

VOL. VIII

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The Bulletin of



Atlas & Axis Clubs



DEVOTED
TO THE



SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY

APRIL, 1907.

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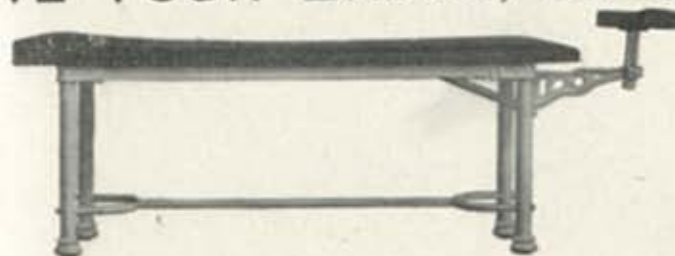
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FIG. 2

The Bulletin

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS

VOLUME VIII

APRIL, 1907.

NUMBER 8

ADDRESS TO THE ATLAS CLUB.

BY DR. E. C. LINK OF THE FACULTY AND TREATING STAFF OF THE A. S. O.

SOME time ago a member of your program committee waited on me and asked if I would address your club on a subsequent date. I said, "yes, sometime," and thought I would get rid of him, but not so. However, I am pleased to be here and what little I may say I hope will be of some benefit to you. If I were to stand before you and talk about typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc., I could do pretty well, but your teachers tell you about those things so there is no use in me discussing them here. I am going to talk about osteopathy.

Some of you have been here but a few months, some for one year, others for two years or more. A quite pertinent question is, why are you here? What caused you to leave your home, your business and your associates to come to this place? These questions may be readily answered by saying that you had observed, or had known some one who had been a great sufferer, who was cured, or perhaps you yourself had been relieved of suffering by some skilful osteopath of the A. T. Still brand and you want to prepare yourself for a life of usefulness and have the satisfaction of being helpful to humanity. Believing this to be the reason for your presence here, I know of no earthly subject that will be of greater interest to you, than the science advanced and given to the world by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still in 1874, which he called osteopathy. I would that I could present the subject to you as it should be presented. You have heard a great many discourses upon the subject and yet there is not one of you who can measure the breadth or fathom the depths of this great science.

You will be asked by prospective patients, what is osteopathy? and unless you can give a tolerably clear definition of your science, a suspicion is at once aroused in the mind of your inquirer either as to the genuineness of the science, or as to your ability as a representative of the

science. There have been many definitions manufactured, which are truly confusing; some of which would take a "Philadelphia lawyer" to unravel. The best definition is short, concise and comprehensive and one of the best is embodied in the language of the late John R. Davis, who said, "Osteopathy is a system of drugless healing by which a practitioner through a thorough knowledge of anatomy and physiology and by appropriate manipulations adjusts structure so that nature can restore normal conditions of function to the body." This definition assumes that anatomy, physiology and technique are the only requirements, which is far from being the whole truth. There are other important studies to be pursued before we can understand the human body in health and in disease. I would like now to present to you this definition for your consideration; Osteopathy is a system of healing by which a practitioner through a thorough knowledge of the human body by appropriate manipulations adjusts structure, thereby aiding nature to restore normal conditions of function to the body. If we would gain the highest knowledge of the human body we must pursue the course of study as outlined in our school devoting more time to the study of pathology and technique than was done in former years. I will venture the assertion that our practitioners have made most mistakes in their practice on account of ignorance of the subject of pathology. We must know something of this subject, else how can we make an honest and intelligent prognosis? In diagnosing and in determining the pathological conditions we use methods similar to the medical men; we consider the etiological factors the same as they do, but we go farther and find some deviation from the normal in the form of bony, ligamentous or muscular lesions as causes for pathological conditions. I am a firm believer in osteopathy. I know that we can handle successfully the diseases that can be relieved by any system and I also know that we are able to cure many diseases that have been treated unsuccessfully by other systems. Now we know from actual experience that there are many pathological conditions that can not be removed by any known system of treatment and should you fail to learn to diagnose these diseases you will surely suffer humiliation and defeat. There are some cases that can be cured by operative measures only and it certainly is wise to recommend these cases to a competent surgeon. You are taught the value of surgery. We can not all become surgeons for the reason that we are not all especially adapted to that line of practice, but doubtless some time from among our ranks will arise surgeons—the peers of the greatest. There are other cases which do not respond to any known system of treatment and in which nothing can be done surgically. In the diseases characterized

by degeneration of the nervous system we meet with serious difficulties. There was once a time when our practitioners were giving favorable prognosis in cases of tabes dorsalis, progressive muscular atrophy and bulbar paralyses, but at the present time if the diagnosis is correctly made the honest practitioner will say that the prognosis in these cases is not good. It is true that much may be done to make the life of many of these patients more tolerable and in many of them it is quite possible to check the pathological process if treatment is begun in time; so we may consistently and conscientiously encourage such patients to place themselves under our care.

The future of osteopathy grows brighter as the years go by. We are adding to our ranks as practitioners strong and brainy men and women. We are gaining as patients those from the highest ranks in society as well as those of the humbler walks of life. Osteopathy is not a passing fad; it is here to stay and so long as it is practiced as a separate and distinct system will it steadily advance. Legislative bodies in some sections may endeavor and succeed in suppressing the science for a time but since osteopathy is based upon eternal truth there is no power that can annihilate it.

The educational standard is being raised and we are continually gaining valuable knowledge from a wide experience in practice, which we shall be able to transmit to those who follow us. Dr. Still has given us the basic principles of the science and was the first to announce to the world that the real cause—the predisposing cause—of disease is bony lesion, and the longer I am in practice the more I am convinced of the truth of the assertion. We must develop our gray matter. We must educate our fingers to detect the abnormal. We must perfect our technique; otherwise the science will mean nothing to us and we will be relegated to the rear and be classed with the incompetents.

According to the founder of this science we have only gotten a glimpse of what it really is. We have not seen nor are we able to define its boundaries. During a recent conversation with Dr. Still he said: "I have never passed beyond the threshold of the science of osteopathy and consequently do not know all that is in store there for us." He is still a student and as his strength permits he may be found at work upon the problems of osteopathy, and we are his beneficiaries. He has given us enough only for a working basis and there are tens of thousands who attest the merits of the system as it is, but what will it be when it can be truthfully said that we know as much as finite mind can know concerning the subject. Osteopathy is unlike any other system of relieving human suffering—the elements of faith and humbugery having no place

in its make up. It is not a composite system embracing all that is good in all systems. Our practitioners do not search the remote places of earth for some hidden herb, nor distill poisonous concoctions in an effort to overcome pathological conditions. There is nothing mysterious about it. It is based upon simple truth and has been tested repeatedly in both acute and chronic diseases and has proved its worth.

