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OSTEOPATHY AND THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF MIND CURE.

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Among the questions often asked the busy osteopathic physician, are such as these: "Doctor, do you believe in christian science? Do you believe in hypnotism? Do you believe in suggestion? Do you—but there! To all of which and similar questions I answer in the affirmative. And then follows, of necessity, an explanation of HOW I believe in these cults; of the qualifications necessary to justify such an assertion. Most certainly I do not believe in them in the unreasoning manner characteristic of their ardent devotees.

Most certainly it would never be consistent for a practitioner of the newest and most scientific school of healing, founded on anatomical and physiological accuracy, to pretend to believe in the vagaries of these airy cults. And yet in the same breath, I aver that I do believe in each and all of them. And by that I mean I believe in the essential kernel of truth in each of them, but not in the clothes in which these truths are dressed. In doing so I am true to the characteristic osteopathic principle, which is one of analysis. I unveil the anatomy of their existence; reveal their structure. Let us dissect them. I have studied them all for years and while not practicing them professionally, have had experience in their application to others.

Nothing New Under the Sun.

While this is true in essence or theory, it is the application of the theory that is often new.

"Tho' old the thought and oft expressed,

'Tis his at last who says it best."

It appears incontrovertible that modern plumbing existed in a crude form before the lava of Vesuvius buried from mortal eyes the fair cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Excavated specimens attest the fact also that steam engines existed before the Christian era, and I

suppose the safety razor had its prototype in classic days. In the same sense it can be truthfully said that Christianity existed before it was personified.

The Spirit of Things.

You will have to go back to savage life to find the beginning of the belief that "all is spirit." The untutored mind of the savage believed that everything that moved was animate like himself, and did so because it had a will like this. The savage knew that when he struck an object, he did so consciously, and so he reasoned that when the falling branch struck him it did so because the tree wanted to hit him. This was the basis for the belief that gods were in the clouds, making the thunder, the lightning, the hail storm, the good and the bad. From the belief that a god was in everything it is but a step to the belief that All is God.

How About Hypnotism.

We all know that hypnotism is a very ancient cult. The oracles of Greece and Rome were past masters in the art. That subtle influence of one person on another which has been called hypnotism in order to intensify the mystery, has had a very wide range. It does not begin with the Witch of Endor, nor end with the witches of "Salem Town." There have been and are not a few modern witches who can give their prototypes cards and aces and get there many lengths ahead.

Hypnotic Healing.

There are people who believe in hypnotic healing. Even the popular mind is familiar with the "Nancy School" of hypnotism, founded by the distinguished Dr. Charcot. It once created a great furor among the doctors, as anything does that is tinged with the mysterious. But of late it has fallen into disrepute. Most of the cases exhibited at Dr. Charcot's clinic were cases of hysteria in women and it must be admitted that that condition communicated itself very liberally to his followers, both in Europe and America.

Mesmerism.

Hypnotism and mesmerism are practically one and the same thing. Mesmer was a very shrewd and perhaps sincere, Swiss. He located in Paris in the days when Ben. Franklin was there, and succeeded in mesmerizing the Parisians, as well as the genial author of "Poor Richard's Almanac." In England, the man who did more than any one else to push Mesmerism along was Dr. Baird of Manchester. He had the people sitting around his office staring at little brass balls—after transferring a sufficient quantity of "brass" from their pockets to his. Doubt-

less it all did good. And there may be such a thing as hypnotic healing, but I have never seen it. I am afraid it is of the "Ward" healing order.

Popular Hypnotist.

There is hardly anything that has "worked" the public so successfully as this genial showman, posing as a subtle scientist. We have all laughed at the way in which he made the people on the platform go through antics—walking on all fours, eating candles and imagining they were eating oysters on the half-shell, imitating donkeys and playing leap-frog. To be sure, it was good fun and worth the money as an entertainment. And we thought it was genuine. But that was in our "callow days." I have been there myself, but I have since found out that it was all a very well rehearsed effect. The same is true of stiffening the muscles to sustain weight, sticking pins into "hypnotized" subjects. One can get used to most things and money will enable you to stand many trials, especially when other and more congenial employment is scarce. Hypnotism, well, that's all there is to it. It's "hypnotism," that's all.

Christian Science.

Of all the mind cults this is perhaps the most remarkable. And yet its vogue is simple enough to understand, if one will but take it apart—analyze it. From the point of view of healing its followers, it is not more remarkable than the others. It is only remarkable for its methods. There are some very healthy people in the christian science movement. But, on the other hand, the majority of them are no more healthy than the average congregation. Christian science owes its commercial success to the combination of two words—its name, christian science. The shrewdness of its sponsors was shown in nothing so much as in the name. "What's in a name!" It came at a time when church people were dissatisfied with the stiff-necked creeds and also at the very time when modern scientific methods of acquiring knowledge were coming to the front. Presto! put the two words together and the thing is done. Dissatisfaction with the creeds and dissatisfaction with doping medical methods and a desire for more knowledge, and you have the combination that opened the door to christian science success. Its devotees did not stop to think. They just plunged in. Escape from the old was their chief concern. They were caught on the rebound. They are not profound thinkers. They probably think less than most other cults. This is nothing against them morally, only it makes their testimony valueless. From the old creeds and the old medicalism, they have now got into an iron-clad mental straight-jacket that won't permit them to

move a muscle except as Mrs. Jarley pulls the strings. As a bridge to the goal of Freedom, christian science has dismally failed. It takes you half way and then erects an impassable barrier. But it has done good and will continue to elongate the apron-strings of many benighted ones but that its present course will ever emancipate the human mind is not to be entertained for one moment.

Why Christian Science Helps.

A "change of air" is a good thing for the physical man from time to time. Then why not a change of thought? The experience of everyone is that the one proves as refreshing as the other, and the latter the more enduring—even if the thought is illogical. This is the starting point. The next is the absence of drug-taking. These two factors alone are all that is necessary to account for whatever benefit has come to certain members. Bishop Berkley, of London, founded the philosophy of "Idealism," in the latter part of the eighteenth century. He taught that there is no such thing as matter. That has a familiar ring to it. Lord Byron, the caustic wit of his age, commented on Berkley's philosophy with epigrammatic terseness; saying, "When Bishop Berkley says there is no such thing as matter, it is no matter what he says." Make the application.

Mental Science.

Mental science is an attempt to get rid of the vagaries of christian science, while retaining the kernel of truth, and it must be said that it contains more of the good and all of the truth to be found in mind cure methods. The various metaphysical societies are exponents of its teachings.

Suggestion and Auto-Suggestion.

Here we have the psychic explanation of "mental medicine," as Hudson terms it. Whether his explanation is the correct one matters not. Certain effects are produced by "suggestion." But like all mind cure methods, a great deal more is claimed for its curative properties than can possibly be achieved. The anecdote of the famous French physician is well known. To certain patients in the hospital over which he had charge, he gave the regulation drugs. They all died. To an equal number he gave bread pills. They lingered along and did not get well rapidly. To a third equal number he gave nothing, and these got well soonest. And yet they all had "Suggestion." But there was something which suggestion could not overcome.

Why Mental Methods Must Fail in Serious Cases.

By serious cases I mean those where pathological changes have taken place. The trouble with mental healers of all kinds is that they do not know pathology. The few exceptions are M. D's. who have left their old fold, only their pathology is of a wrong kind. Still they cannot be blind to the fact which remains that organs often get actually diseased. The consequence of mental healers not knowing pathology is that they diagnose wrongly. They call a trifling trouble a serious one and give it the common name when in very truth they could not tell a healthy organ from a diseased one. The result of this ignorance is that so many "incurable" cases get cured. On the other hand, a really serious condition is overlooked, treated lightly, and the patient sinks from bad to worse.

The Reason Why.

Worry and discontent and fear and all the passions when used to excess may cause actual diseased organs, if the conditions continue long enough. These states of mind have changed the position of nerves, muscles and bones. But mental states cannot change them back. A cyclone will uproot trees, houses, etc., but another cyclone will not set them right again. The actual physical force of setting the displaced objects in their proper position is necessary, and so with the body, whatever the cause that displaced the organ, nerve, vessel or bone. It must be set right by the skilled anatomist, who has studied anatomy in order that he may do just that thing. This is why christian science dismally fails in serious cases, and accounts for the success of osteopathic practice in many such cases.

The Sum and Substance.

The gist of the whole matter is that man is both mind and body, spirit and matter. This is the only sane view. No other view can bring permanent results, nor can it do justice to the sufferer. It is very much like the advice which Napoleon gave to his army: "Trust in God and keep your powder dry." The "trust in God" part may stand for all the mind cure cults, very desirable and necessary, but not sufficient in itself. The "keep your powder dry" part, may be taken as referring to the body, to the purely physical. For no matter how much trust you put in God, if your powder is not dry there will be no force to it. The teachings of the new thought are good—that you should believe in yourself, in the ego, that you are capable of great things, but that gives no warranty for ignoring the physical, through which the mental is manifested. "Faith, hope and charity," in their most modern interpretation, along with hygiene and anatomic correction of displacements (osteopathy), will be found adequate if surgery is not called for.

MENTAL TROUBLES.

WALTER LEWIS BEITEL, D. O., LAND TITLE BLDG., PHILADELPHIA.

Frequently I am asked "Can mental troubles such as insanity, melancholia, and kindred diseases be cured by osteopathy?" And invariably I reply, "It all depends." It depends upon the cause producing the condition; it depends upon the progress the disease has made; it depends upon the extent of the degeneration of the affected nerve tracts; yes, it depends upon many, many things that must be carefully considered ere any positive assurance of cure can be given; and yet I firmly believe that a great majority of these cases can be benefited by osteopathy. And why shouldn't they be benefited? If for every ill there is a cure, surely there must be some cure for this disease also. If not a cure, at least some relief, somewhere, for the poor suffering wretches, who though not altogether bereft of their reason, are nevertheless sufficiently so as to be deprived of their personal liberty and placed under restraint. Many of these are shut up behind stone walls and see the light of day only as it streams through the iron bars of their casement window. Many a loved one is thus doomed to a living death; kept in, very, often solitary confinement; denied the freedom of the open air; denied the society of his fellow creatures, his kith and kin, yes, denied nearly everything that makes life a pleasure to mankind. And why?

Medical Learning is Powerless.

Because the so-called science of medicine knows no cure for these poor suffering mortals; because in their present deplorable condition they may do harm to themselves and others: because their disordered mentality causes their friends to fear and shun them and so they are placed in asylums amid hundreds of other unfortunates; removed from every friend, and their every act guarded and watched. Many of these unfortunates are perfectly sane at times and during these lucid intervals they find themselves among strangers, in strange surroundings; hear the shrieks, groans and ravings of their associates, and they become depressed and melancholy; their lucid intervals become shorter and less frequent, and finally they too become raving maniacs, hopelessly mad—incurable. How often do we see in the newspapers that our public institutions are overcrowded and the inmates subjected to abuses of various kinds besides being huddled together amid unsanitary surroundings like so many animals?

What Can be Done?

Many are kept at home, but is their lot much better? Are they not confined to their room and kept under constant surveillance; are

not their peculiar noises sometimes an annoyance to the neighbors? Are not their family and friends heartsore and depressed at their inability to help the suffering one? Do you wonder that they anxiously ask "Is there not even one gleam of hope? Can nothing at all be done? Cannot one gleam of intelligence pierce the benighted darkness of that clouded brain?"

A Ray of Hope.

And we answer, "Yes, there is just one ray of hope. One bright ray from the sun of osteopathy has pierced the darkness of many a clouded brain and restored reason to its throne. How has it done this? How can osteopathy banish melancholy? How can osteopathy relieve the mental strain? How can osteopathy stop the progress of degeneration going on in the central nervous system?"

Remove the Cause.

By removing the cause. By making a thorough physical examination to ascertain if there is any mechanical derangement interfering with the proper functioning of brain or cord: by freeing up the nerve and blood supply all over the body; by removing any abnormality or condition which has a tendency to produce or aggravate the present condition; by striving to release all nervous tension, all mental strain, and substituting healthy thoughts and habits and giving intelligent treatment to restore the human mechanism to harmonious functions of its various parts.

What are the Causes?

