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DIATHESIS.

A SERMON ON HOW TO BE WELL.

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Did your doctor,—wise man and teacher that he often is!—ever tell you that you had a “rheumatic diathesis?” Or that the children of scrofulous or tuberculous parentage a “strumous diathesis?”

What does diathesis mean, anyway? Nothing more than a predisposition to a certain disease or state of being unwell. When your doctor makes inquiries into your family history, he is trying to find out if you have a diathesis or predisposition to a certain disease.

But if diathesis is only a predisposition to have a certain disease, and this predisposition is nothing but a diathesis—like a dog fixing to lie down, we are moving in a circle, and not getting anywhere.

In order to progress with this talk we must further define a diathesis. Here it is, taken from a lecture by one of the most famous men in the world of scientific medicine, Charles Bouchard, Paris, published in 1907; “diathesis is a permanent disturbance to nutrition.”

Conditions of Perfect Nutrition.

Perfect nutrition involves two steps: a correct assimilation of the food we swallow, and a correct elimination of the waste products of the body. If we ingest, or swallow, nitrogenous food, that substance must be fitted for absorption into the blood stream where it is to be taken up by the living cells composing the various tissues of the body. But that cell must get rid of certain wastes from nitrogenous food already absorbed before it can take on this new supply. When the cell throws off this nitrogenous waste it goes back into the blood stream, from there to the kidneys where it is eliminated as urea. If it is not thrown out as urea by the kidneys it still floats around in the body as an accumulated waste

called uric acid. (Familiar term, I know, to folk who have rheumatism.)

Of course, no cell surrounded by blood which contains uric acid is going to take on much more nutriment of the nitrogenous kind. Like the little boy with his first smoke, the cell does not crave more to eat, but rather would it like to get rid of what it already has on hand.

I take this illustration of the nitrogenous food and rheumatism because we often read of these terms and because I want to impress the fact that perfect nutrition involves the two steps of absorption and elimination. Ordinarily we judge that people who have faulty nutrition do not get enough to eat. More often the trouble comes from the fact that the victim cannot properly get out of his system what he has already eaten.

A Diathesis is a Predisposition.

Then a diathesis is a predisposition to have a certain disease because food that we eat does not nourish as it should or because some organ in the body fails to throw off the waste caused by the breaking down of a certain class of foods already eaten. If you have consumption, or a strumous diathesis; if you have rheumatism, or an uric acid diathesis, the trouble to be corrected is a faulty nutrition, and this fault is a double-actioned affair—it may come from the fact that we do not absorb, or ingest for absorption, the right quality, or it may be due to the fact that after we ingest and absorb the right things we fail to eliminate the wastes properly.

Absorption and elimination both take place through what medium? The blood stream, did we not say? Then if anything happens to this vehicle of nutrition, the blood stream, we are pretty sure to have "a permanent disturbance to nutrition," or a diathesis, are we not?

What the Lymph Does.

All living cells, the unit of both body function and structure, are bathed continually in a fluid we call lymph. This lymph is the go-between for the small food carrying blood-vessels called arteries and the waste carrying blood-vessels called veins. Then it is a fairly reasonable statement to say that if anything happens to prevent these little vessels from doing their duty something is equally as certain to happen to the cell, the unit of structure and body function, in short, there will be some 'disturbance to nutrition.'

The Rule of the Artery is Supreme.

Once upon a time there lived a "regular" physician, a man who dared look at the human body with his own eyes, a

man with the courage to announce his conclusions from his own observations made with the senses that God gave him. One conclusion that he reached is apropos to our discussion. He said: "The rule of the blood-vessel is supreme; tell me the minute when something happened to interfere with the passage of blood along its course, and I will tell you the exact minute when disease begins." Had he read the definition given above by our Parisian SAVANT, he would have made some sort of reply like this: "Yes; a diathesis is a predisposition to disease due to some permanent interference to nutrition; but what can more readily be a permanent interference to nutrition than a maladjustment of the harder tissues of the body causing an abnormal flow of the blood stream to or from some particular part or organ?"

Adjustment Eliminates the Diathesis.

If we cut out all twaddle of definition on the subject, we will find that one body is predisposed to a certain disease because the maladjusted machinery of the body affords a weakness in some organ that finally, under the handicap, is unable to perform its function properly. Then the correct way to eliminate the diathesis is to remove the mechanical interference to the control of the blood stream. The man who can accomplish this readjustment of the body machinery most readily is the man who has studied the intricate arrangement of the human anatomy from the standpoint of a machine.

The facts of the human body are common knowledge to students of all schools of healing; the application of the mechanical principles of anatomy is the peculiar province of that school which makes a special study of the body from the standpoint of a machine—the representative of the osteopathic school is the only body machinist treating disease to-day.

How to be Well.

If you wish the diathesis, or predisposition, the possibility of disease, removed, it is time to place yourself under the care of an accredited osteopath. In the science of body mechanics and in the art of mechanical readjustment of body abnormalities, representatives of the osteopathic school of therapeutics stand supreme. If you wish to feel well, swallow some nerve fooling drug for the sake of the false nerve impulse created. If you wish to BE well, have the permanent interference to nutrition removed; then the diathesis will disappear, normal function and normal strength will be yours, for there will be no further permanent interference to perfect nutrition.

OSTEOPATHY.

PERCY H. WOODALL, M. D., D. O., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Osteopathy is a complete and independent system of treating diseases by scientific manipulations, the purpose and intent of each manipulation being either to correct some derangement in the position of the tissues, or to increase or decrease the activity of some organ. It is not a remedy or method applicable to some particular disease or group of symptoms, but is co-extensive with the art and science of healing and successfully treats all curable non-surgical, acute and chronic diseases. Its field includes not only all those diseases treated by medicines, but also a great many in which medicines are admitted to be useless.

First Curative Measures.

The first curative measures of which we have record were manipulative in character. Osteopathy is the natural development of all that was scientific and physiological in such measures from the remotest times until the present day. Its basic principles are the common property of the medical profession. It has never proclaimed a new anatomy invented a new physiology or announced a new pathology. It has taken for its fundamental principles the demonstrated truths of these sciences and has promulgated a new theory of the cause of disease and a new treatment in accord with this theory. To this treatment is added all those reliable natural methods which have accumulated since the birth of the healing art. While its curative measures are chiefly scientific manipulations it is not dependent upon these alone, for it appreciates and makes use of all those natural means of cure that have been proved to be of undoubted value. Not only does it include the mechanical correction of all deranged tissues, bone, muscle, ligament, nerve, blood-vessels, etc., but it also enjoins the correct application of all dietetic and hygienic laws, in fact, all principles that are in accord with the natural laws of the human body.

Differs Radically from Prevailing Methods.

Osteopathy differs from the prevailing methods of treatment most radically in its theory of the cause of disease. It emphasizes the importance of malpositions of any of the tissues of the body. From the osteopathic viewpoint, any displacement, however minute, in the position of any tissue, must sooner or later result in an abnormal or diseased condition. Each part of the body is designed to fit perfectly the space it occupies and the slightest deviation from its normal position results in pressure. Such pressure may occur in any part of the body and its

effects may be either direct, and felt near the point of impingement, or reflex and expressed in some remote part or organ. It is of most serious import when occurring along the spine, because derangements of the vertebræ or ribs affect very positively the nerve centers in the spinal cord, the medulla and the brain. These derangements also interfere with the transmission of nervous impulses between the central nervous system and the organs and tissues of the body. The ordinary activities of life afford ample opportunities of the production of these displacements. Strains, falls, blows, missteps, drafts, atmospheric changes, unusual muscular exertion and the many minor accidents which occur to every one, either derange the position of the parts directly or cause contractures of the muscles which not only press upon the blood and nerve paths, but in time cause malposition of the bones to which they are attached. Manipulations are given to adjust these malpositions and to restore the tissues to their proper position so that nature may resume its normal activity. In the removal of these hindrances, irritations and obstructions to the proper circulation of the vital fluids and forces lies the secret of the success of osteopathy.

Medical Authorities are Awakening.

Besides the correction of misplacements of any of the tissues that may be interfering with the free circulation of the natural forces of the body, osteopathic manipulation is also to increase or decrease the activity of any tissue or organ through manipulation of its governing center in the spinal cord. That the importance of such effects is beginning to be appreciated by the doctors of medicine is proved by the following extracts from an article by J. Madison Taylor, M. D., in a recent issue of the New York Medical Journal. In explaining the effects of manual treatment, he says: "But all these things are as child's play to the powerful effects capable of being wrought—if the centers in the cord, the subsidiary centers, the exposed points in nerves and ganglia are intelligently operated upon by an educated physician." Again he says that the results are obtained "not so much by direct squeezing (massage) as by reflex stimulation through the central vaso-motor substations in the cord. So many desirable effects are attainable by such simple acts that it is strange that the profession has neglected to observe and make use of the vaso-motor reflexes more constantly. The body is like a piano or harp, to be played upon at will. All that is needed is to work out the principles on a practical physiologic basis." The osteopaths have worked out this "practical physiologic basis," and upon this basis are obtaining results more satisfactory and certain than can be secured

in any other way. They have determined the centers in the spinal cord and are able to get definite and desirable results by work upon them. Instead of depending upon the chemical effect of some internal remedy, usually a violent poison, to affect an organ, osteopathy produces the desired effect by manipulation of the spinal center presiding over this organ. This method is safe, more certain, and more direct and does not necessitate the administration of a drug, which if it may affect one part favorably, deranges others in doing so.

Tendency Toward Drug Abandonment.

There has been for years a tendency toward the abandonment of drugs in the treatment of disease. In deference to this tendency the doctors of medicine themselves have ceased to give the massive and nauseating doses of a few years ago, and now frankly admit that in the treatment of some diseases, notably typhoid fever and pneumonia, drugs are useless. Osteopathy takes a step in advance of this and repudiates the internal administration of drugs, claiming that the human body is an animated, self-regulating machine, which, when all of its parts are in proper position and it is supplied with the elements of nutrition, air, water and food, is capable of, and does elaborate within its own laboratories all the remedies necessary for its repair and growth. How else can we explain the fact of the self-limitation of diseases or the power of nature to heal?

Not Massage nor Swedish Movement.

Because it is manipulative in character osteopathy has by many been mistaken for or thought similar to massage or Swedish movements. These bear the same relationship to osteopathy that they do to medicine; they are adjuncts only. The similarity ceases with the fact that the hands are used in these as well as in osteopathy. The osteopath is by education a physician. Daily he is chosen by more people as their family physician, and daily his results proclaim the wisdom of their choice. He practices a complete and independent method of treatment. He diagnoses a case and treats it. He must know disease in all its phases and manifestations. He must be a skilled anatomist, an anatomical engineer, the body mechanic, and must know the relationship between the spinal centers and the organs and tissues which they control. Osteopathy is the scientific adjustment of tissues and manipulation of nerves and nerve centers to produce specific and definite effects upon the organs and tissues of the body.

Recognizes Surgery.

Osteopathy recognizes the necessity of surgery in some cases though it deplors the too frequent resort to the knife. It has demonstrated that many cases formerly considered surgical can be cured by its own peculiar methods.

The Osteopath's Equipment.

The growth and popularity of osteopathy can be appreciated when it is known that it has been taught only for 16 years. For more than 20 years prior to that time there was only one osteopath, Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of the science. Now there are between 4000 and 5000 practitioners located in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, India, Germany, England, Ireland and Scotland. There is a national association with nearly 2000 members, and numerous state and district associations. There are nine osteopathic colleges. In these the course of study consists of three terms of nine months each, and is as comprehensive and thorough as that given in the best medical schools. The chief difference in the course of study is that the osteopathic colleges especially emphasize the importance of anatomy and physiology and substitute the principles and practice of osteopathy for the practice of medicine and *materia medica*.

Having accomplished all this in a short decade and a half, who will dare to set limitations to its future success and usefulness?

* * *

WHAT'S THE LAW ON EATING?

FLORENCE A. COVEY, D. O., PORTLAND, ME.

For what does one work harder?

"Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour."

People are daily amazed at the amount their associates do and dare for their stomach's sake.

Would the conductor be so busy punching tickets on the day before Thanksgiving, if on the following day there was a fast instead of a feast? The family reunion is alluring, but the "good dinner" is a tremendous factor.

Would the prayer-meeting be any more attractive if refreshments were served?

At all times there is nothing for which more energy is used than in acquiring something to eat. Even in these modern times in his own country a German will bend the head and shoulders of his neighbor reaching for some food upon the table, and in their greed to procure the food in sight, women are often knocked down by those who at other times are noticeably courteous.

One of the most convincing arguments for corset loosening is to give more room for a banquet or daily feast.

What Well People Should Eat.

"This agreeth not well with me, therefore I will not continue it."

We are not always possessors of strength of will sufficient to practice the above and one solution of the problem of control of appetite will be for the foods which are bad for us as individuals to be unpleasant to taste,—a provision not made by Nature. It is the universal idea that a capability to eat all the foods which grow or are manufactured is a test of healthy stomach and digestion. Surely such an idea is about as reasonable as that a person should like and find becoming to himself all colors of wearing apparel, or that things in nature should appeal to all individuals in the same manner. Our stomachs are individuals as well as ourselves, and in the present menu there is a variety which each will find sufficiently nourishing and palatable; but the whole menu is not usually adapted to every individual and it is neither reasonable nor fair to expect it to be.

Not even with persuasion will the household pet eat anything which experience has taught it, is unpleasant to taste, or is poison to its system. Does humanity exercise as much power of will in the latter reason?

Takes More Courage to say NO than YES.

Particularly in eating does it take much more courage to say "no" than "yes" to ourselves.

We find that persons thrive much better on less variety, and particularly those who come for treatment, stating that every meal causes distress, or sours, or gives them a headache. When instructed to eat one, and never more than two articles at a meal, they get along comfortably, and in time more variety is added, and they eat fresh air during the entire night by keeping their windows wide open.

There is great pleasure in eating,—and greater pleasure in eating less, because there are fewer bad effects from which to recover. The toughness of human nature is a steadfast friend and carries us over many an emergency.

A Good Experiment.

Did you ever try to see how little you could eat and still be healthy and happy? If not it is an interesting experiment.

Articles fried, which are poison to some people, are found to be food when prepared in hot olive oil,—and particularly does it render Boston baked beans more digestible, the oil being used instead of the pork.

Nature starts us in life with a non-varied diet. During the first two and one-half years of life we grow more rapidly than ever after. With time our machinery reaches the zenith of its strength, and later some parts begin to be faulty in action. Considering the work the stomach has had to perform in caring for the food and drugs which it has contained, one marvels to find people of seventy years, in as good condition as they are.

The stomach shares in this general wearing out; therefore elderly people should have a lighter diet, one easily digested. Yet we know that practically no change is made unless some disease of the digestive tract causes a departure from the ordinary menu. Elderly people do not labor as hard as earlier years permitted. Why should their stomachs be expected to be as vigorous as previously.

Effect of Food on the System.

All food forms chemical compounds within the body. The more varied a diet, the greater the number of mixtures and toxins which must be cared for by the system.

Often, when observing persons wading through the many course menu at a hotel dinner, we wonder if they appreciate Nature's goodness in taking care of the conglomeration which they swallow. Furthermore, many of the compounds are toxins, which produce acute or chronic diseases. Formerly there were fewer diseases, and one cause for this condition was the unvaried diet.

When the system is overworked in trying to rid itself of the rubbish not needed for growth, it is not so well fortified against exposure and disease.

Information Produces Inspiration.

As osteopaths we know that a simple, natural life is the only road to satisfaction.

"Life is short and art is long."

There is no greater field in any line, than for those who will endeavor to keep people from cramming their stomachs by teaching them the art of eating.

From the time of Hippocrates over-eating has been the fashion; and over indulgence in banquets was the primary cause of the fall of Rome. The unwritten or natural law of eating is the only one existing, and this is apallingly abused, as statistics show that the majority of people over forty eat too much and exercise too little. A statute against gluttony is at present necessary. Let us get in our work of revolutionizing our associates, before such a bill becomes a law.

INTERESTING FACTS.

B. H. CUBBAGE, D. O., BEATRICE, NEB.

I have decided to write a series of articles explaining something of what osteopathy is, has done, and will do. I will endeavor to simplify it as much as possible, so that all may understand. No system of therapeutics yet discovered has made the advance in the length of time. The first school was founded in 1892, and to-day we have over 4000 graduated osteopaths. The practice is legalized in thirty different states, and restricted in none. Why has this all come about in so short a time? Because it appeals to reason and gets permanent results, and in most cases it has won its way where other methods have failed. Oft times people entertain the idea that osteopathy can be learned in a month or two, or by a correspondence course. Not so. We are required to be in attendance three years of nine months each, and we take up all branches taught in well regulated schools of medicine, except materia medica. The fundamental principles of osteopathy are based on a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology.

ACHES AND PAINS.

Incident to old age can be greatly relieved and weakened organs greatly strengthened by osteopathic treatment. It seems to be the common belief that as we grow old we must expect to suffer more or less, have stiff joints, etc., and many old people take some kind of medicine every day and think it keeps them going, and it does for the time being, but it is like whipping the tired horse, it is a stimulus whipping nature into action only to leave the system in a more weakened condition, thus shortening life perhaps years. On the other hand osteopathy strengthens the body, relieves pain, lengthens and lightens declining years. Old people really enjoy the treatment.

THE BODY A MACHINE.

