

The Journal of Osteopathy

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THE Journal of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE, MO., JULY, 1907.

AN ENDOWED HOSPITAL.

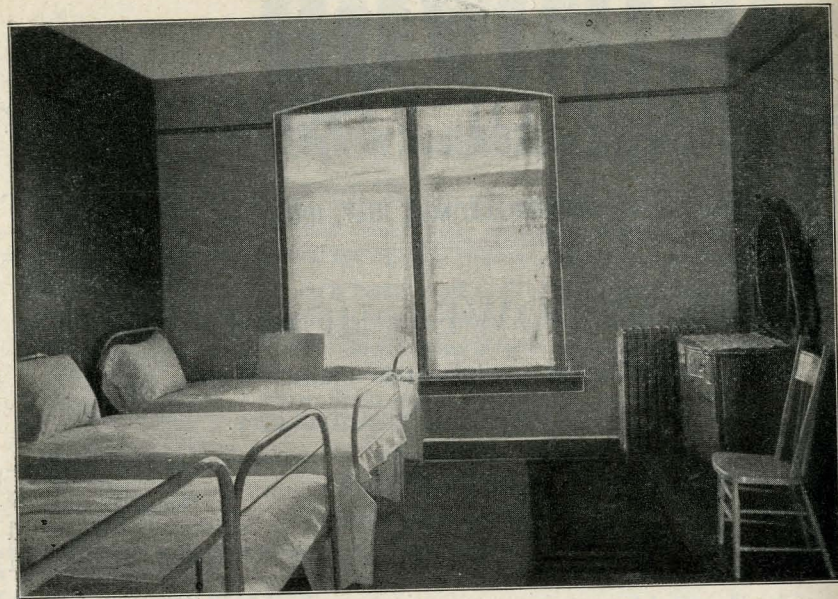
A Plea for Equipment in Charity Work.

H. M. STILL, D. O., NEW YORK CITY.

After a year of work in the Hospital in connection with the American School of Osteopathy, we are able to come forward with a brief statement of what we have done, what we hope to do and what we could do if we were placed in the financial position which would render it in our power.

The Hospital is not a large one, but in construction, equipment and management will compare favorably with any similar institution in America. Those are bold words, but they are the truth. We are provided with single rooms, double rooms and wards; thus are able to care for patients at different rates of board. We have the space ready to equip to care for those who cannot afford to pay anything, and it is in their behalf alone that this leaflet is prepared. With its present arrangement the Hospital is just able to pay for itself, has done so in the past year. We desire to keep our charges down to the minimum for paying patients, but it hurts to have to refuse those who could be helped by surgical aid, hurts so badly that it will be noted that in some cases where the need seemed great we have treated such just as our paying patients were treated but without any charge. But how about those whom we had to refuse? All know that in the past the A. S. O. has helped financially thousands to live while taking treatment.

We are prepared to take care of fifty paying patients with our present arrangements; that is, without any crowding, allowing plenty of air space, plenty of light and ample nursing provision for all, generous allowance in every respect. Without undue crowding this number could be slightly increased. We have the space, but not the equipment or furnishings, to say nothing of the money to maintain it when ready for occupancy, in which to accommodate fifty patients to be treated



WARD FOR PAY PATIENTS.

free of charge. What this space standing idle at present means to the sick and suffering poor cannot be estimated; they come here from all parts of the country, in many cases sent to us by practitioners who realize that only a surgical operation will relieve, and have not the facilities for handling the case. But often the patient has not the means to pay even for the simple accommodation; are we to turn such away?

In the past year we have cared for 130 surgical cases in the hospital, from twenty-five of these we received nothing either for board, nursing, surgical treatment or dressing. They were poor; they needed help, we had the power to help and they got our aid. In addition to those treated free we cared for sixty persons at reduced rates, the reduction being in many cases so great as to amount almost to wiping out of all charge. In spite of that help given to those two classes we had to decline on account of lack of equipment to care for them sixty-five cases in which we could have helped the patient by surgical means. Our surgeons were ready and willing to do their work without fee; our nurses were ready to over-work to aid, but the fact remains that we had to turn away without help sixty-five deserving persons with stereotyped words of regret. We wish to avoid such in the future; we can if we get the help; we will do our part, do it faithfully and cheerfully.

Our surgical department is as complete in every respect as any hospital of equal size, and superior to nine-tenths of them. We have a complete X-Ray department in which, almost daily, the Roentgen Rays are employed in confirming diagnoses; another room is devoted to the sterilizing of instruments and dressings; another is fully equipped as a small operating room for private cases, still again we have a similar room for parturient women at the time of delivery; a modern surgical operating theatre is in connection where surgical operations may be performed in the presence of students of the school, such only with consent of the patient or on patients sent in from the clinic department of the school. All of these departments are of the latest pattern, devised to be as nearly aseptic as possible, and with every means provided for their maintenance in that condition. In this surgical department in this past year have been performed 253 operations, some of them among the most severe known to modern surgery; thanks to the skill of our surgeons, the care of our nurses and the excellence of our antiseptic arrangements, without a single death. 150 of these were performed free on patients from the clinic of the school, while 130 in all were of such severity as to require a longer stay in the hospital than that simply to recover from the anesthetic.

That is what we have done for the poor without any provision made for them; but that has entailed extra work on our nurses, it has kept us thinking and worrying. We wish to do more and we wish to be able to care for as many as we have the space to accommodate.

These persons applying to us for aid do not live in Kirksville, they come, in many cases from far outside of the State of Missouri. There is not a State in the Union which has not contributed patients to us; at present we have attending our clinic in the school persons from all over America, yes, they have come even from Hawaii. Thus it is that we feel that it is not Kirksville which ought to maintain the free branch of this hospital; we have provided the building, we will provide the care, and will administer to the best of our ability the government of wards suited for the treatment of the indigent, and the skill of our surgeons and our osteopathic physicians will ever be at their service. But nursing, dressings, food, servants, light, heat all cost money—we wish help.

Among the great American public are thousands who have received from osteopathy signal help; thousands who paid out a few dollars and received thousands of dollars of benefit; thousands to whom a thousand dollars means a trifle, something which can be given, missed for a few moments, then forgotten; some there are who while feeling the benefit they have received realize that the price they paid was only a tithe of

what the service rendered merited; to all with the ability to aid either in themselves helping us or in directing the attention of those able to help us to this good work we cry for help. The poor need it; we will help. Will you?

Our great desire is to raise such a sum as will endow a charity portion of our hospital, make it self-sustaining and enable us to care to our maximum capacity for the poor. All sums received will be deposited with that object and cared for by a committee of management to be properly appointed by the donors. It will truly be a National Hospital, for the care of the sick poor from all parts of the country administered by a committee of like wide appointment. In building and equipment we have expended almost \$75,000; this is here, ready.

Osteopathy is legalized in every State in the Union. Three years ago there were more students in osteopathic schools than in homeopathic or eclectic, this although the oldest school of osteopathy only opened its doors fifteen years ago. And while all these practitioners are out in the field this is the only osteopathic hospital in the world, and there is not in the wide world save it an institution where a poor person can receive the benefits of surgical skill administered according to the advanced ideas of the osteopath.

If you have received the benefits of osteopathy we ask you to aid us in caring for those who cannot care for themselves; it is not for ourselves that we solicit aid, we want others to help us in taking a greater burden on our shoulders.

The poor we have always with us; that is as true to-day as when it was first stated as a truth, and two other sayings from the same old Book are just as true, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me."

(Dr. Still requests of the profession that he be placed in correspondence with any charitably disposed parties who might become interested in this project.—Ed.)

* * *

OSTEOPATHIC POINTERS.

Pure air, pure water and sunshine are the birthright of all.

A cheerful mind at meal time is better than all the digestives sold.

When an organ is "naturally weak" it is because there is a mal-adjustment of the spinal tissues, thus causing a faulty nerve supply. An osteopathic physician can correctly adjust these structures, and then, if not hindered by carelessness, Nature will effect a cure.

TRI-STATE SURGICAL CLINICS.

F. P. YOUNG, A. B., M. D., D. O.

CASE NO. I.

The first case I present to you is referred to me by Dr. R. L. Davis of Albia, Iowa. The patient is Mrs. R., who has had a large tumor in the lumbar region for a number of years. Lately the tumor has begun

to enlarge and it looks a little angry. The tumor is apparently encapsulated and is not adherent, at least not markedly so, to the deeper structures. The tumor is apparently a benign one presenting lately some malignant tendencies, therefore I have advised removal.

I shall make an elliptical incision getting well into the healthy flesh. You observe that there is very vigorous hemorrhage. This is due to the great vascularity of the tumor. You will observe I removed a large patch of skin with the tumor. After removal of the tumor it presents the macular appearances of a fibro-lipoma. I will employ gauze drainage in this case because of the oozing and the large wound area. There will be a complete recovery in this case. The drainage will be removed at the end of twenty-four



Fig. 1.

hours. The sutures will be removed on the eighth or tenth day.

PROGRESS OF THE CASE.—The above case made an uninterrupted recovery leaving the hospital within two weeks. The tumor was 7x11x5 inches in size and weighed eight pounds. The accompanying photographs show the tumor and the patient just after the stitches had been removed and the wound had healed. There will be no return of the trouble as the tumor is believed not to be malignant.



Fig. 2,

CASE NO. II.

The second case which I present for your consideration is one of acquired talipes equinus. This case was referred to me by Dr. R. H. Nuckles of Marshall, Mo. The little boy is eleven years of age. He had



Fig. 3.

an attack of infantile paralysis when he was three years old and among other things he has this deformity left. The case has never had any treatment, presumably because the physicians consulted could offer no hope of benefit. This is the worst form of this kind of club-foot. The limb is short and he walks on the top of his foot. The toes point direct backward. The sole of the foot looks upward. All of the anterior muscles are completely paralyzed. He has entirely lost the power of flexion of the foot and extension of the toes. He has been walking upon the top of his foot for some years. This has served to mould the bones so that they not only are in abnormal relation with each other and with the bones of the leg, but they are also malformed. What we pro-

pose to do here is attempt to force the bones back into a normal position if that is possible. We will use the Lorenz method and a club-foot wrench.

We will divide the posterior tendons (tendo-Achillis, tibialis posticus, flexor longus digitorum, flexor longus hallucis), and also the plantar fascia. If we are unable to get the foot into a normal position by this means we will do a tarsotomy. You will observe that it requires complete general anesthesia as great force is necessary. After about fifteen minutes work we have gotten the foot into a fairly good position as you see. Considerable traumatism has been done to the foot, even the skin, unable to stretch farther, has ruptured.