And now let us look at some of the causes responsible for this condition and see what osteopathy has found and done in these cases. In men we find that violence, such as falls on the head, accidents, worry over financial and business affairs, often produces this condition: in women we find that too frequent child bearing; abuse of function; ovarian and uterine troubles; menopause or change of life, worry, melancholia, and excessive strains on the nervous system all tend to unbalance the mind and produce some form of insanity. The osteopath goes farther. He recognizes these causes but he looks for other and more important causes: the lesions. What made these conditions possible? He examines the spinal column, as well as the rest of the human anatomy, and hunts for that contracted muscle, that twisted rib, that slipped hip bone, but more important than all—those slight slips of the vertebral column, especially those at the base of the skull which interfere with the nerve and blood supply to the brain. Any obstruction of any kind to any force or fluid of the human body is a lesion, and the duty of the osteo-

path is to find that lesion and remove it, restoring the normal blood and nerve supply; and that means health.

Where the Cause has Been Removed.

In many cases of impaired mentality lesions to the kidneys, ribs, vertebræ and hips have been found, but in nearly every case cervical lesions have been constant and the correcting of these lesions has very often ultimately resulted in a cure. However, it is well to bear in mind that though many have found relief not all have been or may be cured. Why not? Because age, heredity, and birth are influences which govern many of these cases and are hard to overcome. Fortunately these are in the minority while for the many, many others who seem doomed to a life of horror and misery, osteopathy shines forth as a star of hope. If there is any cure at all that cure is to be found, not in medicine but in the healthy touch of the osteopath.

* * *

A BOY AND A BUNION.

LOUISA BURNS, PACIFIC COLLEGE.

Billy Jo came in at the door of the office of his friend, the osteopath, rather slowly, with a downcast and sorrowful air. His face was crossed with patches of court-plaster of various shapes and sizes. One arm was in a sling, and the fingers of the other hand were wrapped in bandages. Billy Jo had also a most distressing limp, which increased his woe-begone appearance, while his plump and rosy face made comedy out of his ailments.

"Well, Billy Jo, what have you been playing now?"

"Football," said poor Billy Jo. "Our team went down to Adams, and if you think I look ravelled out, you just ought to see the Adams High School boys. And the game is ours, too, and we came home with more than enough glory to patch the bruises. They had a doctor on the grounds, and he mended us all up pretty well, I guess, but our folks at home wanted you to see if he fixed everything up right for me."

"Let me see," said the osteopath, beginning his investigations. "Scalp wound, stitched up very well. Small cuts on the face, doing well, also. Broken finger, seems to be all right, though we will be more nearly sure about that a little later. Why this sling?"

"That doctor said the shoulder was sprained. Is it?"

"Let me see," said the osteopath, as he removed the sling. "Does this hurt? And that? Just let me move it, so. There, now let us fix

it up again. Well, Billy Jo, your football doctor knew his minor surgery pretty well. Now how about that limp?"

"Got a bunion, that doctor said. He gave me some dreadfully smelly stuff to put on it. It burned like fire, but it did not help it a bit. So I quit using it. Aunt Jennie made me soak it in hot water till it was all red and swelled like anything. Ned Water's mother said for her to have me soak it in ice water, but she didn't. What is the matter with the bally thing, anyway, do you think?"

"Let me see it. Did you have it before this glorious game of yours?"

"No, it didn't begin to hurt until the next day."

"Does it hurt when I touch it, so? Or when I pull it, so? Does it hurt when I touch this nerve? Did your foot ball doctor look at it at all?"

"No."

"Well, Billy Jo, your bunion is not a bunion at all, but only another result of your glorious game. The toe is out of joint, as you call it. I shall have to hurt you a little now,—there, does that feel better?"

"Lots. But I thought you osteopaths never treated the place that hurts. I thought you always went after the nerves and things, and let the sick places alone."

"If I had tried to put that toe right by working on the nerves, Billy Jo, I should have done about as much good as your football doctor did with his liniment. Osteopaths try to find the thing that is wrong, and make it right, wherever and whatever that thing is."

"Must take a regular Sherlock Holmes to be an osteopath," said Billy Jo, as he slipped out of the door.

* * *

A CASE OF UREMIA.

WILLIAM S. NICHOLL, D. O., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It is not my intention in this article to enter into a lengthy consideration of the theories in regard to the pathology of this condition. I simply want to describe a typical case, treated osteopathically, and to draw a few conclusions that one naturally arrives at when he reasons osteopathically.

The case in point was an ideal one from an osteopathic point of view, for many reasons. First it was an acute case of the most severe form. Second, it had been declared hopeless by the medical doctor who was unable to administer any medicine because the patient's jaws were "locked" by the marked rigidity and third, because there could be no question but that the rapid recovery was due to the osteopathic

treatment and that alone inasmuch as there was no medicine given at any stage of the disease. This I had insisted upon when assuming charge of the case.

DEFINITION—Uremia is that condition where there are, circulating in the blood, various poisons that should have been thrown off by the kidneys. The exact chemical nature of these poisons is not known but their effects on the nervous system are very typical and easily recognized.

THE PATIENT in this case was a woman of forty-five or thereabouts; married, but never having had any children. She had never had any previous uremic convulsions and in fact had few subjective symptoms of Bright's disease. For many years it had been her habit to drink moderately but regularly of alcoholic liquors and in this no doubt we have the cause of the trouble. When I was called to see her she was lying in a comatose condition of the most pronounced sort. She was absolutely unconscious and seemed unable to move any of her extremities. The eyes would open and shut at irregular intervals but the patient was entirely oblivious to her surroundings. The hand moved across the eye caused no winking nor did the eye follow any of the movements of the persons in the room. The pupils were uniform and of the normal size. The temperature was subnormal and the patient's face was pale with a slight puffiness under the eyes.

HISTORY—This was about 10 a. m. and I was told that she had been in that condition for about four and a half hours. The medical physician had been there about an hour before but was absolutely helpless. There were no convulsive movements, nor in fact had there been any noticed at any time. The patient had risen from the bed and started to dress when she fell. When she was picked up she was in the same condition that I found her in, four and a half hours later. The breath of the patient and, in fact, the whole atmosphere of the room had an extremely urinous odor and this in conjunction with all the other signs and symptoms present removed any doubt in my mind as to the nature of the case.

TREATMENT—After opening the window to freshen the atmosphere of the room I ordered two more blankets placed on the bed and hot irons and hot water bottles put at the patient's side. I then proceeded to treat the case osteopathically. I reasoned that inasmuch as the kidneys refused to act, I had to depend on the skin, bowels and lungs to carry off the poisons which had already poisoned the nervous system extensively and which at any moment might paralyze the vital centres in the medulla and render all human efforts useless.

I worked in the splanchnic area and upper dorsal to stimulate the

bowels and improve the breathing and right here I may remark that this dorsal treatment along with the relaxing treatment in the cervical region materially improved the character of the breathing, making it deeper and less labored. In working on the abdomen to affect the bowels I brought considerable gas from the stomach; this of course lessened the upward pressure against the lungs and proportionately improved the breathing.

In the cervical region my principal work was directed to the second cervical vertebra and the occipital muscles. The second cervical was to the right and the occipital muscles were about as rigid as it is possible for muscular tissue to be. I reasoned that if I succeeded in relaxing these occipital muscles I would improve the venous drainage of the brain and especially the medulla and in that way not only lessen the chances of complete poisoning of the vital centres in the medulla but also stimulate these vital centres to help throw off the poisons.

RESULTS—I had worked with the patient for about twenty minutes before she showed the slightest change. Then she attempted to answer a question by an almost inaudible grunt of assent and a feeble shaking of the head.

She started to sweat a little and one could tell from the expression of her face and the movements of her eyes that she was gradually returning to consciousness and in a few minutes she moved her left hand slightly. She was then able to drink water of which I gave her a cupful, and after working on the abdomen her bowels moved involuntarily. Now the most interesting development at this time was the fact that immediately after the evacuation of the bowels her speech began to return. From this on her improvement was steady and rapid. Inside of three and a half hours from the time I started to treat her she was perfectly conscious and had no after effects except a very slight general weakness. Although I instructed her to remain in bed for some time; the very next day I found her fully dressed and sitting up. It has been about ten days now since she was stricken and so far she suffers no ill effects.

Of course she has chronic Bright's disease and will eventually succumb to it but nevertheless I have never before seen a patient recover from so profound a state of uremic coma in such a phenomenally short time. The treatment seemed to work like a charm and as I stated in the first part of the paper there were no combinations of treatment to cause any doubt as to what had really brought about the cure. It is my opinion that the conditions could not have persisted for many hours more without poisoning the centres in the medulla and resulting in death.

ELBERT HUBBARD ON APPENDICITIS.

In the Life of Darwin by his son, there is related an incident of how the great naturalist once studied long as to just what a certain spore was. Finally he said, "It is this, for if it isn't, then what is it?"

And all during his life he was never able to forget that he had been guilty of this unscientific attitude, for science is founded on certitude, not assumption.

The Medical Profession has, almost as a unit, assumed that the appendenda vermiform is a rudimentary organ. They say, once it had a use but now it has no purpose in the physical economy.

And so it has been the rule of the clinic to remove the organ, healthy or not, whenever the surgeon cuts into the abdominal cavity.

Moreover, it is a well attested fact that in very many cases diagnosed as appendicitis, the appendix is found not to be at fault. But out it comes just the same—all on the assumption, written down in the books and emphasized in lectures, that the organ has no use nor purpose. But now it is dawning on a few superior minds among the doctors, that what they considered a danger and a menace is really a useful and necessary organ.

Successful Operation—Resultant Bowel Trouble.

A German physician has recently compiled a list of five hundred "successful operations" for appendicitis, and records that out of this number in not one single case had there been a continued healthy action of the bowels after the operation. All had suffered alternately from constipation and diarrhoea. All had taken medicine to relieve the torpor of the tract, and then taken drugs to stop the other extreme.

Two hundred had enjoyed a fair degree of health, but three hundred were semi-invalids, but as before stated all were at times using drugs as an artificial stimulus.

Then comes the most curious part of all, and that is, that every one of the five hundred patients, without a single exception, was given to the habit of taking cathartics before being operated on.

Office of the Appendix.

The office of the appendix is to excite the peristaltic action of the colon. It is a regulator that acts like the sparker on a gas engine. It has a peculiar movement and marked action of its own, which in normal conditions keeps it exercised and therefore healthy. When thru wrong living, or use of drugs, its exercise is not required it becomes dormant, and dormant organs, as we well know, are very liable to disease. That is to say, when thru drugs you relieve the appendix of its work, it atrophies. It then becomes a dead organ and its presence may spread con-

tagion. That is the only excuse for its removal. But this is true of any organ or part. If your hand becomes frozen so the blood does not circulate in it you must have the hand cut off in order to save your life.

Appendicitis Caused by Drugging.

It is exactly so with the appendix. To keep it active and healthy you must not deprive it of its work, any more than you would the hand. Appendicitis is a secondary effect of medication—it is the reaction, or kick of the gun. To resort to artificial stimulants thru the use of chemicals which set up explosions in your internal economy is to make the ether cone and the scalpel necessary. The knife follows the drug. In other words, the drug makes the knife necessary; and people who resort to either are telephoning the undertaker.

An unused organ in the body is a source of danger. An appendix robbed of its occupation is exactly like a lobe of your lungs that has solidified. The Great White Plague is the result of unused lung tissue, and appendicitis means an appendix out of a job. An idle organ is as bad as an idle man.

Appendicitis is paralysis or inflammation of the appendix following drugging to relieve compaction and malnutrition. People who overeat and under-breathe and then resort to the Beecham Habit are candidates for a good many things called "diseases," but which are merely symptoms of wrong living and have their original rise in wrong thinking.

If your life is wrong you will sleep while you work, and get sick while you rest.

One of our good friends advertises a drug as a substitute for exercise. He is the frankest freak among all the dopers and dopists: an appeal to make you immune from bodily effort if you buy his buncombe and pass the time of day!

Short cuts to health, wealth or Paradise are all founded on fraud—go the turnpike of God or you will be beaten sore and left for a dead one.—The Philistine.

* * *

MEDICINE DEFINED.

Senator Harte, who has introduced at Albany a bill against the sale and manufacture of cigarettes, has many original views. These he has the talent to express in terse and striking terms.

