Francisco.

— McLean, W. R., 206 Kearney St., San Francisco.

P. Pearce, J. J., Cor. Van Ness Ave. and Eddy St., San Francisco.

A. Sisson, Effie, Abrahamson Building, Oakland.

A. Still, Thos. C., La Panza.

P. Tasker, Dain L., Tenth and Flower Sts., Los Angeles.

P. Tasker, Mrs. Anna E., 634 S. Hill St., Los Angeles.

**Colorado.**

B. Bass, Mrs. E. C., 1135 Broadway, Denver.

A. Bodwell, Dean M., Cripple Creek and Victor.

A. Bolles, N. Alden, 832 Colfax Ave., Denver.

A. Bolles, Mrs. Nettie, 832 Colfax Ave., Denver.

B. Bolles, Miss Mary, Denver.

A. Brown, L. S., Masonic Temple, Denver.

A. De Tienne, Harry, McCarthy Block, Pueblo.

A. Garrett, M. E., Loveland.

A. Harlan, Mrs. Elizabeth, Masonic Temple, Boulder.

B. Hubbard, Geo. W., Boston Block, Leadville.

A. Johnson, Norman S., Grand Junction.

A. Lyda, J. L., 24 N. Weber St., Colorado Springs.

A. Lyda, W. L., 338, 339 Central Block, Pueblo.

B. Noble, Miss Mary, 607 Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs.

A. Waters, A. R., Florence and Canon City.

N. Woods, Albert, 401 Tejon St., Colorado Springs.

**Connecticut.**

A. Underwood, H. W., Sage-Alten Building, Hartford.

**Georgia.**

A. Hardin, M. C., 704-5 Lowndes Building, Atlanta.

A. Mayhugh, C. W., Savannah.

**Illinois.**

A. Banning, Mrs. J. W., Isabella Building, Chicago.

A. Banning, J. W., 167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A. Barnes, S. D., McClung Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

A. Bigsby, Edgar, Monmouth.

Bn. Connor, R. F., 42 Auditorium Building, Chicago.

A. Chapman, Frank, Galesburg.

A. Crenshaw, J. H., Pleasant Plains.

A. Darling, Chas., Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

A. Densmore, O., 167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A. Erford, Ida J., Greenview.

A. Farmer, Frank C., Market and Plum Sts., Havana.

A. Fisher, Albert, St., Woodlawn, Chicago.

A. Goetz, H. F., 30-2 Dodd Building, Quincy.

A. Hartford, Wm., Champaign.

A. Harris, M. B., 217 Court St., Kaukaee.

A. Hickman, L. D., Princeton.

A. Kelley, Mary E., 504 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

A. Kretchmar, Howard, Chicago.

A. Landes, Agnes, 167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A. Mingus, C. A., Isabella Building, Chicago.

A. Morrison, G. M., Rockford.

A. Notestina, Flora, Jacksonville.

A. Shaw, Dudley, Decatur.

A. Stephens, M. L., Carlinville.

A. Sullivan, J. H., 504 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

A. Taylor, L. H., 311 N. Perry Ave., Peoria.

A. Williams, R. K., Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

A. Williams, Mrs. D. S., Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

A. Wirt, J. D., Bloomington.

N. Wimmer, Florence M., La Harpe.

A. Wait, W. O., Mason.

**Indiana.**

A. Gentry, Benton F., Bloomington.

A. Goetz, E. W., 110 Rose Dispensary, Terre Haute.

A. Hannah, Mrs. Belle F., 933 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis.

A. Hannah, Frank W., 933 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis.

A. Jones, H. J., When Building, Indianapolis.

A. May, Bert, Crawfordsville.

A. McConnell, W. A., Marion.

A. McNicoll, Miss D. E., Frankfort.

A. Peterson, C. A., 218 N. Eighth St., Richmond.

A. Peterson, Mrs. C. A., 218 N. Eighth St., Richmond.

A. Rees, J. T., Crown Point.

A. Ross, Chas., LaFayette.

A. Sommer, Chas., Muncie.

A. Toll, Geo. W., When Building, Indianapolis.

A. Woolery, Homer, Bloomington.

**Iowa.**

A. Bailey, M. W., Library Building, Council Bluffs.

A. Beaven, E. H., Chapel.

A. Bernard, Roy, Centerville.

A. Bodwell, R. C., Waterloo.

S. Bowden, R. W., Des Moines.

A. Cole, M. D., 321 Bank and Insurance Building, Dubuque.

A. Coons, W. N., Library Building, Council Bluffs.

A. Corbin, W. S., Malvern.

A. Davis, Otis E., Denison.

— Emeny, H. W., Marshalltown.