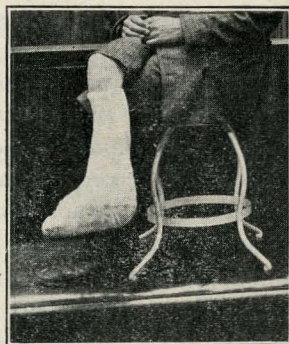


Fig. 4.

We will now dress the wounds made by the subcutaneous division of the plantar fascia and the tendons and strap the foot in position by adhesive plaster. We now envelop the foot with cotton and apply a guaze bandage. A plaster cast is now applied. This is made very thick and strong and carried only to the knee. A hole is cut in the plaster cast over the top of his foot. In average cases the soreness and inflammation disappear in a few days, but this boy will be confined to his bed for perhaps a week. A second operation, which is often necessary in club-foot will, in my opinion, not be necessary in this case.



Fig. 5.

PROGRESS OF THE CASE.—The accompanying illustrations show the foot as it was prior to the operation, with the cast applied after operation, and two weeks afterward with the cast removed. I removed the cast in this case for the purpose of showing the condition of the foot. The foot is in excellent position. He has just a little "under correction," but this is best in view of the fact that his leg is short. As a rule a little "over correction" is best. I reapplied another cast at the expiration of two weeks and the boy is now walking on the bottom of his foot.

(Editor's Note.—The above little patient is "Joe" for whom the association raised over fifty dollars; he is the child of very poor parents and charitable persons of his home town sent him to the hospital. Joe had never attended school and could neither read nor write. He has been improving his opportunity and is learning to read and write as well as to walk).

CASE NO. III.

Case No. 3 was referred to me by Dr. Emma Crossland of Quincy, Ill., and is one of adenoids of the naso-pharynx. In these cases the proper procedure is to administer an anesthetic and, with the fingernail or a curette, scrape and dig out these enlargements. There is a tendency to catarrh in this case. It is somewhat of a family trait. I would advise spraying out the nose and throat with a 3% solution of camphor-menthol (equal parts) in lanolin or benzoinol. This will benefit these cases. Osteopathic treatment alone has been tried in this case without success. Subsequent treatment, manipulative measures, with the spray I mention, should give complete relief in this case.

CASE NO. IV.

Case No. 4 is one of multiple tumors of the arm in Mr. B., aged seventy-four years. Some years ago I removed a fibroid tumor from the right palm of this patient. Lately he tells me these tumors here presenting, have begun to enlarge and are very painful. I do not know the nature of these tumors but suspect that they are of the same character as the one I removed some years ago. He had these same tumors then and I wanted to remove them but he would not give his consent. One of the tumors which is located in his forearm looks suspicious. It apparently has malignant tendencies. A local surgeon refused to operate on this case and has given the patient but four years to live. To my surprise I find that the first tumor which is in the axillary space is on the ulnar nerve. It is a neuro-fibroma and is readily completely removed. The second tumor is also upon the ulnar nerve and is just above the inner condyle of the humerus. I have experienced no difficulty in completely removing this tumor. The third tumor is situated on the median nerve in the forearm among the muscles. While it requires a careful dissection, yet you see I have removed all the tumor, which is encapsulated and which like the two just removed was within the sheath of the nerve.

PROGRESS OF THE CASE.—The patient went on to complete recovery. He was in the hospital a week. He has quite recovered the use of his hand which was greatly affected by the pressure of the tumors upon the nerves, especially the ulnar. These tumors were benign. The smallest of them was the size of a hen's egg. It is fair to presume that none of these tumors will return.

* * *

The Face and Pen as Indicators of Character

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., D. O., KIRKSVILLE, MO.

How by the merest chance I became interested in the case of Albert T. Patrick, now undergoing an unjust sentence of life imprisonment in Sing Sing prison, New York, was told in this Journal some months ago. Further investigation of his case, of the medical testimony which put him where he is (and that with the perjury, the bare-faced perjury, of a self-confessed perjurer is the only thing which did it) filled me with amazement that such things could be done with impunity in the United States.

3200 medical men in the State of New York had petitioned the Governor for his release, but the word of these few, high-priced ignor-amuses out-weighed their opinion; I had to go outside of New York; I

crossed the Atlantic, wrote to five men in Great Britain, gave them an idea of the situation, sent them a copy of the Sunnyside in which appeared reproductions of X-Ray pictures proving my point, and asked those men to state whether or not I told the truth. They all answered me, and in the illustration will be seen reproductions of fragments of their letters together with their photographs. To the physiognomist and the graphologist these are of great interest; if ever faces co-incided in the story that they tell with that of the handwriting, it is here, and, knowing these men well, I propose to give a few of their characteristics; then will it be seen that face and pen have both revealed the mind within the man.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle I consider first, for the reason that he stands alone in this group of five. True, he is a medical man as are the other four, but his profession now is that of letters. Doyle was House Surgeon to Joseph Bell in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh when I was a junior student. He graduated and made the Eye his specialty, but some few sketches which he wrote attracted attention, he wrote more and then employed his old chief, Bell, as his lay-figure and from him drew the character of Sherlock Holmes. The medico-legal profession had demonstrated to it possibilities of enormous extent; and, while the professional detective ridicules the methods of Holmes, laughs to scorn the amateur detective, those who have seen those very methods put to practical proof in the hands of Bell and his close friend Littlejohn (simply close, minute observation of apparent trifles, with a keen knowledge of human nature in its various phases) realize that the man who is trained in observation often does greater work as a detective than the detective of police headquarters.

A single glance at that face shows you dogged determination, a forceful power to wait and wait for the end to be achieved, patience and perseverance; you cannot hurry that man, he will do things his own way, take his own time, and when he says a thing he mighty near knows he is right. Look at the writing, it is the writing of one who writes much of one who is methodical in all things, who does not jump at a conclusion or express himself rashly, and the tone of his writing adds to the tale told by the face and the chirography, "I am much interested in your letter and from circumstances as stated there certainly seems to have been a gross miscarriage of justice." This opinion I value much for the reason that it is that of a man who understands medicine, understands the laws of evidence and has studied under the best Medical Jurists, has in his literary work made a specialty of deduction.

The four other faces are those of four of my old teachers in Edinburgh, with them I was intimately acquainted in my student days, and

with three maintained a close friendship in my days of practice in Scotland, and on occasions when I returned there since leaving Edinburgh.

All hold every medical honor which can be bestowed. All have received honors outside of the medical profession, two of them the honor of Knighthood for their services to the world.

Sir William Turner occupies a distinguished position in the academic world; for over fifty years he has been a teacher of Anatomy, to it he has devoted all of his attention. The most painstaking and thorough of teachers, the most exacting in his demand for work, he ever has had the respect of the student body for his honest devotion to the interest of the student and the advancement of the University. Under his training have been reared many distinguished anatomists; Daniel Cunningham, now the Professor at Edinburgh since the retirement of Sir William, was his senior demonstrator in 1880 when I began the study of medicine, and later Professor at Dublin, while Arthur Thompson, now Professor of Anatomy at Cambridge was then his third demonstrator. And those two came out of one year, the simple reason being that all the Universities knew that a man who was good enough to be a demonstrator under Turner was good enough to be professor with them. In every detail of the Anatomical Department of Edinburgh the loving labor of Turner manifested itself; when the new buildings opened in 1880 he set himself to carry out the great work of his illustrious predecessors, and to-day that department stands unrivalled, second to none in the world. Turner was everywhere at once, now in the dissecting room, but in a couple of minutes he would be looking after the Curator's work in the great Museum three floors below. Here, there, everywhere, and working with him all must do their work like clockwork, for the department is a great one which must run like a machine to satisfy Turner. Stern, grim and hard in appearance he is the most charming of men; ever ready to help or counsel, while dreaded as an examiner, he was universally conceded to be fair, he was respected and honored. I well remember the closing words of his address at the opening of the new Anatomical Department, the great lecture theatre was crowded, "Be Thorough" were the last words in an address full of masterly thought; and in every action of his daily life he lived that which he taught. Sir William now holds the highest honor which his Alma Mater can confer, he is Vice Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, and still, he can find time to write to an old student a four page letter answering questions on matters which are of not one bit of interest to him. But that is Turner. Look at his face and his writing; both show you the man of calm, student-like ways; never in a hurry, methodical in every detail; the rugged brow shows you

the man fond of thought,—who outside of his work hours studied as a hobby the "Anatomy, from an Embryonic standpoint, of the Whale" also the "Placentation of the Whale," displaying so intimate an acquaintance with his subject that he is regarded as a leading authority on the Balaenidae. His letter in its entirety shows the same attention to detail, not a single point on which I questioned him was overlooked, and also showed that he had carefully read the article which I sent him. He sums up the main question in the words "I have no hesitation in saying that fluids injected into the brachial and femoral arteries do find their way into the lungs."

John Chiene, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh for the past twenty-six years, was selected by the authorities during the Boer War to proceed to South Africa and, for a time, was Chief in Command of the Medical Forces of the British. He is essentially a "student's man" and the competition is keen to hold positions in his wards in the Infirmary. There is no surgeon living who gives the dressers and Clinical Clerks under him a more thorough training in the work of a Hospital. It is not the man who has been accustomed to see the patient for operation brought into the theatre on a wheeled table who can show half a dozen miners how to transport injured men out of the shaft with the least pain; nor the man who has been taught to depend on the instrument maker for special metal splints who can take a cracker-box and serviceably set a fracture; and that is the strong point in Chiene's work, he turns out practical men. Trained as a student under the great Syme (the author of Syme's amputation) he has inherited much of his ability as a surgeon; a house surgeon under Joseph Lister, now Lord Lister, at the time when the great innovation of antiseptics came upon the world through the labors and thought of Lister he has consistently and from the first, fought the battle of modern surgery.