In conclusion, let us ever remember that—the basis of the science is bony lesion, and he who adheres most closely to this fundamental principle in his practice is most sure of success. If I have said anything that will cause you to think more and study more about this science I shall feel repaid for my efforts.

* * *

ETHICS.

Extracts from a lecture delivered by Dr. R. E. Hamilton of the A. S. O. Faculty before the members of the Atlas Club, April 6, 1907.

THIS little talk is dedicated to those before me who indulge in day dreams of the time when armed with diploma and state license, you sally forth to conquer disease and get dollars.

As editor of the *Journal of Osteopathy*, my daily mail gives me a panoramic view of the field of practice, and my acquaintance with the practitioners adds the zest of gossip to the bits of news which come drifting to me from, "Oregon, Texas and North Carolina, Maine, New York and California."

To you, dreamers of the fate which the future has in store for you, I bring this advice gleaned from contemporary osteopathic history. If you would be successful, you must be ethical. If you were a practitioner of the older schools of healing you would find a code of ethics ready-made for your use, and fitting like a straight-jacket, but in our profession we must vary a little from the fixed rules of others, and it is necessary to ask ourselves what is meant by the term.

Broadly speaking, all rules of ethics are, or should be, found in the ten commandments, and if there is one which does not agree with the doctrine, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," it may safely be discarded.

One of the first rules of the society is, never brag, and this rule binds the physician as it binds no other business man. Any merchant may cry his wares without boasting of himself, but the doctor's stock in trade is ability, and of that ability he must let others judge.

There are three professions of which the people are coldly critical. The preacher, the teacher of children, and the physician; and woe betide the professional man who transgresses public opinion. The drunkard will never trust his babies to a drunken physician, nor will the debauchee admit to his family a man against whose reputation there is imputed a stain.

The penny held close to the eye will shut out the sun, and the dollar in the hand often blinds the mental eyesight to those rules which go to make both the physician and the man. Your life work should yield you a living, and a good one; but he who seeks by the methods of the quack and patent medicine vender, to bring unto himself patients, and to his pockets shekels, defeats in time his own purpose.

The peripatetic osteopath is a curse to our profession. As is he who lauds his own abilities in the daily, weekly or other newspapers. It is true that, "Wrinkled purses make wrinkled faces," and that, "Necessity has sharp teeth," also that the sign of unostentatious prosperity is an excellent asset for a physician, but the best physician is he who holds human life dearer than gold.

"Prayer is the heart's sincere desire uttered or unexpressed."

You may not be a christian, but if you are a true physician, you will pray over every serious or fatal case, and when the last sad rites are ended, you will drop a tear upon the bier of the one to whom human aid did not suffice, and O, the anguish that will be yours if you suspect for one moment that the patient might have lived had your knowledge or skill been greater.

When you go into practice and awake to the realization of the fact that among the eighty million people in these United States, perhaps only one million have ever heard of osteopathy, you will bewail the code of ethics which binds you to a seeming modesty of expression, and in casting about for ways to reach the people, you will find that a pleased patient is your most enthusiastic, but not always your wisest advertiser; and that it will be necessary to supplement the patient's enthusiasm with needful information about your profession. It is here that you are entitled to advertise—your profession, not yourself. Unlike the drug dispenser, you have little to conceal and much to explain. Your profession is based on science and the people should know it. They have been kept in darkness too long, and the more you can teach them without injuring your own dignity, the better for you and for them. But do not forget that talking about osteopathy and about your own practice, is quite a different matter. I would never trust a physician who brought his patients into a conversation in any manner. The physician hides within his

breast scandals which would stir a community to its depths, and his watchword is, and should be, silence.

Just a word about cases of the "shady" sort. The reward in money may be great, it may be needed, but let no man deceive himself. He cannot for long conduct an illegitimate practice and retain the respect of the community in which he lives.

* * *

GEO. SMALLWOOD—OSTEOPATH.

(The following article under the caption given above appeared in the April number of the "B and D" Bulletin, a Journal of Interest to China and Glass Buyers, published by Bawo and Dotter, 26-34 Barclay Street, New York. As stated in the article, Dr. Smallwood for several years was a traveling salesman for a firm of French China Importers, but due to injuries received in a railroad wreck, he was incapacitated for a number of years. This article is the result of an interview with Dr. Smallwood by a "B and D" Bulletin representative. Dr. Smallwood is a graduate A. S. O. January '07 class and is an Atlas member.—EDITOR.)

TO thousands of people in the china and glassware business throughout the country the name of George Smallwood is familiar. For years he was a popular salesman traveling for a well known firm of French china importers.

Five years ago last February he was seriously injured in a railroad wreck—a cripple for life, according to the best medical authorities of New York.

After three years of constant treatment without improvement he was induced to try osteopathy. He called on Dr. Henry Still, of New York, whose father, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, is the recognized founder of the science of osteopathy. After examination the younger Still said to Smallwood: "If I was in your condition I would be on the train for Kirksville, Mo., to-morrow, a prospective patient in the American Osteopathic Hospital. I know constant, persistent treatment will help you, may be cure you."

Smallwood went, and the little sign in the window of the "Jefferson Arms," in Brooklyn, "Geo. S. Smallwood, osteopath," is a wonderful testimonial to the efficacy of osteopathy, the cure without drugs.

George Smallwood went to Kirksville as a last resort, a cripple on crutches, given up by the best practitioners of medicine in the metropolis of America. He came away late in January not only a well man, but a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy.

He entered the college to "kill time" while undergoing treatment, being assisted to and from the class and lecture rooms by kindly classmates. His recovery was so rapid and complete, he determined to

finish the course that he might propagate the science which had done so much for him.

In an interview with him in his offices Dr. Smallwood said to a representative of the Bulletin in elucidating the theory and practice of osteopathy.

The body is a machine, most delicate and complex; the bones are the frame work, the ligaments the belts and bands, the muscles the driving rods, the stomach the furnace, the heart the boiler, the blood the steam, the lungs the condenser, the liver, kidney and spleen the separators, the nerves the throttle and brakes, the brain the engineer.

But it is a living machine, with the power of renewing its own parts, and repairing its waste and worn portions. With an automatic intelligence this machine from food ingested, absorbs what is necessary, converts it in its own chemical laboratories into the elements required, and distributes them to the parts where needed.