The osteopath looks upon the body as a delicately constructed machine, automatic, self-regulating, and many times self-restorative, designed by nature to work harmoniously in all its parts. Disease is caused by friction and inharmony of some of these parts. The machine of wood, iron, or steel will work as long as perfectly adjusted, but if there is maladjustment in any part it will not work until it is re-adjusted. The human body acts in the same manner. These maladjustments are often caused by strains, falls, blows, wrenches, etc., which cause some slight misplacement of a bone, or contracture of ligaments, which may not be noticed at the time, but which brings pressure on some nerve,

or artery, causing an interference with the flow of blood to some organ, resulting in a diseased condition. The osteopath, by his peculiar knowledge of anatomy is enabled to detect these slight abnormalities, and in a way peculiar to his method, re-adjusts the parts, thus freeing nature which restores normal function.

OSTEOPATHY A DISTINCT SCIENCE.

What is your conception of osteopathy? Perhaps your physician has told you that it is nothing but massage. He may go farther and say that he uses it in cases where it is beneficial. He may use massage, but not osteopathy. Why? Because osteopathy is not massage, and bears no resemblance to it. Nor does that physician who has not taken a regular course in osteopathy know any more about it than you do. Why should he? He has had no better chance to learn what it is than you have, so take no one's word for it, but go to an osteopath and find out for yourself. Following is a concise definition: Osteopathy is a system of drugless healing by which a practitioner through a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology and appropriate manipulations, adjusts structure, so that nature can restore normal conditions of function to the body. Some have conceived the idea that all clothing must be removed before treatment is given. This idea is erroneous. Treatment is given through underwear, and a loose garment over, such as a wrapper, or kimona. There is nothing about the treatment that the most timid need shrink from. Again, you may be told that the treatment is severe and that a weak person cannot stand to take it. This too is a mistake. Treatment is given according to conditions manifest. If you are weak the treatment will be suited to your condition, and no one is better qualified to judge what that condition is than the competent osteopath.

RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatism proper is a diseased condition of the blood. In other words the excretories, or (eliminating forces) are not performing their natural function. These are the bowels, kidneys, lungs, skin, etc. Usually the kidneys are blamed and a vigorous attack is made on them, but in my mind the kidneys are not at fault in many cases. The kidneys are normally strong and able to do their work, and the trouble dates back to some form of indigestion throwing more work on the kidneys. So faulty digestion must needs be corrected; then the eliminating organs will do their work and the rheumatism will disappear. But there are other troubles called rheumatism, where the pain is confined to one place, e. g., sciatica, lumbago, etc. These are not rheumatism

proper, but an impingement of nerve, or nerves by a slight slip of some bone, or contracted muscle or ligament, causing pressure on the nerve, or interfering with the blood supply. Be these conditions what they may, the skilled osteopath always seeks out the cause and removes it, giving nature a chance to build up the weakened parts.

HEADACHE.

Headache is common among all classes, and the great army of people suffering from this disease run here and there seeking relief and finding none, and finally resort to the use of some headache remedy which is widely advertised, and of course guaranteed to be absolutely harmless, but in reality contains the most deadly poison, (some coal-tar derivative). Of course it relieves the headache for the time, but had you ever thought that it was at the expense of some other organ? The one who follows this method of treatment will, ere long, find to his sorrow that he has a weak digestion, some form of kidney trouble or bowel trouble, and invariably a weak heart, and many times all of these ailments combined, and last, but not least, he has formed the drug habit. Why go on in this unthought way? There is a cause for this headache. By using the drug of course you deaden the pain but the cause is not removed. The osteopath makes a minute examination and is able to detect the cause. It may be a slight slip of a vertebra in the neck, contracted ligaments causing impingement of nerves, or the cause may be far removed, such as constipation, indigestion, etc., these conditions must be corrected and by so doing, the cause is removed.

ILLS OF CHILDHOOD.

Children are subject to many ills. They should be watched carefully by the parents, i. e., when they notice any tendency to favor one foot, by standing on the other a greater part of the time, or assume a stooping posture, one shoulder droops, in fact, any thing other than a correct posture should be detected at once. As the twig is bent the tree inclines," and often as the bending of the twig produces a stunted growth, so with the child. If the parents would have healthy children their bodies must be kept perfectly adjusted. While playing, many times, children have accidental slips or falls, sprains or twists, which cause a slight slip of some small bone, or a contracted ligament, or muscle, which brings pressure upon important nerves, or blood vessels, this by certain nerve connections interferes with the work of some internal organ, and the child sooner or later begins to show signs of ill health and many times deformity. These conditions must be readjusted before the child can regain proper health. As you value the health of your chil-

dren, watch for any pain, tenderness, stiffness, or slight deviation along the spine. These symptoms and many others I might mention, are disregarded by most parents until the child develops some form of disease which terminates fatally or leaves some organ, or organs, weak which may never be overcome. Again, watch the child, and when you notice anything wrong do not hesitate to consult a competent osteopath who makes a study of anatomy and is able to detect these little abnormalities and correct them. Don't let some one tell you that the treatment is too severe for weak children. That is not true. Children from infancy have been cured from maladies when other methods failed.

* * *

STOMACH TROUBLES.

WALTER LEWIS BEITEL, D. O., KEITH'S THEATRE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA

The popular conception of osteopathy is still somewhat vague in its ideas of just what osteopathy is and what diseases it treats.

It is the daily experience of nearly every osteopath to have persons tell him that they know osteopathy is good for this thing or that thing but they did not suppose that it was any good for that other thing; whatever that might be.

Only the other day I was told "I know osteopathy is good for the nerves but I did not suppose you would attempt to treat any organic disease."

For What is Osteopathy Effective?

"What would you accomplish," they ask, "in the case of stomach trouble, for instance? Isn't that beyond the reach of osteopathy?" Not at all. "But don't you think it rather preposterous for you osteopaths to make such broad claims? Of course we know you can do a lot of good in rheumatism and things like that but we do not see how you can possibly reach the internal organs. Just stop and think of the trouble the entire medical profession has gone to find some relief for this class of cases; why in Philadelphia alone they have established a separate hospital which is devoted entirely to the study and treatment of stomach diseases."

Very true. But osteopathy and medicine are two radically different things and osteopathy has many, many times given a cure when medicine could not give even relief.

Osteopathy is Scientific; Medicine is Not.

Medicine is not a science and—especially in stomach trouble—is fallacious. True, drugs can be and are given which would allay the

pain, but at best it would be only a temporary relief and after the effect of the drug had passed away the pain would return with redoubled fury. Why? Because the theory of medicine is wrong, for no drug administered to the human organism can ever cure a mechanical defect.

Before a cure can be effected it is necessary to remove the lesion responsible for the existing condition.

What is a Lesion?

Then they ask "what is a lesion? You people are forever talking about lesions; what are they, anyway?"

A "lesion" is any obstruction to any force or fluid in the body; any mechanical derangement interfering with the normal physiological functions. Such obstruction is always the cause of disease. Scientific cure is the removal of that obstruction and such removal is primarily mechanical.

An Illustrative Case.

For illustration let us take a case in point; just suppose we had an over acidity of the glands of the stomach. Which would you consider the more scientific? The giving of a drug temporarily to allay the pain and neutralize, for the time being, that acid condition; or the adjustment of the human mechanism to harmonious relations so that the glands do not manufacture any more acid than is necessary to the stomach for its needs?

The one simply balances the existing condition for the time being; it relieves but does not cure for the cause still remains and the glands continue throwing out the acid. Naturally the drug doctor must keep on giving drugs until finally we have a chronic condition which in all probability ends fatally, for when we put anything into the body otherwise than air, food and water we are introducing something unnatural into the body and Nature makes frantic efforts to rid herself of the substance thus introduced; these violent convolutions tend still further to disorder an already faulty mechanism to such an extent that automatic repair may be impossible. The other method is different; the practitioner carefully looks over the human mechanism to see what causes the over activity in these certain glands and, having found the cause, proceeds by mechanical means to adjust the faulty mechanism so that its parts may work harmoniously together; this accomplished, the glands cease their unnatural activity and Nature effects a cure.

What lesion would the osteopath be likely to find in a condition of this sort?

In all probability a subluxated rib somewhere on the right side of

the body in the upper dorsal region, or some slightly turned vertebrae interfering with the nerve current to the part affected; certainly some pressure somewhere interfering with the proper functioning of the part would be found.

Let Common Sense Decide.

Contrast then these two methods of healing and let your common sense decide which is the safer, surer and saner treatment; the medical treatment which sees nothing beyond the symptoms displayed and dopes these effects until an outraged Nature rebels; or the natural, mechanical method which seeks for a cause and strives to remove the origin of the trouble?

Common sense will tell you that osteopathy is not only the most scientific but that it is a complete science and the full range of its possibilities are unknown and practically unlimited.

It needs no other proof to demonstrate its superiority over every other school of healing than to point to the vast army of so-called "incurables" who have been cured by osteopathy and are singing its praises all over the world.

* * *

THE "REST CURE" AT HOME.

THERESE CLUETT, D. O., SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

"Oh! I am so nervous. I could fly to pieces." How many times I have heard this cry from suffering women and how many, many times I have uttered this very same cry myself! It seems to be the curse of the present generation, or perhaps it is the hurried age we live in. Which ever it is, I wish to say a few words to my nervous sisters and tell them they have half of the cure within their own hands. Now when we utter this cry do we ever stop and think what is the cause of it? Very seldom. Indeed, we go straight ahead and instead of trying to better our condition we only make it worse.

Perhaps when we utter this cry we are getting ready for some social function and what, with our tight dresses, tight sleeves, we are in a fair way to collapse entirely. We must give more attention to the beginning of these feelings. Take the "Rest Cure" at home and don't wait until collapse sets in entirely and then have to make your exit to some "Rest Cure" abroad.

A Home Cure.

Try the following experiment a few times and you will be surprised to see the amount of "rest" that can be obtained through it. When all tired and nervous go to your room, draw down the blinds, lie perfectly

flat on the floor, on your back and dismember your whole body. Say, to yourself, that your right arm is no longer attached to the body but is over in some part of the room; send the left one to keep it company. Then dismember the lower limbs and then "take off your head." Lie in this position for ten minutes and then gather yourself together, get up and see if your nervousness and tired feeling is not a thing of the past. Now don't laugh at this nor make light of it until you have given it a fair trial. Many times have I secured the most wonderful results to my nervous patients just by insisting on this simple exercise. Then again, get out of the habit of hurrying. Don't hurry—all nervous people hurry. I've been there and I know. Now stop it as it don't pay and you are only throwing away your vitality. Oft time in the rush and battle of my work I feel that my nerves are trying to get the upper hand. What do I do? I simply withdraw to my room, sit down and relax. Then I talk somewhat in this fashion to myself: "Now stop it, this minute. A year from now you will not remember one thing about this matter that is making you nervous; so what is the use of bothering about it at present?" In a few moments all is well. Now this is not mind cure, it is simply using my common sense and I want some poor soul who worries and worries over trifles to try this and see how much good will come from it if she really wishes to get well. Of course, many times there may be serious causes for our nervousness. It may proceed from pressure on the sympathetic; it may be caused by some uterine trouble. In any case see some good reliable osteopath and have a thorough examination. Go to one that knows his or her business and not to some "student" starting a "school;" or some other pretender who claims to know it all. See that the operator in whose hands you place your case, has a genuine bona-fide diploma from a reliable osteopathic college. Have perfect confidence in him or her, do as you are told and there is not a doubt but your nervousness will readily succumb to the treatment and you will not be compelled to take the "Rest Cure" away from home.

* * *

Patent Medicine Ad for Once Truthful—A Cascaret ad is authority for the following truths:

It is folly to talk of the "laxative habit."

The habit lies in eating the wrong sort of food, and too much of it. And in getting too little exercise.

While you do that, you must give the necessary help to the bowels in some other way.

Else there is always a penalty.

Here is the way to avoid it:

Eat coarse food in moderation. Eat plenty of fruit, many green vegetables
Drink no alcohol. Walk ten miles per day.

Those are Nature's ways for keeping the bowels active.

OPERATIONS AT A. S. O. HOSPITAL ATTRACT NATIONAL ATTENTION.

The following article from the Daily Express appeared recently and will serve to show what work is being done at the A. S. O. hospital as well as to establish a positive settlement of a much discussed question.

Following the Express article Dr. Geo. Still gives a fuller explanation of the question under discussion. The article itself has been variously copied and has helped show the public that our hospital is capable of handling successfully even the most difficult cases.

* * *

During the past few months a discussion and controversy between the leading surgeons of the United States has taken place as to whether or not a silver plate had ever been inserted in a skull or could be done. A few of the modern surgeons contend that it is possible and had been done with success but the great majority say that it is impossible.

The discussion has been conducted, in part in the columns of the Medical World of Philadelphia, a leading journal of the profession, having a circulation of 30,000 copies a month. Dr. C. F. Taylor, the editor, had taken the side that the above operation had been done but received such an avalanche of replies in opposition to the position that he had taken, that he finally changed his opinion. Dr. George Still, head surgeon at the A. S. O. Hospital of this city, who had performed two operations this year when silver coins were inserted in the skulls of the patients received the following letter from Dr. Taylor, to which is added the magazine article, Dr. Still's reply, and affidavits, which taken together, are self-explanatory.

FIRST LETTER TO DOCTOR STILL.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 17, 1908.

DR. GEORGE STILL, A. S. O. Hospital, Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I have just received a clipping from the Kirksville Daily Express for March 12th, mentioning an operation by you upon Henry T. Root of your city. The account says that you fitted a silver plate into his skull. The account further says that you performed the same operation during the holidays upon Mr. Oscar Yoder of Cheyenne, Wyo.

In this connection I am sending you a marked copy of The Medical World for March. Kindly see marked article on page 124. Then I would like to hear from you concerning the cases mentioned in the newspaper clipping. There is much discussion over the matter of silver plate in skull. If there are reliable instances in which this has been done, we want to know it, and we want to know the particulars.

Very sincerely,

C. F. TAYLOR.

ARTICLE FROM MARCH "WORLD."

SILVER FOR THE POCKET, AND NOT FOR THE SKULL.

EDITOR MEDICAL WORLD:—I was surprised at your answer, on page 25, January World, to the inquiry in regard to silver plate in skull. In 1874, Dr. Jas. Little of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, said he had never known it to be done; and Prof. Wm. Darling, for many years Professor of Anatomy in the University of the City of New York, said he never had. He said he once asked Valentine Mott, and he said he had never known of its being done, but that when a doctor got hold of any silver he put it in his own pocket instead of any one's head.

Lippincott's Magazine in 1877 or 1888 had an article on "medical fallacies," in which this was included. I have told many laymen these facts, supposing there was no doubt of their correctness.

Geo. D. CARNES,

South Haven, Mich.

Dr. J. A. Kimmell, of Findlay, Ohio, also writes concerning this matter in a similar vein to the above, and he also says:

From the very nature of the thing, it would be impossible to put a foreign body in the flesh without it being an irritant. If some man were to get a platinum or silver needle under the scalp, or even have a five dollar gold piece shot under the same, he would at once apply to a surgeon to have it removed. And its being between the scalp and the skull would be far less an irritant than if placed in juxtaposition to the tender brain substance.

Many a time members of the laity have told me this tale, and in good faith, too; and one man in our town held to the assertion that after an injury of the head the doctors who repaired the damages placed a silver plate in his head, and he was still wearing it, or was until the date of his demise.

Now, Mr. Editor, if I am wrong, and you can furnish the evidence that you are right, I will

throw up my hands and acknowledge my ignorance of the facts, for I am not too old to learn, or unwilling to be informed.

(We confess that we have never placed a silver plate in any man's cranium, nor have we ever seen it done. We have talked repeatedly with men who declared that they formerly did the operation, and that it was formerly customary; and this was the reason for our making the reply to Dr. Cavanaugh. However, extended reading through various surgeries convinces us that an error has been made, and we gladly make what correction we can, for we are now convinced that such operations as have been described to us were imaginary ones. However, Doctor Kimmell, you are in error on one point. Pure and sterile silver does not act as an irritant when imbedded in the tissues. It is a well-known and indeed a preferred operation, in cases of fracture of the patella, to suture the fragments with silver wire; this is described in all text books. The use of a silver wire mesh in operating for hernia has long been mentioned in the journals, and is now appearing in the later text books; the "filigree" is stitched in the tissues in such a manner as to furnish a stronger and less elastic support than can be constructed from the tissues. But we withdraw what we intimated concerning the alleged former use of silver plates in the skull. The tradition among the laity has been so wide-spread and persistent that we thought it must have at some time had some basis in fact; but that seems never to have been the case.—Ed. World.)

DR. STILL'S LETTER.

KIRKSVILLE, Mo., March 21, 1908.

DR. C. F. TAYLOR, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR DOCTOR:—Your courteous inquiry concerning my operations on H. T. Root of this city, and Oscar Yoder of Cheyenne, Wyo., is at hand; also the Medical World of March, 1908, containing the article and letters describing the impossibility of putting a silver plate into the skull.

I send full particulars in regard to the two operations with only one request, that if any discussions follow my statements I be given full opportunity to reply to any and all criticisms. Before describing these cases about which you have asked, allow me to state that I am indebted to my surgical training at Northwestern University and to my own experience, and not to the laity for my information in regard to the possibility of using silver or gold plates, or wire, in the human tissues. I will state that I have used silver wire not only on the patella, but on the fractured olecranon, and in one case of nonunion of two years' standing, on the shaft of the tibia. I will, however, state that I prefer, and in the future expect to use, heavy chromic gut or kangaroo tendon for the single reason that the wire cuts the bone too easily.

Along the same line that you yourself mentioned, I wish to state that several years ago while dissecting a cadaver I found under an old hernial scar, of evidently many years standing, a coil of gold wire surrounding the cord, which when stretched out measured thirty feet. This use of gold wire, however, and it is occasionally used in the treatment of aneurysms, is too well described in standard surgeries for me to further discuss.