Chiene has lived to see the triumph of the great work in which he assisted Lister, to see antiseptics pass away to give place to the greater advance of asepticism. Mr. Chiene is not a rapid operator, he is careful and painstaking. Before he was a surgeon Chiene was an anatomist; every student in his wards must know his anatomy; not a student is seen in his territory without a notebook; and no visit is paid to the ward for a clinic without a student carrying a blackboard, for Mr. Chiene is the strongest believer possible in the diagram as a means for the conveyance of an idea. The face and the writing show the man; the keen mouth, strong chin, the large, well-moulded nose and the steady eye, broad, high forehead all show the calm, determined man, the reasoner and thinker, the man after the old style who is "sure he's right, then goes

ahead." In every part of the wide world are to be found old students of Professor Chiene; "Honest John Chiene," (his old University nickname) would meet old friends in San Francisco, or Melbourne; Yokohama or New Orleans; anywhere where the English language is spoken. Of course he agrees with Sir William Turner and says "I think all anatomists will say that the whole body can be injected from the brachial or any large artery."

Joseph Bell occupies an unique position. To the medical man he is mainly of interest as an extremely rapid and dextrous surgeon, at the same time a highly esteemed physician. To all, students and patients, the rich, the poor (and his patients are to be found in every class in life) he is the same "Dr. Joe Bell." and to every medical man his manner should act as a lesson, for no one ever saw Dr. Joe other than with a pleasant face, in the sick room or out of it, facing the grave operation or telling a good story, it is just the same, he ever wears a face devoid of care. But, and there is always a but, take him from the sick room after seeing a case in which you have called him in consultation; a case of difficulty in which you wish the superior advice of a master mind, go with him into the room where you will consult over the case, and, as the door closes the smile vanishes from his face, the joking "good fellow" who has made your patient (hanging on his every word, searching his face for a sign of hope) laugh in spite of himself, feel that, after all, your anxiety has been groundless changes to the grave, mentally alert scientist, the man who while laughing and jesting has noticed every movement of the patient, has observed with keen precision every little sign to which you intended later to call his attention, and now he lays before you his observations and you find that things of importance have been overlooked by you; that in that little conversation he has obtained a grasp of the case following upon your talk with him on the drive from the station, and really knows more about the case than you do. And yet he asked few questions, and those apparently of little import. And that is Joe Bell, the man whose marvellously acute observation seconded by his stupendous medical knowledge and his power of deduction attracted the attention of Conan Doyle and suggested to him the character of Sherlock Holmes. How often have I seen a patient in Clinical Theatre No. 2 in the Royal Infirmary stare wonder-struck at Bell when, after walking the distance of a dozen feet from the door to the chair in the arena facing Bell, he has seen Bell turn to the assembled students, and without a trace of disquietude or doubt in his tone tell them facts about the man's past life, his occupations at various times, his present vocation, his present ailment and how while the patient thinks it is "this" it is really "that." It puzzled us

students in many cases; often after the patient was dismissed he would tell us "how it was done" and, just as in the case of Sherlock Holmes, it was ridiculously easy,—when you knew how it was done, and one wondered at his own obtuseness in not seeing it all as rapidly. In medico-legal cases he was ever at home; on the witness stand he made an ideal witness, short, rapid and precise in his answers he was ever ready for the next question, (which he knew was to grow out of his answer to the first). Associated in many important criminal cases with Sir Henry Littlejohn the two are in private life, as in professional, close friends, and in the two the Crown usually has men whose opinions as to the guilt or innocence of a prisoner weigh heavily. Look at that face with the good-humored mouth ready to break into a smile, it is listening attentively and patiently to all that you are saying, when you finish the genial smile will come and you will hear him say, "Yes, my dear fellow, I follow all you say, you are quite right; I'm in a terrible hurry just now, I'm ten minutes late as it is, you have not tried so-and-so have you? No. Well, I believe I'd give that a trial and you should have told me about that—(something or other)—which you forgot to mention, you must have noticed that you know, I think you will find it will come out all right." And in nine cases out of ten you find it does. Look at the writing, it is that of a man whose every second is occupied; but this little sample is not a fair one, it is too ridiculously easy to read, anyone can see that he there states that there is "no doubt that the vessels of the lung can be injected from the brachial" but in the rest of the letter some words occur which require the power of "deduction from the context" to grasp their meaning. A busy man, living a life in the open air, driving daily dozens of miles either in his high dog-cart behind a pair of fast horses or else in his motor-car Joe Bell looks a well preserved man of forty with white hair, the other thirty-odd years are seen neither in his face, his manner nor his gait.

Below there appears the face of a lawyer, the man who knows more criminal law from its medical standpoint than any other man in Great Britain. Sir Henry Littlejohn at eighty years of age looks almost as young as Dr. Bell; to see him hurrying along the street on his way to inspect some building where a nuisance is reported, or where a case of typhus has been notified, or racing to catch a train to run down to Granton to hold a post mortem on some sailor found dead in the harbor, you would guess his age at fifty. To see him on the witness stand answering without a shade of hesitation the most abstruse questions, giving his opinion with perfect modesty and no air of "I know it all" about it, he presents my ideal image of a medico-legal expert, but the title "med-

ical expert" stinks in the nostrils of every medical man to-day who respects his profession or considers that there is such a thing as a rag of respectability left to it. Only one course of lectures on his subject was required by the examining boards, but so great was my interest in his theme, so fascinating were his discourses that I attended two, and it was my great good fortune to be able to attend many trials in which he was a witness; to assist at post mortem work with him; to see dozens of post mortems in suspicious cases conducted by him, and in later years while in practice and holding the office of medical officer of Health to have the advantage of his assistance in matters regarding sanitation and criminal work. Like Dr. Bell he is a close observer; his noticing the little fact that a gas-pipe in the house occupied by M. Chantrelle, a teacher of French, had been broken by being bent back and forth and not by the weight of clothes hung upon it, led him to analyze a tiny spot,—not as large as a quarter-dollar,—on the sheet of the bed where Madame Chantrelle lay dead from supposed gas-asphyxiation; that observation sent Chantrelle to the gallows for the murder of his wife by morphine poisoning.

For over fifty years Sir Henry has held the position of police surgeon for Edinburgh; for over fifty years he has been in active work as a teacher of Medical Jurisprudence; he is Consultant to the Local Government Board of Scotland and to the Board of Lunacy. His opinion on matters of health, on medical points of law in any part of Great Britain, especially Scotland, is always the property of the Crown, and his opinion is by the Crown considered sufficient to warrant action being taken in the direction advised by him. The busiest man in Midlothian is Henry Littlejohn; every branch of medical knowledge is at his finger tips, and of necessity must be since the requirements of medical jurisprudence from the medical jurist are limited only by the bounds of medical knowledge. Early this year at a public dinner tendered him in Edinburgh Sir Henry was presented by the entire legal profession of Edinburgh, and by the entire medical profession, with his life-size portrait in oil, an honor rarely conferred by two professions simultaneously upon one individual. But Littlejohn has the brain of a lawyer as well as that of a doctor, his work has been midway between the two professions, he is a master of both. And so is it with peculiar pleasure that I find the man so well known to me remembering our old friendship and coming to my aid in this case of what I believe to be a damnable wrong. The difficulties to which he alludes are some points in the letter of Dr. Bell, his letter to me being written on a blank page on the same sheet. "After repeated consultations with our mutual friend Dr. Joseph Bell and



Five Great British Medical Men and Excerpts from their Letters to Dr. William Smith regarding Patrick Case.—A Comparative Study in Physiognomy and Chirography.



I think all anatomists will say that the whole body can be injected from the brachial or any large artery
John Chenevix

I have no doubt that the vessels of the lung can be injected from the brachial artery
W. G. B.



I have no hesitation in saying that fluids injected into the brachial & femoral arteries do find their way into the lungs -



I am much interested in your letter and from the circumstances as stated there certainly seems to have been a gross misarrangement of justice.
Wm. G. B.

Mr. Turner -
After several consultations with our mutual friend Dr. Joseph Bell, a Dr. Bell's letter which fully agrees my own views and difficulties they tend to all to say Dr. Bell's letter

having read his letter which fully confirms my own views and difficulties I beg to endorse all he says." One of the difficulties was the incredibility of a man being sentenced to death upon erroneous medical evidence based upon appearances said to be found in a body long after embalment. And the essential organs then burned. But there were

many things incredible in the Patrick case, and I wrote to all of these gentlemen that if they had the entire facts of the case before them as I had, they would not only wonder how Patrick was convicted, but how some other people were at liberty.

These letters came from a few of the men who in my student days were my teachers, who placed me in the position which enabled me to go out in the world and from their own old, greater teacher experience develop further the knowledge which they had given me. If in the future the men and women who to-day are my students in anatomy and medical jurisprudence can look back to these times and remember me with one-fiftieth part of the veneration and respect with which I regard these men whom I am proud to be able to call my friends, it will be an ample recompense for work often trying, always hard.

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THE LIFE INSURANCE PRESIDENT'S CONVERSION.

FRANKLIN FISKE, A. B., D. O.

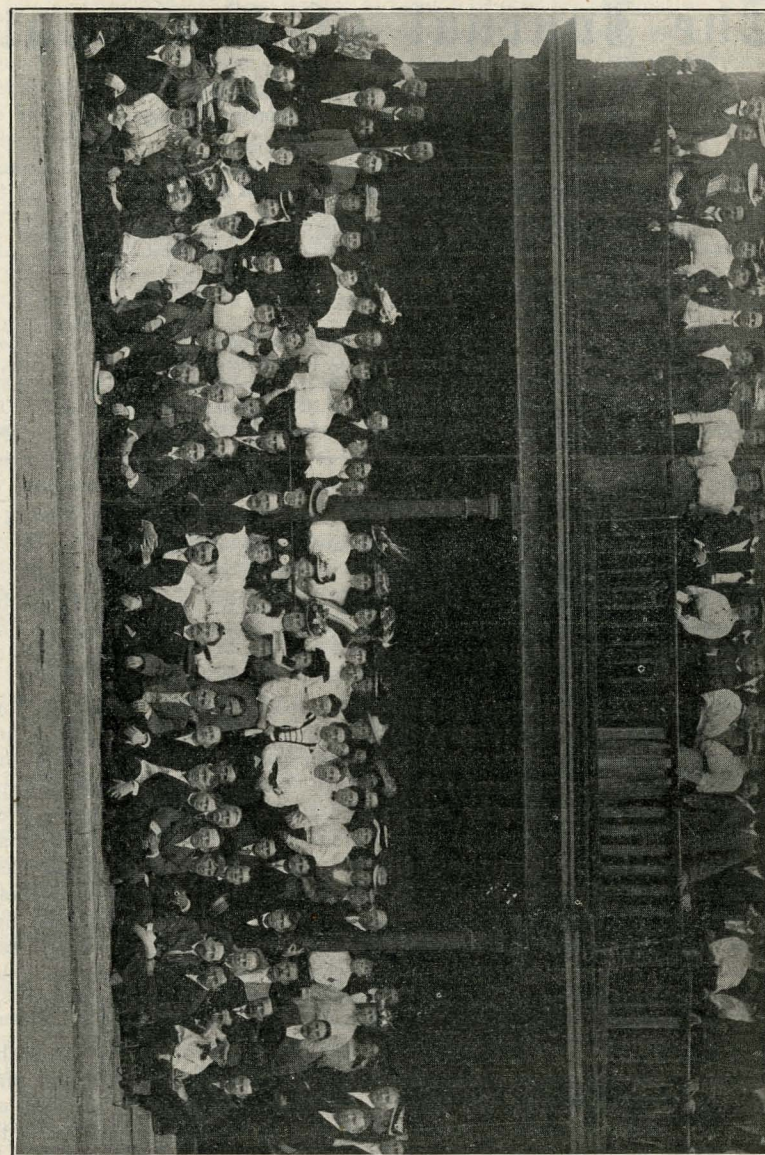
Medical men speak much of a diathesis, meaning an hereditary tendency toward a certain disease and in life insurance examinations they base their decision largely on history. The osteopathic physician, while taking history into account knows that osteopathic treatment often will overcome the diathesis by correcting mal-conditions of the spine and on the other hand that sprains and accidents may lay one liable to certain diseases. It is evident that as an insurance examiner, he is much superior to the old school practitioner.