From the spinal cord enclosed in its bony encasement, the spinal column, and extending from the brain to the lowest part of the back, come the nerves from between the various vertebrae, from which they go by numerous branches to the skin, muscles, blood vessels, joints and internal organs, and by a wonderful interlacing of the sympathetic nervous system on either side of the spine, reflexes are possible, as is noticed when the stomach is not acting right, and you have, by way of these reflexes, a headache.

These nerves carry sensation, feeling, from all parts of the body to the brain, and motion, power, from the brain to all parts of the body.

Now, listen! You may sometimes have had a fall, a strain, a slip, and part of the bony framework was wrenched by the sudden movement, muscles contracted; there was just enough divergence to slightly impinge upon some nerve, its function to the muscle, joint, skin, blood vessels or organ that it controls being interfered with. Not enough it may be at first to occasion any discomfort, but after awhile the weakened area may become the seat of trouble; if the throat or head, it may be attacked by tonsillitis, diphtheria, catarrh; if the lungs, cold, pneumonia; if the stomach, indigestion; if a joint or muscle, rheumatism, neuritis or neuralgia.

If the trouble is due to infection by germs, it is because the weakened area has become a breeding place or culture ground for the germs. This sounds reasonable, does it not? Then, what shall we do? Put medicine into the stomach? If a machine needs oiling, do you throw oil into the firebox? If a cog or screw has slipped, do you put pig iron into the furnace? Adjust the machinery, oil the part where there is friction;

that is the sensible thing to do. So, have the machinery of the body adjusted, slipped ribs, or vertebrae, or joints corrected; a good blood supply, by means of the nerves which control the blood vessels, sent into the part depleted, and, by the way, there is no drug that will kill a germ except it kills the patient first. A good supply of blood is the only germ destroyer.

Take pneumonia: possibly a contracted muscle or luxated rib has interfered with the nerves controlling a certain area. A breath of cold air through the mouth chills this region already weakened. A pneumonia germ lodges and finds a breeding place, a process begins that clogs the return flow of blood, congestion follows, and fever is Nature's warning cry. What shall we do? Osler, the great medical authority says: "Pneumonia is a self-limited disease which can neither be aborted nor cut short by any known means at our command. There is no specific treatment for pneumonia. The young practitioner may bear in mind that patients are more often damaged than helped by the promiscuous drugging which is still only too prevalent." (Osler's Practice of Medicine, page 134). But the new method of treatment has found a way by adjustment of the machinery of the body to reduce the fever, stop the congestion, kill the germ, and save the patient.

Osteopathy was first given to the world as a profession in 1874. Dr. Andrew Taylor Still first devised the plan of curing disease by mechanical manipulation.

In 1892, fifteen years ago, the first school for the teaching of osteopathy was started in Kirksville. From a little wooden cottage the school has grown in size to be one of the largest educational institutions in the country, and its graduates, and those of other schools that have since been formed, number nearly six thousand.

Thousands of people pronounced incurable and hopeless have been helped or cured. Thirty-six States have by Legislative enactment or by Court decision protected the practice.

Time was when the allopaths and the homeopaths were bitterly opposed to one another. A very partisan allopath had no compunction in calling a homeopath a murderer if he lost a patient. Very much the same things were said of allopaths by homeopaths. Things are different now.

The allopath has found out that medicine in such diseases as pneumonia and typhoid is of small import; diet and careful nursing are the prime essentials. And the homeopath has found out that sometimes a good big dose of something is just the right thing in the right place.

But neither of them can stand the osteopath. He doesn't believe

in any medicine at all; says mechanical manipulation is all that disease needs.

There is a State Board at Albany which regulates the practice of allopathy, homeopathy and eclecticism. No person is permitted to practice medicine without a certificate. Now, the osteopaths want the same recognition. So they have gone to the legislature for help. For seven years they have fought. Each year they have lost the fight, but each year they have come a little nearer the goal. It is do or die this year. Their own bill annually defeated, they face another danger. The Osteopathic bill, beaten so often, is still up. But the Medical Unity bill, the allopaths' and homeopaths' measure, is a new one. The osteopaths' bill asks the State to step in and assume control and regulation of the osteopaths in this state, just as it does of the allopaths and the homeopaths, by a State Board of Control.

The Unity bill wants every one who attempts to treat the human body in any way to be considered as practicing medicine. It asks that every one who practices medicine meet the requirements in study now demanded of the allopaths.

"But why should we?" ask the osteopaths. "We don't believe in the old-fashioned idea of giving drugs. We cure without stuffing the stomach. Osteopathy is simple, common sense."

Their premier spokesman is Martin W. Littleton, formerly President of the Borough of Brooklyn. He has fought hard and long for the osteopaths, and he has hopes of winning.

"Why," he protested, when asked about his own views yesterday, "if there be hidden away in the inscrutable language which all classes of medicine employ anything which has in it the pulse of genius, or anything which has in it the seed of development, or anything which has in it the promise of human relief, I care not by what name it may be known, or by what humble character it may be developed, or through what periods of derision and scorn and contempt it may have to go—if it is good enough to contribute to the relief of the human race then it should be encouraged to go to the legislature and seek recognition.

"And I tell you that if a truth be founded and developed it will be recognized, and no amount of derision or of contempt, can destroy it. Osteopaths ask the representatives of the people of the State to say: 'We will indorse your profession to the extent that you may practice it, we will join the other thirty-six States of the Union in indorsing it to that extent.'"

OSTEOPATHIC GLEANINGS.

(Compiled by the Editor.)

The Status of Osteopathy in California.

The Sons of the Golden West have not only merited the highest mark of fame for taking in strangers but may be justly commended for taking in everything abreast with the spirit of the times. This is evidenced from the single fact that osteopathy was graciously received here as soon as the first shafts of light fell athwart our coast; while the sun-bathed denizens contiguous to the radiant orb in the middle west sat blinking their eyes like a nest of young owls and discordantly descanting as to the origin and destiny of this new effulgence in the galaxy of therapeutics. But here the old assayers of precious metals beholding the star of the east set about at once to determine the quality of its properties. Analyses were first made at Anaheim where it was discovered that the radiations were pregnant with the qualities of their source of emanation. It was furthermore demonstrated, that this light could be imbibed to the extent that the repository would become resplendent with brilliancy simulating the parent orb. These experiments have been followed up until we have three miniature osteo-sols out of the dozen or more now constituting our osteo-cosmogeny.

Many changes have developed during the process of our orderly growth from the nucleated osteoblast ten years ago. At first we moved in a sphere exclusively our own. But later, viewing the limitless Hippocratic domain, we made bold to cross his boundary, enter his borders and invade his very throne. Our audacity won his admiration and our ability his confidence to the extent that we added ourselves to his time honored system—occupying the place which we prepared for ourselves—without protest, and are appropriating everything of value found therein—in the line of relics, heirlooms, etc.—and at the same time revolve unceasingly toward our central sun at Kirksville.