A. Farmer, John F., Missouri Valley.

A. Furrow, Nettie, Marshalltown.

A. Fletcher, W. A., Masonic Temple, Cedar Rapids.

A. Fout, Geo., 1-4 Marquette St., Ft. Madison.

A. Garrett, M. E., Dubuque.

A. Gilmore, Ella R. M., Sheldon.

A. Green, Mrs. Ginevra, Creston.

A. Gehrke, Carl, Bloomfield.

S. Haley, C. I., Rolfe.

A. Hartford, Isaac, Shenandoah.

S. Helm, W. W. G., Des Moines.

A. Hibbetts, U. M., Brooklyn.

A. Hofstess, J. W., Des Moines.

A. Hook, Otis, Sioux City.

S. Hunt, A. T., Atlantic.

A. Jefferson, J. H., Oskaloosa.

A. Johnson, J. K., City Bank Building, Jefferson.

A. Kerr, Clarence V., 321 Bank and Insurance Building, Dubuque.

A. Keontz, Effie, Stuart.

A. Long, J. Weller, What Cheer.

N. McFaden, O. E., McCullough Building, Davenport.

A. McGee, James H., Independence.

N. Moore, F. E., Villisca.

S. Montgomery, Mary Milford, Chariton.

A. Morris, E. B., Somers Building, Ottumwa.

A. Milford, E. S., Chariton.

A. Mullins, J. M., 523 Division St., Burlington.

S. Miller, Leonidas, Keosauqua.

A. Minear, J. F., Iowa City.

A. Northrop, W. N., Webster City.

A. Owen, J. E., Indianola.

A. Owen, Mrs. J. E., Indianola.

A. Poage, J. F., Washington.

A. Proctor, Mrs. Alice H., Atlantic.

S. Proctor, Clark M., Ames.

A. Rankin, J. T., Algona.

A. Ray, C. D., Le Mars.

S. Riggs, Wilford L., Des Moines.

A. Still, S. S., Des Moines.

A. Still, Mrs. S. S., Des Moines.

A. Smith, Karl K., Ft. Dodge.

A. Trenholm, A. M., Mt. Ayr.

A. Thompson, L. O., 401 Reid St., Red Oak.

A. Vernon, A. W., Brighton.

A. Westfall, E. E., Mt. Pleasant.

A. Wilson, T. N., Clarinda.

**Kansas.**

A. Crawford, W. F., Pittsburg.

A. Mansfield, T. B., 52-54 Zimmerman Building, Wichita.

A. McCartney, L. H., Salina.

A. Owen, E. M., Lawrence.

A. Wood, E. P., Coffeyville.

A. Wood, Mrs. E. P., Coffeyville.

**Kentucky.**

A. Ammerman, W., Madisonville.

A. Ammerman, Mrs. L., Madisonville.

A. Bell Adeline, Paris.

A. Buckmaster, R. M., Frankfort.

A. Buckmaster, Pearl, Frankfort.

A. Case, Calvin M., Franklin.

A. Coffman, K. W., 424 E. Fourth St., Owensboro.

A. Duffield, Bessie, Franklin.

A. Gaylord, J. S., Franklin.

A. Gregory, Mrs. Josie E., 1304 Virginia St., Hopkinsville.

A. McManama, W. C., 424 East Fourth St., Owensboro.

A. Morgan, S. H., 173 W. Third, Lexington.

A. Neely, Marie F., Franklin.

A. Nelson, H. E., 210 W. Catherine, Louisville.

A. Oldham, James E., Hopkinsville.

A. Slavin, J. L., Main and Second Sts., Danville.

**Louisiana.**

A. Conner, H. L., New Orleans.

A. Johnston, W. H., Monroe.

A. McKechnan, Wm. A., New Orleans.

**Maryland.**

A. Boyles, J. A., 717 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

A. Smith, Wilber L., 717 Equitable Building, Baltimore.

**Massachusetts.**

N. Achorn, C. E., 176-178 Huntington Ave., Boston.



- N. Achorn, Miss Ada A., 176-178 Huntington Ave., Boston.  
 N. Ellis, Sidney A., 176-178 Huntington Ave., Boston.  
 N. Moore, A. H., 24 Beese Place, Springfield.  
 N. Morrell, Ada E., Boston.  
 A. Sherburne, F. W., 68 Huntington Ave., Boston.  
 A. Sherburne, H. K., 229 Main St., Fitchburg.  
 A. Wheeler, Geo. D., 68 Huntington Ave., Boston.  
 A. Wheeler, G. A., 405 Marlborough St., Boston.  
 A. Wheeler, J. D., 405 Marlborough St., Boston.
- Michigan.**  
 A. Bernard, H. E., 234 Woodward Ave., Detroit.  
 A. Cluett, Frank G., McGraw Building, Detroit.  
 A. Hazzard, Chas., 86-87 Valpey Building, Detroit.  
 A. Klumph, C. C., Bay City.  
 A. Landes, S. R., 147 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.  