Discussing medicine, in which he places none too great faith, Senator Harte said neatly at a recent Albany banquet.

"Medicine is the art of amusing the patient while nature cures the disease."—Washington Star.

THE COMMON SENSE TREATMENT.

Osteopathy again takes the stand for the thousandth time and defines exactly what it is and what it is not. It promises to become an old story some day, but it will bear repetition just as often as false statements and misrepresentation make repetition necessary. Dr. Still said as a first explanation of his new system that "man is a machine and that health means this machine is in good running order." No better definition in brief has since been offered. This machine is first of all governed by the laws of physics, chemistry and mechanics and vital processes move in accordance with the principles of these sciences. Health depends first of all upon harmony of relations between all parts of this machine and harmony means good circulation, good secretion and good excretion—in a word, sanitary plumbing in the body. Intelligent anatomical and physiological engineering restores normal relations from pathological conditions and this engineering is the osteopathic art. The science of osteopathy is the system by which this engineering is done, it is the brain work which directs the trained hands to operate the throttles, brakes, levers, pumps and valves that control vital fluids and functions. Instead of dealing with the forces generated in boilers or dynamos the osteopathist manipulates the vital forces as he finds them stored in the nervous system and in red blood corpuscles; and he proves every day that he can direct these forces of life just as intelligently as the mechanical engineer uses steam and electricity. Moreover, the osteopathist is able to keep his human engine from burning the fires of life too fiercely, or if the temperature is too low he can fire up as easily as feeding fuel to a furnace. He can clean out impacted bowels as easily as the mechanical engineer can poke the clinkers from his furnace. If a lever or fulcrum of muscle and bone is rendered useless by disarticulation or fracture the osteopathist finds it as simple to repair such accident as the machinist to restore broken parts of his iron engine. If the blood and lymph channels become obstructed the osteopathist goes about clearing away obstruction and sending the fluids of life along their journey of health just as the engineer blows his pipes clean or the electrician joins broken wires in the course of his currents.

Expert Anatomical and Physiological Engineer.

Now this is as simple an explanation as the osteopathic physician can make of the work he is doing and he submits that when he is content to call himself what he is—an expert anatomical and physiological engineer—that he will be accepted for what he is and not what others call him. The drug practitioner is anxious to make him out a conjurer

by hypnotism and suggestion because he does not want to have to admit that drug theories are being superceded. The suggestive therapeuticist and the editor of the hypnotic magazine alike are very eager to claim osteopathy's wonderful work as their own because they have been for years trying to get doctors of medicine to believe that placebos are more potent than physic. Thus it comes about that both deceive themselves and each other in classifying osteopathy in the limbo of dream work and, while they continue to explain what osteopathy is, the intelligent public—which is accepting this man-is-a-machine idea—continues to wonder why professionalism is often so palpably stupid and prone to bearing false witness.

Osteopathy falls in the realm of physics and it is too busy there to juggle with metaphysics. The doctors of drug medication alone seem to have time to experiment nowadays with the relative merits and demerits of pills and placebos.

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WHAT IS OSTEOPATHY?

The scientific world is just now beginning to acknowledge that there may be something of merit in a new system of treating disease of which its books and its standard "authorities" say nothing. Hence the question which forms the title of this article is no longer asked by the "common people" only, but is frequently heard from the centers of culture, and the seats of learning, asked by earnest students, who believe that "the day of orthodoxies is over and the day of real science is just dawning."

"The successful osteopathic operation must be directed by a mind thoroughly acquainted with every part and process of the animal economy. In addition to this knowledge, the osteopathic fingers must be trained instantly to detect the slightest abnormality. The sense of touch must be developed to its highest perfection. As the deft fingers of the blind pupil are trained readily to distinguish the different letters of the alphabet through many thickness of heavy cloth, so the osteopath, by running his skilful fingers over the surface of the body, discovers the slightest displacement of any muscle, tendon, bone, artery or vein. An absolutely unerring knowledge of normal anatomy, not merely the name of each part and how it looks, but HOW IT FEELS AS WELL—this high development of the sense of touch,—is the great foundation of osteopathic diagnosis. And it is rare, indeed, that any morbid condition of the body escapes the osteopathic fingers."

"By a technical definition of the word osteopathy, a great many people are led to believe the new science one which treats only bone diseases, or dislocations. The term "osteopathy" like terms that are often applied as names, is not truly indicative of the character of the new method of treatment. In fact it is impossible to frame a word that will give a correct idea of the new system. Realizing this, Dr. Still coined the word osteopathy and applied it to his science as A NAME. While the most common translation is misleading, the word "osteopathy" is after all, a very appropriate name for the science. The great fundamental principles of the new philosophy are:

1st—"That health is natural; disease and death, between the time of birth and old age, unnatural.

2nd—"That all bodily disorders are the result of mechanical obstruction to the free circulation of vital fluids and forces.

Disorder is Disease—Order is Health.

"Under this law, when the animal organism is "in line," as the machinist would express it, health will follow. The body is regarded as a machine. Alignment of any structure must begin from the framework. The framework of the animal machine is the bones. Upon this framework the Master machinist built the structure of animal life. Order is the great law of life. Disorder is disease and death. In the maintenance of the physical order necessary to the normal working of the animal machinery, the bones are of paramount importance. As the surveyor looks for his stakes, so an osteopath must go to the bones for his fixed points before "running a line or exploring the human body in search of abnormal conditions. Thus the human skeleton, being the part of the animal organism upon which order most depends, is made the foundation of osteopathic practice; hence the name "Osteopathy." The word should be defined not as "bone-healing," "bone doctor," or any of the constructions which the enemies of osteopathy delight to give it, but as "a method of treating diseases, founded by Dr. Still." When considered in this light, the word is very appropriate. The system consists of carefully tracing out and re-adjusting mechanical disorders which interfere with natural functions, thus enabling nature to maintain her equilibrium which is health."

PATHOLOGY AND SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN THEIR RELATION TO OSTEOPATHY.

Paper by Dr. G. A. Still read before the Indiana association and re-edited by him for the Journal of Osteopathy.

MR. CHAIRMAN, FELLOW PHYSICIANS AND VISITORS:—It seems to be a fortunate coincidence that the two lectures which have preceded mine, have illustrated very well, the two main points that I wish to bring out in my own article. Dr. Clark's lecture on Dysmenorrhoea has illustrated fully the value of a general knowledge of pathology and symptomatology and the fact that unless we recognize that each disease presents a great many different phases and has a great many different conditions affecting it, and unless we are able to diagnose these, we cannot safely treat the case.

On the other hand Dr. Smith's paper has illustrated the other essential point, and that is, that the osteopathic science has created a new pathology and a new symptomology, and that we have really added a great deal that is of importance, to what was already known and that it is a real addition and not entirely a reapplication of already known facts.

This subject, which your committee has selected for me, is one that in my opinion demands the attention of the present day osteopath more than any other, and for these two reasons: We as osteopaths are comparatively less informed on these two subjects than any others connected with the science, and secondly, we have created this new pathology and symptomatology which we cannot learn from a text book and to which we, in learning, must accustom ourselves, applying old and well known facts to entirely new theories and processes, and also, we still have a great deal of new material of our own pathology, to add to that which is known.

Osteopathy, gentlemen, consists in something more than the study of movements or special "manips," in spite of the fact that the medical profession continues to call us "rubbers."

Personally, I am a thorough enough osteopath that during three attacks of pneumonia, I have not taken any medicine and have been treated entirely by osteopathy, and when one is willing to use the treatment on himself, he certainly shows more confidence than if he will not do this, and yet continually preaches that there is nothing in the world except "pure osteopathy," and that "pure osteopathy" consists of a knowledge which excludes anything outside of spinal lesions. The osteopathic profession is burdened with too many of these Pharisical

individuals who almost without exception, will use drugs in their won cases and not infrequently also in their actual private practice. As an example, we often see individuals who continually preach pure osteopathy, and ridicule the study of pathology and symptomatology and yet these same individuals will subscribe their names to a recommendation of some panacea or all manner of skin diseases, or some sure cure for catarrh. Now we know that no educated medical man or osteopath would recommend any drug in many cases of skin diseases, and on the other hand, would not recommend any one drug or one combination of drugs to cure even the different types of eczema. A knowledge of pathology, positively excludes our believing that it is possible to have one remedy which can be applied in so many different ways.

In a small collection of modern proverbs, at the beginning of one of President Roosevelt's latest books, is the following very apt and characteristic expression, "If a doctor prescribes the same medicine for a boil and a broken leg, he is a fake."

Now in the very beginning of the establishment of our science there was, of course a great deal of excuse for not studying even such subjects as anatomy, as minutely as we do to-day, but osteopathy has passed through its infancy and has demonstrated that as a System of Therapeutics it has a perfect right to an individual existence. It has demonstrated that if we can establish perfect physical, or anatomical harmony, we must necessarily get chemical harmony, while on the other hand the establishment of physical harmony by means of chemicals or drugs is impractical, and that no chemical, not a food, is an advantage within the system in either health or disease. Osteopathy has so modified medical practice that to-day when we wish to convince a skeptic of the fallacy of drugs we never think of quoting the big men of our own profession, we turn to Edwards, Osler, or any of the very big men of the modern medical world, and show our skeptic what they decry the use of even the old standard drugs, and that ninety-nine per cent of their cases they treat mainly by hygiene, diet, and nursing. The magazine criticism of osteopathy has changed to one of uniform praise of the system, even the more unfriendly medical journals giving us such doubtful compliments as the ones of Dr. Thayer of John Hopkins University Medical Department and Dr. Walsh of New York who in their famous articles maintain that we are ignorant, but admit that we cure patients, and that the VALUE OF THE MANIPULATIVE TREATMENT IS GREATER THAN THAT OF DRUGS. To-day, it is not a rarity for an osteopath to owe his start in practice to some more broad-minded medical man sending him cases that he couldn't help by his own treatment. True we cannot regard the medical profession as a whole as our friends, but neither can we regard

a medical doctor any longer as necessarily our enemy. We no longer have our original fight for recognition. The world recognizes us as a profession, the law recognizes us nearly everywhere, and even our professional enemies have greatly changed their aspect. True we have, and always will have, the struggle for existence,—even the old established medical profession has this,—but the fact remains that we are established, and to-day our main concern is to see that we, as a profession, do not allow ourselves to be satisfied with the osteopathy of 1874, or 1894, or 1904, or any other year of the past. We must realize that just because it is our profession it is not necessarily perfect, that we yet have to eliminate some things that are wrong, to improve many that are right, and to originate others. That no matter where we stand to-day we must move forward or we will retrogress.

Our time up to the present has been spent chiefly in establishing ourselves, our time from now on must be spent perfecting ourselves. We are farther ahead in our knowledge of therapeutics, or actual treatment, than in our knowledge of any other subject, or any one else's knowledge of the same subject. This is as it should be, but at the same time in our strenuous development of the subject of therapeutics we have neglected other subjects to which we must now pay attention, or we can only with difficulty, progress farther. The reason the medical profession was very little advanced in 1875 A. D., to what they were in 1875 B. C., was because they failed to recognize pathology. Through the efforts of Virchow, Koch, Bland-Sutton and many others, they have advanced in that subject more, in the time since then, than in all the time before and similarly along with other causes, particularly the success of drugless treatment, they have advanced in therapeutics. We will probably never again hear under any method of treatment, that is used to-day, of a 90 per cent. mortality in epidemics of diphtheria, typhoid, smallpox, etc. The frightful mortalities that used to occur under the pure drug treatment are a thing of the past.

In the matter of treatment, our profession leading others, as it does, has progressed as far as it reasonably can until we improve our knowledge of pathology, symptomatology and allied subjects, nor can I say for a moment that the profession or the schools are slow in taking up this idea. In the past three years, our schools have added 50 per cent. to the length of their courses, and in another year it will be 100 per cent.

For what reason is this change? Is it to spend the extra time telling the student that osteopathy is all right, or showing him new ways to correct lesions of the fourth dorsal or other articulations? Certainly not.