Let me also call Dr. Kimmell's attention to the fact that hundreds of authentic cases are recorded of bullets and shot which have been left in the tissues and becoming imbedded, or encysted, have remained for years without serious disturbance, and these objects, unlike silver, do irritate the tissues to a certain extent and are not fitted into their locations by a surgeon. Only a few days ago I removed three shots which had been in the forearm of a young man for about a year, and I am positive modern medical teaching holds that in many cases it is better to leave bullets alone in the tissues than to even probe, much less remove them. Specifically let me mention the case of my friend, Dr. Jas. E. Miller, city physician of Des Moines, Iowa, who was shot through the right lung on the evening of February 15th, 1908, the bullet not making its exit from the body. On the advice of Dr. Wilton McCarthy, Dr. J. Flannery, and others no attempt was made to remove it. It's their opinion, and mine, had this attempt been made he would to-day be dead. Further authority concerning the advisability of leaving the bullet alone in many cases can easily be found.

Now in regard to these two men I will state that Mr. Root is in the book business here and expects to remain the rest of his life. Mr. Yoder is now a student and expects to be here until June, 1910, with the exceptions of vacations, and I will be glad at any time to meet any physician, a reader of your Journal, who may be in this part of the United States, and show him these cases.

In addition I will state that if during the next two months you will select one or two physicians of your acquaintance to come here and investigate these cases, and they are not true as I have described them, I will pay all their expenses and will further state I have deposited \$500.00 in the Citizens National Bank, of this city, to make the offer good, and I will expect an investigation to include an X-ray picture, which though, of course, it will not show whether the plate used was silver or gold, will easily show it is a metallic object.

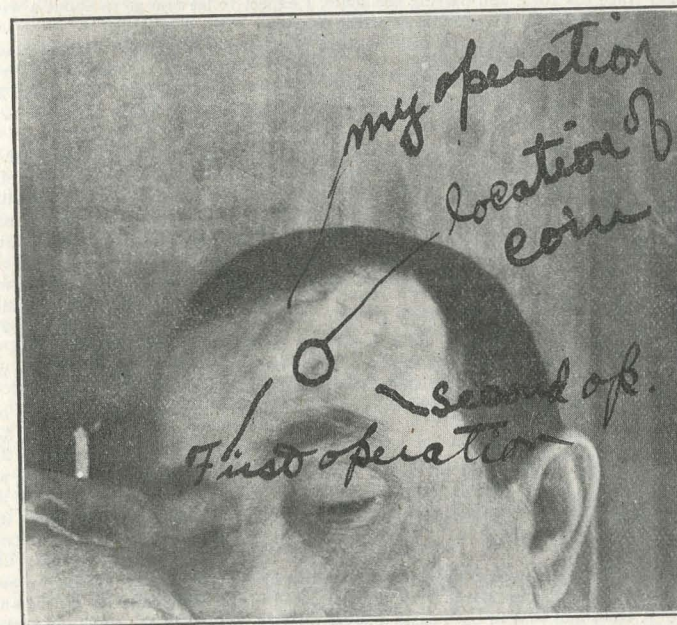
Just one question, I know the Express has a good circulation in North Missouri, but how did it get to Philadelphia?

Very sincerely and fraternally yours, GEORGE A. STILL.

CASE OF OSCAR YODER, AGE THIRTY-EIGHT.

When a child of about two and one-half years old was kicked by a horse over left eye, fracturing frontal bone, and producing considerable scar from which he suffered a great deal of severe headaches and the neuralgia.

In the winter of '93 he was operated on for the removal of depressed pieces of bone at Omaha. Six months after the operation he was attacked with epilepsy, and for this condition in the winter of '94 he had another operation in which some attempt was made to use gold foil, or at least that is the impression he got concerning the operation. He consulted me this winter, and after some preliminary preparation entered the Hospital, January 1st. January 2nd I operated on him in the presence of six or seven witnesses, including Dr. Wm. Smith, M. D., Dr. Mary Walters, a trained nurse of many years experience. The operation required about forty minutes, and consisted in removing small bits of bone and a large amount of scar tissue which had been formed between the skin and the dura; also I chisled a little groove on either side of the original opening in the skull, into which a twenty-five cent, United States coin, fitted in such a way as to separate the scar from the first injury to the skin and the place where the scar was attached to the dura. Operation was completed at 2:45. At 6:30 his temperature was 99 2-5, and at no time after that did he have any temperature above 98 6-10. On the 10th of the month general diet was resumed and he was able to walk about his room. On the 19th he walked around the Hospital yards and several blocks in addition. On the 22nd he left the Hospital.



OPERATION ON MR. YODER.

The only signs of any probable trouble with the wound was that the end of about a week a little, clear, limpid serum exuded from the stitch where the scar of my operation crossed the scar of the former operation. This lasted a few days, and contained no pus and no organisms; healing was by first intention. A few deep sutures were placed in the fascia at the end of the operation, these were plain cat gut; skin sutures were silk worm gut.

P. S.—I had a picture taken in our photographic department this morning which will illustrate the location of the three scars, and also present the location of the coin. I will mail these to you Monday or Tuesday, and also some affidavits.

The coin can be easily felt, and its location I have outlined with a lead pencil, which outline will show in the picture.

GEORGE A. STILL.

CASE OF H. T. ROOT, AGE FIFTY-TWO.

Injured while working as a miner in 1897 by an ore bucket which fell on the head, striking two inches above the temporal junction with the parietal bone, and injuring the latter. A piece about the size of a quarter coming out sometime later through the wound. Patient developed a spasticity of the left leg, and doubtless aside from this spasticity he also developed a general tendency to spastic paraplegia, but at the wound site there was a depressed scar which at its deepest point was about 3-4 of an inch below the surface.

In June, 1906, Dr. Waldo Briggs of St. Louis, operated on the case to remove scar tissue and also removed a piece of bone, but did not insert any plate. The scar soon reformed, and the depression recurred until I operated on the case, March 11th, when it was almost an inch to the bottom of the deepest part of the depression. In the presence of about 250 students and physicians I inserted a silver quarter into the opening in the bone after having removed as much as possible of the scar between the skin and dura, and although this did not entirely fill the irregular hole, it did fill all that part involved by scar tissue. I was assisted by Dr. H. V. Greenwood, of Wishart, Mo., who told me before we started the operation that he also had never heard of such an authentic case, with the exception of the one I had done in January. Mr. Root's temperature rose to 99 the day following the operation but it has no time since then been above 98 6-10. I changed dressings, March 17th, and to-day, March 21st, removed all the stitches. Healing has been apparently without any discharge whatever, and by first intention throughout. Mr. Root has been sitting up a little every day since the 16th, and barring accidents, I expect to let him go in about a week. He is much improved as regards the conditions of the left leg.

Allow me to say that the use of 25 cent pieces in both cases was purely a coincidence, it happening that in both cases they just fitted.

GEORGE A. STILL.

MARCH 21, 1908.

On January 2nd, 1908, I was present at the operation on Mr. Oscar Yoder at the A. S. O. Hospital, at Kirksville,

I was especially interested in the case as I had been informed by Dr. H. B. Shankle, M. D., and Dr. W. G. Ruble, M. D., of Morristown, Tenn., that an operation involving the insertion of a silver plate in the skull had never been done. I saw Dr. Geo. A. Still chisel a groove in the skull around the opening already present, remove some scar tissue, and insert a silver twenty-five cent coin. I was present when the wound was dressed and talked with Mr. Yoder on several occasions during convalescence. I have examined him recently, and the silver coin can be plainly felt under the skin, and there is no doubt but that it is still there at the present time. Since then I also saw a very similar operation on H. T. Root.

DR. H. T. ASHLOCK.

MARCH 21, 1908.

This is to state that on January 2, 1908, I gave an anesthetic to Mr. O. Yoder and saw Dr. George Still insert a silver quarter into the skull where the bone had been removed at some previous time, and that I have since seen Mr. Yoder and am confident that the coin is still in position. I have been a practicing physician and surgeon for twenty years and am a graduate of University of Edinburgh.

WM. SMITH, M. D.

MARCH 21, 1908.

This is to state that on March 11th, 1908, I gave an anaesthetic to Mr. H. T. Root, and saw Dr. George Still insert a silver quarter into the skull where the bone had been removed, at some previous time, and that I have since seen Mr. Root and am confident that the coin is still in position.

DR. E. C. LINK.

MARCH 21, 1908.

This is to state that on January 2nd, 1908, I acted as head surgical nurse during an operation on Mr. Oscar Yoder, and that on March 11th, 1908, I acted in the same capacity during an operation on Mr. H. T. Root and that in both cases a silver quarter was left in the skull and that following the operations I attended to the dressings in both cases, and I am positive the coins are still in place.

DR. MARY WALTERS.

Kirksville, Mo. March 24, 1908.

This is to certify that I was present on March 11th, 1908 at an operation performed on Mr. H. T. Root and saw Drs. Still and Greenwood insert a silver quarter into an opening in the right parietal bone. Having been taught while taking my medical course at the University of Louisville, Ky., that this could not be done I was particularly interested and watched the operation closely, and am positive that the operation was successfully performed. Since the operation I have treated Mr. Root for another condition and have seen the wound, and the coin is still in place.

GEO. J. GOOCH.

KIRKSVILLE, MO., March 21, 1908.

This is to state that on January 2nd, 1908, I had an operation by Dr. George Still for the purpose of inserting a silver plate into the skull, and that the plate is now there and easily felt; that I am not entirely cured, but considerably better than before the operation.

OSCAR YODER.

THE USE OF SILVER PLATES IN THE SKULL.

GEORGE A. STILL, M. S., M. D., D. O.

At the request of Dr. Fiske I will make a brief explanation of these operations. First, I will say that I lay no claim to having done anything new, when I inserted metal plates into the skull, having seen the operation before I ever attempted it and having done it myself, or at least assisted in doing it, before coming to Kirksville, but these two cases were ones that I could absolutely prove to any doubter, no matter how skeptical, and they are cases that I can show at any time and will both be in Kirksville very likely for some few years.

Personally, I do not consider the operation remarkable, nor for that matter difficult for an ordinarily skilled surgeon but what is remarkable is the prevalent belief, among the majority of physicians, that it cannot be done and the fact that so many medical schools actually teach that it is impossible. I well remember being told in the faculty room at the A. S. O. during an argument about a year ago, by a man, who has written a book on surgery, that the operation was impossible and that the belief that it could be done was a "superstition of the laity" nor could I convince him otherwise. Since then I have discussed it with three friends of mine, each of them being graduates of medical schools in different parts of the world, and each told me that in their medical courses they had been taught that such an operation was impossible. The statement of Dr. Gooch appears in his affidavit. Dr. Greenwood's statement, I have mentioned partly in connection with Mr. Root's case and in addition Dr. Smith tells me that he was taught the same thing at Edinburgh, and then the Medical World has a circulation that probably includes graduates of every school in the country and many foreign countries and yet these were the only cases they could furnish with absolute proof of their authenticity.

My opinion is that the reason for this disbelief in the operation is the fact that it is usually tried in the wrong class of cases, there being an indication for it, only in the exceptional case, also that without absolute asepsis, results are a failure. The use of plates of any sort in ordinary injuries even with destruction of bone is not indicated. Usually the wound and skull do better without them, and in any case where the skin wound is directly over the plate, failure is practically insured, as skin edges heal poorly, over any foreign substance, even if absolutely sterile. A flap must be made so that the wound is an inch or two from the place where the plate is to be left, then if the operation is aseptic, healing is perfect.

The class of cases where the plate is indicated is the class where, following bone destruction, adhesions have formed between the dura and skin and also to a certain extent between dura, arachnoid and pia; the adhesions producing tension or pressure with pronounced brain symptoms, including epilepsy, migraine, motor symptoms, etc. We have had six operations on the brain or skull since January 1st, '08, and of these only two belonged to the class where a plate was indicated and at that this proportion is comparatively very high. Both of these cases had adhesions with marked depression of the skin and scar, and marked symptoms. Now gold or platinum will do equally well and in many cases instead of a plate, silver or platinum foil will do. The plate is used where support is needed also. Celluloid has been successfully used and where there were merely adhesions, paraffin with a melting point between 106 and 110 F. is often useful. Murphy particularly recommends it in the year book of surgery, but it is useful only as preventing the reformation of adhesions and has no value, in cases where actual support is essential. Besides, experiments on animals show that the paraffin of even this melting point may harden enough to be cracked on account of the thin covering, if exposed to much cold.

As already mentioned, the failure in the preaseptic age to successfully perform the operation was due to inserting the plate through a wound immediately over the place where the plate was to lie and also to infections, because an infection once started will rarely if ever heal in the presence of a foreign body even if the body itself is sterile and non-irritating.

One may ask then why the many failures and the belief in the impossibility of the operation on the part of so many physicians of the present age of antiseptics and asepsis, and the answer is that even now the attempt is made too often to insert the plate immediately under the skin wound and besides in many of the so-called "best" city hospitals, surface infections, at least, are almost universal. That a hospital

may become "infected" so that the walls, the floors, the air, and in fact everything about it is contaminated is shown by the fact that once started, epidemics of erysipelas, hospital gangrene, etc., sweep through the big hospitals in spite of every precaution. As an example, a Chicago surgeon once told me that when he was interne in Cook County Hospital, in 1878, that during the winter, every patient operated on died of sepsis, in that great Institution, even though the operations were as trivial as the amputation of a frozen toe or finger. To-day many a country surgeon can tell you that he can do operations in the country with a lack of asepsis that would have been certainly fatal in the hospital where he got his training. The same is seen in obstetric practice. The fact is that the big city hospitals receive hundreds of cases that are already infected and contain pus and from these cases general contamination of the entire ward or building becomes assured. It isn't a matter of there being bacteria present in large quantities, but the trouble is that the few that are present are pus organisms whose virulence has been strengthened by having lived in diseased human tissues one or more times. The only way such infection can be kept out of a building where many diseased patients are continually treated is to follow the rules such as we have at the A. S. O. hospital, at present.

We allow no erysipelas, scarlet fever or similar cases in the building. Already infected cases are given special rooms which are later fumigated as thoroughly as though it had been smallpox. If a case develops as much as a stitch abscess the room is similarly fumigated. No infected case is ever allowed in the main private operating room, but is operated on in the clinic room, or the small room, thus pus never gets into this room. During an operation only one person gets his hand into the wound and he must sterilize his hands at least twenty-five minutes, by scrubbing and then chemically; he wears a sterile suit from head to foot, including a sterile mask for the head and sweat-dams for the arms. He never touches pus if he can help it, and if he does he dips the hand into pure lysol. The preparation of the assistants is almost as scrupulous and it is estimated that the preparation of the sheets, sponges, suits, gowns, instruments, towels, sutures, room, etc., costs \$18.40 for a major operation. No detail is too insignificant to be observed and the result has been that there have been no deaths from infection, that the severest infections have been merely stitch abscesses, or surface infections, and of the last 200 cases these infections even have occurred in only six.

Without such surroundings one would probably get discouraged with the operation, but as it is it ought to be performed successfully at least 99 times out of a 100.

* * *

Visits the A. S. O.—Dr. W. J. Ford was a recent Journal visitor.

Bids for Western Traffic—The Santa Fe is making an active canvass to carry the osteopaths from the west for the convention next August. With their close connections at La Plata, they should get a very large share of the traffic.

Re-Opens Office—Dr. Annie Conner Lamb announces the re-opening of her office, April 10th, at her residence, 526 Maple St., Ottawa, Kans.

Sad Bereavement—From other sources, we are informed of the death of Mrs. William West, of New York City, last February. Mrs. West died in giving birth to a premature child. She leaves, besides her husband, three children, the oldest not yet four years of age.

DR. SMITH'S LECTURE.

We desire to state our appreciation of the lecture given by Dr. William Smith, it was a grand success, good attendance and well represented from ten adjoining towns which we feel is a very good showing of the city in which we practice. Dr. Smith did honor to the profession, and all glory to Dr. A. T. Still in a very masterly manner, and many have expressed their appreciation of the way he delivered the lecture, without one unkind word toward anyone. We hope all osteopaths will help to further the efforts of Dr. Smith, in bringing to the minds of the people in every state the benefits derived by these lectures.

DRS. HOARD & HOARD

Cherokee, Iowa, March 26, 1908.

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FIELD EDITORS.

KIRKSVILLE, MO., APRIL, 1908.

EDITORIALS.

Diathesis—Dr. W. Banks Meacham in this issue of the Journal gives a talk on Diathesis, which is worthy of a general discussion. At the tri-state meeting last May, the Editor advanced a similar idea and was roundly criticised. What do you think of it?

Free Bureau for Summer Assistants—Osteopaths in the field who desire to take a vacation during the summer, and attend the convention at Kirksville, may secure students to take charge of their practice by addressing the Journal, for which service the Journal will make no charge. Please state in your letter what your proposition is.

Will Come by the Train Load—Dr. W. H. Ivie writes that the California osteopaths will very likely charter a train to bring them to the A. O. A. Convention. Wake up, you osteopaths in the other parts of the country, and make your arrangements. Don't let the enterprising practitioners of the coast get so far in advance of you that the dust kicked up by their autos is laid, before your slow going donkey cart comes in sight.

Educates Educators—Dr. Asa Willard states that he gives copies of the various Osteopathic Journals that have scientific articles of special interest to the leading educators of Montana. This is a very good idea for osteopaths to copy. The Editor one time was invited by a county superintendent to give a lecture on the sympathetic nervous system before a teachers' institute. Although practically no mention was made of osteopathy in the lecture, it served to bring a very acceptable number of cases.

Don't Blame the Editor—If disposed to criticise the Editor for lack of promptness in answering personal correspondence, as a number have recently, please bear in mind that with teaching four or five hours a day, having charge of extra mural obstetrical clinic, treating, prosecuting research work along lines of osteopathic diagnosis and technic, editing and managing the Journal of Osteopathy and the Osteopathic

Journal, he has but little time left for personal correspondence, however much he would like to answer it promptly.