The status of osteopathy in California is, therefore, at par with the older schools of medicine, as to legal privileges, and is still loyal and orthodox from the standpoint of Andrew Taylor Still—greatest benefactor of the last two decades of centuries.

J. S. ALLISON, D. O.

Monrovia, Calif.

* * *

Ontario Osteopathic Association.

The Sixth Semi-annual meeting of the Ontario Osteopathic Association was held Monday, April 1, 1907, at the King Edward Hotel, Guelph, Ontario.

MORNING SESSION:—Reading of Minutes, Reports of Committees, President's Address—Dr. Robt. B. Henderson, Toronto. Applications for membership: Dr. Gossman, Stratford; Dr. Wenig, Hamilton; Dr. Bell, Bradford. Appointment of delegates to the A. O. A.: Dr. Jaquith of Toronto. Business. Clinics: Drs. Gossman, Endocarditis; McRae, Atrophy of Shoulder Muscles; and Heist, Epilepsy.

AFTERNOON SESSION:—Clinical demonstration with models: Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto. The models used were made by Dr. Millard and are the result of the research work which he has been carrying on for some time. The demonstration was much enjoyed by all present. Special Treatments—Dr. J. N. McRae, Galt, Ontario. Whooping Cough—Dr. L. M. Heist, Berlin, Ontario. Round Table—"Education of the Laity"—Discussion led by Drs. Bach and Lewis. Case Reports.

There was a good attendance and much enthusiasm was manifested. The association continues to increase in numbers and in strength. It is expected that within a year the Province of Ontario will have an osteopathic law second to none in any state in the U. S. The Ontario Osteopathic Association hopes to see the 1909 A. O. A. convention held in Toronto, Ontario. Toronto offers many attractions besides being well suited for convention purposes. The O. O. A. would be delighted to entertain their U. S. brethren.

ROBT. B. HENDERSON, D. O., Pres.
EDGAR D. HEIST, D. O., Sec'y.

* * *

Good Eyesight and Good Health.

High medical authority asserts that probably one-fourth of all the educated people in America suffer from various kinds of disturbances more or less due to eyestrain, and refers to Carlyle, Huxley, and Wagner, as victims through this cause. Headache, backache, indigestion, hysteria, and even epileptic seizures have been cured by the use of spectacles! Strange though it may seem, a strain upon the small optic muscles is capable of seriously disturbing our whole organism, because of the relation between them and vital parts of the human machine.

"The pictures that are made in our eyes," says Dr. Luther H. Gulick, director of physical training in the New York public schools, in the *World's Work for March*, "and that are always being translated into nerve currents and reported to the brain, form the foundation for our thinking. They constitute a far larger factor of the brain than the mere size of the muscles involved indicate,—that is, vision is a fundamental activity, and, by interfering with it, many of the other organisms

are disturbed. Constant exhaustion and strain of these visual centers will frequently cause disturbances of the most extensive character." This follows because the strain of civilization rests heavier upon the eyes than upon any other organ. The savage does not experience this, because his eyes are used differently. He merely looks at things, near or far; the modern man not only looks, but also reads, and the deterioration of the civilized eye is due to the constant endeavor to distinguish small black marks on white paper. Another difference between the civilized and savage use of the eye: The civilized eye is accustomed to regard things at intervals at long and short range; the savage, usually, enjoys a long focus. The constant employment of the short focus of 15 to 18 inches, by the house-living man, and the occasional use of the long focus of the open are factors in causing eyestrain.

School life, Dr. Gulick contends, is responsible for deformities of the eye, and he startlingly declares that, approximately, one-third of all the children in the upper grades of elementary schools have eyes that rather seriously need correction by means of spectacles. In cases of headache, backache, interferences with digestion, and nervous exhaustion,—when the symptoms are not clearly traceable,—the eyes should be examined, because they are peculiarly vulnerable, and, hence, must be suspected.

To overcome, or, at least, to minimize the evil effect of reading in street cars, he makes two practical suggestions: (1) Select for reading only books or magazines with clear type, good margins, and lines sufficiently short and far apart so that when the eye travels from the end of one line to the beginning of the next it will not be apt to fall on the wrong place; (2) select reading matter that requires more study than reading,—books that require deliberation, reflection, thinking. Newspaper type is hurtful, but if we must read on the cars, a good plan to relieve the strain is "to look up and off for a moment every little while." Women who read through veils when traveling should give up either the reading or the veils.

Adjusted to outdoor light, which is reflected light, our eyes are injured by direct light. Hence, we should avoid reading or working in a position where a bright light shines directly into the eyes. The pupil of the eye admits light in proportion to the general illumination when that is reflected, but cannot contract sufficiently when subjected to one irritating stream of direct light. Lights in a room should be thrown on the ceiling first and reflected therefrom. Light is never safe nor pleasant when one can see its source; hence, when electric bulbs are used, the carbons should not be visible. Bathing the eyes with cold water will greatly relieve

fatigue, but the only remedy for strain is to procure glasses properly adjusted. In conclusion, he says:

Disorders of the eyes not merely affect the rest of the body, but the eyes themselves in many cases act as a sensitive barometer with reference to the conditions of the rest of body. People with weak eyes will be far more apt to have eye-pains when they are suffering from indigestion or overwork than when normal conditions of health obtain. . . . Therefore it is most important that people who experience difficulties with their eyes should keep themselves in good general health.—American Monthly Review of Reviews.

* * *

Too Much of a Good Thing.

Ten years ago, when "Medical Talk" was first launched, I began at once holding up fresh air as the only reliable cure for consumption. Fresh air all day, all night.

At that time I had the whole medical profession opposed to me. They were giving creosote, strychnia and several tubercular serums to cure consumption. My fresh air theory was laughed to scorn. I was classed as a harmless enthusiast, gone mad over fresh air.

To-day every doctor, so far as I know, believes in the fresh air cure for consumption. The trouble is, however, in attempting to apply their fresh air theory many of them have carried it too far.

I have an instance in mind. A young man in this city, of good family, parents well-to-do, possessed of all the luxuries any one need to have, recently died in the back yard all alone, in a poor, miserable, flabby tent. It was so cold out there in his cheerless shack that the body was nearly frozen when it was discovered.

This occurred under the direction and by the consent of a physician. The young man was advised to live in a tent, out of doors. He was simply obeying orders. Cold weather came on. His blood was thin. His bones were almost sticking through the flesh. His assimilation was so poor that the heat of the body could not be maintained under such unnatural vicissitudes.