But life insurance managers, from close association with head physicians partook of the prejudice of the latter and in spite of agents' repeated requests ignored the osteopathic practitioner. One agent at Kirksville, Missouri, sent for the president of his company—"on special business,"—as he put it in his telegram. The special business was to inspect the parent school of osteopathy. Although before his inspection he threatened to discharge the agent for so wasting his time, after his visit to the school, the president said, "You have done me the best favor in your life by sending for me. Graduates of that school are by far better equipped than most of our local examiners have been."

The best part was later. The agent was in the president's city and received an invitation for himself and wife to be present at dinner. In explanation, the president's wife said, "I was for years a hopeless invalid, but after my husband's visit to Kirksville, I decided to give osteopathic treatment a trial. I am now a well woman."

Is it surprising that this company gives such consideration to osteopathic physicians?

A TRI-STATE CONVENTION CROWD.
A good Engraving of the only Photograph Taken During the Convention.



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EDITORIALS.

See subscription offer on page 237 of advertising section.

The full text of the letters in Dr. Smith's article will be found in a book by Wm. Patrick now in course of preparation. Dr. Smith has written for it on each insertion review of the medical testimony.

Receive Insurance Rating Although the agents rate book contained instructions for about every vocation from "accountant" and "acid-maker" to "yard engine foreman, White," no mention had been made of osteopathic physicians until the new book of the Continental Casualty Co. In this they are rated as—medium, \$3000,—which is considerably less than that of a restaurant keeper who does his own cooking, and only equal to furniture factory foreman or city fire marshal. Mr. Lew Chase, of Kirksville, who secured this rating says he will endeavor to secure the same or better rating than the M. D's. now have. This is a matter of interest to all osteopathic physicians, as many are carrying accident policies and paying extra rates and yet are able to secure only a nominal amount of protection. As insurance ratings are practically uniform, the other companies will probably follow the example of the Continental and Mr. Chase's work will be of general benefit. F. F.

Technicality Delays Funeral. The medical authorities in Illinois continue to harass osteopaths when opportunity offers, one of the latest instances occurring June 12th in Chicago. Dr. Carry P. Parenteau, an A. S. O. graduate of 1905, had been called to treat a young girl, Miss Harriett Hubbard Simons, after the case had proved to be beyond reach of medical aid, but succeeded in giving temporary relief. The case finally succumbing, Dr. Parenteau signed a death certificate. The minor officials in the health department stopped the funeral and insisted upon having an inquest, alleging that an osteopath has no right to sign death certificates. The coroner's physician, Dr. O. W. Lewke, on arriving and hearing an explanation of the

case, at once waived the technicality and accepted the certificate. This case was reported in a number of the Chicago papers, as being a blow to the osteopaths. The Examiner, being the only paper to give a complete report. This same paper some time since, the editor remembers as publishing statistics showing that osteopathic treatment is by far the most efficient in pneumonia and kindred troubles, one of its reporters having been saved from death, after medical physicians had pronounced the case beyond help.

While practicing at Anna, Ill., several years ago, Dr. J. A. Bell, now of Hannibal, Mo., had an experience similar to Dr. Parenteau. He deposited a sum of money sufficient to indemnify the local officials if trouble should be made and the funeral was held. After some correspondence with the State Board the matter was dropped and the indemnity returned. Dr. Bell endeavored to have the Illinois association take up the matter and secure a permanent decision, but he was unsuccessful in his attempt to interest them.

F. F.

New York Pseudo Osteopaths. In the June Journal, we noticed the wail of the Brooklyn Eagle about so many osteopaths being debarred from practicing by the provisions of the new law, we expressing the opinion that those mentioned were graduates of short term or correspondence schools.

The same paper published in the issue of May 31st, an account of the meeting held by presumably some of these same practitioners. Officers were elected and of those elected, not a single one appears in the A. O. A. directory, which has a list of all graduates of all regularly conducted osteopathic schools. It includes all osteopaths except those not in practice, those who are graduates of one or two weak or new schools which have been in existence but a short time, and a very few whose names were omitted through clerical errors. The account of the meeting says that there are possibly eight hundred osteopaths in the state, and that there were nearly two hundred at the aforesaid meeting. The directory gives some three hundred fifty osteopaths in the state. Perhaps fifty have entered since this issue. This makes about four hundred regular osteopaths in the state.

By their own statement there are as many more of fakirs as there are regular osteopaths. One of the purposes of the osteopaths, was to have a bill which would place the osteopathic profession in position to free itself such from fakirs, the same as the medical profession has been trying to do. The osteopaths' purpose was not to debar any one who had a different system of therapeutics, but to debar all who would counterfeit osteopathy and it is to be hoped that the law as passed will in the hands of the osteopathic member of the board, Dr. Williams, be efficient in this respect. F. F.

Trypsin Cure Abortive. London, June 15.—Walter Ball and E. Fairfield Thomas have prepared a paper on the trypsin and amylopsin treatment of cancer, which will be published in the forthcoming ninth volume of the archives of the Middlesex hospital.

The paper contains the account of a careful trial of the treatment in question on a number of patients in the Middlesex hospital, lasting from 66 to 118 days. From their observations of these cases the authors of the paper conclude: "The course of cancer, considered both as a disease and as a morbid process, is unaltered by the administration of trypsin and amylopsin."—Globe-Democrat.

From London comes the news that the exhaustive tests of the much-vaunted

trypsin and amylopsin cancer cures, conducted at the Middlesex Hospital, have resulted in the demonstration that the cures, whether considered as treatment for a disease or a morbid process are valueless. So disappears another medical chimera. But as long as we learn that "any lump in a woman's breast is cancer," or while the Bye treatment with its "soothing balmy oils" continues to extract dollars in Kansas City or Indianapolis, or while the dozens of other "Cancer Cures" so thoroughly ventilated within the last few months by Collier's Weekly continue still their advertising, the disappearance of the trypsin treatment counts for little. Before it had expired another was ready to take its place, with records of cures, (all without names and with no description of the methods employed). As a matter of fact it may briefly be stated as regards all "Cures for Cancer"—there is no known cure for carcinoma, removal by surgical means is not a cure any more than amputation of a leg is a cure for corns. Burning out a carcinoma by means of the chlorides or by "soothing balmy oils" or is its digestion with trypsin is only a cumbrous and inexact piece of butchery, and we can go back to the days of good, old-fashioned John Wesley, (a preacher, who loved to dabble in medicine) and find in his writings that "a sheet of lead laid on a cancer doth often cure." Just as he tells us "for the consumption take up a turf of grass and lie down with the mouth over the hole in the ground and breathe deeply. This has cured many." To-day no more and no fewer cases of cancer are being "cured" by these promised "cures" than were a hundred and fifty years ago, although physiologic and pathologic knowledge have advanced much. We are prepared to take all this back when proper evidence is produced that a "cure" is a cure, but simple unverified case reports tell nothing, and in Missouri our heads are thick, our mental processes slow, it aids us wonderfully in understanding things if we are shown.—W. S.

* * *

Kirksville Cyclone A Myth. A number of inquiries have been received relative to a reported cyclone supposed to have occurred at Kirksville, Sunday, June 9th. All the information we have received was contained in the Des Moines News which published a photo of one "Rev. Cooper," who "stripped of every vestige of clothing but what he could hold on his body with one hand and bleeding profusely from numerous wounds, saved dozens of lives in the Kirksville, Mo., cyclone, Sunday afternoon, by running a mile to the nearest telephone to procure aid for the many that were injured and those caught beneath the toppled buildings."

There was a hard shower and Sunday picnickers were drenched on their way home, but there was not enough wind to blow down a hay shed. "Rev. Cooper" was not in Kirksville June 9th, and local newspaper men have been unable to secure information of any cyclone occurring anywhere within a hundred miles of here at any recent date. Apparently the item was a fake, pure and simple.

F. F.

* * *

Another Field Journal Appears. We are in receipt of current and back numbers of the field journal published by Drs. Evans and Downer of Chattanooga, Tenn. Dr. Evans, as editor of the A. O. A. Journal needs no introduction, and as a field editor we predict for him the same success. Dr. Downer is a successful practitioner and a good writer. We welcome The Herald of Osteopathy, as with more journals from which to select, the profession will receive the highest grade of field literature, competition raising the standard of each competitor for professional patronage.

F. F.

SENATOR FORAKER REFUTES CHARGES.

Senator Foraker has published an answer to the charges published against him in his campaign for re-election of which the following is a part:

1st. I did not vote against the pure food law, on the contrary favored it and voted for it.

2nd. As to the osteopathic matter, I introduced a bill providing for a board to examine all applicants for license to practice osteopathy in the District of Columbia. This bill did not confer on osteopaths the right to practice, for they already had that. Its sole purpose was to protect the public from incompetent and unskilled operators. The bill was referred to the committee on District of Columbia, of which Senator Gallinger, an allopathic physician was the chairman. That committee referred the bill to the commissioners of the District for such comment as they might see fit to make. The commissioners of the District returned the bill with a unanimous recommendation that the senate committee act favorably. Thereupon the senate committee unanimously reported the bill favorably, Senator Gallinger making the report. Thereafter in due course, the senate unanimously passed the bill.