Osteopaths, Save Yourselves—The Editor has several times called attention to osteopaths who take vacations. Although there are some who do this, the tendency of the members of the profession in general is to go ahead with their work, regardless of self. But it does not pay. As Dr. Bailey said in his letter in March Journal, work less, think more, and your work will be of enough higher quality to warrant a higher charge. Drs. Bailey of St. Louis and Davis of Milwaukee, this month took some of the advice they give their patients and rested a few days, taking treatments between times, at the A. S. O.

That P. G. College—The editorial which appeared in the March Journal in regard to the A. T. Still Post Graduate School, was not intended to represent the views of the management of the A. S. O. or of any person connected with it, other than the Editor, and was published as representing his individual opinion as one of the early subscribers to the movement. But it seems to have struck a responsive chord in the minds of a number of leading practitioners. Some disagree with it, but apparently the most of them are of the opinion that as a college for conducting a research or educational course, it would be unwise, but that as a fund to support some individuals who are adapted to work of this kind, would be of value to the profession at large. And these also stated that they received from the talk at Put-in-Bay ideas similar to those of the Editor. Some have written taking the opposite stand, of which one is Dr. Booth, whose letter appears elsewhere, with a comment. Write us your opinion.

Perhaps the Editor may be mistaken, but it is his opinion that we have the laboratories and equipment, we have the trained observers, **BUT THEY MUST LIVE.** The college professor must teach his classes, the busy practitioner must attend to his practice. **YET THIS RESEARCH WORK MUST BE DONE,** and it is best to be done by one who is both a successful practitioner and a deep student. Dr. Meacham says in the April A. O. A. Journal, "We need laboratories and equipment." We have them. "We need trained observers." We have them. "We need the Post Graduate College." We have them, in East, Central and West. To the individual, this work is unremunerative: **TO THE PROFESSION AT LARGE, IT IS VALUABLE BEYOND COMPUTATION. WHICH IS THE BETTER WAY TO ACCOMPLISH IT?**

* * *

A SUMMER COURSE AT A. S. O.

The school management wishes to announce the following course to be given during the summer months for post-graduates. The course will begin on August 10th, immediately following the National Convention, and will continue until the beginning of school, September 15th. The hours as here published will be conformed to as nearly as possible, but that will depend on the number of matriculants in each course.

8-9—Diagnosis, Direct and Differential with Clinics, Dr. Gerdine.

9-10:30—Didactic & Clinical Surgery, Dr. Geo. Still.

10:30 to 11:30—Gynecology with clinics, Dr. Geo. Still.

11:30 to 12:30—Obstetrics. Daily demonstrations with slides, Dr. Smith.

12:30 to 1:30—Noon rest.

1:30 to 3:00—Dissection and demonstrations on cadaver, Dr. Wm. Smith.

3:00 to 4:30—Osteopathic & Instrumental Diagnosis. Osteopathic Technique, Dr. Fiske.

4:30 to 6:00—Laboratory Diagnosis, including sputum, blood, gastric contents, urine, etc., Dr. Gerdine.

It will be noted that each of these courses will include important points under the subjects mentioned, but in addition those taking the course may ask for anything which comes especially under that heading and it will, if possible, be given them. In the course on practical surgery those who take the course will be expected to assist at the operations in the order they appear upon the roll.

In the course on dissection although it will include the entire body, the actual demonstrations by Dr. Smith will be mainly on the abdomen, thorax and neck.

Dr. Fiske's course will include all necessary instrumental diagnosis.

By request of a sufficient number, other courses may be added.

Each individual course will cost \$15.00, but if two courses are taken under the same man this will be reduced to \$25.00 for the two courses, or the entire set of seven courses will be offered for \$70.00.

This course, while not earning a regular certificate will entitle one to credit for equivalent time on a regular Post Graduate Certificate at the A. S. O., It will also entitle one to a rebate on the fee for the Post Graduate course PROPORTIONATE TO THE TIME CREDIT ALLOWED.

While from the inquiries made, it is practically certain that the above schedule will be adhered to, yet it is necessary to be sure of it that you make your definite arrangements as soon as possible. For further information, address,

SECRETARY SUMMER SCHOOL, A. S. O.

* * *

TWO NEW OSTEOPATHIC COLLEGES REPORTED

Los Angeles—California papers of recent dates told considerably about a deal made by Mr. Geo. H. Peck, of San Pedro, Calif., and the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy in regards to a new college to be built at Pt. Fermin, near San Pedro. One paper said, 'the structure will be built along modern lines, and the interior equipment will rival with of any college in the United States.' On inquiring of Mr. Peck, he stated, "On March 22, we sold to the Los Angeles School of Osteopathy, \$3500.00 worth of land at Point Firman, for the purpose of the school of College. We understand that they are going to build a \$7000.00 to \$8000.00 building and a lawn tennis court and other things for the interest and amusement for its members. Also lots were bought by Drs. T. J. Ruddy and W. E. Reed, for the purpose of private residences. The land bought is eighty feet higher than the sea level, has a wonderful marine view east, south and north, the climate in summer being remarkable, mild and cool, and the U. S. Government Light House is located here. The place is Point Firman, near San Pedro and overlooks the Pacific Ocean, and is the ideal spot in Southern California."

This looked quite interesting for the osteopathic college outlook, until we heard from Dr. A. B. Shaw, who is apparently surprised at our application of newspaper methods to the Journal of Osteopathy. Col. Shaw said:

Your telegram just received, asking particulars as to osteopathic college projected near San Pedro. I do not know how you could have heard of such a scheme; for it is obviously a tremendous distortion of a college club-house, or outing-place, which we are building for the recreation of our students and faculty.

When Dr. Hamilton was out here last summer, he got some of the members of our staff into such a way of fishing that they have never been able to recover from it, and this is simply provision for the care of the chronic condition.

Hastily and cordially yours, A. B. SHAW, Sec'y and Treas.

Chicago—The Chicago Inter-Ocean of the 24th contained the following item: "Dr. Henry Lindlahr has completed a new wing to his sanitarium in the old Mike McDonald mansion and has opened a college of osteopathy. The new building cost over \$3,000 and is modern and complete in every detail. Dr. Henry Johnson of the Still College of Osteopathy is dean of the new college and Dr. Lindlahr the president."

On questioning Dr. McConnell, he said: "Have made several inquiries to-day but found out very little. I also, called up on phone Lindlahr's place, and in answer to question, he said, (or whoever answered the phone), that they were teaching osteopathy and they had a few students. They said that Johnson was a graduate of Still College. I am inclined to think the institution teaches a little of everything."

Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan said: "Dr. Lindlahr is a 'medic' hatched 1904 at the National Medical, Chicago.

Dr. Henry Johnson, no obtainable pedigree, comes from I know not where, and I dare say one year from now he shall have returned to obscurity.

We have been so cursed by these gold brick institutions in Chicago we don't notice them."

Afterwards we received a letter from the "College" itself, stating that "Dr. W. A. Janson, D. O., a graduate of Still College of Osteopathy, is the principal of our College." On looking up a Still College catalog, we find that one W. A. Janson of Fort Scott, Kans., graduated at Still College, 07, although this individual did not think enough of his profession to secure the insertion of his name in the A. O. A. Directory. Concerning the "school" itself we find they have a remodeled house at 308 Ashland Blvd. They state they teach the "Nature Cure" which includes Osteopathy, Massage, Curative Gymnastics, Natural Dietetics, Water, Air, and Light Cures the treatment of Psychic Diseases and the Diagnosis from the Eye. The diagnosis from the eye is claimed to have been originated by Lane & Lindlahr, although it smacks strongly of McCormick's ideas as is shown by the following quotation from their book, "The iris of the eye contains an immense number of minute nerve filaments, which receive impressions from every nerve trunk in the body. Every organ and part of the body is represented in the iris in a well defined area. The nerve filaments, muscle fibers and minute blood-vessels in these areas protray by certain signs and color pigments the changing conditions of the corresponding part or organ. By means of various marks, signs and discolorations in the iris, nature reveals inherited disease taints, such as sycosis, scrofula, psora, etc. Nature also reveals by such signs, marks and discolorations, acute and chronic catarrhal inflammatory conditions, local lesions, destruction of tissues, all kinds of drug poisonings, the result of accidental injury and of surgical operations."

Concerning their course they state, "In order to acquire the Degree of Doctor of Nature Cure and Osteopathy and a State license to practice as such, enter one of Chicago's excellent day or night medical colleges and while studying 'regular' medicine take at the same time our practical work in Natural Therapeutics. Having finished, after two years, the Freshman and Sophomore work in a medical college and our two years' course in Natural Therapeutics, we confer on you the degree of Doctor of Nature Cure and Osteopathy, and you are then ready and qualified to pass the State Board of Health examination and to receive your State License."

The half baked "graduates" from this quarter baked school will simply swell the army of fakes living in Illinois on account of the lax laws.

68 pages beside cover. Is not this worth \$1.00 a year?

REFUSES PRINCELY \$200,000 GIFT.

French Doctors do not Like Conditions—Parisian Who Lost Daughter Through Operation Seeks in Vain to Control Rapacious Surgeons.
HOMER D. BOWERS, B. S., D. O., NEWBURG, ORE.

The issue of the Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, of November 16th contained the following:

"There is rather a piquant story attached to a gift of \$200,000 which a citizen offered to the Assistance Publique of Paris, France.

Two hundred thousand dollars is a substantial present and naturally M. Mesureur, the Director of the institution, entered into negotiations with the giver, but there was a hitch, and then it was hinted that the gift was a hoax."

(The wonder is that they did not accept what they had seemed so eager for—if they had a grain of conscience left).

"The citizen who resides at the Tour de Precy Chateau, when seen concerning his offer of \$200,000, declared that after the death of one of his daughters, who succumbed as the result of two operations at the hands of "rapacious surgeons," and thinking that similar deaths might occur every day, he and his other daughter conceived the idea of drawing the attention of families to the dangers they ran "from doctors and surgeons without conscience or knowledge."

His daughter, who had inherited \$20,000 from her grandmother, desired to present the money to the Assistance Publique, so that it could control the acts of doctors and surgeons in the hospitals. He, on his part, intimated to M. Mesureur that he would increase the sum to \$200,000. The Assistance Publique, composed for the most part of doctors, declined to submit to this control.

"That is how the matter lies," said the would-be benefactor. "The doctors do not want \$200,000 because they do not desire control, which they fear."

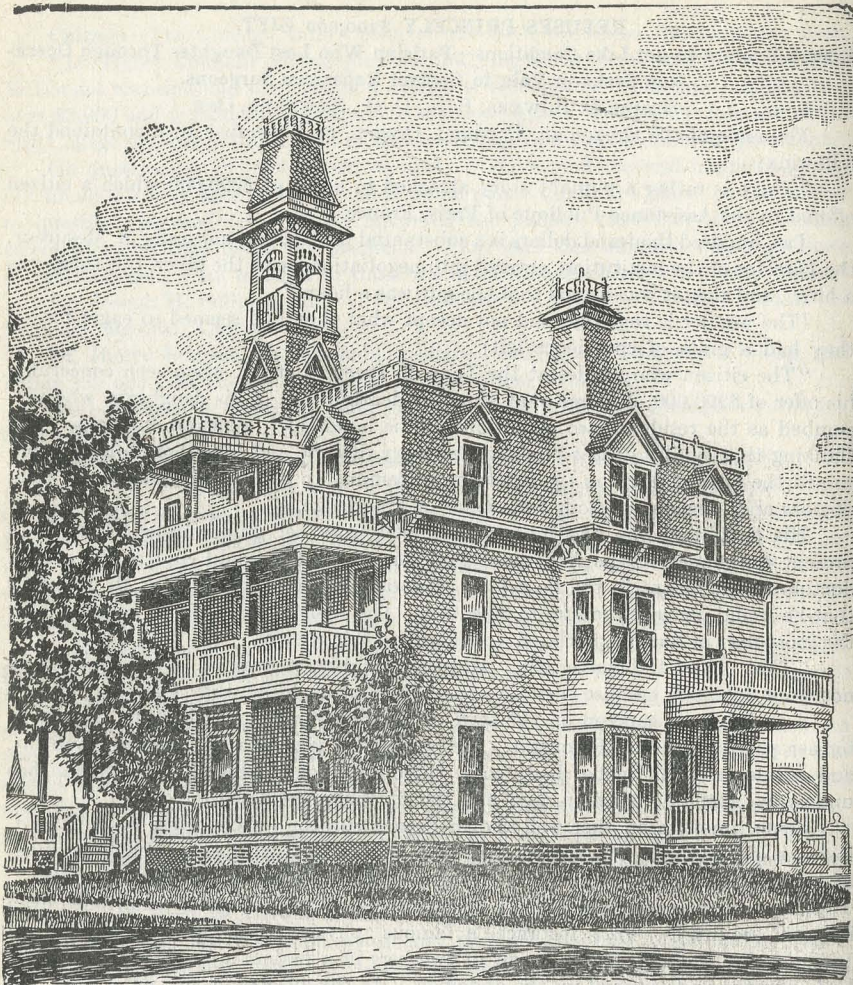
A well known surgeon on the staff of the Beaujon hospital is being sued by a former patient, Madam Rigouttat. He operated a year ago on Madam Rigouttat, and accidentally left in her body some three yards of bandages. The woman has undergone another operation, and had the dressings extracted.

Some time ago another well-known French surgeon, in operating on a patient, lost one of his rings. He remembered later that he was wearing it while operating, and the patient had to be re-operated upon, when the missing ring was found."

Other instances of necessary (?) operations might be indefinitely multiplied even in this country. For instance, a famous physician of a Sanitarium in Indianapolis, Indiana, forgot a pair of tweezers in a patient's body upon whom he had operated and stitched up the abdomen. At the autopsy, a few days later, the abdomen being opened again, there were the (now rusty) tweezers where he had left them, compressing an artery.

"So many cases of the kind have occurred during the last few years that they now form the subject of a farce which is being played at the Grand Guigol Theater, where a famous surgeon is represented as re-operating on a dozen former patients in order to find a probe which he has lost, and cannot remember in which patient's body he has left it. He ultimately finds it in the sugar bowl."

Wonder why the Medical Press forgets to publish these things. We have as well keep a sharp look-out now for the A. M. A.—pardon me, perhaps 'twere better to say the A. A. K. K. (American Association of Keen Kutters)—judging by the elusive wiles employed to induce all to be operated upon whether contra-indicated or not, and their suave arguments against any natural and prophylactic (preventive) treatment as osteopathy so providentially affords. But with all their efforts they must admit that they are altogether too slow for "gay Paree."



Medical Sanitarium Bought by Drs. Geo. F. and Lillie E. Wagoner of Creston, Iowa

This was erected by an M. D. as a home and sanitarium, and contains seventeen rooms, besides the basement.

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OSTEOPATHIC JOURNAL, VOL. IV, NO. 5.
READY APRIL 21.

A SERMON ON HOW TO BE WELL.....	W. BANKS MEACHAM
OSTEOPATHY.....	PERCY H. WOODALL
WHAT'S THE LAW IN EATING?	FLORENCE A. COVEY
INTERESTING FACTS	B. H. CUBBAGE
STOMACH TROUBLES	W. L. BEITEL
THE REST CURE AT HOME.....	THERESE CLUETT

Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO

PROGRAM.

Annual Meeting of the American Osteopathic Association, Kirksville, Mo.

August 3-8, 1908.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3rd.

10:00-10:30—Opening Exercises. Invocation. Address of Welcome, A. T. Still.
Response.

10:30—President's Address—Dr. F. E. Moore.

11:30—Paper and Demonstration—Chorea—Dr. A. H. Zealy.

12:15—Demonstration and Discussion—Appendicitis—Dr. W. J. Conner.

RECESS.

2:00—Open Parliament—Osteopathy in Acute Practice—By. Dr. W. Horace Ivie.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4th.

9:30—Address—Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Pres. M. V. O. A.

10:15—Paper and Demonstration—Dr. Carl P. McConnell.

Section I.

11:30-1:00—Practice.

Diagnosis and Treatment of Thoracic Conditions—Dr. D. S. B. Pennock.

The Fifth Cranial Nerve—Dr. W. R. Laughlin.

Section II.

Gynecology and Obstetrics:

Paper and Demonstration—Dr. Ellen B. Ligon.

Paper and Demonstration—Dr. Alice P. Shibley.

RECESS.

2:00—Paper—Plans and Methods for Research Work—Dr. H. F. Goetz.

3:00—Paper—The Relationship of the Osteopathic Physician to Public Health,
Dr. C. A. Whiting.

Discussion.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5.

9:30-11:00—Business Meeting.

11:00—Demonstration—Technique to Spinal Lesions—Dr. H. W. Forbes.

12:30—Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Its Control—Dr. Wm. R. Pike.

RECESS.

2:00—Open Parliament—Conducted by Dr. George Laughlin.

3:30—Demonstrations and Clinics at Hospital.

EVENING.

Alumni and Class Reunions, etc.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6—OSTEOPATHY DAY.

9:30—Paper—Photography in Diagnosis—Dr. C. E. Fleck.

10:15—Demonstration of Technique—Dr. Ernest Sisson.

11:00—Exercises to Commemorate the Birthday of Dr. A. T. Still.

Address by Mayor of Kirksville, Mr. H. Selby.

Paper—Dr. Still as a Benefactor—Dr. S. T. Lyne.

(The afternoon and evening will be devoted to celebration as planned by the Local Committee).

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7.

9:30—Paper and Demonstration—Dr. George Still.

11:00—Practice: Section I.

Demonstration—Dr. G. S. Hoisington.

Demonstration—Dr. F. F. Jones.