Whether he died of consumption pure and simple, or whether the unnecessary exposure of the cold contributed to his death, I have no means of knowing. At any rate, his death seemed almost like a pitiful tragedy. How his relatives must feel to think that his death occurred under such circumstances.

The doctor, having opposed the fresh air theory until overpowered by the majority of professional opinion, now takes up the fresh air treat-

ment with little or no experience or judgment as to the best manner of carrying out the details.

I am citing this case merely to warn others against following after such advice. There is no need of going out in the back yard. There is no need of housing one's self in a tent in order to get fresh air. Indeed, I regard a tent as a very unwholesome means of protection, and the ground as unsanitary to place a bed on.

My advice to such patients is to sleep in the second story. Or even the third story. A window properly screened from draughts should be open day and night.

It is best to have a room with east and south exposure, so that whenever the sun shines the patient can avail himself of its healing rays. When the patient is unable to walk out of doors his bed can be drawn into the sun, and take a sun bath as often as possible.

The second story is high enough to protect the patient from the exhalations arising from the earth. Close down to the earth there is a moist atmosphere filled with noxious vapors, charged with germs of all sorts. It is very unwholesome except for those in the most vigorous health to sleep on a cot placed on the ground, or to sleep on the ground on a blanket. There are some very dry climates in which this thing might be done with impunity. There are such places in Colorado, and some of the other dry plateaus of the United States. But even there I should prefer to have the patient one story removed from the earth. With a little ingenuity and common sense the room can be made to gather all the sunshine available, all the fresh air that is necessary, and at the same time the weak and frail patient can be protected from the changing temperatures of night and day. To unnecessarily chill the body of such a patient is almost suicide.

The medical profession, after having opposed the fresh air treatment for consumption for many years, are now beginning to apply it with a recklessness and ill-advised enthusiasm almost as bad as the drugs they formerly administered.

There is such a thing as getting too much of a good thing. Turning a sick man out of doors to spend his long days and tedious nights in a tent where draughts are unavoidable, dampness inevitable, sudden changes of temperature certain, is such a flagrant misuse of the fresh air treatment for consumption that it is surprising that people of common sense would submit to it.

But, bad as it is, it is not quite so bad as the hypodermic injections of strychnia and the toxic doses of creosote that were formerly given.

The cigarette smoker is charged with poisoning himself with nicotine.

The yellow stain he gets on his finger is thought by most people to be nicotine.

The truth is, the yellow stain on his finger is creosote, which is produced from the burning of the rice paper which he wraps about his tobacco to make a cigarette. The only reason that cigarette smoking is worse than other smoking is the creosote which the smoker inhales. Rice paper, burning without a flame, always produces creosote. This creosote is inhaled by the smoker, which gradually poisons his whole system and finally sets up consumption. Many a case of consumption has been directly caused by smoking cigarettes. The doctors all recognize this to be true.

But the strange part of it is, that when the doctors are called upon to treat one of these cases of creosote poisoning they immediately begin the use of creosote to cure their patient. If creosote can produce consumption in the cigarette smoker, how many cases of consumption may have been made worse, or even produced, by the use of creosote as a medicine?

However, there is no use scolding about creosote poisoning now. Except in some back districts where the mail comes only once a week, the doctors have quit the use of creosote for the cure of consumption. But in quitting it and adopting the fresh air treatment for consumption, those full-blooded young fellows just graduated from college, who have more physical strength than good brains, are very apt to apply the fresh air treatment in such a way as to do more harm than good. The best of remedies can be changed into a curse by ignorant or reckless use.—C. S. Carr, M. D., in *Health*.

The Osteopathic Lecture Bureau.

About seven years ago the question of the establishment of an osteopathic lecture bureau received considerable attention. A number in the profession advocated it as an ethical and effective means of introducing the science. Others opposed it on the ground that it would savor too much of an advertising scheme on the part of the local osteopath where the lecture was given. A committee was appointed at the Chattanooga meeting of the Association in 1900 to consider the matter and report a plan to the succeeding meeting. This committee, consisting of Drs. F. W. Hannah, D. Ella McNicoll and W. L. Riggs, which had been appointed to collect and formulate material for the Association lectures, reported at the meeting in 1901, that there was a wide divergence of opinion in the profession as to what the lectures should embrace, as well as what should be included in the practice of osteopathy. The committee further stated that there was quite a difference in regard to

studies taught, even in the recognized colleges. For these reasons the committee asked to be discharged, and expressed the hope "that the work assigned to us may be taken up at some future time, when the recognized standard will be sufficiently high to enable us to meet and master the emergencies that may arise in the general practice of the therapeutic profession, and when the recognition of that standard will be more universal among schools and practitioners." This report was adopted and nothing further done in the matter.

During the years that have passed since 1900 the public interest in health questions has undoubtedly increased, the awakening to the dangers of drugs, both patented and prescribed, has been more marked; in numerous instances osteopaths have appeared, by invitation, before cultured audiences and have been listened to with profound attention. These considerations, together with the facts that at this time, perhaps, more than at any other in the history of osteopathy its theories, principles and practices are systematically misrepresented by interested parties; that the medical profession has an organizer in the field working in the interest of medical legislation who sometimes delivers public lectures; and that there are now so many osteopathic practitioners in the larger cities and towns that the appearance of personal advertising would be greatly lessened—these all make the question of adopting the lecture method a live and practical one.

These remarks are called forth by the fact that plans for the establishment of an osteopathic lecture bureau are now almost perfected. Dr. F. D. Parker, 708 New York Life Building, St. Paul, Minn., is the manager. It is his purpose to have osteopathy expounded in a dignified, entertaining and eloquent way by men who "know osteopathy and can tell it." It goes without saying that the success of the venture will depend very largely upon the personality and ability of the lecturer, as well of course, as upon the co-operation of the profession. So careful has Dr. Parker been in the selection of lecturers that he is able at this time to announce the name of but one—Dr. Mason W. Pressly, of Philadelphia. Dr. Pressly's qualifications for this work are too well known to our profession to need commendation from us. We believe there are a number in our ranks who can fittingly and effectively represent osteopathy on the hustings.

Most osteopaths consider it proper and ethical to furnish to their friends information concerning osteopathy by means of the printed word. We are not prepared to say that it would be any less so to invite them to listen to an address on the subject. We are all desirous that people should know of the beneficence of our science and it is doubtless true, as quoted by Manager Parker in his literature, that "There is no per-

suasive force so potent as the spoken word." If through means of a popular lecture, setting forth the theories, principles and results of osteopathy, people should become attracted to it and the practice of the osteopaths in the community be increased, would that fact constitute a valid argument against the lecture method?