3rd. So far as the medical profession is concerned, I do not know of any request they ever made of me that I did not honor in so far as I was able to do so.

4th. As to Christian Science, neither I nor any member of my family was ever interested in that subject.

* * *

LEGISLATIVE WORK OF THE YEAR.

CALIFORNIA.—The year was opened by a judicial decision that the State board of examiners had no legal existence, as the law was unconstitutional. Two separate bills were proposed by opposing factions and then a compromise was agreed upon to provide an independent osteopathic board of five members, to be selected by the governor from lists proposed by the State association. This was lost and the allopath substitute law was passed providing for five allopaths, two homeopaths, two eclectics and two osteopaths; these to be selected from twice as many names presented by the respective state societies; the examination to be on general branches; similar rights and duties for all except that others than M. D.'s. can not practice surgery or prescribe drugs. This law is one of the most equitable and, according to some legal opinion, the only constitutional one in the United States. The osteopathic members are Drs. D. L. Tasker and E. E. Sisson.

DELAWARE.—The Delaware law is the result of individual efforts of Dr. Patterson, who two years ago defeated the medical forces, and this year secured what legislation he wished. There is to be one osteopathic member of the medical council of which the other members are the chief justice of the state and the presidents of the two state medical boards, the allopathic and the homeopathic. These boards make out lists of questions from which questions are selected by the medical council. The osteopaths are to have identical rights and obligations with the other physicians with the exception of practicing surgery and prescribing drugs.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The regular A. O. A. bill was introduced in the District of Columbia, unanimously passed the senate, but was not reported out of the house committee owing to medical influence, which was brought to bear apparently on the committee chairman, Mr. Babcock.

IDAHO.—The Idaho bill passed was the one proposed by the State association and provides for three year courses in reputable colleges and examination on the usual subjects. Instead of the three year requirements and reputable colleges of

osteopathy, five years practice in the field may be accepted. Osteopaths have equal rights and duties with the M. D's. The board appointed is Drs. H. T. Morris, E. G. Houseman, J. C. Edwards, W. M. Hatfield, G. Y. Schmelzel.

ILLINOIS.—Two rival bills were introduced. One was modeled on the A. O. A. standard bill, the other one on the medical practice bill. These were amended to be substantially the same bill. The bills and amendments were lost, leaving Illinois still a practically open state.

INDIANA.—The osteopaths proposed no legislation in Indiana but they defeated a bill proposed by the M. D's., which would require all practitioners to pass a full medical examination. The State societies decided to contest the constitutionality of the present law in its requiring four years of osteopaths when there are no four year osteopathic schools. The case is now in court.

IOWA.—Here an independent osteopathic board was proposed and the law had a majority of the members pledged to favorable consideration but the bill was smothered in the committee. This left the state still under the composite board, so-called but there is no osteopathic representative. The district attorney reversed a former opinion thus allowing the blind to be eligible to examinations.

MAINE.—The standard osteopathic bill was introduced but was smothered in the committee. The contest is notable in that Dr. Fred K. Gerrish, whose works on anatomy have been extensively purchased by the osteopathic profession, showed a dense ignorance of osteopathy and in the very bitter attack among many other things, pronounced it the merest rot.

MASSACHUSETTS.—There were two bills introduced. One providing for all to take examinations before the regular M. D. board. The other providing for an independent osteopathic board. Both bills were lost. The osteopaths gained recognition, however, in the state conferring on the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, the right to grant the degree, Doctor of Osteopathy.

MISSOURI.—The birth State of osteopathy conferred added recognition in permitting the osteopathic graduates to practice surgery, also in placing osteopathic colleges on the same basis, as medical colleges are in regard to dissection material.

MONTANA.—The fake osteopaths, the so-called chiropractors, engaged the attention of the Montana association and the result was the passage of an amendment, giving a very drastic definition of osteopathy. The effect of the amendment remains yet to be seen but we hope it will be beneficial as it is certainly an effort in the right direction. The board reorganized with Drs. O. B. Prickett, president; C. W. Mahaffy, secretary; L. K. Kramb, treasurer.

MINNESOTA.—A bill was introduced to legalize a fake on osteopathy, but was lost.

NEBRASKA.—The bill providing for an osteopathic board to be chosen from the names presented by the osteopathic association was introduced by the M. D. board, but for some reason failed to pass, leaving the state still under jurisdiction of the latter. It is interesting to note, that up to last fall there had been seven D. O's. examined by this medical board, resulting in one failure, while of the seventy-one M. D's. examined, twenty-two failed.

NEW JERSEY.—The osteopaths in this state practice under a court decision exempting them from the medical practice act so when their bill for the osteopathic board was defeated, wisely refused to accept the half satisfactory medical compromise bill.

NEW YORK.—The legislative fight began with a bill by the M. D's., providing for all schools of medicine to be examined by one medical board, and a bill of the

osteopaths providing for an independent osteopathic board. The aspect was changed by the decision of the appellate court, that osteopathy is the practice of medicine, which decision would have prohibited the osteopaths from practicing, had the medical bill passed. Accordingly a compromise was effected, by which the osteopaths were made eligible to appointment on and examination by the composite board, the same as members of any other school and giving them the same rights as other physicians with the exception of practicing surgery and prescribing or administering drugs. Graduates of all reputable schools who had been in practice in the state were to be licensed on application; before 1910, a three year course to be required before examination; after that a four year; the examinations to be on general subjects only. The bill was passed and signed by Gov. Hughes and Dr. R. H. Williams appointed as the osteopathic member.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The M. D's. becoming rather aggressive, the osteopaths introduced a bill modeled on the A. O. A. standard, and after a short but sharp fight were victorious. The board is composed of Drs. W. B. Meacham, president; A. R. Tucker, secretary; H. F. Ray, treasurer; H. W. Glascock and A. H. Zealy.

OHIO.—There was no legislation but osteopaths are interested in the state on account of the bitter fight the medical association made upon Senator Foraker, merely on account of his having been in favor of osteopathy.

ONTARIO.—An hypothetical question was propounded by the medical council to determine whether or not the practice of osteopathy is the practice of medicine. Since there was no specific case in docket, the court refused to commit itself to an answer. A bill was introduced, which is one of the best bills ever proposed, and was favorably received, but failed of passage at this session. It is expected to pass at the next session as it is favored by the medical council.

OREGON.—First, the bill of the A. O. A. standard was proposed, but it was lost and a medical substitute passed, which would be a very good law but for one clause, which excepts from its provisions all forms of healing by manual methods, when not known by the name osteopathy whether they are in reality fakes on osteopathy or not. This emasculates the bill and makes it, as far as efficiency in prohibiting fakirs is concerned, one of the weakest bills in existence, placing Oregon almost on the par with Illinois, in whose law the word osteopath is not even mentioned. Under this law anybody can practice in Oregon without examination, provided he calls himself by some other name than osteopath. Dr. F. E. Moore is the osteopathic representative on the state board.

PENNSYLVANIA.—A bill was introduced to provide for four medical examiners no two to be from the same state society. thus to abolish the existing three medical boards. The osteopaths combatted this and endeavored to pass an independent osteopathic bill. They succeeded in their attempt, but the Governor changed front at the last and vetoed the bill. A second bill in accordance with his suggestions and those of the M. D's. was introduced and attained record as passing through the routine the most rapidly of any bill in the state, but owing to a political combination, it failed of final passage. Success is expected to crown their efforts in the next attempt.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The M. D's. proposed a very drastic bill which would have debarred osteopaths from practicing in this state but it was defeated.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—An independent board was proposed and, after some opposition, was secured. The osteopaths are subjected to the ordinary A. O. A. requirements and have equal rights with the M. D's. except as regards surgery and drugs. The members are Drs. G. C. Redfield, Mary Noyes Farr and W. N. Goodfellow.

TEXAS.—First, a law was proposed, providing for an independent board. This was defeated, but a compromise bill, providing for a mixed board was passed. This is intended to give recognition to the osteopathic physicians. It defines, as practice of medicine, any treatment of any human ailment for any kind of compensation. The requirements for examination are not severe.

UTAH.—The M. D's. and osteopaths agreed, each to allow the others' bill to pass, but the governor refused to sign either one, so a compromise bill was passed providing for representation of the four schools, allopaths, homeopaths, osteopaths and eclectics. The osteopaths have the ordinary requirements for examination and the same rights and duties as the M. D's.

VERMONT.—The board was reorganized with Drs. H. K. Sherbourne, president; C. G. Wheeler, treasurer; W. W. Brock, secretary.

WASHINGTON.—An osteopathic bill was introduced but was defeated, as was also the effort of the osteopaths to secure representation on the medical board.

WEST VIRGINIA.—A bill was proposed by the M. D's. and passed, which provides for the osteopaths to be examined by the M. D. board in the ordinary subjects, and by special osteopathic examiners in the osteopathic subjects. The bill requires graduation from a college recognized by the board.

SUMMARY.

Osteopathic Boards secured in Idaho, North Carolina, South Dakota. Existing Osteopathic Boards strengthened in Missouri, Minnesota and Montana. Representation on Composite Board and equal rights secured in California, Delaware, New York, Oregon, Utah and probably Texas. Favorable consideration and temporary success in District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ontario, Pennsylvania, South Carolina. Defeat in Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, and Washington although ground was gained in each of these states.

F. F.

* * *

PERSONALS.

Dr. Florence A. Covey of Portland, Me., has been re-elected to the office of county superintendent in the department of Medical Temperance, in the W. C. T. U. of Cumberland.

Drs. H. M. & Goldie Dawson of Seymour, Ind., have taken over the practice of Dr. Crowley of New Castle, Ind. Mrs. Dawson is the first female physician of any school to locate in New Castle. Their offices are in the Maxim Bldg.

Dr. F. C. E. Schneider of 3600 Iowa Ave., St. Louis, Mo., will be at 9th St., La-Salle, Ill., until Sept. 1st.

Dr. Franklin Hudson, who graduated from the A. S. O. in 1904, and who has been practicing in Springfield, Mass., left some time ago for Edinburgh, Scotland, where he has opened offices at 100 Princes St.