Nose and Throat—Osteopathic Technic—C. C. Reid.

Section II.

Gynecology and Obstetrics:

Demonstration—Dr. M. E. Clark.

Demonstration—Dr. Ella D. Still.

RECESS.

2:00—Election of Officers.

2:30—Paper—Osteopathic Methods in Inflammations and Post-Operative Conditions—Dr. F. P. Young.

4:00—Demonstration and Clinics at Hospital.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

9:00—Special M. V. O. A. Program.

LATE LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

Dr. Spangler Acquitted—April 3rd, Dr. Spangler was acquitted of the charge brought against him by the New Brunswick Council of Physicians and Surgeon. Judge Ritchie, before whom the case was heard, said:

"As regards the matter of diagnosis, I am not sure it was necessary that we should know whether or not Dr. Spangler knew what was wrong with the patients. The question is, what is the law and did he violate it? I am of the opinion that the treatment of these witnesses, as given in their testimony, by the manipulation or laying on of hands, does not constitute the practice of physics, surgery or midwifery, and the prosecution has failed to make a case. The defendant will be discharged."

Dr. Spangler, through his attorney has asked for costs. This is the second time the Council has been foiled in this attempt.

New Law in South Carolina—The amendment to the S. C. law approved Feb. 26th, states, "That the State Board of Medical Examiners shall issue license to osteopaths and homeopaths specifically for the purpose of practicing osteopathy or homeopathy, respectively, when the applicant presents a diploma from a duly authorized school of osteopathy or homeopathy and satisfactorily passes examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners on all regular branches upon which applicants for license to practice medicine are examined except materia medica and therapeutics, major surgery and the practice of medicine."

Idaho—The city authorities of Pocatello, Idaho, have assessed a so-called occupation tax. The ordinance was made to read, "Physicians and surgeons \$3.00 per quarter; Osteopaths and chiropractics \$5.00 per quarter." Dr. Earl D. Jones took exception to this and refused to pay, was arrested, had a jury trial before the police judge and was fined \$25.00 and trimmings. The case was appealed to district court which convenes in May and Dr. Jones will fight along the lines of constitutionality of the ordinance, and also that it is making a discrimination among professional practitioners. Dr. Jones commenting says, "It is, in a way, a political fight and I have some of the wealthiest and most influential men of the town behind me and we are going to fight to a finish. The Secretary of the State Medical Board lives here and he loves me about as much as Hell loves Holy water and he is the "guy" who will try to prove we are not physicians."

New Jersey (LATE)—We withdrew our bill, which was the A. O. A. model, before adjournment because we learned that after two hearings the Public Health Commissioner of the Assembly to whom it was referred, were three to two toward reporting out the notorious Frelingheysen measure as a substitute instead of considering favorably either of two substitutes we would have accepted as a compromise. This withdrawal spoiled their game and no time remained for the introduction of new

business. We therefore have no legislation and would like to outclass the "fakers" by the best osteopaths that can be had for Jersey. Our insistence upon our rights gives us more strength each year, and the sentiment among legislators is strong to "do something for us." The medical axiom asserts itself in confusing the issue.—William Leonard Rogers.

NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Winter in Florida—The Drs. Sanders with Dr. Essie Cherry spent the winter in Florida.

Opens Branch Office—Dr. C. N. Maxey, formerly of Springfield, Ill., now of Seattle, Wash., has opened a branch office at Bremerton, Wash.

Cheap Rent—The party in the Penn. Practice pays \$38.00 for eight rooms, sublets three for \$33.00, making rather cheap rent for the other five.

Secures Assistant—Dr. Asa Willard has secured the services of Dr. W. H. Heagney of Du Bois, Pa., as his assistant, in his practice at Missoula, Mont.

Will Meet at Fresno—California State Association will meet at Fresno, May 28-9-30. Drs. Daniels, Whiting, Forbes and Ivie are on the committee.

From One Land of Promise to Another—Dr. F. J. Peterson, formerly of Calgary, Alberta, has located at 400-2 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pasadena, Calif.

Will Stay in Colton—In a newspaper announcement Dr. Raymond Ludden emphatically denies having any intentions of changing his location from Colton, Calif.

Opens Branch Office—Dr. W. W. Micks of Middletown, N. Y., has opened a branch office in Monroe.

On a Vacation—Dr. Anna E. Clark, 223 Richards Block, Lincoln, Nebr., is on a two month's vacation.

Looks Like a Screw Loose Somewhere—In the Iowa examination, nine out of a possible eleven M. D.'s. passed, while one out of a possible eight osteopaths passed. This is almost a reversal of conditions before mixed boards.

Table Factory Consolidation—The old Von Eschen Table Factory, known to so many osteopaths was bought by J. F. Janisch, and has been consolidated by him, with his own factory.

Returns From West Indian Cruise—Dr. C. C. Teall, who has been on cruise to West Indies and Florida, spending some time at Eustis in the latter state, is again at Weedsport, N. Y.

Dissolve Partnership—Drs. Johnson & Slaughter at Webb City have dissolved partnership, Dr. Slaughter remaining at Webb City, while Dr. Johnson goes to Greenfield, Ia.

On a Tour in the West—Dr. Edythe Ashmore of Detroit is in the west on a business trip in connection with investments there. She combined pleasure with her business by spending a week with Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Moore.

Will Return to S. D.—Dr. J. G. Follett, formerly at Spearfish, S. D., writes us from Malvern, Ia., that contrary to newspaper reports, he will not locate in Tabor, Mo., but expects to return before long to some place in S. D.

Osteopathic Changes in New York—Drs. William H. and Josephine Leffler, who have been practicing in Herkimer, have moved to Utica. Dr. Chas. A. Kaiser of Little Falls moved to Herkimer to succeed to the practice of Drs. Leffler.

Is Still in North Dakota—Dr. W. F. Harlan, contemplated a P. G. course at the A. S. O. and changed his A. O. A. address to Kirksville, hence it appeared as such in the A. O. A. Directory. He desires to state that he is still at Grand Forks.

Purchases New Residence—Dr. D. C. Atherton of Chanute, Kans., has purchased a twelve room residence at 121 So. Highland Ave., removing his office there from 6-7 Justice Blk. Dr. Atherton expects soon to make his new residence into a sanitarium.

Secures Better Offices—Dr. Asa Gordon Walmsley of Peterborough, Ontario, has recently moved into a handsome suite of rooms in the Bank of Commerce Bldg., and now has very pleasant offices.

Visits the Journal Office—Dr. A. E. Daugherty of Bloomington, Ill., who is one of the prosperous osteopaths of Illinois, and looks it, made the Journal office a call. Dr. Daugherty was one of the incorporators of the Journal of Osteopathy Publishing Co.

Retain Down Town Office—Drs. Waggoner & Waggoner state that they still retain their down town offices in the Merchants Block, Maple street, which have been refitted with three treating rooms, and two rest rooms. Their residence, however, is 425 York Ave., Creston, Ia.

Gets Free Advertising—The Winston-Salem Journal of March 22nd printed the Ladies' Home Journal Article on Osteopathy. Dr. R. M. Echols, who is located in that city, says that the Journal made no charge for it, printing it as a scientific article of general interest.

Will Change Location—Drs. Young and Youngquist, who have occupied the same offices in the Auditorium building for nearly five years, have decided to terminate their agreement. Dr. Youngquist, retaining her offices, while Dr. Young, will seek a new location.

Our Osteopathic Bard—Dr. C. L. Fagan, who is one of the profession that is gifted with the ability to write sweet thoughts in verse, is the author of a new song, the publication of which is announced in this issue. The profession is to be congratulated on having such varied talent among its members.

Removed to the Far West—Dr. H. F. Morse, formerly of Corry, Pa., whose removal to Waterville, Wash., was noted in the March Journal, is one of the newspaper men of the profession, having edited the serial, "Facts About Osteopathy," published by the Erie Osteopathic Association.

Pacific College Advertises Clinic—The Los Angeles New gives a very interesting reader, telling of the advantages to be obtained by taking clinic treatment at the P.C.O., and announcing the monthly sessions of the biological section of academy of sciences, which meets at the College the second Monday in each month.

Leaves Office to Four—Dr. Stanley M. Hunter, who is shortly to do P. G. work in eye troubles will leave his office in charge of Drs. Emma Barron and Ellen Matthews, P. C. O., '08, and Drs. Mary S. Thompson, A. S. O., '01, and Ida L. Grout, P. C. O., June, '07. His eye practice will not be cared for.

The Disappointment of Mr. Bok—Under that caption the Medical Record of recent date bewails the fact that Editor Bok has gone the way of so many well educated people recently, and has had the fimerity to give the publicity to a method of healing not sanctioned by the dopers. The Record's wail is really pathetic.

Discovery of Osteopathy—The St. Albans, Vermont Messenger copies from a Nashville, Tenn. paper, a statement from "a man who claims to know" about the discovery of osteopathy. It is virtually a quotation from the Old Doctor's autobiography telling about his now famous headache experience with the swing ropes.

Concerning Ontario Irregulars—Both the secretary of the Ontario Association, and Dr. Asa G. Walmsley have written to the Journal, protesting against the publication of Dr. B. B. Dutton as an osteopath, stating that he is an irregular. The

secretary also makes the same statement against C. Wolf Amsden, mentioned in a recent Journal.

Walking Ad for Osteopathy—Dr. Arthur Taylor of Northfield, Minn., writes, "In the February number on page 63 you will note my case report on Paraplegia, this same man is now our assessor and carried every ward against two other experienced assessors. He walks all around now without the use of crutches, using a cane now and then. So much for osteopathy."

A New Appendicitis Cure—The Kansas City Star of March 2nd published a special telegram from one certain Dr. Charles Harvey Archibald, who has according to his statements, just discovered that he can quickly and easily cure all cases of appendicitis by using the X-ray "all he does is to sit his patient down before the X-ray machine turn on the light at once and the excruciating pain stops short." Next?

Another Bum Life Insurance Company—Dr. Riley D. Moore quotes from the following statement by W. R. Priest, the general medical examiner of the Fraternal Aid Association who says, "We cannot accept examinations made by an osteopath, magnetic healer or veterinary." How is that for an example of the "liberal regular physician," which is what they all claim to be? Perhaps Dr. Moore's description is better suited—"Peanut-headed dope dispenser."

A Plan Good for all Osteopaths—Dr. O. W. LaPlount, Portage, Wis., writes that when an insurance agent approaches him, he first asks, "Does you company accept examinations by osteopaths?" If in the negative, he at once shows the agent the door. He has treated this way the representatives of the New York Life, Cosmopolitan, Des Moines National Life, Modern Woodmen. He wants insurance, but will do without rather than patronize a company so narrow minded

Good Words for the A. S. O.—In regard to my visit to the A. S. O. as you know I spent some days there recently and talked with many of the students and the faculty and visited a number of classes. What impressed me most of all was the unity of purpose and the pulling together of all parties for good of the cause. The harmony was only equalled by the ability of all parties, for each member of the faculty seemed especially adapted to his work.—A. Still Craig.

Troubles in West Virginia—When the West Virginia osteopaths were included in the law, they attempted to have none but legitimate osteopaths licenses, but it seems that there were a number of graduates of some school in that vicinity that made application the same as the Conrad "graduates" did in New York and against the protest of the legitimate osteopaths, the M. D's. registered them. In referring your patients to West Virginia osteopaths be sure to consult the A. O. A. Directory.

"Osteopath" in Court at Raleigh—Raleigh papers make quite a write-up over one H. P. McKnight of Southern Pines who a few years ago was before the courts for practicing medicine without a license, on the grounds that he was an osteopath, the court set him free, this time it appears he is up for trespass. We can find no trace of him and think he must be one of the numerous fakirs abroad in the land, especially as we recently had an application from parties living in Southern Pines, where the "Dr" holds forth, who wanted an osteopathic practitioner.

A Life Insurance Company That Believes in Osteopaths—The Wabash Life, a new company of Danville, Ill., which wrote \$750,000 in its first six months of existence believes in the osteopath as an examiner—AND APPOINTS THEM. The head director and superintendent of agencies, Dr. C. A. Albright of Champaign, Ill., after a recent thorough inspection of the A. S. O. arrived at this decision. It may be interesting in this connection, to state that Dr. Albright's son against his father's wishes, enrolled as a student at the A. S. O., last September.

We Plead Guilty in Part—Under the above caption, the Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy states that it had refused to print a criticism written by Dr. Mason W. Pressley, concerning Dr. Bigsby's book. Incidentally it throws a little thrust at Dr. Pressley saying, "we do not claim to be able to juggle with the English language until our rhetorical construction conveys as much thought when read backward as forward." In the same issue is an article by Dr. Crenshaw on Lesions, which is deserving of a wider circulation that it receives in the Journal which publishes it.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—We desire the addresses of the following: J. H. Notowitz, Marshall E. Church, Lewis S. Hurley, Maud McDonald, Geo. A. Miller, Theodosia McDonald, Fuller A. Long, Edwin A. Lucas, Edward James, O. W. Kinley, Ray Marshall, Whifford C. Hills, Raymond F. Conley, A. B. Conner, E. H. Bishop, J. V. Robinson, Still College graduate, 1903, Beulah Robinson, Still College, 1905. For a time these two last were at Waterloo, Ia., and supposed to go from there to Denver. W. A. Cartwright, Still College, 1904, for a time was at Brainard, Minn., and A. T. Cartwright, Still College, '05, for a time at Summitt, S. D.

News is Greatly Exaggerated—Being informed by a certain osteopath that another practitioner had abandoned his practice, we inquired and found the gentleman still at his regular address, and he in turn writes the following humorous letter:

Now, I am curious to know how you got the information? "The news in regard to my removal is greatly exaggerated."

The above is a quotation from Mark Twain. I suppose you remember the incident a few years ago when a cable came from England that "Mark" was dead. He startled them all by the above dispatch inserting the word DEATH instead of removal. Did your informant give any details of my leaving the city? i. e., whether I left of my own volition or had notice from the authorities who kindly gave me a permit of twenty-four hours to "get out," or may be the Sheriff honored me with his company out of the city?

Directorate and Faculty of Philadelphia College Hold Banquet—Gathered round the festive board the Board of Directors and faculty of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy held their second annual banquet March 26th, at the Hotel Majestic, commemorating the tenth anniversary of the founding of the institution.

Dr. D. S. B. Pennock acted as toastmaster. The speeches were as follows: Dr. Earl S. Willard, "The Work of Dr. A. T. Still;" Arthur B. Eaton, "The Legal Needs of Osteopathy;" Dr. Wallace Fritz, "Comparisons Between Medical and Osteopathic Curricula;" Dr. Charles J. Muttart, "The Future of Our College;" Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, "The Growth of Osteopathic Knowledge Among the People," and Dr. E. M. Coffee, "The Alumni and the Dispensary."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Work of Dr. Still—At the Philadelphia College Banquet mentioned elsewhere, Dr. Earle S. Willard during the course of his address, said:

"Moses, who appeared as a leader of a new cause 3500 years ago, has lived in name for all these centuries because he was a man with a purpose, a man with a message for people suffering from ignorance. In the same manner Dr. Still, founder of the science of osteopathy, has come in these later years with another sort of a message to people suffering from an ignorance of their physical needs. His message is to give confidence in Nature's ability to heal, to set free people held in medical bondage, free from a servitude to drugs."

At the close of his address a motion was made and carried to send a telegram, expressive of loyalty and gratitude to Dr. Still.

Concerning Advertising—It is said that W. L. Douglas, the great shoe man,

started clever advertising and his clever ads were immediately copied by his competitors. One night, seeing that on a bill board, P. T. Barnum always used his face, the idea occurred to him that the face could not be copied. And that use of his face in his advertising is what made him successful. Whether this same principle should be applied to osteopathic ethics is a question differently considered by various practitioners. Dr. Coon of Walla Walla, Wash., one who answers it in the affirmative, heads an ad of six half-columns across the page with his picture. It is entitled "Osteopathic Assertions Verified" and states that it is by medical authorities. His own name does not appear in the ad, his office, and his location being the only identification besides the picture as mentioned. The educational value of his ad is high. As for the ethics of the picture, that is a matter for discussion. Dr. Coon himself discusses this in another place, this issue.

Received Complimentary Write Up—The Taylor-Trotwood Magazine of Nashville, Tenn., in its March issue, gives a page and half write-up with a large cut of Dr. J. R. Shackelford, recently removed from Nashville to St. Louis. In the course of the article attention is called to Dr. Shackelford's personal acquaintance with Senator Robert L. Taylor and John Trotwood Moore. The article closes with:

"The one boast the doctor makes of all this noteworthy career is an exceedingly humble one; he says that in the past and at present, no one ever came to him for treatment and were refused, whether they had money to pay or not. Perhaps that is why his career was possible.

Aside from his professional attainments, the genial doctor was always popular, and this article is frankly in the nature of a Nashvillian "good-by" to a departing friend."

Newspapers Advertise Another Fake Osteopath—The Topeka Capitol recently published a telegram from Wheeling, W. Va., stating that one "Dr." F. Davidse, an "osteopathic physician" was arrested on charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. On investigating the case, it has been ascertained that the "Dr." was formerly in Sedalia, Mo., and that he is now practicing something or other in Wheeling, where he is known as a "scientific massuer." He compromised the case which was one over a land deal and was released. Dr. Emma Wells of Wheeling, states that in that town there are eight fakirs known and may be others and but three osteopaths.

Dr. Berrow Wins at Hot Springs—Sticking to it will usually win, no matter how hard the field, and Dr. A. W. Berrow has shown this in his practice at Hot Springs. The M. D.'s. at Hot Springs had a ring together with the hotel keepers by which they called osteopathy massage and said that their sub-operators who were massuers, would give the osteopathic treatment. By this means they "queered" many an osteopathic patient and also succeeded in freezing out a number of osteopathic practitioners. Dr. Berrow refused to be frozen and at last has been entered by the Government in the list of official physicians, this being one case where the U. S. Government has recognized osteopathy. Any osteopath contemplating sending a patient to Hot Springs, should letter him to one of the osteopaths in Hot Springs.