At any rate we shall watch this venture with interest, both as to its reception by the profession and the public.—A. O. A. Journal.

CASE REPORTS.

Sciatica.

DR. E. H. COSNER, UPPER SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Male, aet. 25, single, traveling salesman, in tossing a heavy grip into bus, slightly strained his back, causing a pain "across his short ribs" as he expressed it. A week later, a burning, shooting pain started in his right hip and affected his knee and calf of leg. This pain soon got much worse, confined to house for 9 months, most of the time. Six medical doctors treated the case in every conceivable way, one treatment was the injection of cocaine through the gluteal muscles into the sciatic nerve, a small abscess forming each place the needle entered, one of which did not heal for 12 weeks. Osteopathic diagnosis revealed right innominate twisted, back and apparently down. A months' treatment did not fix the innominate or reduce any pain and it was noticed that the right limb stayed flexed all the time, could not be straightened out the least bit, the pelvis was also flexed. This condition caused me to look for a lesion affecting the psoas and iliacus muscles. A decided soreness was found at the 11th dorsal, and a gap between the 11th and 12th dorsal, surrounding tissues very tense and tender. Specific work was given to this lesion and in five weeks the psoas muscle relaxed, flexion all relieved in the pelvis and lumbar region, innominate was set at the first attempt and kept its place permanently, after the irritation was removed from the psoas muscles. Case a good one to show how a lesion can affect distant parts.

DR. L. B. HAWES, ADRAIN, MICH.

Master M., age 7. Had been troubled about three years with jerking of the head and twitching of the eyes. The only lesion I could discover was a right lateral twist of the third cervical vertebra. I gave him eight treatments from March 23 to May 1, 1903, which relieved the trouble and the vertebra remained in alignment. Have not heard from the case since so conclude that the cure was permanent, as the boy's parents agreed to bring the case to me should the trouble return.

THE BULLETIN

OF THE ATLAS AND AXIS CLUBS.

ASA WALMSLEY, D. O., EDITOR.

MISS EVA I. MAINS, REPORTER FOR AXIS CLUB.

Entered as second class matter, Oct. 12, 1903, at the post office at Kirksville, Mo., under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Readers of the Bulletin are urged to send the editor prompt notice of their addresses on making their first location, and on making any change in their mailing addresses thereafter. Only by doing so can the reader provide against loss of some of the copies.

When the Bulletin has been sent to the earlier address, through neglect to inform the editor of the change, the number may generally be secured by sending a stamp (within 30 days) to the postmaster of the place, with a request to forward it.

Copies lost through change of address without notification can generally be furnished by the editor at ten cents per copy.

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI, APRIL, 1907.

EDITORIAL.

A. O. A. Convention. We are in receipt of the April issue of the Journal of the A. O. A. which number contains an outline of the program for the coming A. O. A. convention at Norfolk, Va. The program as outlined is an excellent one and shows that much care has been exercised in its preparation.

Detroit Osteopathic Dispensary. The Detroit Osteopathic Association has opened a free osteopathic dispensary which will be conducted more particularly for crippled children. This surely is a step in the right direction and reflects much credit on the osteopaths of Detroit. In addition to benefit to those treated, the profession will be lauded for the magnanimity of spirit which dictated the undertaking.

For Old Friendship Sake. Dr. Laura B. Dinsmore of Louisville, Ky., in writing to the Axis Club says: "The Bulletin is a welcome visitor and is eagerly read from cover to cover. I often regret, however, that so many of our old girls, like myself, are so busy that we see little from them in its columns. We ought to do more to keep up old friendships."

Dr. Dinsmore has sounded a note to which every member of the Atlas and Axis clubs would do well to give heed. The Atlas and Axis clubs are not, essentially speaking, social organizations; they were organized with a view to advancing, from every standpoint, the science of osteopathy—and to make each of their members the best possible individual osteopath. But our existence has a social side which must not be overlooked, which can not be ignored without distinct loss to our members and our clubs.

If Dr. Dinsmore is so busy that she can but seldom write to the Bulletin, we judge that many of her old friends will seldom if ever hear from her. Now, one of the objects of the Bulletin is that of a medium of inter-communication between the members of the clubs it represents, and to those who are so occupied with a busy practice we see no better way to "keep up old friendships" than by addressing your friends through the columns of the Bulletin. Moreover, many members whom you have never met will be helped by hearing from you. If each Atlas and Axis member would write two or even one friendly letter to the Bulletin during each year, its news columns would be a source of help amounting almost to inspiration.

We Like This. As will be seen from the following letter from the officers of the A. O. A. the evening of Tuesday, August 27th, has been set aside for meeting of all alumni societies that may wish to meet during the convention. We believe there are many reasons which make it desirable that members of the Atlas and of the Axis Clubs should meet during this convention, and would suggest that the field members of the respective clubs commence at once to make arrangements for a meeting. Having a previously arranged date removes an obstacle which heretofore has militated against the success of society meetings. The letter follows:

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 25th, 1907.

DR. P. W. GIBSON,
Styloid, Atlas Club.

DEAR DOCTOR:—

I have been requested by President Ellis and Secretary Chiles of the American Osteopathic Association to communicate with the officers of all the minor osteopathic associations—State Associations—Alumni Societies—Class Societies, etc., calling their attention to the fact that at the coming A. O. A. convention to be held at Norfolk, Virginia, August 26 to 30, Tuesday evening has been set aside on the program for meetings of all such societies.

It is requested that all societies hold their annual or a special meeting at Norfolk on that date, and if this meets with your approval and the co-operation of your society, it is suggested that you immediately take the necessary action for calling the meeting for that date, and issue a letter to all the members and those whom you desire for members, urging them to be present on that occasion.

It will readily be apparent, especially to the officers of alumni societies, that these meetings will stimulate attendance and be the best means of building up their membership. It is in fact the only time when many of the societies can successfully get their members together. It will also serve to bring the national and local associations into closer relationship. Those states which have had difficulty in holding a state meeting may be able to hold a successful meeting at the national convention.

It is desired to make the annual meetings of the A. O. A. an opportunity, not only for bringing together in general meeting all of the best that osteopathy affords, but an opportunity for a gathering of the clans—a reunion, and reviving of old associations—a sort of homecoming, if you please.

Will you take this matter in hand at once and do all in your power to make your meeting a successful one.

If you decide to hold the meeting we would suggest that you not only communicate with all parties by letter, but print an early notice of the meeting in the osteopathic publications.

An early reply will be appreciated.