He already knows these things as well as he can ever know them until he has perfected himself by experience in the field. For what than

is the extra year, and for what do the field practitioners come back for P. G. courses? It is almost entirely to improve their knowledge of pathology and symptomatology and necessarily diagnosis, and to apply these things more thoroughly just as we have already applied anatomy, to our osteopathic knowledge of treatment. Can we say that we have invented or discovered any new points in anatomy? Certainly not. What we have invented or discovered, is new methods of application, of already well known points. In Dr. Clark's Applied Anatomy are there any actual new anatomical facts? No. The new points, important as there are, are altogether in the application of already discovered facts concerning actual anatomy.

Time was when we considered the P. & S. of the text books as a medical subject. We now recognize that properly presented they are no more medical than anatomy and physiology; that the schools recognize this is shown by their curriculum, that the profession recognizes it is shown by the courses demanded by P. G's., and by the books they buy after practicing awhile, and by their letters asking advice from the teachers in the school. These latter particularly are significant. The man who has paid no attention to P. & S. will ask such questions as the following: How would you treat a case that complained of kidney trouble? Or how would you treat a case of dysmenorrhoea? The article that you have just heard by Dr. Clark has illustrated the futility of trying to answer such a general question. It has required an hour to briefly go over the subject, and when a man asks a question about a condition of this sort and fails to name the type of the condition or any of the thousand things that might have a bearing on it, or in the case of the kidney trouble, fails to give any evidence that the complaining patient ever had such a disease, he completely ignores pathology and symptomatology. Such ignorance of these subjects does not exist to-day amongst our practitioners.

The men who started with a small knowledge of such subjects and who have succeeded, and are therefore still after advice, have posted themselves enough that no one to-day asking about such conditions would fail to describe as nearly as possible the various symptoms and findings in the case. The questioner to-day will almost ask about some point or points of differentiation, or treatment and would never expect to get an answer telling him where to locate an exact spot, which if treated as described would uniformly correct all manner of symptoms.

The following letters selected from my files show the usual question asked by the present day practitioners. Dear Doctor:—I notice that the Old Doctor advises colonic feeding as an aid in the treatment of typhoid fever. Kindly explain the technique to me, also the theory,

and whether you have used it and with what results. Fraternally—

Dear Doctor:—I have a case who has tried all manner of electrical and medical treatment for vaginismus for five years. I can find nothing abnormal, except a slightly anterior coccyx and a posterior left innominate, that I am not sure of, and also general nervousness. I have given her four treatments with no effect, shall I advise an operation or continue to treat? Would be glad for any suggestion.

Yours fraternally,——

Both of these cases show simply one point that is puzzling the questioner, and show that he has looked into the case from all standpoints, but merely lacked experience as to prognosis, etc. Nearly every letter I get recently is of the same type.

But the greatest change following the giving of more attention to pathology and symptomatology is shown by the students. In a few weeks we will graduate our first three years class, and where I used to talk to fifteen or twenty students in every class during the few months preceding graduation about the advisability of taking a medical course to get a better knowledge of some subjects on which they felt they were weak, I have talked with but one student this year, and I am positive that from now on the osteopath studying medicine will be very rare, and particularly if he is from the better schools. True, the lack of teaching facilities on some subjects as compared to medical schools was more fancied than real, but there was enough to create a feeling that caused many students to enter the short course medical schools, and usually the course was a delusion, for a poor medical school breeds more ignorance than any other institution known, and unfortunately too many of them belong to this class. The last place in the world to get a good course in pathology or symptomatology is in the average small medical school, and the man who enters one just to get a degree, rarely gets any more than that, and too often I have seen friends who entered them against my advice lose much of the valuable information they had when they finished the osteopathic course. There are of course exceptions, but I always feel sorry when I see a man enter one of these inferior institutions, and waste valuable time that might better have been spent studying and practicing. I am glad to say that with the present schedule these former conditions are now eliminated. No medical school to-day offers better practical courses in symptomatology, differential and physical diagnosis, dietetics, jurisprudence, pathology, and even bacteriology than the American School of Osteopathy. In the latter subject for instance the A. S. O. laboratories contain one of the first stained specimens of the organism of syphilis made in America, and no medical school taught its classes how to examine the blood for the

spirochaetae pallida by the short staining methods sooner than the A. S. O. Of the valuable things in diagnosis the better osteopathic schools to-day are far ahead of the average medical schools, and the skeptic has only to visit the A. S. O. laboratories, hospital and classes during the school season to be convinced.

We have strengthened ourselves in the last subject of any value which can be used in therapeutics, and to the drug doctors we leave with our compliments their drugs. Can we be said to be taking medical subjects by which to teach osteopathy? By no means. What medical man has the nerve to claim bacteriology as a medical subject when a dry goods clerk named, Anthony Von Leuwenhoek, discovered the organisms in 1675, 200 years before the medical world would notice them, and during this time any regular, or irregular, who claimed that germs had anything to do with diseases was ostracised by the profession. The subject belongs as much to one profession as another, if they will but rationally utilize it, and we have shown that we can combat the effects of these organisms in the human system better than any other profession. Now for fear I may give the impression that I think it is all important in disease to stain the germs causing it, and to make post mortems after they have killed the patient and in order you may understand that my idea of the value of pathology and symptomatology and bacteriology is not unassociated with treatment I am going to describe an actual case of pneumonia, in a patient admitted to the students ward of the A. S. O. Hospital in January, this year. I shall describe how the case was used as a clinic, and the pathology and symptomatology of the disease was demonstrated to the class, and what relation these subjects necessarily bore to the treatment and finally how the case was treated and how it progressed.

But first, before taking up the case, allow me to insert a few words which deal most particularly with those points which we as a profession have added to the subject of pathology.

You know that, as yet, we, as a profession, have added only one word and its derivatives to scientific nomenclature and that is the word osteopathy. We have only given a new meaning to one other word, and that is the word lesion. For purposes of expressing ourselves fully, this is unfortunate, and our national association has, at the last meeting, appointed a committee for the purpose of revising, or rather establishing a real osteopathic nomenclature, but for the present we must continue to use the terms and expressions that we have at hand. The new facts that we have added to pathology we must discuss to a great extent under the names applied to similar conditions by previous writers.

Continued in July Journal.

DISCOVERY? THEFT.

WILLIAM SMITH, M. D., D. O.

In the early days of osteopathy prior to the foundation of the first school, the labors of Dr. Still to secure for the work of his brain and hands due recognition by the medical profession led only to his being ridiculed, openly scoffed at. This condition of matters lasted for about eighteen months after the teaching of osteopathy to others than his own family had commenced, then as it was seen that this "new fad" threatened to grow and spread, when it was seen that its practitioners were doing exactly the same thing as Dr. Still, getting practically the same results and gaining the confidence, gratitude and friendship of those whom medical men had declared incurable and subsequent to their recovery had stated that "there never was anything wrong with them but imagination," this ridicule changed to open hostility. Abusive articles were now written in the smaller medical papers, such journalistic abortions as the "Medical Fortnightly," the "Medical Age" and other papers of that class, published, some as a means of dissemination of the wonderful medical knowledge and profound erudition of some little two-by-four doctor and his friends, the others owned by drug-houses who saw in osteopathy a menace to their trade, these, I say, attacked osteopathy and Dr. Still with a venom which was peculiar in its bitterness. The "Medical Fortnightly" announced that it was "going to expose osteopathy if it took all summer," the "Medical Age" took the writer as its special prey and called such names as "fakir," "fraud," "liar," "unqualified quack" and other epithets no doubt familiar to its learned editor from his daily intercourse. This was all in nowise hurtful, the purpose against osteopathy was killed by itself. To what effect did a medical man tell a woman whose child had been raised from a sick bed by osteopathy that "Osteopathy is a fake, it claims the impossible," that woman cared not one straw for medical terms, "one thing she knew, that whereas I was blind now I see." So to all abuse osteopathy was deaf, a dignified and eloquent silence was maintained, the dogs allowed to howl unmolested. But osteopathy, like Werner's Charlotte, "went on cutting bread and butter."

The First Small Thieving.

These statements must not apply to educated and intelligent medical men, such an one does not criticise without knowing, does not denounce without cause, and in no case will descend to vulgar abuse. Osteopathy formed many strong friendships among such, thinkers and workers helped greatly by their moral support, many entered upon the study of osteopathy, the students of the science realized that the words of Dr. C. E. Still were true, "the Art of Osteopathy had rushed ahead of the

Science," we were getting results and doing things which were beyond our ken to explain. Observation close and careful was begun, all over America were those who aided in this work, and so it came about that attention began to be paid to what was written in osteopathic journals, so it was that the abuse in the medical papers ceased, and the things which were stated in the osteopathic journals began quietly and unobtrusively to be placed over the signatures of medical men in the journals of the "Regular Profession." For many years the assertion of Dr. Still that the sacro-iliac synchondrosis was no synchondrosis at all but a true joint, capable of luxation, that such luxation was frequent and the obscure cause of much trouble. Such had been laughed at for so long by medical men and papers in this country that when its adoption as a truth by the "profession" was decided upon the fathering of the fact and "discovery" went to Germany, is now duly declared in all the text-books of anatomy as "made in Germany," and Still is utterly ignored. (Imported goods are always the best anyhow!) Osteopathy as I said was ignored, was treated in a gentle, kindly, tolerant manner, it was now "massage, mingled with Swedish movement and christian science, very good indeed in some cases, but never to be depended on; all right if used under the direction of the 'regular physician,' very dangerous in the hands of ignorant persons."

Open Theft Proclaimed as "Discovery."

The true menace was now at hand, the success of osteopathic practice was its very danger and to-day we find ourselves in imminent peril of having every fundamental principle on which our practice and individuality as practitioners depends stolen from us by a band of unprincipled thieves, the members of the Medical Trust. Not able to kill by ridicule and abuse, not able to kill by open warfare, finding the public of the United States ready and willing to accept the truth in spite of its venomous hostility, not the public to be coerced in the manner which the medical men of Ohio endeavored to employ when they sent their famous telegram to Senator Foraker openly threatening him, this Medical Trust now announces month after month in its journals as new discoveries of its own; the discoveries of osteopathy, the facts published years ago by osteopaths gives credit, in order to appear fair, to other members of its craft who wrote somewhat on such lines in years gone by (and to whom they paid no attention) claim all these things as their own and not one word of recognition of Still or Osteopathy. Out on such disreputable, bare-faced, grand-larceny methods.

An Especial Example.

Take such an article as that of Dr. J. Madison Taylor, of Philadelphia in the New York Medical Journal of February 8th, in the current

year, "The hand as a therapeutic agent." What is to be said or even thought of a man who will write more than four pages endorsing in the strongest methods osteopathic principles and practice, urging upon his fellows to employ their hands in treatment and in diagnosis, using such language as that in the following extracts and, in the whole course of that article never once mention the word OSTEOPATHY nor give one single word of credit to the man who first pointed out these truths.

"In modern medicine evidence is growing to prove that we should develop and utilize these hints, always in the light of advancing physiological and clinical knowledge. While the subject is still in its infancy, the stage of conjecture, of early experiment, is past. If half as much scientific research had been expended on the principles governing manual treatment as upon pharmacology, the hand would be exteemed to-day on a par with drugs in acceptability and power."

"So great is the potency of this measure that in recent years a vigorous cult is working, in most communities, cures, or satisfactory ameliorations of conditions, which the "regular profession" have been unable to relieve. Yet all this potentiality is entirely within the reach of these learned gentlemen if they will open their eyes and put forth their own hands."

"But all these things are as child's play to the powerful effects capable of being wrought on the vaso-motor and visceromotor mechanisms if the centres in the cord, the subsidiary centres, the exposed points in nerves and ganglia are intelligently operated upon by any educated physician. Here a knowledge of these governing mechanisms is required along with familiarity with the natural history and phenomena of disease, such as is assumed to be the possession of the expert clinician..

"In trying to teach physicians what I myself know of the niceties of manipulations, I have been surprised to find so few, even of "distinguished clinical teachers," who are possessed of fair motor intelligence. After the plastic age is passed full manual dexterity is not attainable. Delicacy of touch is far rarer among physicians than one might assume. What they cannot perceive through clumsy, ill trained finders they are inclined to deny. In percussion and palpation many of our "teachers" display surprising coarseness of touch. What a person of nice tactile sense may perceive instinctively, e. g., the outline of the liver, the spleen, the position and resistance of the kidneys, the stomach, varying resistance in tissues, etc., others can only infer inexactly by awkward fumbings and gropings.