Osteopathy Again Cartooned—The Philadelphia North American, of February 9th, tells about a chap, who left home hunting for health. On Sept. 9th, he was supposed to try the allopath, the 18th, the osteopath; the 30th, the physical culture expert; Oct. 6th, the Kneipp cure; Oct. 21st, christian science; the 24th, a steam bath; the 25th, the bee sting cure; the 30th, the charm doctor; Nov. 16th, the electric doctor turned him down for lack of money, and on the 18th, he was made to chop

wood for his lodging. After a few weeks of this last he returned home cured, having in the meantime received a check to buy his return ticket. The caricatures are very amusing, especially that of the osteopath, who wears a red and black striped vest a large shirt stud, checked shirt with sleeves rolled up to his elbow, no coat, Governor Hughs whiskers, ferocious eye glasses and a crop of football hair; and who is represented as treating the individual on a parlor table lighted by a banquet hall lamp, and in a room decorated with costly draperies and mirrors. The patient wears a "tense, drawn expression" and great drops of sweat exude from his "anxious face." Dr. Arthur Patterson enables us to share the laugh.

Mortuary—Twice within the last month, has the grim spirit of death visited the A. S. O. On the 25th of March, requiring the spirit of Miss Turner of the freshman class. The resolutions passed by the senior class follow:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our number a fellow student, Charity Byrd Turner;

Be it resolved, That we, the Senior class of the American School of Osteopathy, extend to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased our deepest sympathy in their great sorrow; and be it further resolved,

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the Journal of Osteopathy and be spread upon the minutes of the Senior class.

L. M. BEEMAN.

For the Class JOHANNA YOUNG.

ALFRED J. TARR.

Kirkville, Mo., March 27, 1908.

On April 6th the grim visitor called Mrs. Quintal, the wife of the assistant secretary of the A. S. O. The many friends of Dr. Quintal wish to express to him their sympathy in his present sad bereavement.

Dr. "Foxy" Mc Cormick in Louisiana—Dr. McCormick gave a lecture in Monroe, La., March 16th, which received a six column report in the daily paper. This lecture on the face, was a most scholarly and fair appeal to the citizens, but between the lines, one could read the Doctor's clever inuendoes against other schools of healing. Stating that the legal is the only profession that directs the policies of the country, he called attention to the fact that "now regardless of schools or pathies, ours is rapidly becoming one of the most harmonious of vocations" and prophesies that soon the doctor will dictate local policies as easily as is now the case with the lawyers. He calls to mind the fact that the government spent \$40,000,000 to investigate Texas fever in cattle and for other commercial enterprises, while it spent practically nothing to prevent the ravages of tuberculosis, although in the last four years, this dread disease claimed 750,000 people, as against the relatively small number of 210,000 the total number killed during the four years of the civil war. He makes a very good statement that no practicing physician should attempt to act as health officer. That the two are incompatible as a judge indulging in private practice. He had his fling though by telling that this would eliminate quackery and all of those who have had any dealings with Dr. "Foxy" know what he means by "quackery."

* * *

A WRONG IMPRESSION AS TO THE A. T. STILL POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

A false impression seems to exist as to the purposes of the A. T. Still Post-Graduate College of Osteopathy. Some seem to think it is meant to be "a school of extermination," "a school in competition with the present schools," and that "it would work out a hardship for the schools now in existence." I have been in correspond-

ence with several osteopaths who seem to hold such views. I have asked them, in some cases pointedly, where they got such ideas. No one has told me. To one I wrote as follows:

"Until some one, over his own name, will point out what the A. O. A. or the P. G. people have done or suggested doing that can possibly be construed to 'work out a hardship for the schools now in existence' or that would suggest that 'the profession would undertake to run a school in competition with present schools,' I must feel that your fears are without foundation. You say 'if it could be so arranged that no one could change the By-laws, I believe the entire profession would be behind this movement.' It would take at least 18 members of the board to make a change and that could be vetoed by a majority vote of the A. O. A. Unless the majority of the members of the A. O. A. are dishonest, I don't see what you have to fear. I have worked with those people long enough to think pretty well of them."

It seems to me that those who hold such views, are like Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury Dawes said the banks were just before the recent panic. He said that the bankers were afraid that the people would become frightened and withdraw their money from the banks. Some, especially, a representative of one of the schools, seem to be afraid that the A. O. A. or the P. G. College managers will become panicky and do something they never dreamed of doing; yea, what they have declared time and again they would not do. Read the reports and speeches made relating to this movement and you will find the purpose of a Post-Graduate College, first, last, and all the time, has been: (1) To help relieve the burden from the colleges that some of them have told us for years that they could not bear if they had to run more than a two year course; (2) To enable osteopaths who desire to extend their work to specialize or do research work beyond what some of the colleges have declared they could not furnish; and (3) To enable every college working in conjunction with the P. G. College to prepare its graduates to enter every state and country and practice their profession.

I wish that any one who has any doubt as to the correctness of the above statements would write one of the members of the Council and show the mistake. If you cannot, why not send a handsome subscription to Dr. Harry M. Still, the Treasurer, and thereby become a direct party to this great work. We have been dependent upon the medical colleges for advanced work long enough. We have people in our own ranks just as able and as willing to do this work as any to be found among the M. D's. But they cannot afford to give their talents, time, strength, and money in doing what will be of no more benefit to them, personally, than to every other osteopath. This work will be done; if not by osteopaths by the medics. Then, good bye, osteopathy. (Pardon the apparent levity). If I were not willing to do something to help the science in which I believe and to which I expect to devote the rest of my life, I would be ashamed of myself. I have wealthy patients whom I am sure will contribute to this work. So have you. But I must confess that I do not feel like asking aid from the outside till the profession itself shows in a substantial way that it is willing to do something to improve its present status and maintain its future identity.

E. R. BOOTH.

(Dr. Booth said some time since, "We will probably present a special course of about one month in research work immediately after the meeting of the A. O. A. next summer. The opinion seems to prevail that Kirkville will be the best place to conduct the work, provided satisfactory arrangements can be made with your school for rooms, laboratories, etc., and also in Kirkville, for the necessary materials.

* * * Will you help along the lines suggested above." Although from correspondents from all parts of the country and from the members even of the Post Graduate Council, it appeared that Dr. Booth was the only one who had such a plan in mind, Dr. C. E. Still replied, "We have laboratory equipments and material for any kind of work. I am informed by some who know that they can get as much work here as in the University of Chicago, Harvard, Johns Hopkins or any other big school. We are going to have some work here during the summer and this research work of yours could go along the same time. It might help you to get some extra students take the course to have it along with ours." In response to a further inquiry for equipment, the A. S. O. stated they would gladly furnish all the equipment asked for by Dr. Booth.—Ed.)

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

(This Journal does not hold itself responsible for statements contained in this department, nor does it of necessity endorse the attitude taken by the writers. This department is open to any osteopathic physician in regular practice, but all articles must be of general interest, to the point, and must be signed.—Ed.)

IS LEPROSY TUBERCULOSIS OF THE NERVES?

A. E. MCGALLIARD, D. O., GRANITE CITY, ILL.

(Dr. McGalliard practiced in Mexico for sometime and there saw a number of cases of this most dread disease. He is of the opinion that it is only partially contagious and that the fear of it, is to a large extent, groundless. The Editor asked him to write an article to give his actual experience. He has replied that he is not a literary man, but gives the facts of the cases, which are contained in the following brief account.—Ed.)

One case was of the tubercular or ulcerative type in which were found large ulcers with a leathery center of a peculiar gray appearance in which one could thrust a needle without causing pain. The general health was good.

Another had spots of various sizes on the body and limbs in which there was no sensation, the entire body had a peculiar glossy gray appearance which was more marked at the beginning of the anesthetic areas.

The mixed types were found in the third. Some places would be anesthetic while a few inches away would be extremely sensitive. A few ulcers were found on the extremities.

In none of the cases were the expression of the face as marked as the photographs shown in the works on diseases of the skin, though all had a peculiar expression which once seen would never be forgotten. They were placed on cod liver oil and potassium iodide treatment, and seemed to improve while taking it, but they soon grew tired of the oil and refused anything that looked like it. But little could be obtained regarding the previous history of the cases, though one came from the far south where there was a great deal of moisture and excessive heat, the second had previously worked in a silver mine. The third, unknown.

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P. G. COLLEGE AND THE RESEARCH WORK AT A. S. O.

W. B. DAVIS, D. O., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

I came down here for a week's rest and treatment at the Infirmary, expecting to find the conditions in the school about as they were six or eight years ago, but was very happily surprised. I find the course will compare favorably with the course given in the best medical colleges.

The hospital is certainly a great step in advance and will not only do the cause of osteopathy much good, but is of great assistance to the students. The students are now getting a surgical course and practical experience as internes in the hospital which will be of inestimable value to them when they get out into practice and which we older osteopaths had to learn by hard experience after we entered practice.

The men taking P. G. work speak very highly of it. I see no reason whatever for the A. T. S. Post Graduate College giving post-graduate work. The facilities offered by this school which I have inspected very thoroughly are such that it seems to me that there is absolutely no demand upon the A. O. A. to undertake the work and I have reason to believe that the other colleges also offer excellent facilities for post-graduate work. If the A. O. A. undertakes to run a post-graduate school, it is bound to come into competition with our present colleges and this is what must be avoided for it will either mean the failure of all the present colleges or the failure of post-graduate work.

I find that there has been considerable work done here along research lines that has not been published and believe that the A. T. S. Post Graduate school money should be used in employing competent men in research work. This was my understanding of the plan when I subscribed to the fund and I believe was the understanding of most of those present at the Put-in-Bay meeting. Along research lines, we will do much good and instead of coming into competition with our present colleges, aid them in their advanced work. If the profession desires to equip and maintain a college, it must plan on doing all the work of all the colleges now in the field and this, I believe the profession does not desire to do.

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ACCUSED OF DEATH DUE TO ANTITOXIN—ADVERTISING.

(Dr. J. F. Coon of Walla Walla, Wash., was threatened with arrest because a patient of his died of diphtheria. He tells the story in the following letter, and also discusses advertising.—Ed.)

They (the local M. D's.) learned long ago that I was not a friend to drugs and yet they got an idea that I used them and they tried to learn from some of my typhoid patients what it was. Fortunately for me I practiced what I preached so they could get no case against me on that score. I lost one case, a woman of middle age, who had for years suffered from chronic heart trouble. She had typhoid and came through fine reaching the normal mark on the seventh day. There was a slight rise of temperature on the eighth and tenth days at one time reaching 100 F. There was no tenderness in the bowels after the fifth day and everything seemed as favorable as could be, but in the night following the tenth day, the heart suddenly stopped beating and she was dead, although all the extremities were as warm as any one. I signed the burial certificate but the M. D's. would not bury her until an autopsy was held and they tried to make me think that I laid myself liable to prosecution by signing the burial certificate. It was the first case I have lost and I wish it could be the last, but if it is not, I shall sign the certificate.

Regarding the antitoxin, will say that I had a case of diphtheria, saw it first Friday night at which time it seemed only a simple tonsillitis. By Saturday night it began to assume a more serious nature. Sunday morning I decided that it was diphtheria and at once called the health officer. He wanted to administer antitoxin and appealed to me in the presence of the patients. I told him that while I did not in any way wish to influence those people in regard to it, I must say for myself that I

would not use it under any circumstances. The people decided to leave the case with me, which did not seem to please the health officer. As the mother was feeble I secured for them the services of a nurse who had had a medical training. She went to the house just before 6 p. m. In about half an hour I called and treated the boy who was five years old. He seemed much better, did not complain of the treatment hurting him, and talked about the health officer, for whom he seemed to have a great dislike. He said "that old doctor came in an automobile, I don't like him, he can go right back with his nasty medicine." I write this because it shows that he was not very sick at that time. After the treatment he wanted some tea, so I told the nurse to give him a glass of milk with tea enough to make it warm. When she came in sight he jumped up as sprightly as any child, and as soon as he got the glass, drank without choking or coughing, and did not stop until it was all gone. I left at 6:45 p. m., and before 8 p. m., the nurse induced the parents to call the M. D., under whom she had nursed, and have antitoxin administered. I called the family at 10 p. m. to see how the child was, and while we were talking, the doctor came. The antitoxin was given a little after 10 p. m. and before 4 a. m., they called me up and told me that the child was dead. Ten minutes before he died he drank as well as when I was there.

After his death this M. D., threatened to have me arrested on a charge of being responsible for the child's death. Later the case was taken to the county attorney with instructions to prosecute me for failure to report on time, but left it to his discretion. Nothing was said to me direct. I got this all from hearsay, but my informant said he got it from the health officer.

I suppose some one is kicking about my advertising. If so, please tell them that I am a free born American citizen and pay for this myself. The code of ethics promulgated by the A. M. A. was written without my endorsement and I am in no sense bound by it. The fact is that I regard it as an abridgement of the rights of the great majority in the interest of a contemptible and unscrupulous minority, who by their influence have secured the passage of laws, that condone the crimes of those in whose interest the laws are framed and makes criminals of those who do not belong to that favored class. I again repeat, I am a free born American citizen and an enemy to drug medication and to all the iniquitous regulations found in the A. M. A.'s code of ethics, whether original or copied by any other association. Say, it seems to me that we ought to be able to find some evidence that antitoxin is dangerous. I find in the Journal of September, '05, some suggestions in that direction, but we should have more.

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THE PHYSIOLOGICAL CYCLE.

What A. T. Still Told Me in 1892.

At the present time the exact nature of the vital processes of the body is but imperfectly understood. We know that nerve force dominates all vital action, but are compelled to argue in a circle, and say that there is a something, what we know not, which dominates nerve force itself, and, for want of a better name, this unknown is called vital force. The physiological processes of the body are very largely chemical and electrical. We know that nerve force and electricity are closely akin. We know that electricity generated in the electric organs of the Electric Eel and Electric Ray can be employed to charge an ordinary Leyden Jar. We know that between that electricity and the electricity generated by the revolving plates of the frictional electrical machine there is practically no difference. Conversely, with electricity

from a Leyden Jar charged by a frictional electrical machine we can produce by stimulation of the nerve cells in the human body a manifestation of their function, also prove that the nerves will transmit electrical impulses, almost as readily as they do nervous impulses.

We know that mechanical stimuli will produce similar results, but in a less marked degree, and the same is true of other forms of stimulation. Electricity may be generated either by chemical action, as in the case of ordinary batteries, or by mechanical means, as with static machines, dynamos, etc.; the electricity so generated simply varying in quality. Probably all nerve force is neither more nor less than an isomeric form of electricity produced in the body by chemical processes, and so modified and regulated as to be suited for special governing power of the various mechanisms of the body whether chemical, mechanical or otherwise. It would thus seem as though we are arguing in a circle, but it must be remembered that in the human body we have a self contained mechanism every portion of which is dependent for its well being on the proper performance of function of other parts, hence it is we find all digestion dependent upon the presence of ferments, these ferments produced as the result of chemical action consequent upon the absorption and assimilation of the products of their work; the nutrition of the body depending upon respiration and the circulation to carry to all parts oxygen, and the assimilated products of digestion; this same circulatory apparatus acting as a carrier to glands, where intricate chemical processes are carried on, upon the products of digestion, where the useful is separated from the effete, and where the very ferments are built, upon which depend the elemental processes of digestion. Hence in all our life, in every process of our being, we exist in a circle. The action of one part depends upon that of another, and we have such a close intermingling in our physiological processes of all of the various conditions which dominate life that it is simplest to say that of the many controlling forces which govern our well being the most important are chemical and electrical. These two we might assume as comprising the physiological principles.

It is very easy to see that without the chemical processes of the body being conducted in an orderly manner we can have proper functioning of no part of the bodily mechanism; *ergo* we cannot have proper electrical conditions, or in other words our nervous system must be in a condition which is unphysiological. But the chemical processes in their turn are dependent upon this very nervous system, hence once more we act in a circle. Given any cause which acts in such manner as mechanically to interfere with the circulation of the blood in any part, we interfere with the chemical processes which occur in that part, e. g., nutrition, and each structure in that part will suffer; given any interference by any mechanical means with the nerve supply to a part we produce a precisely similar effect. In other words the systems being dependent upon one another, it matters not disturbance of which is the first result of the primary lesion which is causing the disturbance, we will have a secondary lesion produced which may be either chemical or electrical (nervous) as the case may be.

The essential cause of all disease is disturbance of the anatomical relation of parts normal to the individual. This may be brought about by many causes, may be in any tissue or tissues of the body, but is always responsible for the production of secondary lesions. The secondary lesions being disturbances of function, whether electrical or chemical, affecting muscles—(striate or non-striate) glands, or what not, capable in their turn of exciting what we may term tertiary lesions; hence we have a vicious chain established in which perverted chemistry plays a tremendously important part in physiological processes, as already stated. There may be some doubt

under which of the two heads, electrical and chemical, these should be placed, and once more we argue in a circle and say that perversion of chemical processes consequent upon altered anatomical relation, will certainly lead to altered or perverted electrical or nervous conditions, or vice versa. These in their turn affecting chemical and electrical processes in a widening area, just like the ripples in a pond into which a stone has been thrown.

"Man is an intricate, animate mechanism, so built and constructed that when all its parts are in proper adjustment they work harmoniously; it is in health. When from any cause disturbance of the anatomical relation occurs so-called disease results, consequent upon altered physiological processes, the result of that anatomical change."