Fraternally yours,

C. A. UPTON.

Missouri Tri-State Convention. This event, scheduled for Friday and Saturday, May 24 and 25, promises to be a greater success than that of any preceding year. President Bailey and his lieutenants have left no stone unturned in their effort to make this convention interesting and instructive. We hope to see a large attendance from the convening states and also from other states.

This is an admirable opportunity to visit your alma mater and renew acquaintances with your club, and we trust that the Atlas and Axis members who can do so will make this a reunion occasion.

Below is a program of the convention.

EIGHTH ANNUAL PROGRAM, M. O. A. AT KIRKSVILLE, MO.,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 24th AND 25th.

FRIDAY MORNING.

9:00—Address of Welcome—Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.

Response—Dr. H. E. Bailey, St. Louis, Mo.

- 9:30—Paper—Dr. Fryette, President, Illinois Osteopathic Association.
 9:45—Paper—Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, President, Iowa Osteopathic Ass'n.
 10:00—"Our Ethical Standing and How to Improve upon it," Dr. Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.
 10:30—"Hygiene, Dietetics and Treatment for Whooping Cough," (Some lady D. O.)
 11:00—"Blood Pathology in Rheumatoid Arthritis where superinduced by Menstrual Derangement."
 11:30—"The Business side of the Practice, to get and to hold patients," Dr. P. J. Bergin, Kansas City, Mo.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 1:30—"Goitre, simple, fibroid and exophthalmic, differential diagnosis and separate technique for each," Dr. P. M. Agee, Independence, Mo.
 2:00—"Contours of the spine as a causative factor of certain classes of disease," with charts, Dr. H. F. Goetz, St. Louis, Mo.
 2:30—"Some mechanical considerations in Scoliosis with Technique," Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, Kirksville, Mo.
 3:30—To Osteopathically distinguish what are surgical cases by Dr. Geo. A. Still, Kirksville, Mo. Discussion.
 3:45—A question box—conducted by Dr. Chas. Cornelius, Carthage, Mo. Answers and discussion by the profession.

NIGHT SESSION.

- 7:30—"Osteopathic Pathology and treatment of Cerebro-spinal and sympathetic nerve cells," lecture accompanied by lantern slides by Dr. T. J. Ruddy, Des Moines, Iowa. Reception, etc.

SATURDAY MORNING.

- 8:30 to 11:30—Surgical Operations, A. S. O. Hospital, Drs. F. P. Young and Geo. A. Still and others.
 11:30—Unveiling of Memorial Tablets for Drs. Guy D. Hulett, H. E. Patterson and W. L. Riggs.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 1:30—Report of Trustees and State Editor.
 2:00—Clinics especially demonstrating individual technique. Principals in charge of same to be selected by the faculties of the osteopathic schools in the three states.
 3:15—Notes taken on clinics with discussions and prognosis after patient has retired.
 4:00—"The D. O.—"How best to preserve him." Dr. A. G. Hildreth.

4:30—Election of officers, selection of next meeting place and miscellaneous business.

NIGHT SESSION.

7:30—Stereopticon Lecture, "The two causes of disease, (Mechanical pressure or mental tension), Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, Chicago.

8:30—Reception and short talks.

ATLAS NOTES.

Dr. Alfred T. Sullivan of Brooklyn, N. Y., was a visitor in Kirksville Saturday and Sunday, April 27 and 28.

A number of Atlas members gave a dance at the club rooms on the evening of Friday, April 26th. There were quite a number present and an enjoyable time was spent in dancing and playing cards.

Drs. W. A. and Jessie Fulton Streeter formerly of Worcester, Mass., have recently removed to England and are now located at 2 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, London W., England.

The program committee continues to do good work, the club during the past month having been favored with addresses by Drs. R. E. Hamilton, F. P. Young and E. C. Link of the A. S. O. faculty. Dr. Link's address and extracts from Dr. Hamilton's address appear in this issue. Dr. Young discussed osteopathic legislation in general and the conditions existing in certain states in particular. During his remarks Dr. Young said that four years ago things looked pretty "blue" for osteopaths in many states and that neither he nor any one else for a moment thought the next four years would witness as many legislative victories for osteopathy as they have. Missouri is among the states to rejoice over recent victories. An amendment to the osteopathic law, under which the practice of minor surgery only was permitted, making it legal for osteopaths to practice major surgery, obstetrics and surgical gynecology has passed and become a law. In addition, the state anatomic law which governs the disposal of all bodies not claimed has been so amended that every institution in the state teaching demonstrative anatomy shall have its share. Heretofore the M. Ds. have controlled the anatomic material and the osteopaths, naturally, have not fared very well, but under the new law all will be treated alike. These are distinct victories for the osteopaths of the state, for the schools of the state, and for every student who shall come to the A. S. O., as there will be an abundance of anatomic material, and in addition the graduate of the A. S. O. can say

that his school has equal recognition with other systems of healing in its home state. Dr. Young is to be commended for the part he played in recent osteopathic legislation in Missouri.

RECENT INITIATES:

Mr. Charles M. LaRue of the '08 class, comes from Owensboro, Ky. Mr. LaRue entered the '08 class at the A. S. O. several months ago, he having come from the Southern College of Osteopathy. He is a graduate of Owensboro College, B. S. degree, and prior to taking up the study of osteopathy was engaged at teaching school.

Mr. Edward John Gray, also of the '08 class, is a Canadian his home being near Listowel in the Province of Ontario. Mr. Gray comes from a farm but has had an excellent education in the common and high schools. Prior to entering upon his studies at the A. S. O. he followed the profession of piano tuning.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, it is with a feeling of deepest and tenderest sympathy that the members of the Axis Chapter of the Atlas Club record the death of Floy E., beloved wife of our brother, Dr. Charles L. Severy, and

Whereas our brother has suffered the irreparable loss of a true helpmate, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, who regard our brother, not only as a true Atlas member, but as a sincere practitioner of osteopathy extend to him, at this time, our heartfelt sympathy and share with him his loss; and be it further

Resolved, that we forward a copy of this memorial to our bereaved brother, that a copy be spread on the minutes of the Atlas Club and that a copy be handed the editor of the Bulletin.

E. S. DETWILER,

C. E. DOVE,

J. W. KINZIE,

Committee.

ATLAS FIELD NOTES.

Drs. Geo. S. Smallwood and Geo. H. Newton of Jefferson Arms Bldg., Jefferson and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., have opened a branch office at 143 Magnolia Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Drs. Robert I. and Mary Walker of New Bedford, Mass., have removed from the Merchants Bank Bldg., to 288 Union St.

Dr. Frank Holmes of Jan., '07 class, writes from Grangeville, Idaho, at which place he has located. He is doing pioneer work, as Grangeville is virgin soil, and reports prospects good.