 A. Wyckoff, Louis E., Crapo Block, Bay City.
- Minnesota.**  
 N. Archer, G. S., Litchfield.  
 N. Atty, N. B., Herman.  
 N. Barrows, Harry C., Minneapolis.  
 N. Benham, Roy H., 708 New York Life Building, St. Paul.  
 N. Burgess, A. S., Chamber of Commerce Building, St. Paul.  
 N. Butler, M. E., Minneapolis.  
 N. Chase, Roger E., 916 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.  
 N. Christensen, E. W., Albert Lea.  
 N. Corvell, Martha A., Minneapolis.  
 N. Cooper, S. R., Globe Building, Minneapolis.  
 N. Crowley, John C., 615 Guaranty and Loan, Minneapolis.  
 N. Darley, Lucy, Owatonna.  
 N. Dillabough, W. J. E., Minneapolis.  
 N. Duryea, D. H., St. Cloud.  
 N. Fellows, H. R., Duluth.  
 N. Fellows, Helen H., Duluth.  
 N. Ford, Frank H., Hastings.  
 N. Fish, Miss A. E., Northfield.  
 N. Geissel, M. P., Odd Fellows' Building, Crookston.  
 N. Gerrish, Mrs. Clara E., St. Paul.  
 N. Harper, H. S., Minneapolis.  
 N. Henderson, Robt. B., St. Paul.  
 A. Henderson, J. W., "The Seville," St. Paul.  
 P. Henry, C. E., Globe Building, Minneapolis.  
 N. Huntington, Geo. L., "The Seville," St. Paul.  
 N. Marlowe, Mrs. M. J., Minneapolis.  
 N. Moore, J. C., Albert Lea.  
 N. Neffeler, E. B., Stewart.  
 A. Parker, F. D., 708 New York Life Building, St. Paul.  
 N. Parkhill, F. G., St. Paul.  
 N. Patten, H. R., Central Ave. and 5th, Minneapolis.

- N. Perry, Minnie O., Minneapolis.  
 A. Pickler, E. C., 201-205 Globe Building, Minneapolis.  
 N. Prindle, Nell A., Stewart.  
 N. Rheem, L. M., Globe Building, Minneapolis.  
 N. Rogers, Herbert A., 615 Guaranty & Loan, Minneapolis.  
 N. Thomas, Olivia C. J., Minneapolis.  
 N. Tipper, T. J., Spooner Block, Morris.  
 N. Willis, A. G., 205 Globe Building, Minneapolis.

**Missouri.**

- A. Agee, P. M., Lexington.  
 A. Bailey, H. E., Louisiana.  
 A. Beets, W. E., Bethany.  
 A. Boyes, E. H., Willow Springs.  
 A. Burton, J. C., Hannibal.  
 A. Carter, Mrs. Georgia, Hannibal.  
 A. Clark, M. E., Kirksville.  
 A. Conner, W. J., N. Y. Life Building, Kansas City.  
 A. Corbin, Mattie, Chillicothe.  
 A. Clayton, G. F., 608 Prospect, Trenton.  
 A. Delahan, Wm., Milan.  
 A. Foscanon, Miss Mayme, Kirksville.  
 A. Foster, Mrs. Fannie, Unionville.  
 A. Gebhart, O. E., Commercial Bld'g, St. Joseph.  
 A. Goodman, Adolph, 1445 Independence Ave., Kansas City.  
 A. Hatton, J. O., Odd Fellows' Bld'g, St. Louis.  
 A. Harwood, Irene, 308 N. Y. Life Bld'g, Kansas City.  
 A. Holme, T. L., Tarkio.  
 A. Hildreth, A. G., Kirksville.  
 A. Hutchinson, Mrs. Mollie Baldwin, Plevna.  
 Jameson, C. E., Warrensburg.  
 A. Jennings, Mrs. Louise F., Mermod Jaccard Bld'g., St. Louis.  
 A. King, T. M., 299 Theater Building, Springfield.  
 A. Kyle, C. T., 308 N. Y. Life Bld'g., Kansas City.  
 A. Kellogg, Howard, Kirksville.  
 A. Kern, Mrs. L. J., Springfield.  
 A. Laughlin, W. R., Kirksville.  
 A. McConnell, C. P., Kirksville.  
 A. McConnell, Mrs. C. P., Kirksville.  
 A. McKenzie, A. L., 14 and 15 Brady Bld'g., Kansas City.  
 A. Nuckles, Robert H., Slater.  
 A. Osenbaugh, Mrs. Minnie, Kirksville.  
 A. Osborne, J. H., Commercial Bld'g., St. Joseph.  
 A. Potter, Miss Minnie, Memphis.  
 A. Quintal, J. A., Unionville.  
 A. Rider, C. L., Kirksville.  
 A. Seaman, W. J., Joplin, New Post-office Building.  
 A. Smith, W. J., Ironton.  
 A. Selbert, O. C., St. Joseph.  
 A. Sippy, A. H., Commercial Building, St. Louis.  
 A. Smith, Wm., Kirksville.  
 A. Still, C. E., Kirksville.  
 A. Still, A. T., Kirksville.