That was what A. T. Still gave to the world in 1874, and enunciated to me in 1892 when I first joined him, and at this moment a member of the faculty of the A. S. O. is conducting special research in Chemistry at the University of Chicago along the special line of that very thought. What I have stated above is neither more nor less than an elaboration of the simple thought, it is what I believed in '92, it is the belief which every passing day strengthens.

WILLIAM SMITH.

DR. McWILLIAMS DEFENDS POSITION.

In reading Dr. Crawford's reply in the February Journal of Osteopathy to the statements I made in the December Journal of Osteopathy I am made to feel like what President Roosevelt would call an undesirable citizen, but Dr. Crawford seems to imply a shorter and uglier word. He very emphatically says that my assertions are wide of the truth, but here are some further facts:

First:—I said that a great many osteopaths, after passing the State Board very often avail themselves of this privilege by giving drugs to their patients. I have seen a number of these prescriptions after the same had been filled and could produce copies of the same. One D. O. (Ex. of the M. C. O. Faculty) went so far as to charge a patient \$2.00 for a 50 cent box of pills. Dr. Crawford's assistant at the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy seems to be proud of the fact that he has had to give twenty-six injections of morphine in two years. Some of the osteopaths of Massachusetts boast of having had people come to them, not because they are osteopaths but because they were "Physicians." Of course while they are physicians, some after making a name for themselves and a good fat living as osteopaths want to make a distinction between the word osteopath and physician. To say nothing else, this is disrespecting the name of the man that made it possible for them to make a decent living.

Second:—My next mis-statement according to Dr. Crawford, is that too many osteopaths want the right to give drugs and if they can't get this in an osteopathic bill they will fight it.

Two years ago the Legislative Committee framed a bill and presented it to the State Society, the society voted that the legislative committee go ahead with the bill, but on the eve of getting this bill passed by a large majority of the Representatives, a petition opposing this separate board bill signed by several members of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society and the student body of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy was circulated at the State House without a word to the legislative committee or to those in favor of the bill. The student body of the M. C. O. in a letter to the chairman of the legislative committee, dated January 22, 1906, said in part, i. e.:

Resolved, that we, the under graduates of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, oppose the separate board bill which has been introduced at the State House,

so long as the present medical board exists, we further demand that the bill be withdrawn or we will fight it.

It did not provide for them.

In a letter written by the president of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society to members of the profession in Massachusetts, speaking of Manipulative Osteopathy, he says in part, that he did not believe it ever would improve. I wonder if it has or will?

Although Dr. Crawford's statement that he has been in practice here four times as long as I have is false, he has been in practice here long enough to be acquainted with the situation and apparently his only reason for writing officially as he does, as Dean of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, is to protect the field here for his own graduates.

The final statement about there being good field for real osteopaths in Massachusetts and the New England States. Dr. Crawford says that Boston and vicinity has a larger number of osteopaths in proportion to the population than any other city except Los Angeles, Calif. He also says that the statement will need a little analysis. According to the 1908 Directory it certainly will; below is a comparison.

Mass.	2,805,346—145 Osteopaths	Mo.	3,106,665—295 Osteopaths
Maine	2,694,466—9 Osteopaths	Neb.	1,068,539—109 Osteopaths
R. I.	428,556—11 Osteopaths	Minn.	1,979,912—98 Osteopaths
N. H.	411,558—11 Osteopaths	Ill.	4,821,550—325 Osteopaths
Conn.	908,305—22 Osteopaths	Oregon	412,540—46 Osteopaths
Vermont	343,661—15 Osteopaths	Idaho	160,772—35 Osteopaths
Boston, Mass.	560,890—77 Osteopaths	Denver, Colo.,	133,859—45 Osteopaths
		Kansas City, Mo.,	163,752—55 Osteopaths
Brockton, Mass.,	40,063—2 Osteopaths	Lincoln, Neb.,	40,169—18 Osteopaths
		Spokane, Wash.,	36,846—16 Osteopaths
Fall River, Mass.,	104,862—3 Osteopaths	St. Paul, Minn.,	197,023—21 Osteopaths
		Erie, Pa.,	52,733—13 Osteopaths
Lowell, Mass.,	94,969—2 Osteopaths	Oakland, Cal.,	66,960—25 Osteopaths
Lawrence, Mass.,	62,559—2 Osteopaths	Seattle, Wash.,	80,671—29 Osteopaths
Lynn, Mass.,	68,513—3 Osteopaths	Tacoma, Wash.,	71,000—15 Osteopaths
		Salt Lake City,	52,531—10 Osteopaths

Then there are several other places, such as

Cambridge, Mass.	91,886—8 Osteopaths
Malden, Mass.	33,664—1 Osteopath
Newton, Mass.	33,587—1 Osteopath
Roxbury, Mass.	66,791—1 Osteopath
Waltham, Mass.	23,481—1 Osteopath
Worcester, Mass.	118,421—5 Osteopaths

For further figures all one has to do is to look at the directory and note hundreds of towns through the West with a population of from 900 to 5000, having from two to five osteopaths against the New England cities of from 20,000 to 100,000 and having only two to five osteopaths.

After perusing the above any one can readily see that these busy cities of New England will support more D. O's. provided they can make good.

The different Osteopathic Journals are publishing from time to time appeals (from different osteopaths of New England) for good osteopaths to come to New England. There must be a need of osteopaths or these letters would not be written.

Fraternally yours, A. F. McWILLIAMS.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

California—The State's Journal of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif., in its March issue, states that it had published an editorial which was misunderstood. It seems that the M. D's. claim that the last California examination was much too severe, while the osteopaths thought it was very fair. This Journal thought that this was rather good for the osteopaths and seemed very amusing inasmuch as the regulars claim to have the better schooling, that they would object to an examination that the osteopaths thought was fair.

Colorado—The Jones case has been postponed two or three times and it is possible that it may be dismissed. We'll let you know when it is settled.

Fraternally yours, FANNIE LAYBOURN, Sec'y.

This was an attack by the state board on Dr. Jones who was supported in his fight by the Colorado osteopaths. They had thought to use against the osteopaths the information in the 1908 year book, but were unable to do so.

The Colorado papers make quite a feature of the Colorado osteopaths' attempt to secure fair play. The Denver Post of March 19th tells of a certain bill that has been sneaked in by the M. D's. as a joker to a hospital bill, and which would have prevented the osteopaths from having hospital cases. Fighting fire with fire, the Colorado legislative committee, used M. D. methods, and the joker was throttled. As is usually the case, the papers are with the profession. The Denver Post heading its article on the first page of their issue of March 19th with Dr. Bass' statement:

"We do not belong to the medical doctors. We are tired of their tyranny and we'll have no more of it. We will ask for legislation for ourselves and demand the right to have a state board to govern our own affairs in our own way, independent of all the medics on earth." And,

Path, path, osteopath—

Every man to the profession he hath!

Op, op, op, osteop

O, the good coin that the doctors do cop!

About fifty of those very excellent aids to long life and physical comfort—to-wit: the members of the Colorado Osteopathic association, assembled themselves in the convention hall of the Albany Hotel this morning and took up the work slated for their annual meeting.

The article was by one of their regular staff writers.

The Denver Times published a four column cut of the convention.

Indiana—The Barrett case, which was an appeal from the decision of the Indiana State Board, in reference to the ineligibility of two year graduates is now in the hands of supreme court, and the date for oral argument had not been set at the time of going to press.

Louisiana—With only a half dozen or so practitioners in the state, and more than that many on the medical committee alone, the Louisiana practitioners are facing the fight of their life, as the M. D's. have sworn to exterminate them. Dr. Murray Graves appeals to the profession at large for funds to aid in their fight.

Minnesota—"They are rounding up magnetic healers and fakirs in Minnesota,

and I hope that the good work will continue," so says Dr. Arthur Taylor, of Northfield, Minn.

Montana—Dr. L. K. Cramb, of Butte, has been re-appointed by Governor Edwin L. Norris, member of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners for Montana for four years. The officers of the Board now are: Dr. C. W. Mahaffay, Helena, president; Dr. L. K. Cramb, 15 Owsley Block, Butte, secretary; and Dr. O. B. Prickett, Billings, treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Helena, September 8th, 9th and 10th, 1908.

New Jersey—War is on again in New Jersey. The osteopaths making another attempt to secure recognition. Since the osteopaths are exempt from the medical law by reason of an appellate court decision, they are inclined to be independent, and so are not very anxious to accept the substitute proposed by the M. D's. namely, a member on the state medical board. The newspapers are giving a great deal of publicity to the discussion and apparently are in favor of the osteopaths, judging from the headlines.

South Dakota—The next examination will be June 16th, 1908, at Pierre. Write for application blanks to Dr. G. C. Redfield, Groton, S. D.

Sioux Falls, Dr. G. C. Redfield, Parker, S. D., has been re-appointed by the Governor of South Dakota for three years as member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, he having received the unanimous vote of the State Osteopathic Association.

Fraternally,

S. W. HEATH, Sec'y. S. D. O. A.

Washington—March 18th a police court justice, John B. Gorden found "Dr." Linda Berfield Hazzard guilty of violating the state medical law according to section 6289 Pierce's code of the State of Washington, which forbids any person to assume the title of Dr. unless regularly licensed to practice medicine. Since Dr. was on the door plate, the justice held the defendant guilty and assessed the minimum fine \$50.00 at the same time informing her that she might appeal to the higher court. The Seattle Times states that this will apply to osteopaths. The whole contention hinges on whether osteopathy is held to be one of any of the branches of medicine or surgery."

New Brunswick—Dr. Harvey L. Spangler, of St. John, N. B., who in his practice has been upheld by public opinion, was called before the police court, March 13th on the charge of practicing medicine. Dr. Spangler said: "The whole question is whether or not they can prove that I am practicing medicine. I think they cannot. When I came to St. John ten years ago I took pains to carefully examine the Medical Act of New Brunswick and I think I ought to be able to tell what it means, for I practiced law before I took up this profession."

To Exclude Osteopaths From Business Building—The M. D. tenants in the Eitel Building, Seattle, Wash., recently served notice on their landlord, that they would expect him to exclude from his building all who were not graduates of reputable colleges of medicine or dentistry, including in their denunciation "osteopaths, neuropaths, medical institute practitioners." Dr. F. W. Winter, SC-'03, who has offices in the American Bank Bldg., takes issue in a column article in the Seattle Times of March 20th. Dr. Winter among other things, says:

"The appellation of charlatanism applied to osteopathy as a system of therapeutics is an expression of both ignorance and prejudice, and could not honestly come from one who is big enough to lay his predilection aside.

"I know nothing of 'neuropaths, autopath, etc.,' but I do know something of the comparative value of osteopathy and drugs as healing agencies, and it can best be shown by comparing their respective educational qualifications."

After stating that the osteopath has an equivalent or better course than the M. D's. he calls attention to the fact that thirty-seven states have passed laws licensing osteopaths, in refutation of the M. D. statement that other states are taking steps to eliminate osteopaths. After reviewing the fact, that on account of the biggoted attitude of the M. D's., Washington has become the dumping ground of all manner of fakes, he closes his article with: "But to the implication and the classing of osteopaths as charlatans as compared with the medical doctor, when if one would judge the two systems by their merits the practice of prescribing drugs is the less potent and the most vicious."

"I do not believe that one patient out of a thousand would question who a doctor's neighbor is, and this cry of the so-called reputable physicians of the Eitel Building is the cry of the little boy whose candy has been taken from him."

Corporation Council Advises Appeal to Courts—In the case of Dr. Bandel, the corporation council replied to the Brooklyn Board of Health as follows:

"The present law, as we have seen, defines physician and the practice of medicine and uses the significant language, "except as hereinafter stated."

"After a careful reading of the statute I am of the opinion that the holder of a license to practice osteopathy should not be registered in your department as a physician. The definition of a person practicing medicine, as given by the act, excludes a doctor of osteopathy. The practice of osteopathy is mentioned as distinct from the practice of medicine. The act recognizes osteopathy, but does not define it. The result is that the holder of a license to practise osteopathy is not allowed to practice medicine except so far as osteopathy enters into the practice of medicine. The holders of such a license derive from the act no new right except the privilege of practicing osteopathy, providing neither drugs nor surgical instruments are used.

"I beg further to advise you that though your board may amend the Sanitary Code by requiring osteopaths to register as such in your department, they should not be considered physicians within the meaning of statutes and ordinances relating to physicians in the death of a person.

"The foregoing has been written from a legal standpoint, but whether or not it is correct from that standpoint there are other reasons of great importance why, in my opinion, the Board of Health should decline to treat osteopaths as in all respects regular physicians until the matter has been passed upon by the courts. The question is one of great importance, not only to the large body of regular physicians, but also to the community as a whole. The proposed innovation should therefore not be allowed except after a hearing of all persons interested and after the whole matter has been thoroughly investigated and passed upon by the courts.

"I think it would be going altogether too far if the Board of Health, either on its own responsibility or as the result of advice that the Corporation Counsel might give, should take the step proposed. It is very easy for the osteopaths to take action in court, perhaps by way of an application for a writ of mandamus, which would bring the whole question before the courts, and where no doubt all persons could be heard. Should such a proceeding be brought it would seem to me that the various medical organizations in the city should be informed, so that they could make application to be heard before the court, and their views and all the facts bearing upon the subjects be presented to the court and passed upon judicially."

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Dr. Bandel announced that the New York Osteopathic Society would at once begin the mandamus proceeding and carry the case as high as necessary, and that Martin W. Littleton has been retained to represent it. It will be remembered that in the case in point, the coroner stated that Dr. Bandel's diagnosis was correct.

The applications for mandamus was made before Judge Marean in special term of Supreme Court, April 3rd, the writ calling upon the Health Commissioner Thos. Darlington, to file Dr. Bandel's certificate or show cause to within eight days why it should not be done. Argument will be made April 8th, provided Mr. Littleton returns by that time, in event that he does not return an adjournment will be asked until his return. All the New York papers give long write ups of the case.

* * *

ASSOCIATIONS.

Allegheny County—The Allegheny County Osteopathic Association held its regular meeting in the offices of Helen Baldwin, March 28th. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, William L. Grubb; vice-president, Bertha O. White; secretary, Noyes G. Husk; treasurer, Harry M. Goehring.

NOYES G. HUSK, Sec'y.

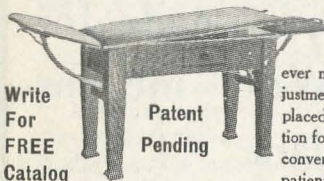
Colorado—With an attendance of about fifty the Colorado association discussed various things of interest to the profession at the Albany Hotel, Denver, March 19th and 20th. On the program were L. B. Overfelt, D. L. Clark of Colorado; F. I. Furry of Wyoming and F. P. Young of Des Moines, Iowa, whose lecture on Spinal Segments made a hit. At the banquet forty-eight were present and of these, twenty-four expect to meet each other at the convention next summer. The principle work of interest was along legislative lines, the association deciding to make another attempt for a separate board.

Denver Osteopathic—The Denver Osteopathic Association held its regular meeting at the Brown Palace Hotel, Saturday evening, March 7th. J. A. Stewart presented a paper on appendicitis, which was interesting and instructive and was followed by a number of discussions.

Legislative matters were also discussed and the association voted to go on record as in favor of working for separate board.

It seems worth while to mention that this meeting was attended by a larger

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First hour devoted to a popular scientific explanation of Osteopathy and its principles, contrasted with other methods. Second hour illustrated with stereopticon views telling its history. Questions of medical men and others invited at every lecture, and not one word uttered to stir up hostility. Press opinions furnished if desired.

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number than any meeting of the association since its organization. This fact is encouraging and we feel that it is proof of more interest on the part of more of our members than ever before.

FANNIE LAYBOURN, Sec'y.

Illinois Third District—The association met according to schedule with Dr. Hemstreet of Galesburg, April 1st, when papers were to be read by Drs. Lola L. Hayes, C. M. Sperry, M. B. Browning, H. P. Ellis, Daisy Walker, J. S. Barker. The discussions by other members.

Kentucky—Association will meet May 30th at Lexington, at which time the Louisville members will try to secure the next meeting for their town.

Los Angeles City and County—The March meeting of the Los Angeles City and County Osteopathic Medical Association was held Thursday evening, March 19, at the P. C. O.

The evening, after business was conducted, was given to "A Symposium on Tuberculosis." The subject was discussed from the floor by Drs. Edmiston, Merrill, Hunt, Christenson and Birlew. The anatomy, pathology, diagnosis and treatment being touched upon. An interesting meeting well attended.

Very respectfully,

C. H. PHINNEY, Sec'y.

Minnesota—Dr. Leslie Scranton Keyes contributes the report as follows:

The Minnesota State Osteopathic Association held one of its best meetings of the year in March, 1908, on the 6th inst. in the Medical Block, Minneapolis. Several interesting clinics were presented by Dr. Anna Mahoney, and much benefit was derived from the discussion of nervous diseases in children as illustrated by these clinics. The causative lesions were pointed out and methods of correction demonstrated.

Dr. Stevens—although a recent comer from Iowa gave a well received paper on Gynecological subjects—a case was cited and conclusions drawn as to indications for local examinations in girls. The Doctor was listened to with interest—especially as Iowa has always made good on its representatives of the osteopathic profession. The association further appreciated the favor bestowed by a non-member.

The Occipital-Atlanto articulation was discussed by Dr. Leslie S. Keyes. The skull was used more fully to elucidate the subject, and attention was directed to the various structures involved and lesions following in order of frequency.

The anatomy of the parts was reviewed in detail and the technique of treatment worked out. A practical demonstration on a live subject made a fitting conclusion.

After the meeting adjourned luncheon was served by Doctors Covell and Moore—and further entertainment provided for by clever stories told by our president E. C. Pickler.