"If space permitted it would be useful to set forth the significance of those variants in tissue resistance, local infiltrations, tensions, minor

alterations in shape and density, in sensitiveness, tenderness, etc., especially in the erector spinæ muscles, which offer useful corroborative keys to the visceral conditions. We can thereby valuably supplement both our customary diagnostic as well as therapeutic measures."

"It was early found that a variety of painful states were amenable to treatment by simple, yet purposeful, manipulations. Vaso-constriction and vaso-dilation can be readily thereby influenced, waste products hurried into eliminating channels, not so much by direct squeezing (massage) as by reflex stimulation through the central vaso-motor substations in the cord."

"So many desirable effects are attainable by such simple acts that it is strange the profession has neglected to observe and make use of the vaso-motor reflexes more constantly. The body is like a piano or harp, to be played upon at will. All that is needed is to work out the principles on a practical physiologic basis. I have learned from all sources, and most from John P. Arnold, who for seven years was demonstrator of physiology in the University of Pennsylvania. For example, he showed me how to promptly cure my daughter of a lameness which had resisted the efforts of the best surgeons."

Is such a one to be called elementally honest? are we to thank such a man for the recognition which he gives us? I would far rather thank a man who picked my pocket. This is the thing which we are up against, read these extracts then judge. Of course he denies that anything can be done save with the assistance of drugs, he is careful to state specifically in the following words:

"For a long time my colleagues and personal friends adjured me to hold my peace about my convictions. I, however, hold and express such definite opinions on the indispensability of drugs that my sanity suffers no serious challenge." But he adds:

"By a five or ten minutes' use of my hands I am of tenable to supplement other remedial agents as to relieve, often permanently and in a vastly shorter space of time than formerly, a large variety of ailments, sufferings, and diseased states, so that I feel impelled to urge attention to these valuable measures upon all practicing physicians."

The writer of the words quoted is one of that peculiar class of beings, men who know the truth and are afraid to tell it.

A Case Yet More Striking.

But now for a case which is ever more striking. In the issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association for the 2nd of May in the current year appears an article by Dr. S. D. Ludlum of Philadelphia on the "Relationship between the spinal Cord, the Sympathetic System and Therapeutic Measures" which should be read with the greatest

care and interest by every osteopath. About eight years ago in Edinburgh, Scotland, while treating a patient in the medical wards of the Royal Infirmary at the request of the physician in charge of the ward, he and I entered into a discussion along osteopathic lines and he pointed out to me the close relationship which there was between osteopathic aaccepttgs and the writings of Head in the journal "Brain." This was my first introduction to that writer's work, and after looking over several of his articles I expressed the opinion that he was simply an osteopath not fully developed, who had not carried its principles to their fullest extent, that when he did so he would harmonize to the last particular with the knowledge of the osteopath,—that we can by mechanical stimulation or inhibition of the posterior branches of the spinal nerves produce effects upon the viscera supplied with sympathetic nerve force derived from the ganglia in connection with the spinal segments whence issued those spinal nerves. This view was so novel to my friend that he asked for confirmation of the theory, I gave it on half a dozen cases in the wards, showing how by simple examination of the condition of the spinal muscles and spinal area in general it was possible, in a rough way, to prognosticate the condition which closer examination would determine to be present in the cavities of the body. This was a complete revelation to my medical confrere, and at his request I treated a case of muscular contractures which was that very day to be sent to Buxton being considered incurable. In three weeks time that man returned to his work, heavy work in a Dunfermline linen mill, completely cured. Now, at this late date, do we find that Dr. Ludlum has found out the same things which osteopaths have been practicing for years; he frankly gives his opinion that such effects can be produced, that the painful areas along the spine mean more than simply painful spots to the man who knows his anatomy and physiology, and gives as his opinion the following:

"No physical examination will in the future be considered complete either of nervous diseases or in any other pathological condition without the proper scientific examination of the spine, in the manner described, because of the relationship of these centers to the various organs of the body and of their effects on the peripheral conditions, because of the significance if these local parts of tenderness. After employing mechanical measures for more than eight years in the treatment of these conditions, Dr. Snow is satisfied that they are of great value."

But the entire article is simply osteopathic truths written by a man ill-informed on osteopathy.

He concedes that dilation of the abdominal or thoracic vessels can be produced at will without chemical means, that, in short, the sym-

pathetic system is at our control by mechanical means. Surely that is osteopathy, have we not been so doing for years, have we not been ridiculed for so stating, have not great and wise (in their own estimation) medical men created roars of laughter in medical conventions by their stating of our claims. Yes, such has happened thousands of times, there is not a practicing osteopath in the United States to-day who has not been laughed at and called a quack for stating the very things which to-day are published in the reputable journals of the medical profession, there stated as great "medical discoveries" and not one word of credit given to the men who having made the observation, have studied and proved the truth of the theory, have for years been treating disease by the very methods which to-day are just facing the medical profession as truths.

Thefts Claimed as Discoveries.

No wonder they claim them, no wonder they try to steal facts and claim them as their "discovery" and shout about their enterprise and erudition in so discovering. The osteopath who could not have answered these very problems twelve years ago would never have obtained a diploma from any reputable osteopathic school. It seems childish to refer to these matters, but I have a reason. This is our menace to-day, not the ridicule of the past, not the open hostility of the men who were too bigoted to think for one moment that any ray of intelligence existed outside of the walls of their schools—it is the bare-faced theft of osteopathy and the incorporating its principles and truths into their work, and then, like Dr. Taylor, saying that such are only of use when used in combination with medicine. And when we find so-called osteopathic schools teaching exactly the same thing, saying that osteopathy by itself is nothing, that with medicine it is a wonder and so forth what can we say? We as osteopaths know that such is untrue, we know that osteopathic methods WHEN EMPLOYED BY AN OSTEOPATH are sufficient, we can only conclude that the men who make such statements are ignorant of true osteopathic methods and principles, that they are at heart and in soul medical men who desire to tie on osteopathy as a tail to their kite, and so surely as such is accomplished just so surely will the osteopathic tail only serve to drag down the medical kite or vice versa. There is a place for each, but only for each individually, there is no room for combinations. Let the medical man stick to his drugs and other agencies, let the osteopath stick to his osteopathy, then and only then will osteopathy flourish, progress and grow; if associated with allopathic or homeopathic medicine there is only one future for it, incorporation with and assimilation by that other school and the disappearance of osteopathy as an independent system of scientific treatment.

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EDITORIALS.

80 pages this month. Is not this worth one dollar per year?

Discovery-Culling-Theft—Dr. William Smith sounds a significant note of warning in this issue. One point in Dr. Taylor's article not mentioned by Dr. Smith is "Much literature is available, and IF JUDICIOUSLY CULLED full of rewards." Is culling an article and claiming the things culled as discoveries, true discovery, or is theft?

Drake Medical Sued—A. D. Roth, C. B. Ward and C. F. Cashman, Des Moines graduates, who have been going to Drake for two years have sued for their diplomas, says the Register and Leader, claiming that the two years at the other school are equivalent to the first two at Drake. The Drake people thought differently and withheld the diplomas, hence the suit.

New York Behind Wisconsin—The Milwaukee Sentinel, May 29th, calls attention to the fact that since 1901 the Wisconsin osteopaths have had the same status as M. D's. and says that New York is far behind the time. It also criticizes the New York definition of a physician saying it is better to recognize each school. (In Wisconsin there are four schools, Allopath, Homeopath, Eclectic, and Osteopath.)

Correspondents Please Notice—If you have a kick or want to talk to me personally address a letter to me and mark it "Personal," leaving off everything about the Journal or the A. S. O., but if you are sending an order, a remittance, an item or or any other matter of business routine, please send it to the Journal of Osteopathy Publishing Co., and my secretary will attend to it. This will save me considerable work and as I have a large volume of mail I would appreciate it.

The Working Dress of an Osteopath—Under the above caption last month we printed a communication from a patient, one of our subscribers. We have been cussed by some, discussed by others and complimented by others, so we are this month publishing some of the communications on the subject. There are two sides to every question and when we have such a good opportunity to see ourselves as some see us, we should certainly avail ourselves of it. Reader, what is your idea of it?

Accommodations During the Convention—The Pool Hotel will reserve rooms for parties, but will not reserve a room for one person alone. The Dockery has reserved all that it cares to. The Business Men's League has appointed a committee who will secure rooms throughout the city. Everybody who comes will be able to secure accommodations, but it will be best to write in ahead and let us know for sure that you will be present. Let's all have a great jubilee and Love feast with which to celebrate Dr. Still's anniversary.

Osteopathy and Surgery—While the osteopath believes in surgery when surgery is necessary, that does not necessarily mean that he sanctions the indiscriminate slashing as exemplified by many medical practitioners. As an army surgeon Dr. Still saw many cases of reckless cutting and many men needlessly maimed and as a revolt against this butchery the osteopathic movement exists. We believe in surgery if surgery is necessary, but let us first make sure if such is the case. To this end the American School of Osteopathy lays especial stress on surgical diagnosis, as well as teaching the operative technic. It believes that the physician who prevents an operation is more highly honored and exhibits more skill than he who performs an operation, and so instructs its students.

The P. G. C.—"Let us reason together" is a very good motto for the osteopathic profession in the matter of the post-graduate college. Weigh well each word, each thought and act and when the best is decided upon let us accomplish something which will be worth while. The Editor of the Journal has been accused of "knocking" the P. G. C. and one member of the profession even stated that if he did not stop that "some of us would feel like retaliating." In his utterances in the Journal on this subject he is speaking as a practitioner, as a member of the A. O. A. and not as a professor at the A. S. O. He objects, not to research work and the advancement of osteopathy but to chimerical ideas, as evidenced by propositions to buy bankrupt sanitariums, worn out medical college property, etc. Dr. Meacham states as the purpose of the P. G. C. first "a course in dissection under the guidance of an expert anatomist, search out on the cadaver, pathological tissues and trace this pathology so far as possible back to existing anatomical derangements." The Editor did work of the kind at the A. S. O. five years ago and published an account of it in the Atlas Club Bulletin in the Fall of 1903, together with an account of another which he requested from Dr. G. V. Webster, then a fellow student. The practical objections to this method of research are: first, lack of antemortem history; second, lack of selection in bodies. The first can be overcome by having the dissection from an osteopathic hospital or partially by securing the material from a board on which there are osteopathic representatives. The second by doing the work in connection with a large school as the bodies are assigned proportionately to the number of students.

Second. He wishes to have special investigations in physiologic chemistry. The drawback to this would be the necessity of having a large clinic on which to experiment. This is overcome by doing the work in connection with a large osteopathic infirmary.

The Editor did not advocate a "Peripatetic Teacher" but he did advocate the endowing of some party who would make these investigations. A new plant is not needed for these tests and a new college will have to live years before it could get the students necessary for the requisite bodies, and before it could get the clinic requisite for these experiments.

But would we get these necessary students? AT PUT-IN-BAY, SEVERAL OF THE EXISTING SCHOOLS OFFERED THEIR LABORATORIES FREE TO THOSE WISHING TO TAKE

UP RESEARCH WORK, and (so far as I know) NOT A SINGLE ONE ACCEPTED THIS INVITATION. If the profession did not care enough for research work to undertake it when facilities were offered free, is it rational to believe that they would undertake it in an A. O. A. school where they were to pay tuition? I repeat, "this research work must be done, and it is best to be done by one who is also a successful practitioner," and this practitioner should be supported by the profession at large. Let us then stop this talk of building schools and give our energies to something which will be of value. The idea advanced by Dr. C. C. Teall in the current A. O. A. Journal is timely and to the point. In substance he says for the A. O. A. to select practitioners who have the technical skill and the deeply rooted osteopathic faith, set them to work in the laboratories of such schools as have or will provide the necessary equipment, support them there and let the results be the property of those who are paying for it—the profession at large.

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF DR. STILL.

Tumors—When this subject is brought before the anatomical mechanic's eye, he takes a look, makes a mental note of the size, location, appearance and color of all unnatural growths found in the human body. He knows just what each tumor is called because he reads the label which is attached to each one. By the marks of discrimination one is called malignant, another benign, another cancer, another fibrous, another rose cancer, another cystic tumor, etc.