- A. Smith, E. P., St. Louis.  
 A. Vallier, R. A., Platteburg.  
 A. Walker, Cornelia A., 308 N. Y. Life Bld'g., Kansas City.  
 A. White, W. H., 313 Reed St., Moberly.  
 A. Willard, Mrs. W. D., Kirksville.

**Montana.**

- A. Kennedy, S. A., Butte.  
 A. Mahaffey, A. D., 21 Pittsburg Block, Helena.  
 A. Mahaffey, C. W., Great Falls.  
 A. Prickett, O. B., Bailey Block, Helena.  
 A. Sheehan, T. J. G., 54-8 Todd Building, Great Falls.  
 A. Strong, Mrs. J. W., Pittsburg Block, Helena.

**Nebraska.**

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

**New Hampshire.**

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

**New York.**

- A. Bandel, C. F., 88 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.  
 N. Burns, Guy W., Presbyterian Building, New York.  
 N. Crawford, W. A., Mooney & Brisbane Building, Buffalo.  
 N. Davis, Mrs. Violetta S., The Windermere, Binghamton.  
 A. Greene, W. E., 11 Bacon St., Glens Falls.  
 A. Harris, Harry, 356 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.  
 A. Helmer, Geo. J., 136 Madison Ave., New York.  
 A. Helmer, John N., 136 Madison Ave., New York.  
 A. Mattison, N. D., 170 Fifth Ave., New York.  
 A. Macauley, D. B., 325 W. 56th St., New York.  
 N. McElhaney, S. H., The Windermere, Binghamton.  
 A. McIntyre, H. H., Clinton & Green, Brooklyn.  
 N. Patten, G. W., 5 E. 14th St., New York.  
 A. Severson, Katherine, 28 and 30 "The Winston," Utica.  
 A. Smiley, W. M., 608 Madison Avenue, Albany.  
 A. Steele, W. W., 356 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.  
 A. Underwood, Evelyn, Presbyterian Building, Fifth Ave. and 20th St., New York.

- A. Underwood, E. B., Steele Memorial Building, Elmira.  
 A. Underwood, Horton F., 107 E. 23d St., New York.  
 A. Whittaker, Esther, Weedsport.  
 N. Williams, Ralph H., Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester.

**North Dakota.**

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

**Ohio.**

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

**Oregon.**

- A. Albright, Mrs. Grace, Salem.  
 P. Alkire, J. W., 415-16-17 The Dekum, Portland.  
 P. Northrop, R. B., 415-16-17 The Dekum, Portland.  
 A. Novinger, W. J., Eugene City.  
 A. Rogers, W. A., Marquam Building, Portland.  
 A. Smith, L. B., 403 Second St., Portland.  
 A. Smith, Allie M., Oregonian Building, Portland.

**Oklahoma.**

- A. Huston, Grace, Oklahoma City.

**Pennsylvania.**

- A. Campbell, A. D., Philadelphia.  
 A. Craven, Miss J. W., Hamilton Building, Pittsburg.  
 A. Dufur, J. Ivan, Williamsport.  
 A. Hook, V. A., Simon Long Building, Wilkesbarre.  
 A. Martin, Miss Clara, 419 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.