Dr. H. M. Stoel, who through the illness of his mother was obliged to abandon the present post graduate course, is practicing in Helena, Montana.

Dr. L. W. Allen, formerly of Middlebury, Vt., has removed to The Kenson, Springfield, Mass.

Dr. F. L. Goehring of Pittsburg, Pa., writes of an increasing practice. He will be in new offices after May 1st.

Drs. Francis J. and Wade H. Marshall have removed from 223 Lewis Block to 1026-27 Park Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. R. H. Graham, formerly of Vermilion, S. Dak., is now practicing at Amsterdam, N. Y., 50 Division St.

Dr. Thos. H. Spence, who for some months has been practicing at Greenville, Ill., and his wife, Dr. Alice M. Spence, are now located at 719 East 25th St., Paterson, N. J.

Dr. E. O. Millay, who some months ago removed from Barry, Ill., to Detroit, Mich., writes that he is much pleased with his new location and prospects.

SAN ANGELO, TEXAS, March 18, 1907.

ATLAS BULLETIN,

Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR EDITOR:—A 9 pound lesion osteopath arrived at our house March the 12th. You may consider his application for field membership in the Atlas Club, for he is eligible to an infant baptism of osteopathy and also has Atlas and Axis blood in his veins.

Very truly,

L. M. PENNOCK.

AXIS NOTES.

The meetings of the Club have been well attended and interesting. Wednesday, April 3, Dr. Orié Coppernoll of the Post Graduate class gave us a word picture of the difficulties and opposition she encountered when she opened her office. This was followed by an 'experience meeting' each one telling in turn, why she had taken up the study of osteopathy.

Dr. Mary Walters of the hospital told us at the meeting of April 10, how to care for the mother and babe.

The President, Mrs. E. R. Dashiell, Miss Harriet F. Cornell and Mrs. Helen Haines were absent from the last meeting. They were in Chicago taking the Illinois state examination. Miss Genoa Sanborn presided at the meeting. Miss Mary Peery, who has been a city missionary, told us of the help a lady osteopath can be in the work, of the ignorance of the people in the care of themselves and children and of the ways to aid them. Mrs. Nora Brown and Miss Alice M. Conger added some interesting facts gained in their contact with sick people.

Dr. Franklin Fiske, '04, now of the A. S. O. Faculty, said it is time for the '08 class to begin to think of a location; whether to locate in foreign countries, United States or Canada; whether to go north, east, south or west; where it is cold or where it is warm; whether to choose the large city or small town; whether to go where other osteopaths have led the way or to do pioneer work. He also gave many helpful suggestions in regard to dress, care of office, cash on hand, collecting bills, treatment of patients and social friends.

Recent Initiates:

Miss Mary E. Perrett, Tacoma, Washington, spent two years in the State University of Idaho. She took up the study of osteopathy that she might be able to relieve suffering humanity, knowing from her own experience the relief obtained by this great science.

Mrs. Crencense Hencke comes from Brooklyn, N. Y., and is a graduate of the Babylon High School of that place. She has known of osteopathy for some time and has seen the benefit of the treatments in the families of friends and in her own family.

Miss Clara Elsie Hencke, Brooklyn, N. Y., graduated from from the Babylon High School. She is also interested in osteopathy and is in the same class with her mother, Mrs. Crencense Hencke.

* * *

AXIS FIELD NOTES.

Dr. Bertha O. White has removed from Wilkesburg, Pa., to 5115 Center Ave., East End, Pittsburg, Pa.

* * *

Dr. Corinne E. Larimore of January '07 class, who has been practicing in Danville, Ill., writes that she will remove to St. Joseph, Mo., in the near future.

* * *

Dr. Ella T. Gable of Chicago says: "The Bulletins are so valuable that one cannot afford to lose a single number."

* * *

Married.—Thursday, April 4th, 1907, at Grand Junction, Colo., Dr. Riley D. Moore, formerly of Cherokee, Mo., and Dr. Nora E. Haviland of Grand Junction. Dr. Moore is an A. S. O. graduate of Jan., '07 and Dr. Haviland, an A. S. O. graduate of June, '06. The Drs. Moore will practice in Grand Junction.

* * *

Dr. Marie Warren Day, '07, of Portland, Maine, has been elected secretary of the Maine Osteopathic Association. She writes of several interesting cases, that "nothing in the world, aside from osteopathy, could help or cure." So dear girls, whatever happens keep your faith strong in the 'Dear Old Doctor's science.'

* * *

Dr. Mary Lyles-Sims, Union, S. C.: "I am so pleased with the list of new sisters initiated since we left you and want to extend to each a hearty welcome."

* * *

Dr. Frances Platt, Kalamazoo, Michigan: "I am glad to note the apparent prosperity of the Club. I am proud to be known as an Axis woman as well as an osteopath."

* * *

Dr. Emma C. Fager, Havana, Illinois: "I hope to meet with you in May during the Tri-state meeting."

* * *

Dr. Emma Purnell, Lancaster, Pa., will remove from 206 East King street, and will occupy offices, 217-219 Woolworth Building after April 1st, 1907.

Dr. Margaret B. Carleton, Keene, N. H.: "The very best wishes for the prosperity of the club."

* * *

Dr. Edith F. Cooper, '07, who is now with Dr. N. A. Johnson of Fredonia, N. Y., says: "I was glad to notice how prominent the Atlas pins were at the Erie city association meeting. Dr. Edna Thayer and myself were glad that we had our Axis pins."

* * *

Dr. Laura B. Dinsmore, '03, Louisville, Ky.: "The Bulletin is a welcome visitor and is eagerly read from cover to cover. I often regret however, that so many of our old girls, like myself, are so busy that we see little from them in its columns. We ought to do more to keep up old friendships."

* * *

Dr. Clara Bakehouse, '07, Poplar Bluff, Mo.: "Best wishes to all the Axis girls."

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Has instituted a seven months' post-graduate course for two-year graduates. The next term begins January 29, 1907. The length of this course has been arranged so as to give our practitioners, together with the twenty months they have already had a twenty-seven months' course, or a course equivalent to three years of nine months each.

There will be no Senior Class, so the time of the Faculty can be given to the Post Graduates. It is our intention to give in this course practical instruction along osteopathic lines with special attention to diagnosis and treatment, so as to more completely equip our graduates to conduct a general practice.

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The tuition for this course is \$150. There are no extra expenses of any kind for laboratory fees or dissection and the student is permitted to attend all cases and operations at the hospital without extra charge.

Graduates of recognized osteopathic colleges who have attended twenty months before graduation are eligible to attend.

For further information, address

DR. WARREN HAMILTON, Secretary,
Kirksville, Mo.