Dr. F. E. Moore, of La Grande, Ore., has been appointed by Gov. Chamberlain, to the position of osteopathic member of the State Medical Board. Dr. Moore is a graduate of the N. I. O. and the A. S. O., and is a trustee of the A. O. A. and vice-president of the Oregon Osteopathic Association. He has the distinction of being the first examiner appointed from Union County, to the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Dr. Nettie Olds-Haight, of Still College, Des Moines, is soon to leave for her home in the West. Failing health compels the doctor to retire from active work for a time. We trust she may soon be able to resume active life.

Dr. D. D. Crawford, of Denison, Texas, a graduate of the A. S. O. in 1900, was

hit on June 16th, by a stray bullet from a 22 caliber rifle, fired from the side walk, while he was on the street car on his way to his home, says the St. Louis Republic. The bullet entered his skull and it is said the doctor is in a critical condition. The police took Ernest Stanley into custody, charged with the shooting. The boy admitted having fired a target rifle in the direction of the car but declares he was not shooting at any one.

Dr. Geo. W. Perrin, Denver, Colo., has a patient whose mother and sister live in Platteville, Wisconsin. The two would take treatment at once and help an osteopath to get business. Further particulars may be had by writing to Dr. Perrin or to the Journal of Osteopathy.

According to Chicago papers Lolita Armour will have to undergo another operation. In the meantime Dr. Lorenz of Vienna who has charge of the case has recommended osteopathic treatment.

Dr. Sallie M. Conner of Bellefontaine, Ohio, is going abroad for the summer and on July 2nd will sail by steamer Maltke for Naples, Italy. She will visit Rome, Venice, Lucerne, Paris, London and other European cities, returning to America about September first.

Dr. Roy T. Quick, who has been practicing in Charleston, W. Va., has been compelled for a time to give up practicing and is at present at 17 South 7th St., Zanesville, Ohio.

Dr. Wm. R. Laughlin has resigned from the faculty of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy and will devote his entire time to his practice which has grown to such proportions as to leave no spare time for teaching.

If reports be true San Francisco is to be the next city to establish a free osteopathic clinic, in fact it is expected to assume definite form in the near future. We are glad to see this and trust that osteopaths in other cities will soon see their way clear to do likewise. Much good can be done in this way toward alleviating and relieving the pain of suffering humanity, and also to present osteopathy in a favorable light to an uneducated public.

Drs. A. B. Clark and L. R. Bensen who have offices in New Rochelle and New York, N. Y., will practice at Asbury Park, N. Y., this summer. Dr. Bensen who is a former graduate of the Atlantic School of Osteopathy has been taking post-graduate work at the A. S. O. in the present class.

Dr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Riley of New York City sailed June 27th on the Deutschland for Europe, where they will spend some time.

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STATE BOARD NEWS.

Wisconsin State Board of Examiners met at Milwaukee, June 18, 19 and 20. Another meeting will be held at Park Hotel, Madison, Wis., July 9, 10 and 11.

* * *

The semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Examiners was held June 12 in Mexico. Members of the board present were: President, W. F. Traughber, of Mexico; secretary, C. E. Boxx, of Cameron; treasurer, A. L. McKenzie, of Kansas City, and J. H. Crenshaw, of St. Louis. The papers of the post-graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, who took the examination, were graded. There were nine applicants for license to practice.

The board authorized the secretary to make a list of all the practitioners in the state in order to ascertain what persons are practicing illegally.

Associations.

OKLAHOMA OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the osteopathic association of the proposed new state of Oklahoma, convened on Wednesday, June 19th, at Chickasha, Oklahoma. Rev. J. E. Dinger gave the invocation. The address of welcome by Mayor Bridges was received with applause. Dr. Price, of Guthrie, retiring president, gave an address on the "Difficulties Confronting the Osteopathic Practice and the Progress it Has Made Despite Drawbacks." He stated that the profession of healing was next to the ministers who preach the gospel.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. W. S. Corbin of Chickasha, president; Dr. E. M. Bailey of Shawnee, vice-president; Dr. Ross of Oklahoma City, secretary; and Dr. Mahaffy of South McAlester, treasurer. The new officers were installed. The association has twenty-five paid members. Dinner was served at the Methodist church to-day for the delegates. A banquet was served at night in the Methodist church parlors at which Dr. Price presided as toastmaster.

The delegates at the convention were: Dr. Thompson, South McAlester; Dr. Robuck, Anadarko; Drs. Green and Green of Watonga; Drs. Curtain and De Spain of Lawton; Drs. Rouse, Ross Barbour, Mahaffy and Johnson of Oklahoma City; Dr. Shackelford of Ardmore; Dr. Miller and Dr. Nay of Enid; Dr. Bailey of Shawnee; Dr. Mahaffy of South McAlester; Dr. Triplett of Enid, and Drs. Corbin and Dinning of Chickasha.

At the afternoon session the following program was given.

1:45—Paper, Neurasthenia, Dr. Mahaffy, Oklahoma City.

2:00—Paper, Disease of the Throat, Dr. Ella Ray, Tulsa.

2:15—Paper, Osteopathic Obstetrics, Dr. Nay, Enid.

2:30—Paper, How Successfully to handle infectious diseases, Dr. Rouse, Oklahoma City.

2:45—Paper, The Spine from an Osteopathic Point of View, Dr. Shackelford, Ardmore.

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KANSAS OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The Kansas State Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at Ottawa, Kansas, June 18 and 19 when the following excellent program was rendered:

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 9:00 a. m.

Address of Welcome—Mayor John Nelson.

Response—Dr. L. A. Kissinger, Beloit.

Address of President—Dr. H. K. Benneson, Clay Center.

Paper—"The Osteopath in Acute Diseases" by Dr. R. W. Bell, Independence. Discussion by members.

Case Reports—Cases not Cured, Dr. Florence Barrows, Hutchinson; Dr. A. Moffett, Cherryvale. These reports were well given and were very instructive.

2 p. m.—Paper—"Some practical points in Osteopathy," Dr. A. Moffett, Cherryvale. Discussion, J. W. Shearer, Abilene.

Paper—"The Failures of Osteopathy," Dr. W. M. Koons, Herington.

Clinics—Diagnosis and Treatment of Gynecological Cases, Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.

Paper—"Some of the Needs of the Profession," Dr. A. L. McKenzie, C. C. O., Kansas City, Mo.

Clinic—Pott's Disease, Dr. A. L. McKenzie, Kansas City, Mo.

Clinic—(1) Angina Pectoris, (2) Cyst—surgical interference necessary, (3) Uterine Disorder—retroversion, (4) Partial Dislocation of Hip Joint. Clinic conducted by Dr. C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

9 a. m.—Paper—"The Need of an Osteopathic Law in Kansas," Dr. J. H. Bower, Salina. Discussion by Dr. W. M. Koons, Herington; Dr. J. L. McClanahan, Paola; Dr. A. L. McKenzie, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. J. W. Conner, Kansas City, Mo.

Clinic—Cervical and Dorsal Lesions—Drs. J. L. McClanahan and J. W. Conner. Demonstration of Technique in Correcting Lesions: (a) Cervical Dorsal and Lumbar Lesions, Dr. J. W. Conner, Kansas City, Mo. (b) Rib, Pelvic, Sacrum and Innominate Lesions, Dr. A. L. McKenzie, Kansas City, Mo.

Election of officers: President, Dr. H. K. Benneson, Clay Center; vice-president, Dr. J. W. Shearer, Abilene; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Annie Stanley, Wichita; trustees: Dr. A. Moffett, Cherryvale; Dr. J. L. McClanahan, Paola; Dr. Gladdis Armor, Emporia.

Legislative committee: Dr. Wm. Koons, Herington; Dr. J. W. Shearer, Abilene; Dr. J. H. Bower, Salina; Dr. J. L. McClanahan, Paola; Dr. C. E. Hulett, Topeka.

Program committee: Dr. Elizabeth Todd, Topeka; Dr. G. H. Erskine, Topeka.

Twenty-one new members were voted into the association.

Topeka, Kansas, was selected as the next place of meeting, the time of meeting to be designated later.

* * *

TEXAS OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The Texas Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at Houston, Texas, June 8 on which occasion they had the best meeting in the association's history.

Dr. A. G. Hildreth's clinics were the star feature of the proceedings and were much enjoyed by all present.

The address of president Holloway was well received. A compliment was paid to Dr. Holloway and the Association by the Houston Post, which published Dr. Holloway's address, it being a rare thing for the metropolitan press of the state to publish addresses of other associations.

Dr. L. N. Pennock of San Angelo presented a very fine paper on Bright's Disease which was discussed by Drs. Spiegle of Palestine, Ray of Cleburne and Larkins of Fort Worth.

Dr. D. S. Harris of Dallas presented a short paper on Malaria which provoked considerable discussion.

The absence of several who had accepted places on the program was condemned.

Officers for ensuing year: President, A. P. Terrell, Dallas; first vice-president, J. S. Crawford, Denton; second vice-president, Virginia Spales, Sherman; secretary and treasurer, R. R. Norwood, Mineral Wells. Trustees: A. D. Ray, Cleburne and J. S. Lyda, Houston. Delegate to A. O. A., J. S. Holloway, Dallas. Meeting will be held next year at Galveston.

The banquet Friday night of which Dr. W. E. Noonan was toastmaster was a most enjoyable affair, responses being made by Drs. T. L. Ray, J. F. Bailey, E. E. Edmondson, A. G. Hildreth, Julia Saratt and the two editors of the local papers. All pronounced it the highwater-mark meeting of the association.

CALIFORNIA OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The California Osteopathic Association meeting announced for June 28 and 29 at Reed Hall, Oakland, Calif., slated the following excellent program:

- Dr. J. Le Roy Near, Berkeley, Clinic with Illustrations.
 Dr. Louisa Burns, Los Angeles, The Significance of Disease Symptoms.
 Dr. H. W. Forbes, Los Angeles, Physical Diagnosis of Heart Affections.
 Dr. J. W. Henderson, Berkeley, Practical Osteopathy.
 Dr. Lena Creswell, San Diego, Applied Gynecology in Osteopathy.
 Dr. E. A. Whiting, Los Angeles, Different kinds of Nephritis.
 Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh, San Francisco, Osteopathy, What is it? By whom was it discovered?
 Dr. J. C. Rule, Stockton, Clinic—Scoliosis—Demonstration of treatment.
 Dr. Dain L. Tasker, Los Angeles, Exophthalmic Goitre.

* * *

ILLINOIS OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The ninth annual meeting of the Illinois Osteopathic Association was held June 20th, at Decatur, Ill.