Right here the anatomist or physiologist who reasons as a life preserver says to the bloody host of surgeons, "I am president and legally empowered to demand of and accept nothing from nor tolerate any interference by any one's knife who cannot give a demonstrable reason why this abnormal growth has been produced; what important nerve of vaso-constriction or vaso-dilation has been prohibited from executing its work of normal construction and renovation to the degree of normal health."

Tremblingly this engineer approaches the human body under the penalty of pain and death for spilling a single drop of blood or removing an atom of flesh before he, the repairing engineer, shows and demonstrates that he has found and pointed out the absolute cause that has produced this abnormally constructed thing or tumor. Knowing his duty, and the penalty for a hasty conclusion and malpractice is death, he becomes an earnest seeker and a safe man to turn loose in the abdomen as an explorer who can find and demonstrate that he knows the cause of cancers or tumefactions of any or all of the organs of the human body. The order under which he explores, demands wisdom and honesty, or death is the penalty.

Thus saith the Czar of the government under which this mechanic labors, and there is no appeal from the edict. And as Christ did, so shall he work without money or price.

If such were the law of our land, speculative murder would soon be abolished and no longer cause the hundreds of thousands of funerals and millions of yards of mourning crape which is hung at the door of almost every city and village in North America and other countries. I want to insist that the time is fully ripe for legislative interference to stop the unwarranted use of the knife. I want to emphasize with vehemence that he who cannot demonstrate that he has found and that he knows the cause producing such malady, and that the hasty surgeon who is wasting human life simply for the dollar that he can extort from the unfortunate sufferer or his friends by pretending to know the cause and use the knife of death, should hang.

Send a few such to the gallows and to the State prison for life, for murder, and this world will soon have surgery take its meritorious place. Give the surgeon of merit a reasonable reward fixed by law for his services, then we will have honest dealing with human life and not before.

It is horrifying to think that we are living in a day and generation that sees nothing sacred in human life. I think it is time for legislation and legal interference to take command and regulate our system of surgery or we will soon become an extinct race. If others think differently you will please use the pen and ink and tell us something better than that which I have written on this subject.

Following this prelude we think we can give you something that will assist the osteopath in leaving the old rut of antiquated customs and learn to hunt for and know the cause of causes, producing tumors of the head, neck, thorax, abd men, mammary glands and all organs and limbs of the human body. I care nothing for analyzing the fluids of the body which are perverted by prohibitory and stagnant action of the circulatory and purifying system of the organs of the human body. My question is, what is the remote cause? How do you know your conclusion is true, and demonstrate that what you say is a truth. You should study until you can do this or quit. Right here I will draw the attention of the reader to the blood supply of the abdomen and its organs, with the accompanying nerve forces and see if we cannot arrive at a satisfactory knowledge of the cause of such effects, tumors.—A. T. S.

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PLAIN TALK ON OSTEOPATHY TO ALL RANKS, FROM THE FRESHMAN TO THE DEAN OF THE FACULTY AND PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

I want the lamp light of reason to be before your eyes in all steps and places while you sojourn with me from the day you enter the school as a student, a professor, president or trustee. I want you to remember that this school is not intended to receive and treat with respect anything but truth with the fact of demonstration as its voucher. I want it definitely understood that undemonstrated talk from any professor in this school of engineers from the president down to the sexton, is an illegitimate child, and is not welcome in the engine room of this institution. You must show the practical ability in all your lectures in chemistry, physiology, anatomy, theory and practice, obstetrics and surgery. You must demonstrate as a chemist while talking to the class and supplying them with chemical knowledge, that the human body has a class and teaches it, proving that in the human body is a chemical laboratory also. I want the anatomist to teach and demonstrate to his class that a knowledge of anatomy prepares them to show the skill of a mechanic in adjusting the human body from the abnormal to the normal, and that without a good knowledge of all the parts of the body no engineer has any claim above a pretender for he will be a failure when called upon to inspect and adjust the human body or to tell what has produced an abnormal growth whether in the body, head or limbs. If he knows his business he will tell where the obstruction is that has produced paralysis or excitement of the nervous system, and show you why abnormal growth is the result. If he does not do this he is not worthy of the place he claims to fill.

The mid-wife or obstetrician must know the part that he is dealing with. The "hows" and "whys" of all vital action that is necessary to construct and deliver the child which is a completed engine to be given to the world for the use and purpose for which it was designed. He has no business here without this knowledge.

The osteopathic surgeon, when dealing with tumors, must not spend his time

analyzing blood, urine and other fluids taken from a diseased system until he has found and demonstrated that he knows the producing cause of atrophy, over-growth or any failure in the motor system from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. He might as well analyze the fluids of a slop barrel, or from the vaults of a privy in order to know what was eaten a week before as to spend his time in this way. His duty is to know the cause of this confusion in the chemical laboratory of life and adjust from the abnormal to the truly normal. If he knows his business and proceeds as an engineer, he will, if called to a patient in reasonable time, soon find that the mud valves will open and conduct the overplus from the body and leave the patient without a tumor. I want to say in conclusion, that if you know your business the world will not call you an unworthy blank as an engineer and say that osteopathy is not the truth and its advocates are liars.

* * *

TRIBULATION.

Let us pray! O, Lord, Thou knowest that the highest aspiration of an osteopath is heaven and an automobile. Thou knowest their daily prayer is that their professional hours will not intrude on their devotional hours in the West as they have in the East. When thou didst make man and endow him with reason thou didst know that he would soon learn that Thy work was so perfectly well done that all the days of mortality would be too short for man to get anything like a comprehensive knowledge of the laws of life in the plan, specification, construction and work of man who is the result of union of human life with matter, in form. Now Lord Thou knowest that our days are few and full of sorrow. Thou knowest just as well that when we try to get some knowledge of life and its attributes that we fall to pieces in disgust when we read from fifteen to fifty pages on tumors, the production, the cause and cure, written and published in the A. O. A., or any other periodical; and after carefully perusing every page, every paragraph, sentence and word, only find that it is nothing but a school boy's little piece written and compiled from various authors, ancient and modern, both in Europe and America. I say, as a mechanical osteopath, I am disgusted to know that so many of our writers think that such compilations show to us the scholarly ability of the writer, when he has before his eyes all the parts of the human body constituting the most perfect machine for the production and delivery of blood and for sustaining life. O, Lord, Thou knowest that a few of us seek knowledge that we can use; that we can prove what we say is the truth by demonstrating that we know friction in the machinery of life produces a perversion of the normal action of the nervous system on raw material from the mouth to the living blood which is sent forth by the arterial system. Thou knowest that we know that a day's talk falls to the ground from the hand of the philosopher who reasons from effect to cause and substantiates his philosophy by the fact of demonstration. O, Lord, we know that Thou quote no authority from any American or foreign writer. When Thou talkest, Thou speakest in plain English and talked to the point when Thou workest, Thou quietly proceedeth to plan, specify and construct the machinery that testifies to Thy ability as a wise and correct architect without which no theory is worth the paper it is written on. Thou knowest that the osteopath who has brains enough to reason, if he acquaints himself with the normal machine of life will then and there know the abnormal that has caused the tumor. It matters not what guise they come under, malignant or benign. Thou knowest that if we wish to be acquainted with Thy work we must go into the human body and acquaint ourselves with the plan, specification, and the object of the superstructure.

Then when we write if we dip our pens into the red ink of demonstrable truth we will be respected for what we know, not what we say was the opinion of some writer who always winds up the story with a "however," or "possibly so." Thou knowest, O Lord, that our osteopathic periodicals, some of them, make more fuss than all of Pharaoh's frogs, and the next day music comes from the same old stagnant pond. O, Lord, Thou knowest that it is very hard work to find a trustworthy professor to teach and demonstrate the truths of osteopathy in our schools. Thou knowest that the professor who talks must do and demonstrate, or he is not worthy of the position of the surgeon, the obstetrician, the physiologist, and the healer. All of which he should demonstrate by doing the work. O, Lord, Thou knowest we have some registered stock, mentally sharp, that will both talk and do before the eyes of the spectator that which will demonstrate to the world that osteopathy is a trustworthy science.—Amen.

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COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Chicago School—We suppose the Chicago School had commencement exercises, but receiving no reply to our letter of inquiry, we are unable to give the graduates.

Graduation at Pacific College—The following are the members of the Pacific College graduating class: Charles Alexander Boyd, Irma Ione Moon, Caroline Lester Paine, Ralph Winfred Miller, Susan Neely Otto, Ida M. Jayne Weaver, Josephine Eudora Neame, William Carey Bondie, Harriet Estelle Hinds, Fannie Shaffer and Edwin Forest Bagley.

Los Angeles College Commencement Exercises—The Los Angeles College of Osteopathy announces the following graduates: Ed. H. Jones, W. L. Nichols, C. L. Bonham, E. L. Clark, Chester W. Parish, Arthur L. Sherwood, T. J. O. Volkmann, Dr. H. C. Wallace, J. R. Jackson, William Efford, John Venters, Arthur F. V. Davis, Anita P. Martyn, Dr. A. M. King, Dr. Matthew Reed McBurney.

Des Moines School Graduates—The Des Moines papers give much prominence to the large graduating class, which they erroneously state is the first three year class in the United States. After describing the exercises, the Capitol says, "the class is composed of the following,—graduates, Andrew McCauley, William C. Parfitt, Alphonse A. Saucier, Leslie H. Bell; post-graduates, A. S. Heggen, Richard S. Pickler, H. M. Stoel, Ira L. Slater, George W. Weddell, Carl M. Post.

Kansas City School—The graduation exercises of the Central College of Osteopathy, 729 Troost avenue will be held May 28 at Spaulding's Hall, Tenth and Oak streets. The graduates are: William C. Thompson, Miss Millie Householder, Mrs. Rose Dalton and Mrs. Mollie Howell.

The Rev. J. F. St. Clair, field manager of Bethany hospital, delivered the annual address, while J. W. Hofess, president of the college, conferred the degree of D. O. on the graduates. A splendid musical program has been arranged for which will be rendered by the Kirksmith Concert company.—K. C. Post, May 27.

Graduates From the Boston School—The Massachusetts College of Osteopathy has conferred diplomas on the following: Barker, Edward H.; Bolan, Harry R.; Bruninghaus, Charles W.; Collins, Emma H.; Estey, Clarence W.; Fairchild, Ann; Hitchcock, George B.; Holland, Abbey; Kinsman, Ada Ruth; Laslett, William L.; Lord, Mary W.; Mack, Warren B.; Nichols, Melvin H.; Wright, Herbert E.

Dr. Campbell pointed out to the graduates the high ideals toward which they should work, stating that physicians occupied the most responsible positions in the

community. He said physicians should refrain from indulging in intoxicating liquors, and, more than members of any other profession in the world, should hold themselves so as to be above reproach.

Philadelphia Graduates Eleven—The following are the Philadelphia graduates:

Finis E. Barnes, Leonard P. Bartlett, Frederick A. Beale, M. John Davis, George R. Freas, Clara E. Hough, Sarah A. Medlar, Carl E. Smith, Edna Thayer, Samuel F. Warren, Martyn L. Richardson.

In his doctorate sermon, Dr. Robinson, said in part: "The healing art is a divine art. In your profession we recognize something new. We are prone to jump at whatever is new, and strange to say, sometimes the new is not new, and sometimes the new is not good. Time and experience only can show you and us the limitations of your profession.

But you are in it to do good. As you have the opportunity you shall be judged. Goodness is the real glory of the human life.

Be among that class that make opportunity; who hammer disappointment into stairs on which they rise; to whom defeat is never final; to whom adversity is a tonic and a bracer, and with these opportunities do good to all men and so fulfil the greatest place in human endeavor."

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A. S. O. GRADUATION EXERCISES.

For the first time in many years the graduation exercises were held in-doors, the weather being so unreliable that it was not safe to hold them on Dr. C. E. Still's lawn, as it has been customary heretofore. The Doctorate sermon was preached by Rev. F. W. Gee, in the M. E. Church, North, Sunday, May 31, at 2:30 p. m. Rev. Rev. Gee chose for his subject, The Sympathetic Physician. After dealing with the life of the early physician, he paid the following tribute to the founder of osteopathy:

"But the truth will eventually conquer. Though beaten to earth it will rise again. Like a relentless nemesis it will pursue its traducers until they will cry for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them and hide them from the face of truth. In all my experiences I have never found a more earnest, honest, sincere seeker after truth, than the founder of your school, whom I know personally and love, as one who honors the Great Architect of the Universe more truly. Many men claim to honor God, but do not credit Him with as much common sense in His creation, as they do the inventor of a traction engine, but the founder of your school honors God, and credits Him with infinite wisdom.