- A. Matthews, S. C., Simon Long Building, Wilkes-Barre.
- N. Peck, Vernon W., 1042 Penn Ave., Wilkesburg.
- A. Pellett, H. L., 1524 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
- N. Pressly, Mason W., Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia.
- N. Snyder, O. J., Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia.
- A. Turner, Mrs. Nettie, 1715 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
- A. Turner, T. E., 1715 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
- A. Thompson, J. A., W. Walnut St., Titusville.
- N. Towle, Anna C., 30 N. Sixth St., Reading.
- A. Underwood, H. R., Coal Exchange Building, Scranton.
- South Dakota.**
- N. Eastman, Leslie G., Sioux Falls.
- A. Enebon, Lena, Canton.
- N. Jones, D. P., Watertown.
- N. Patterson, Lillabelle L., Bismarck.
- A. Walrod, Dora May, St. Jo St., Rapid City.
- N. Von Wedelstend, B., Deadwood.
- Tennessee.**
- A. Carstarphen, E. T., 5 Odd Fellows' Building, Memphis.
- A. Drennan, T. L., 117 E. Lafayette St., Jackson.
- A. Evans, A. L., 300-4 Miller Building, Chattanooga.
- A. Goodrich, L. J., Springfield.
- A. Link, W. F., 18 and 19 Minnis Block, Knoxville.
- A. Owens, Chas., 300-4 Miller Building, Chattanooga.
- A. Strickland, Cordelia L., Joppa.
- A. Swan, W. E., Clarksville.
- A. Swan, Mrs. W. E., Clarksville.
- A. Shackelford, J. R., Wilcox Building, Nashville.
- A. Shackelford, Mrs. J. R., Wilcox Building, Nashville.
- A. Shackelford, E. H., Wilcox Building, Nashville.
- A. Wilderson, W. H., No. 5 Odd Fellows' Building, Memphis.
- Texas.**
- A. Clark, D. L., Jones and Crockett Sts., Sherman.
- A. King, A. M., 2113 Church St., Galveston.
- A. King, H. F., 2113 Church St., Galveston.
- A. Ray, T. L., Board of Trade Building, Fort Worth.
- Vermont.**
- A. Beeman, E. E., 64 State St., Montpelier.
- A. Brock, W. W., 134 State St., Montpelier.
- A. Corbin, C. E., Montpelier.
- A. London, Guy E., Burlington.
- A. Mayes, Matthew, Rutland.
- A. Martin, L. D., Miles Granite Building, Barre.
- A. Wheeler, Chas. G., 32 N. Main St., Brattleboro.
- Washington.**
- A. Hart, L. M., Safe Deposit Building, Seattle.
- N. Hodgson, John E., Spokane.
- A. Potter, W. A., Safe Deposit Building, Seattle.
- Washington, D. C.**
- A. Henninger, Grace, Washington Savings Bank Building.
- A. Patterson, H. E., Washington Loan and Trust Building.
- A. Patterson, Mrs. Alice, Washington Loan and Trust Building.
- A. Teall, C. C., Washington Savings Bank Building.
- West Virginia.**
- A. Doneghy, A. I., Wheeling.
- A. Ely, W. E., Parkersburg.
- A. Ely, Mrs. Anna L., Parkersburg.
- A. Kibler, J. W., Charleston.
- Wisconsin.**
- A. Ashlock, Thos. H., Burlington.
- N. Blaser, W. O., Madison.
- Burke, Mrs. Anna M., 309 E. Midlin, Madison.
- N. Cherry, Leslie A., Milwaukee.
- N. Cherry, Mrs. Essie S., Milwaukee.
- N. Crow, Louise P., Janesville.
- M. Davis, W. B., Milwaukee.
- N. Davis, Abbie S., Waukesha.
- N. Gage, Ora L., Oshkosh.
- N. Ibach, A. H., Portage.
- N. Jorris, A. U., Lacrosse.
- A. Lewis, J. L., Hingham.
- N. Lewis, Emma A., Prairie Du Chien.
- N. Lewis, N. H., Prairie Du Chien.
- N. Thompson, S. A. L., 121-123 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee.
- A. Vance, G. T., Monroe.
- Canada.**
- N. Hitchings, John R., Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- A. Spangler, H. L., 46 King's Square, St. Johns, N. B.
- Members whose addresses are unknown:
- A. Chapman, Nora.
- A. Chase, W. B.
- A. Downing, D. M.
- A. Duffie, W. M.
- A. Ellis, H. P.
- A. Jones, H. R. (undergraduate).
- A. Yahey, W. G. (undergraduate).

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