Mayor E. S. McDonald made the opening address and was responded to by Dr. William Hartford of Champaign. Dr. Harrison H. Fryette also made a short talk.

The afternoon session convened at 2 o'clock, with the holding of the clinic by Dr. George Laughlin of Kirksville, Mo.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Dr. E. M. Brown, Dixon; vice-president, Dr. W. Burr Allen, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Lola L. Hays, Moline. Board of trustees: Dr. Harrison H. Fryette, Chicago; Dr. Dudley Shaw, Decatur; Dr. G. R. Bowyer, Peoria; Dr. Emery Ennis, Springfield; Dr. J. J. Schmidt, Danville.

Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn read a very interesting paper. A paper entitled "Osteopathic Technique and Demonstration," by Dr. R. L. Stevens of Des Moines, Ia., seemed to please.

There were about eighty-five members of the association present from all over the state, besides about twenty new members who were taken into the association at the morning session.

During the meeting frappe was served. In the evening, clinics were conducted at Dr. Shaw's office but many viewed the city and Dreamland amusement park instead. The next meeting is at Quincy, Ill., the day before the Tri-State meeting.

A strong-union sentiment for a better state law was secured.

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DISTRICT MEETING AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

A meeting of the representatives of the osteopathic associations of Bloomington, Springfield, Decatur, Lincoln and Pontiac, was held in the office of Pauline R. Mantle and Ida M. Fox in Springfield, Ill., Monday, June 15th. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one and during the evening Dr. Frank P. Young, of the American School of Osteopathy made an address on "Osteopathic Legislation." Dr. Young's address was certainly "A feast of reason and a flow of soul" to all present. He left with us much to think about and imparted enthusiasm sufficient to prompt systematic action looking toward the formulation of better methods of presenting to the next legislature the needs of osteopathic legislation in Illinois. The meeting was presided over by the president of the local district, Dr. C. N. Maxey.—Pauline R. Mantle, D. O., Acting Secretary.

WESTERN SLOPE OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO.

The osteopaths of Western Colorado met recently and organized a local association to be known as the Western Slope Osteopathic Association. Constitution and by-laws modeled after those of the C. O. A.

On June 3rd the W. S. O. A. held its first annual meeting. Interesting features of the program were report of the meeting of the C. O. A. by Dr. N. S. Johnson and case reports by Dr. Daisy E. Morelock.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. C. E. Taylor, Grand Junction; vice-president, Dr. N. S. Johnson, Grand Junction; treasurer, Dr. H. J. Hook, Montrose; secretary, Dr. Nora Haviland-Moore, Grand Junction.

All members of the W. S. O. A. are graduates of the A. S. O.

Mrs. C. E. Taylor and Mrs. I. E. Taylor entertained the osteopaths by an elaborate supper.

NORA HAVILAND-MOORE, Sec'y.

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BOSTON OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society held on the evening of May 25, Dr. John A. DeTienne, chairman of the Committee on Endowment of the A. O. A. and Dr. Margaret DeTienne, of Brooklyn, New York, were the guests of the evening. Dr. DeTienne presented his experience in Neurasthenia—a very clear and instructive statement of abnormal conditions found, treatment employed, and results obtained. We need more of such scientific statements of actual observation in our literature and in our osteopathic gatherings. The talk, demonstration, and discussion were enjoyed by all.

Officers for the succeeding year were elected as follows: President, Dr. Francis A. Cave; vice-president, Dr. Anna W. Byrkit; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Arthur M. Lane; director for three years, Dr. Alfred W. Rogers.

ADA A. ACHORN, Sec'y.

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WACO, TEXAS, OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The Waco, Texas, Osteopathic Association met on May 29, '07, and organized, in the office of Dr. Julia M. Sarratt.

The following officers were elected: Dr. J. Ellen Gildersleeve, president; Dr. John Mangum, vice-president; Dr. Julia M. Sarratt, treasurer and secretary.

The association will meet on the 1st and 15th of each month. The purpose of the association is for the advancement and improvement of its members professionally.

JULIA M. SARRATT, Sec'y.

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PENNSYLVANIA OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

DEAR DOCTOR:—The Pennsylvania State meeting will be held in Philadelphia at the Continental Hotel, Friday and Saturday, June 28 and 29. I will send you a program or see that you are informed or see that the secretary does if I am detained from being on hand myself which I hope will not occur.

Fraternally yours,

June 17, 1907.

H. M. VASTINE.

* * *

THE W. O. A. OF KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Women's Osteopathic Association of Kansas City, Mo., held their last meeting for the year, Tuesday evening, June 4th.

The program consisted of a paper by Dr. Mada Oliver, Subject, "Ribs," followed by a general discussion and clinic.

The association will begin its next year's work, Tuesday evening, Sept. 3rd. A very interesting and practical program has been arranged for the year and the members are looking forward to accomplishing some good work.

A very cordial invitation to these meetings is extended to all lady D. O's. who may be in the city. Meetings are held the first Tuesday evening of each month.

MATILDA E. LOPER, Sec'y.

* * *

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

The Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society held its third meeting for this season at Hotel Henry, Pittsburgh, Saturday evening, June 1st, 1907. The profession in the western section of the State was well represented some traveling over two hundred miles to attend. An elegant banquet was served at 7:30 o'clock after which Dr. Wm. Rohacek of Greensburg, president of the society, introduced Dr. M. E. Clark, of Indianapolis, Indiana, who spoke on "The Treatment of Acute Diseases." This was Dr. Clark's second appearance before the society this year. He also conducted a clinic, a number of cases being present for examination.

A short time was devoted to business and the recounting of the valiant fight made by the osteopaths before the late legislature. This society is only in its second year but already it exerts a strong influence for osteopathy in the western section of the State.

ROBERT H. MILLER, Sec'y.

* * *

TWENTY LICENSED TO PRACTICE OSTEOPATHY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The North Carolina State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration, which was created by an act of the General Assembly of 1907, and whose members were appointed under the act by Governor Glenn, held a meeting in the office of Dr. H. W. Glascock in Raleigh, May 31, this being its second meeting. The first meeting was held at Raleigh on April 13th, when the board organized.

The purpose of the meeting yesterday was to pass upon applications for license to practice osteopathy in the State. The members of the board, of which all were present yesterday, are Dr. W. B. Meacham, Asheville, president; Dr. A. R. Tucker, Durham, secretary; Dr. H. F. Ray, Charlotte, treasurer; Dr. H. W. Glascock, Raleigh, and Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro.

There were twenty-seven applications before the board and licenses were granted to twenty of the applicants, as follows: Drs. H. W. Glascock, Raleigh; W. K. Hale, Hendersonville; R. E. Markham, Wilmington; L. C. Markham, Wilmington; C. H. Granger, Winston-Salem; A. A. Basye, Statesville; Della Kevil Stevens, Smithfield; S. W. Tucker, Greensboro; E. H. Tucker, Greensboro; E. C. Armstrong, New Bern; E. I. Carson, Wilson; M. J. Carson, Rocky Mount; R. M. Armstrong, Salisbury; W. B. Meacham, Asheville; A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro; H. F. Ray, Charlotte; R. S. Colier, Saluda; A. R. Tucker, Durham; E. B. Hale, Hendersonville.

* * *

SCHOOLS.

Commencement exercises of the Pacific College of Osteopathy will be held at the Woman's Club House, 940 South Figueroa street, next Thursday evening. The graduates are Luther N. Cain, M. D.; Mary Adna Davidson, Ida Linton Grout, Mary Jane Kraft, M. D.; Edward Strong Merrill, B. A.; Amy J. C. Rowse, D. O.; and Olinda Kellogg Stevens.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"The successful treatment of lateral curvature of the spine cannot in the past be counted as one of the achievements of Orthopedic Surgery."

With the above sentence begins the preface to a new book on the subject by Robert W. Lovett, instructor in the Orthopedic Surgery, Harvard Medical School; associate surgeon to the Children's Hospital, Boston. On account of this self confessed inadequacy of medical treatment most of the work in this class of cases has been given to the osteopathic physicians, and their success has been practically uniform. This text gives a resume of the recent medical literature on the subject and also of the author's experience. This part alone is to the osteopath worth the price of the book. One thing noticeable is that the author objects to the sole use of either gymnastics or of correction treatment by means of appliances. Some of the treatment recommended appears almost osteopathic. The radiographs accompanying the work give evidence confirmatory of the osteopathic theory of the etiology in this class of cases. A portion of the book is devoted to a series of exercises intended for correction of curvature.—Lateral Curvature of the Spine and Round Shoulders, Lovett—P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. \$1.75 net.

* * *

A new edition of Morris' Anatomy in preparation is to be published in five volumes, of which two are out of press. While a full review of the work cannot be given until later, it is worth while to notice that this edition, in sharp contrast to former editions and to other anatomies, classes the sacro-iliac articulation as a diarthrosis, and gives its motions as gliding and rotation. This is a point for which osteopaths have long contended, but the M. D's. have strenuously denied. We are glad to see so eminent authority as Dr. Morris going on record as in favor of the accuracy of the osteopathic theory.

* * *

MARRIED.

Married—On May 26, 1907, at Tulsa, I. T., Mr. Myron E. Hicks and Dr. Ella L. Ray. At home, at Suite 21-24 Boston Bldg., Tulsa, I. T.

Married—At Trinity Church, Newark, Ohio, June 22nd, 1907, Dr. Franklin E. Corkwell and Miss Ruth Speer, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Anderson T. Speer of Newark. At home Thursdays in September at 32 Granville St.

Married—At the home of bride's parents, Kirksville, Mo., on June 26th, 1907, Dr. B. L. Dunnington of Springfield, Mo., and Miss Susan Nicholas. Dr. Dunnington is a graduate of the A. S. O., June '04 class. Dr. and Mrs. Dunnington will make their home in Springfield, where the doctor has been practicing since graduation.

* * *

BORN.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Proctor, Chicago, Ill., May 7th, a girl.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Blair, St. Petersburg, Fla., on June 7th, 1907, a daughter, Lenora Jane.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. O. C. Keller, Troy, Idaho, June 20th, a daughter.

* * *

VISITORS.

The following visited at the A. S. O. during the past month: Drs. Elmer L. Longpree, Kankakee, Ill.; Madison C. Burrus, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Jennie Evans and Nellie Evans, Akron, Ohio; H. R. Dalrymple, Peoria, Ill.; B. L. Dunnington, Springfield, Mo.; Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.; J. A. Grow, Memphis, Mo.; A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis, Mo.; W. D. Dodson, St. Louis, Mo.; Ray Ludden, Colton, Calif.