"I quote the founder of your school when he says, 'Man represents the mind and wisdom of God to the degree of his endowments' Your work, as that of the 'Old Doctor,' will be to vindicate the wisdom of God in His creation. You stand to-day as did the children of Israel once stand on the farther side of Jordan looking over into the land of promise. They entered and took possession. So may you. They live in history and fact. So will you. Keep your standard high, and seek to develop your endowments by the same eternal truth your founder sought and taught, and yours will be a successful life."

On Monday, June first, at 2:30 p. m., was held the class day exercises. There were two class songs which we give herewith, the first to the tune of The Stein Song by Bullard, the other to the Watch on The Rhine. The President's address by Mr. F. C. Smith and the Class Poem by Miss Lillian Friend will be published later. The Class History was by L. H. Walker and the Class Prophecy by G. A. Haswell.

CLASS SONG.



DR. C. E. STILL.

To the founder of the science
Let us drink a hearty toast;
For success and inspiration
'Tis to him we owe the most.

Raise a song now at this June-time,
For our course is finished here;
"Turn the night-time into day-time"
With our longest, loudest cheer:
For with steadfast endeavor
We've labored all together,
With our books on the table
Full of names extremely queer.

We have studied dear old Witthaus
Till confusion reigned supreme.
We've concluded "es macht nicht aus,"
And now it's all a dream,
Our courage was dashed,
Our ponies severely lashed,
Till they fell from exhaustion
For lack of H₂O.

We have heard about the lesion
And the subluxation, too.
We have tried to grasp the reason
For the strange moves we go through.
With fixation, rotation,
We practised in vacation
Gave names to conditions
Of which we never knew.

May the darkest of his future
Be the brightest of his past!
Let success, health and honor
In Old Doctor's lot be cast!

ANONYMOUS.

* * *

CLASS SONGS.

We sing our song dear school to thee
For what thou'st taught us all to be.
Strong for disproving right of way
Of ills that wield unwelcome sway.
Ready to take our share of wealth
In fair exchange for strength and health
Courageous stand we face to face with fate
To prove the prowess of the class '08.

United, bound as one we stand,
To spread the truth throughout the land,
That he who runs may give good heed
And clear the way for all in need,
The lame shall walk the blind shall see
All from the toils of disease set free.
Faithfully we will work, early and late
True to the motto of the class '08.

Time spans the years, till shadows three
Show on the dial that we are free
Yes, free to answer duty's call,
And bid farewell to Wisdom's Hall.
We nod and bow with smiles and tears
And wonder each what hath the years
Of success stored which kindly awaits
The coming of the class of nineteen eight.

LILLIAN FRIEND.

Graduation exercises were held in Memorial and North Hall at 10:30 a. m., June 2nd. The invocation by Rev. Everly was followed by the address of the morning by Hon. J. M. Greenwood of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Greenwood was a member of the first faculty of the Kirksville Normal School and for a long term of years has been superintendent of public schools of Kansas City. A few years since he was deputized to re-organize the public system of New York City. His son is Dr. V. H. Greenwood, president of the Missouri State Board. Dr. Still then addressed the class with a few appropriate words and presented the diplomas.

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MEMBERS OF GRADUATING CLASS.

Allen, Anna M.
Alspach, Mary Elizabeth
Barker, Robert M.
Barker, Mrs. Sanorah Dye
Beeman, Leroy M., A. M.
Beslin, Meade Gardner
Bienemann, Joseph C.
Blanchard, Jas. Franklin
Bogges, Mrs. Emma B.
Bolam, Mrs. Julia Selina
Bolton, Redmond A.
Bowersox, Minnie Olive
Brown, Mrs. Nora May R.
Brown, William Clarea
Byers, Mrs. Jeanne
Carleton, Fanny Thompson
Carlton, Rufus P.
Carlow, Frank George
Cayple, Miller Earle
Comstock, Mrs. Sara H.
Conger, Alice May
Cornell, Harriet Frances
Crysler, Harriet
Dashiell, Mrs. Eleanor
Davis, Robert Lee
Dawson, James Gibson
Dilley, Mrs. Sarah L.
Dove, Chester Earl
Durnan, Wesley L.

P. W. GIBSON.
First Year President.

Dyer, Mrs. Betty Ross
Eddy, John Theodore
Erwin, Edmund Paul
Farnum, Charles Edward
Friend, Lillian May
Gandier, Mitchell H.
Garrigues, Louis LeBaron
Getty, Blanche Marie
Gibson, Preston Wirt
Gilmour, Ray Bergantz
Gooch, Geo. J., M. D.

Gray, Edward John
Harper, Leona Agatha
Haswell, George Albert
Hatch, Charles Gilbert
Hawk, Margaret A.
Hawkins, Mrs. Laura I.
Haynes, Mrs. Nellie Lowe
Hoffman, Nettie E.
Howerton, Thomas J.
Iehle, Mrs. Adaline W.
Iehle, Harry Remsen
Jepson, Mrs. Beebe Ruth
Johnson, Carl J.
Johnson, Mary Ruth
Johnstone, Isabel Beatrice
Kagay, Lorena
Kellet, N. Maude
Kinsell, Helen Rhoda
Kneisel, Nora Louise
Kneisel, Eva Idel
Malone, J. Axton
McHolland, Frank Nixon
McKinney, Mrs. Clara D.
McRoberts, Sarah Ellen
Miller, Delbert F.
Moffet, Mrs. Mattie
Moffet, Thomas C.
Moores, Carrie Elizabeth
Northern, Robert Jerome

Orr, Mrs. Viola
 Paul, Cathryne Smith
 Pixley, Mrs. Anna D.
 Reed, Ralph A.
 Rhoads, Cicero Jackson
 Richards, Charles Hallam
 Roberts, Daniel B.
 Rogers, Robert Ware
 Sage, Norman Louis, M. D.
 Sanborn, Genoa Avis
 Sandus, Esther E., M. D.
 Satterlee, Flora Lurena
 Satterlee, Nettie Emma
 Saunders, Frances Pearle
 Scivally, Beulah Gertrude
 Scivally, Johnnie Lucy
 Scothorn, Samuel L.
 Shearer, Frank Leslie



F. C. SMITH,
 Third Year President.

Shipman, Kirk Wade
 Smith, Edward Randolph
 Smith, Frederick Cleveland

* * *

KEY TO CLASS PICTURE.

FIRST ROW—Wilson, Jepson, Beslin, Reed, Moffett, Mrs. Moffet, Byars, G. Scivally, J. Scivally, Mrs. Barker, Rhodes, Shearer.

SECOND ROW—Blanchard, Bolton, Paul, Trevitt, Hawkins, Ruth Johnson, Comstock, Pixley, Barker, Roberts, Isabelle Johnston, Allen, Gooch.

THIRD ROW—Howerton, (Second Year President.) Malone, Durnan, Swope, Scothorn, Garrigues, Beeman, Eddy, Cayple, Rogers, Steele, Richards.

FOURTH ROW—Flora Saterlee, Nettie Satterlee, Gandier, Iehle, Mrs. Iehle, Northern, Davis, C. J. Johnson, Gilmour, Farnum, J. R. Smith, Tindall.

FIFTH ROW—Moore, Hoffman, Bowersox, Hatch, Shipman, L. H. Walker, (Historian), Friend, (Poet), Crysler, Bienemann, Orr.

SIXTH ROW—O. M. Walker, Dove, Whibley, Sage, Miller, Gibson, (First Year President), F. C. Smith, (President), Still, Turner, Brown, Mrs. Brown, Getty, Dilley.

SEVENTH ROW—Dawson, McHolland, Spafford, E. R. Smith, Stearns, Haswell (Prophet), Erwin, Carlow, Gray, Thiele, Carlton, Tarr.

EIGHTH ROW—Carleton, Boggess, Bolam, Saunders, Cornell, Sandus, Sanborn, Kellett, Mains, Kagay, Allspach, Hawk, Harper, (Secretary).

NINTH ROW—McKinney, Dyer, Young, Haynes, -Dashiell, Tuttle, McRoberts, Kinsell, Kneissel, Conger.

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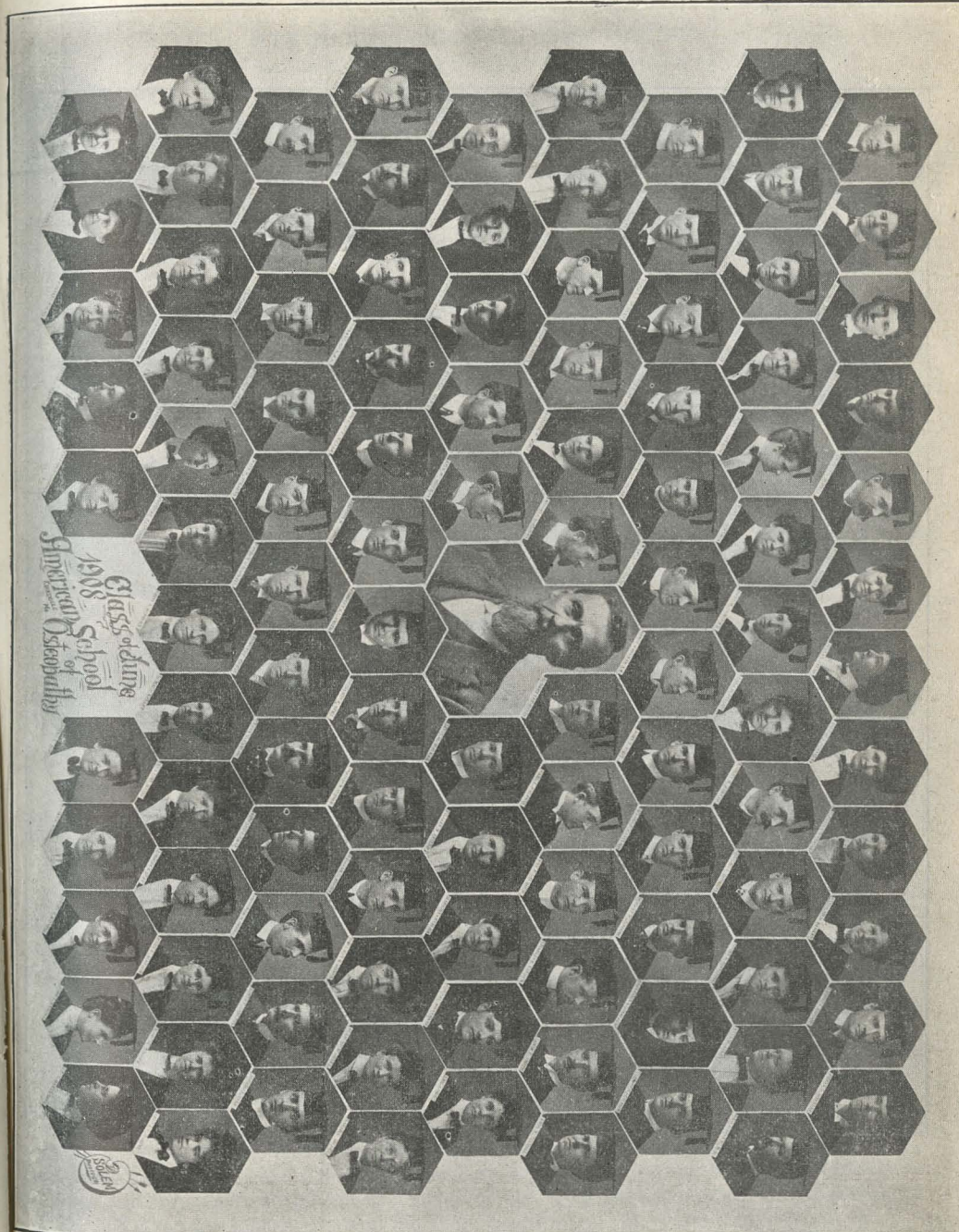
**TO THE HEAD CAMP MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA,
 PEORIA, ILLINOIS.**

We wish to offer the following amendments to Section 302, Chapter 44, of By-Laws, to-wit:

In lines 4 and 6 of said Section, after the word medicine insert the words "or osteopathy," making the section read as follows:

"Sec. 302. QUALIFICATIONS OF CAMP PHYSICIANS. In order to be eligible to the office of camp physician, the candidate shall be a graduate of some reputable college of medicine, or osteopathy, and be of good standing in the profession and be entitled under the laws of the state or territory in which he resides to practice medicine or osteopathy therein."