Minnesota has not been heard from of late, but it is steadily advancing along the lines of strict osteopathy, and is demanding a pure unadulterated article more and more. A special effort is being made by the programme committee to furnish instructive programmes for each meeting, and continually present new and helpful suggestions for the general welfare and success of our practitioners.

The April meeting will be held in St. Paul.

Ontario—The Ontario Osteopathic Association will hold its semi-annual meeting in Toronto, Ontario, on Monday, April 19th, 1908. An excellent program has been arranged and a good attendance is expected. Osteopaths from other Provinces or States will be cordially welcomed.

Rhode Island—The meetings of the R. I. State Osteopathic Society are held regularly each month with a very good attendance.



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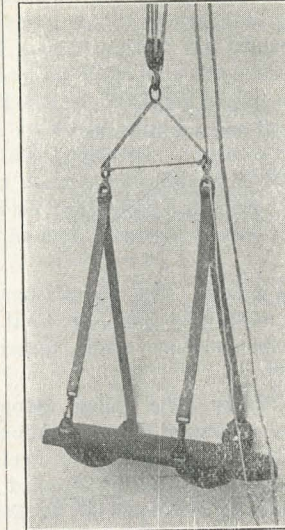
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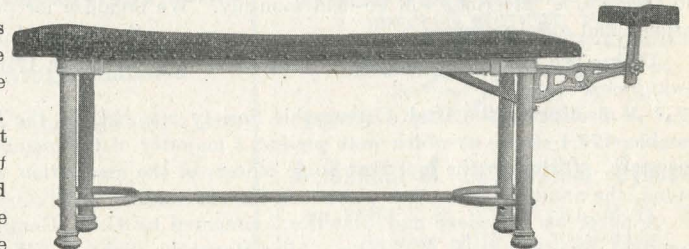
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At the annual meeting there was a re-election of officers thereby retaining Clarence H. Wall as president and Annie M. Roberts as secretary and treasurer.

One evening in February the Society was especially favored when Francis Cave of Boston presented his lecture "Some Mechanical Considerations of Scoliosis." This was very instructive and led to an interesting discussion.

Another evening in February the Rhode Island Society invited the New England Association to attend a lecture given by Ellen Barret Ligon of New York. Her subject was "Obstetrics". Dr. Ligon is a pleasing speaker and as she spoke from the vantage of experience she gave much valuable information.

At the March meeting a profitable hour was devoted to a lecture by A. W. Rhoads. His subject was "Arterio-Sclerosis" and an open discussion followed.

ANNIE M. ROBERTS, Sec'y.

Santa Clara County—The Santa Clara Association of Osteopathic Physicians held its regular meeting at San Jose, Calif., March 3. The subject of the evening was "Bradycardia and tachycardia, caused by lesions to the pneumogastric and accelerator nerves."

Sacramento Valley—The Valley osteopaths met with J. C. Rule of Stockton. Dr. Snare discussed Hooded Clitoris. About twelve were in attendance. The principle address of the evening was by Dr. Penland, the program in full being as follows: Clinic, J. C. Rule, Stockton; Applied Gynecology, J. P. Snare, Modesto; Osteopathy in Fevers, with quiz, H. E. Penland, Berkeley. General Discussion.

S. W. Missouri and S. E. Kansas—The S. W. Missouri and S. E. Kansas Osteopathic Association was organized Tuesday, March 31st, at the home of Minerva Kenaga, Joplin, Mo. Officers elected were Truman Wolfe, Carthage, Mo., president; Josephine Trabeau, Pittsburg, Kan., vice-president; Florence Magers-Geeslin, Lamar, Mo., secretary. Meetings will be held monthly. We organize for protective, educational and social purposes.

FLORENCE MAGERS-GEESLIN.

Utah—The Desert Evening News, (Salt Lake City) of March 17th, says the following:

"A meeting of the Utah Osteopathic Society was held at the home of Mary Gamble, 177 I street, at which were present a majority of the members resident in this state. Owing to the fact that some officers of the association were unable to attend, the annual election was postponed for one week.

A paper on "Hygiene and Dietetics," prepared by G. A. Gamble, one of the absentees, was read by E. E. Keeler. Alice Houghton spoke on "Women as Physicians," and both subjects were discussed by Drs. J. C. Woodmansee, Grace Stratton, Keeler, Mary Gamble, W. S. Ramer, H. Phillips and others.

A banquet followed the rendition of the first part of the program, a number of invited guests sitting at table with the members of the society. Dr. Keeler was toastmaster, and a number of responses were made. A steady growth in the profession of osteopathy and a corresponding increase in the number of practitioners in this state were reported. A toast offered in honor of Dr. A. T. Still, of Kirksville, Mo., originator of osteopathy, and who will shortly reach the 80th milestone of life, brought the assembly to their feet as the response was made."

Women's O. A. of Kansas City—The Kansas City Woman's Osteopathic Association celebrated the second anniversary of its organization, Feb. 17, 1908, by a theater party at the Willis Wood Theater. The out-of-town guests were Dr. Elma Harbert of Richmond, Mo., and Isabelle Miller-Brewington of St. Joseph, Mo.

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Location in Oregon—Mr. S. W. Maupin, formerly living at Grant City, Mo., now living at Woodburn, Ore., wants an osteopath in that city. He states that the town is one of 1800 inhabitants, thirty-six miles from Portland, and seventeen from Salem, and thinks it is a good location. Write to him.

For Sale—Good practice in Pennsylvania City. Price, cost of furniture, etc. Office and residence, same building. Invoice about \$650.00; office established several years, which is very valuable to one coming east. If you cannot pay all, can state what security you can give and what amount you can pay down, state all in first letter. My health is why I sell. Address, Penn. Practice, Care of the Journal.

Wanted—Drs. Geeslin, Lamar, Mo., desire a lady partner to take one-half interest, as Mrs. Geeslin wishes to retire from practice. Established two years. Price \$300.

Wanted—Osteopathic physician to share established offices in Chicago; down town, within loop-district. Location and building the best; access to all elevated trains and surface lines. Address "Chicago," Care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

Wanted—I would like to take care of the practice of some California osteopath for the summer months. I have California registration. Am A. S. O. graduate, '03, and will graduate in medicine next month. Address, California Applicant, care of Journal of Osteopathy.

BIRTH.

Born—March 20th, to Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Follett, a son, Warren Edgar Follett.

DEATHS.

Died—In childbirth, Mrs. Palmer, wife of Dr. H. T. Palmer of Seranton, Pa., March 11th. Mother lived but four hours. The boy, Charles Robinson, is doing well. Deceased was a sister of Dr. Florence Judd Barrows, of Kingman, Kans.

Died—Mrs. Julius A. Quintal at the A. S. O. hospital, April 6th, of dilatation of the heart during an attack of pernicious vomiting. Deceased was a sister of Dr. Minnie Dawson of Detroit, and wife of Dr. Julius Quintal, the assistant secretary of the A. S. O. She is survived by the husband and three children.

Died—Miss Charity B. Turner at the A. S. O. hospital, March 25th, of heart failure. Deceased was a member of the freshman class of the A. S. O.

Died—At Liberty, N. Y., Saturday, March 14th, 1908, Dr. Chas. D. Struble, of Bright's disease. Dr. Struble stuck to his post and his patients until he fell unconscious on the floor, whence he was carried to the hospital. Dr. Struble was a graduate of the A. S. O., '05, and for the past two years had offices in the Mutual Life Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

Died—Mrs. Hannah B. Taylor of Jackson, Mich., March 11, 1908, after an illness of thirty-six hours, following apoplexy. She was the mother of Dr. Carrie B. Taylor-Stewart, of Detroit.

Died—At Kansas City, Mo., Miss Bertie Deaver, formerly (for four years) stenographer of the A. S. O. Miss Deaver had been in ill health for some time and had contemplated a trip to New Mexico for the betterment of her physical condition, but had to abandon the idea.

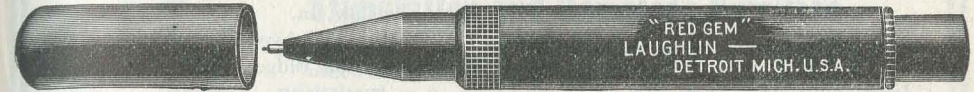
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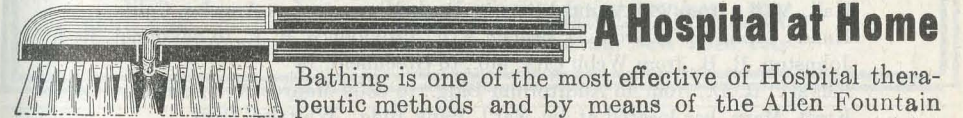
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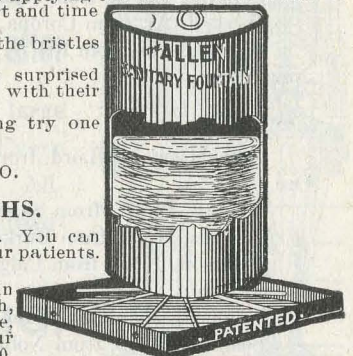
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VISITORS.

Among those who visited the A. S. O. during the past month are Drs. Warren B. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.; Erie V. Herbert, Trenton, Mo.; Sarah Shaveley, Davenport, Ia.; Chas. E. Hulett of Topeka, Kans.; H. T. Still, Trenton, N. J., and R. G. Crowley, Queen City, Mo.; Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.; A. E. Daugherty, Bloomington, Ill. E. R. Lyda, Olympia, Wash.

* * *

LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.

Andrews, L. V., from Muskogee, Okla., to Lake City, Ia.
 Atherton, D. C., from 6-7 Justice Blk., 121 So. Highland Ave., Chanute, Kans.
 Clouse, D. H., from Calhoun Bldg., to New Bartholf Bldg., 214 East 4th St., Loveland, Colo.
 Davis, Paul R., from Indiana, Pa., to 50-51 Mutual Life Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla., where he has taken the practice of Dr. Chas. D. Struble.
 Denniston, E. L., from the Peoples National Bank Bldg., to 208-9 Safety Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.
 Dufer, J. Ivan, from 35 South 19th St., to 411-12 Flanders Bldg., S. E. Cor. Walnut & 15th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Donnelly, E. E., from Azusa, Calif., to Pasadena, Calif., Box 684.
 Gable, Drs. Clyde & Ella Ticknor, from 1946 Evanston Ave., to 1894 Evanston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Geyer, Elizabeth, from 112 85th to the Hawks-Gortner Bldg., Phone, Home, 135, Goshen, Ind.
 Hall, A. H., from 240 Arundel St., St. Paul, Minn., to Los Angeles, Calif.
 Handy, Annie P. T., from 21 Beacon Ave., Providence, R. I., to Sakonnet, R. I.
 Johnston, R. B., from Webb City, Mo., to Greenfield, Ia.
 Kilvary, R. D., from 45 Auditorium Bldg., to 6359 Monroe Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Kraft, Mary, has located at 1st Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Whittier, Calif.
 Smoot, M. A., from Petersburg, Ill., to 43 Sun Bldg., Jackson, Mich.
 Teall, C. C., from Eustes, Fla., to Weedsport, N. Y.
 Van Halteren, G. W., from Kirksville, Mo., to Stroud, Okla.
 McCormick, J. Porter, from 19 E. North St., Newcastle, to 52 Shenango St., Greenville, Pa.
 Murray, John H., from 147 E. State St., to 212 Hanover St., Trenton, N. J.
 Simkins, Bel C., from Reading, Kans., to Baldwin, Kans.
 West, J. A., from Corona, Calif., to Paris, Mo.
 Woods, Leva, from 108 W. 111th St., New York, to 638 Granite Bldg., Rochester, New York.

* * *

LATE REMOVALS.

Gates, Gertrude Lord, from 406 McCleay Bldg., to 922 Corbett Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 Murray, W. F., from Sandwich to Yorkville, Ill.
 Perkins, W. J., from Burke Bldg., to New Schroeder Bldg., Carbondale, Pa.
 Peterson, F. J., from Calgary Alberts, Canada, to 400-2 Commerce Bldg., Pasadena, Calif.
 Schofield, Jennie M., from 110 Highland Ave., to 199 Hodge Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Seaman, K. L., from Noblesville, Ind., to Huntington, Ind.
 Stevens, C. A., from Walnut Creek to 1361 Park St., Alameda, Calif.
 Tucker, Ernest E., from 337 Pacific Ave., to 142 Summitt Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

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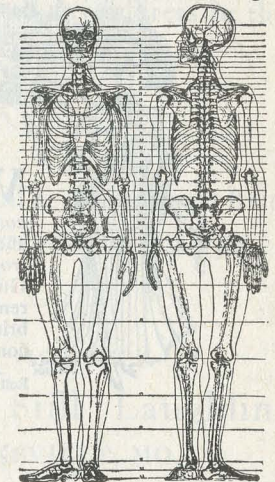
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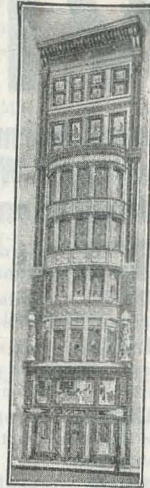
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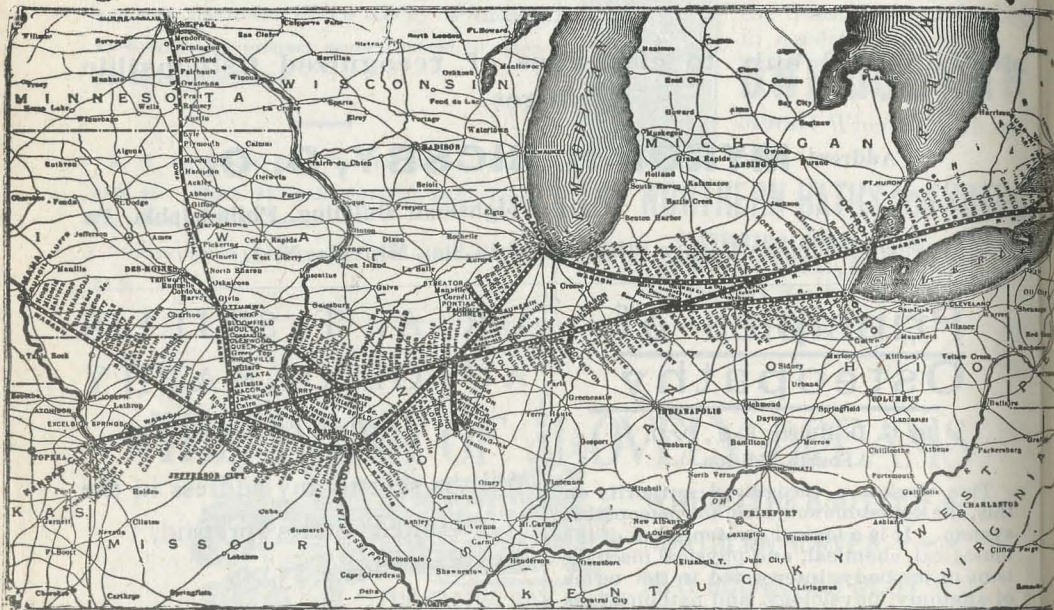
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NEWS NOTES.

Locates in Champlain Building—May 1st, Dr. A. W. Young, formerly of the Auditorium Bldg., moved to 703-4 Champlain Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Is Taking Vacation From Practice—Dr. Bessie M. Spencer of Ridgeway, Pa., is for the present at 425 Dover St., Chippewa Falls, Wis., where she is taking a vacation. She expects to be in Kirksville for the convention.

Larger Practice, Larger Offices—Dr. P. V. Aaronson of Fresno, Calif., has passed through the pleasant experience of having his practice get too large for his office quarters at 150 Forsyth Bldg., and has taken a larger suite at 314-15-16 Land Co. Bldg.

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Sells Practice—Dr. P. T. Corbin of Tecumseh, Nebr., has sold his practice there to Dr. H. P. Jelsma. Dr. Corbin had a good practice at Tecumseh and will doubtless build up as good or better in his new location at Anadarko, Okla. Dr. Robuck formerly at Anadarko has located at Trinidad, Colo.

Artistic Removal Notice—Dr. Charles S. Fisher, who has just removed from the Merrill Bldg., to the 1208 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, announces his removal in one of the most artistic cards we have as yet received. It is a single fold, heavy cardboard, on the outside reading in red embossed letters, Removal notice, Dr. Charles S. Fisher, Osteopathic Physician, 12th Floor, Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee. On the third page is a sunken embossed space on which is his engraved card, in plain type. The second and fourth pages of the folder are blank.

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From Kentucky to Pennsylvania—Dr. Silas Dinsmoor of Louisville, Ky., with his wife has bought the practice of Dr. Florence Brown Stafford, 625 Clyde St., Pittsburgh, and took possession May 1st.

Returns From Hawaii—Dr. May Vanderburgh who spent the winter in Hawaii with a patient who resided there has returned to California, where she says she prefers to live. She has opened offices in 206-7-8-9 Studio Bldg., Berkeley. She will be associated in practice with Dr. Donohue, who has dissolved partnership with Dr. Kate Childs Hill.

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Will Assist Dr. Schwentker—Dr. Carolyn Spangenberg is noted in the Silver City N. M. papers as having arrived at that city to act as assistant of Dr. Schwentker. Dr. Schwentker passed the New Mexico Board the same time as Dr. Hulett.

Want More Osteopaths—Drs. Geo. W., and Eva Green Reid have occupied rooms 411-13 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass., which is a newly completed block, said to be the finest in the city. The Drs. Reid state that their practice is good in spite of the financial depression, and say "we need more thoroughly equipped earnest, true-blue osteopaths here, the field is large and the harvest is plenteous." There are but five osteopaths in that city, with a population of over 125,000 and the suburbs containing many more.

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