Dr. R. L. Stephens of the faculty of Still College of Osteopathy was acquitted in the district court last evening of the charge of practicing as a physician and obstetrician without a license. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock and at 8:30 o'clock in the evening it returned a verdict of not guilty.

The case attracted wide attention, not merely in this city and state, but throughout the country. The accusation was made that Dr. Stephens and Dr. Nettie Olds-Haight, who was also a defendant in a similar case, which will now be dismissed, were practicing and that they had taken obstetric cases although not holding licenses as practicing physicians. The matter was taken to the grand jury, which returned indictments. In the taking of evidence it was disclosed that these two were not practicing as physicians, but that they were merely teachers in the college and that their contracts with the college trustees provided that they should take no patients nor do work outside the college. The college authorities declared that the obstetric cases in question were cases under the direction of the Still college hospital and infirmary and not cases of the defendants.

The instructions of the judge to the jury were that if the defendant was only a teacher in the college and that the cases were hospital cases, then it should find for the defendant, which it did.—Des Moines Register and Leader.

* * *

NOTICE.

All graduates, former teachers, and those who took part or all the course at the old Atlantic school at either Wilkes-Barre or Buffalo kindly notice that a reunion meeting will take place at Norfolk, Virginia, during the meeting of the A. O. A. at that place on the Tuesday evening of the week of meeting. Good program and an interesting time.

EDGAR D. HEIST,

Secretary Atlantic School Alumni.

* * *

A. S. O. ALUMNI MEETING.

TO THE ALUMNI OF THE A. S. O.:

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the A. S. O. will be held on Thursday (afternoon or evening), August 29th, at the A. O. A. convention at Jamestown Exposition. A matter of great importance to our Alma Mater will be considered at this meeting.

G. W. RILEY, '04, Pres.

BERTHA A. BUDDECKE, '04, Sec'y.

* * *

WINNERS IN CONTEST.

The following is a list of winners in the prize contest instituted by the Journal last year:

1st—M. F. Hulett.	6th—C. E. Smith.
2nd—Asa Willard.	7th—Leslie S. Keyes.
3rd—F. D. Bohannon.	8th—Theodore Paul.
4th—F. D. Bohannon.	9th—P. K. Norman.
5th—L. Lynn Cutler.	10th—J. L. Holloway.

* * *

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Personal With the Editor.

By Way of Introduction. With many of you I have a personal acquaintance; with many more acquaintance by correspondence; allow me to introduce myself to the rest that all may feel at ease and free to talk. For "knockers,"—those who see no good in existing affairs and seek only to destroy,—I have no use; for "chronic kickers,"—those who always see the faults but never have remedies—I likewise use the magic "23"; but for the honest critic—who is keen enough to see a need and broad enough to divine a remedy—for him is reserved the best chair in the sanctum. He furnishes the mirror which enables us to "see oursel's as ithers see us" and renders to humanity a real benefit.

Let us Reason Together. Whenever you see where changes in national, state or local policies would be beneficial, where improvements in any direction are needed, let the profession discuss with you your views. In this way only is real advancement possible. We prefer to publish letters over the author's signature, but if you are bashful, we will use only the initials, PROVIDED, that you belong to neither of the first two classes mentioned above and that you send us your real name and address. If you can write articles suitable for The Journal of Osteopathy or The Osteopathic Journal, send them to us and we will give them our careful attention. We will gladly pay for such as are accepted. In all cases send return postage with the articles.

Journal Features Outlined. Promises fulfilled inspire confidence that later promises will prove true. The last issue and this appeared practically on time; the future ones we will endeavor to deliver exactly so. The illustrated article by Dr. Young, promised for and published in this issue, is the first of a series by well known teachers and practitioners. These will be written especially for The Journal and will be illustrated. Our large subscription list is a fair index of the regard in which the profession holds us, but we wish to make The Journal so good that not a single practitioner can afford to be without it. Note subscription offer on Page X of this issue.

Ethical Field Literature. We wish to call your attention to our field magazine, The Osteopathic Journal. Started at first as the special edition of The Journal of Osteopathy, it is now especially edited for field work. If you are not familiar with it, or have seen no recent copy, let us send you a sample of the July number and talk rates of service with you.

It has the following excellent contents:

Osteopathy vs. Drugs—J. W. Banning, M. D., D. O.
Cause and Effect—Osteopathy—Frank D. Bohannon, D. O.
The Life Insurance President's Conversion—Franklin Fiske, A. B., D. O.
Pelvic Peritoneal Adhesions—Marion E. Clark, D. O.
Osteopathic vs. Medical Diagnosis—M. F. Hulett, D. O.
Osteopathic Pointers—The Editor.

We aim to supply ethical field literature at the lowest price compatible with the highest quality of service. A postal card inquiry will be good; a trial order will be better; a contract, the best.

We desire the names, addresses, schools, and dates of graduation of all osteopaths now in practice who are graduates of schools not recognized by the A. O. A.

We wish to buy copies of the Special Edition of Journal, and of the Osteopathic Journal, to replace our files. Let us know what numbers you can supply.

PARTNERSHIP FORMED.

Drs. G. R. Boyer and E. Q. Thawley, at 331-5 Woolner Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

* * *

LOCATIONS.

Dr. F. J. White, L. A. C. O.-'07, at 5 Higgins Bldg., London, Canada.

* * *

REMOVALS.

Dr. Lauren Jones from Lincoln, Neb., to Gordon, Neb.

Dr. Genevra I. Green from Kansas City, Mo., to Watonga, Okla.

Dr. John Lane Callaway from Mountain Home, Idaho, to 719 Swetland Bldg.,

Portland, Ore.

Dr. W. C. Williams from Healdsburg, Cal., to Santa Rosa, Cal.

Dr. Lizzie Heberer from Monmouth, Ill., to Vancouver, B. C.

Dr. Francis A. Howe from 38 Orton place, to 5 W. Oakwood place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Streight from Woodward Bldg., to 814 Popular street, Sidney, Ohio.

Dr. J. Ray Shike from Perry, Iowa, to Earlham, Iowa.

Dr. W. W. Micks from Dansville, N. Y., to Middletown, N. Y.

Dr. W. W. Dumm from 195 Ocean Front, Ocean Park, Cal., to Mason Bldg.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Mary Finley from Eureka Springs, Ark., to College Springs, Iowa.

Dr. Burdsall Johnson from 1624 Lehigh avenue, to 1015 Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. E. Clair Jones from 459 Walnut street, Columbia, Pa., to 20 West Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Sophia L. Gault from 501 Mason Bldg., to 123 East Avenue 53, Los Angeles, Cal.

Drs. Thompson & Thompson from 52 State street, Watertown, N. Y., to Clayton, N. Y., for summer practice.

Dr. E. L. Schmid from Citizens' National Bank Bldg., to 125 Market street, Frederick, Md.

Dr. Della Renshaw from The Tuller, to 208 The Charlevoix, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Hester L. Beck from 2159 Pacific avenue, to 2201 San Jose avenue, Alameda, Cal.

Dr. Anna E. Goss-Baker from Earlville to 2123 E. 7th street, Kansas City, Mo. She is, however, no longer in practice, having been married some time ago.

Dr. J. J. Drummond from La Junta, Colo., to Frankfort, Kansas.

Dr. R. B. Anderson from La Gloria, Cuba, to Camaguey, Cuba.

Dr. Earl R. Agnew, '07, at Room 10 Emmett Block, Ledville, Colo.

Dr. Bessie M. Srofe, of the Southern College of Osteopathy, has located at Martinsville, Ohio.

Dr. Morris M. Brill has opened an office for the months of June, July and August, at Arverne, Long Island, No. 5 Remington Cottages, Remington Ave., New York.

Drs. G. A. Gamble & Mary E. Gamble from 401-2 Constitution Bldg., to 515-16-17 Templeton Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Ollie Elam from Marysville, Kans., to Denver Colo.

Dr. W. A. Crawford from 748 Ellicott Sq. Bldg., to Suite 12, 928 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Alice E. Howe, from Kirksville, Mo., to Portland, Me.

Dr. C. V. McNeal from Lewistown, Idaho, to 409 Eitel Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Geo. A. Pontius, from 89 Main St., to 45-47 Savings Bank Bldg., Lockport, N. Y.

Dr. Corinne E. Larimore from Danville, Ill., to 822 Edmun St., St. Joseph, Mo.

Drs. James W. & Clara E. Barker from Lewistown, Ill., to Savanna, Ill.

Drs. Richard H. Armond & Loretta B. Nelson from rooms 4-5 Vaughn Block, to rooms 5-7-8 Conrad Block, Great Falls, Mont.

Dr. Franklin Hudson from Springfield, Mass., to 100 Princes St., Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dr. C. A. Campbell from Walla Walla, Wash., to Dallas, Ore.

Drs. J. F. & H. A. Stevenson from 719 North 6th St., Harrisburg, Pa., 542 South Crocket St., Sherman, Texas.

Dr. Wilbur H. Clark from Pasadena, Cal., to Glendora, Cal., where he has succeeded Dr. S. Parrott, who has removed to Fresno, Cal.

Dr. Wm. F. Crawford from 759 Height St., to 1493 McAllister St., San Francisco, Calif.

Dr. Roy T. Quick from Charleston, W. Va., to 17 South 7th St., Zanesville, Ohio.

Dr. Lavina Price Beauchamp from Chillicothe, Mo., to Solum City, Idaho.

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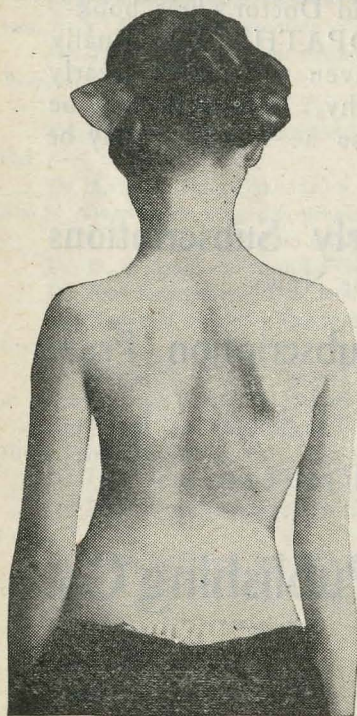
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