Smith, James Ralph
 Spafford, Melvin R.
 Stearns, Maus W.
 Steele, Frederick Albert, Jr
 Still, Benjamin F.
 Swope, Chester D.
 Tarr, Alfred James
 Thiele, Frederick G.
 Tindall, Amos Willard
 Trevitt, Mrs. Cora White
 Turner, Francis Muir
 Tuttle, Mrs. Mayme K.
 Walker, Linus Hugh
 Walker, Ora M.
 Whibley, George Morrison
 Wilson, Roderick Beverly
 Young, Mrs. Johanna



KEY TO POST GRADUATE CLASS PICTURE.

FIRST ROW—Starbuck, Nikolas, Yoder, Quick, Bennett, Van Haltren.
 SECOND ROW—Cluett, (President), Parmalee, (Secretary).
 THIRD ROW—Wolf, Howe, Maltby, Nuckles, Hoard, Kibler.

* * *

STATE BOARDS AND LEGISLATIVE.

Wisconsin—July meeting of the State Board will be held at Madison, at the Park Hotel. A. U. Jorris, osteopathic member, McMillan Bldg., LaCrosse.

South Dakota—Please announce that the South Dakota examination will be held at Pierre, June 16-17. Several good towns without a D. O.—G. C. Reyfield, President of the Board, Parker, S. D.

More Osteopaths Wanted in Oregon—The semi-annual examinations given by the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Oregon will be held July 7, 8 and 9th in Portland. Examination will be required in the following subjects: anatomy, physiology, chemistry, histology, pathology, gynecology, obstetrics, theory of osteopathy and practice of osteopathy.

For further information, address, F. E. Moore, D. O., LaGrande, Oregon. Osteopathic member of the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Oregon.

Rhode Island—Dr. Annie M. Roberts has the following to say concerning the M. D's. attempt to shut out osteopaths last month: At the very close of the session of legislature the M. D's. presented the bill, evidently a trick for snap-legislation since nothing had been known of it by any body before the day it came up for decision in the House.

Fortunately, one morning paper made mention of it (three or four hours) before several osteopaths were thus informed—and some strenuous work followed. Accordingly when at 2 p. m. it came up there was a general uprising against it. It was returned to the committee

That evening a special meeting of the Rhode Island State Osteopathic Society was called and the matter was placed in the hands of a committee who were instructed to secure legal advice and to do all possible to destroy the bill.

Accordingly the bill again came before the House with the entire article cut from it. Thus there is nothing left in it which affects the practice of osteopathy.

Louisiana—Our bill calls for a separate board, gives us the right to sign death and birth certificates and notify the board of health of contagious diseases. It is now in the hands of the committee and will be discussed on Thursday 11th. The medical bill has been reported favorably by the senate committee after a very bitter fight by the osteopaths to amend it exempting us from its provisions. On Tuesday we are going to fight it on the floor of the Senate and feel assured of getting some amendment. We want simply to amend it to exempt us so that we can get our bill through giving us a separate board, but we understand that the other side will try to amend it to form a unity board with two allopaths, two homeopaths and one osteopath. Their amendment you can depend upon it we will fight to the last ditch.

Fraternally yours,

C. G. HEWES, Sec'y. La. Association.

Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania osteopaths are making much of the Dickey decision in the Bandel case in New York, and are advertising that on account of the New York law, quacks are flocking to Pennsylvania. They ask that a law be passed which will give them a chance to shut out these illegitimates. In contra distinction to this

A.S.O.
 1907-08.
 POST GRADUATES

DR. G. W. STARBUCK
 DR. J. NIKOLAS
 DR. W. YODER
 DR. J. QUICK
 DR. J. BENNETT
 DR. VAN HALTREN
 DR. J. CLUETT
 DR. J. PARMALEE
 DR. WOLF
 DR. H. HOWE
 DR. MALTBY
 DR. NUCKLES
 DR. HOARD
 DR. KIBLER

is the contention of Pennsylvania M D's., who are complaining that osteopaths should have no separate board, alleging that there are all ready too many. In a recent meeting, Representative F. A. Wickersham is quoted in the Harrisburg Patriot as saying, "Osteopaths do not claim to be medical men and they can practice without a state examining board. Since osteopathy was not the practice of medicine, they needed no separate board."

New York—If advertising pays, New York osteopaths have certainly got the worth of their money in their fight for recognition for Judge Dickey's decision has certainly been thoroughly advertised. The evening Journal printed a "flash" announcement in red ink. The Brooklyn Eagle, over a column on the first page, while even a staid paper like the New York Commercial, comes out with a long editorial which closes "whenever they (the osteopaths) seek further recognition under existing laws, or through new legislation, it will be high time then to take up the other and larger questions growing out of the establishment of this particular 'school.' At present the "regular-school" physicians have no basis for a continuance of antagonism."

And the Brooklyn Standard Union characterized the action of the state board as making its own laws repealing any act of the Legislature that displeases it and overruling and reversing every decision of the Appellate courts that it does not like.

The one draw back to the victory is that Judge Dickey has allowed the State Board counsel an appeal.

New York—Fake Society—The Medical Unity Bill shuts out all "practitioners" of osteopathy in New York at the time of its passage, who did not hold a two year diploma from reputable schools. Those who were shut out, have organized and have employed an attorney Everet Y. Kerns to try to get them a chance to continue their "practice." Mr. Kerns, in an interview, said: "There are 700 osteopaths in this State and 90 per cent. of them will not be allowed to practice. The 10 per cent. that can practice without legal interference got degrees from certain colleges. Why the 90 per cent. can't practice I cannot understand. A test case will be made at once, and we shall win. The whole medical act, some of the provisions of which keep 90 per cent. of the osteopaths of this State from practicing, is unconstitutional."

But it is evident that he is sadly mixed in his figures, as according to his statement there are scarce seventy legitimate osteopaths in the whole state, whereas there are nearly twice that many in New York City and Brooklyn alone.

LATE LEGISLATIVE.

California—"Dr." T. H. Story of Los Angeles, who was arrested by the wife of a victim whose death was alleged to have been caused by the severity of his "chiropractic" treatment, was fined \$500.00 and sentenced to serve sixty days in the city jail. The charge was, practicing medicine without a license. An appeal was taken and Story is in jail unable to secure the necessary \$1000 bond.

Oklahoma—Dr. W. S. Corbin under date of June 1st, writes the following:

The Kiro's introduced a bill providing for an independent board, early in the session, and succeeded in passing it through the Senate but on a motion to reconsider, it was defeated by a vote of twenty-three to twelve since then they have done nothing. They are very strong in this state as they have three schools in Oklahoma City and one here, but they are not doing much here now, although when they came here six months ago all the practitioners of the recognized schools "sat in the shade and watched the crowds go to them."

Our legislature have closed their first session and the medical bill senate bill 189

passed the house the last day. It provides for a board of nine members, no school to have a majority, there are five schools of medicine recognized here, viz: Allo, Electics, Homeo, Physio-Medics and Osteopaths. We will fight for two members.

The section defining the practice of medicine, provides that any one giving drugs or practicing major or minor surgery shall be deemed practicing medicine, so the chiros come just that near getting recognition, from their claims we think they will come within the range of the law but it will take a law suit to determine this but I think the board will test it, but we as a school will have nothing to say in the matter. I think their own literature will condemn them.

We have the same rights in the practice of surgery that all other schools have, in fact we have the best law in the union where there is a mixed board. It has been a hard complex fight and the profession in this state owes more to the efforts of Dr. J. A. Price of Guthrie than to any other one man in the state, although we have many loyal osteopaths in Oklahoma and room for many more, but those coming must expect to build up with the country.

Our state association meets at Guthrie June 17th, if you can't come, send a hand, we will appreciate it.

Massachusetts—Dr. Alfred W. Rogers, under date of May 29th, writes the following:

In reply to your letter of the 27th inquiring as to the status of legislative at this date, I will say that our bill was reported (for the second time) by an unfriendly committee to an unfriendly Senate with a recommendation of "reference to the next General court." This ends the effort for this year. Truly yours, ALFRED W. ROGERS.

Missouri—The following was rather widely published in papers in this locality:

Jefferson City, May, 20.—The Attorney-General's office to-day delivered an opinion that will affect all the osteopath physicians who have taken the examination from the State Board of Osteopathy within the last two years.

The opinion is to the effect that all osteopath doctors who are practicing without a diploma from some regular school of osteopathy are doing so illegally; that the law not only requires the examination before the State Board, but the diploma also, Heretofore it has been customary for the State Board to grant licenses to those who successfully passed an examination whether they had a diploma from a school or not.

The president of the Board, Dr. Greenwood, says "Have no idea of the source." We contradicted the report at the time of its publication. Dr. C. E. Boxx in an interview said among other things "I wish as a member of the Board to disqualify all of these statements as untrue and I regard them as coming from sources unfriendly to the osteopathic profession."

New York—The arguments in the appeal on Dr. Bandel's case were opened June 1st. A decision has not been reached at the time of our going to press.

One Josephine Carten, of 235 Hudson St., Buffalo, N. Y., was arrested May 26th, on complaint of one Brigget Higgins of the same city on the charge of practicing osteopathy without a license. We suppose she is one of the numerous New York fakirs

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TROUBLED WITH SCIENTISTS.

A LIBERAL APPLICATION OF THE OSTEOPATHIC JOURNAL, VOL. V, NO. 1, (JULY NUMBER) WILL PRODUCE THE DESIRED EFFECT. SEE THE FIRST SIXTEEN PAGES OF THIS NUMBER FOR CONTENTS. READY JUNE 20. TO BE SURE OF GETTING ORDER FILLED, SEND IT IN NOW.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

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

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

DEAR DOCTOR:—In answer to your query as to what I consider the essence of ophthalmology, I would say that I use it at present (that is, the word) to cover the relief of nerve loss through the eyes; I do not say eye relief only, but nerve relief generally, not confined alone to those people who have imperfect vision but applied in equally large measure to those who have normal vision. Your studies will have shown you how this condition can co-exist with nerve strain or waste through the eyes, the central and sympathetic nervous connections with the eyes being far reaching. In this way, ophthalmology becomes a supplement and complement to osteopathy. The waste or leakage is stopped or diminished by the prescription of adequate lenses, secured by the fogging system and prescribed to relieve nerve waste primarily, vision being secondary at that initial stage, the general good of the nervous system being of prime importance.

204 Mason Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

STANLEY M. HUNTER.

* * *

NOTICE, WOODMEN.

Modern Woodmen of America, there will be a resolution introduced in the Head Camp meeting at Peoria, Ill., June the 15th, which will if adopted be beneficial to the osteopathic profession as a whole and especially to members of the order or those becoming members in the future. In effect the resolution will make it the duty of the Head State Physician and the Head National Camp Physician to appoint osteopaths, especially in states where there is recognition or members of the national association to the office of camp physician when elected by the local camp. As it is the head physician is an allopath and he turns down every body but allopaths possibly letting in homeopaths.

The neighbors are requested and urged to see all the delegates from theirs and neighboring camps and secure their co-operation in getting the resolution adopted. By a united effort we can secure this a just recognition.

The other Woodmen Order recognizes osteopaths I am told. And there is no reason why M. W. A. should not appoint as is now the case. (See proposed amendment at bottom of page 342.

Steubenville, O.

J. H. BUMPUS.

* * *

ADVANCED LABORATORY WORK.

At the beginning of next term I intend to organize a class in Advanced Practical Laboratory Work. Problems will be assigned and discussed at weekly conferences.

The course will be optional with the student and will be chosen from the following subjects:

Laboratory Diagnosis—Methods.

Anatomy—Microscopic Anatomy of Central Nervous System.

Histology and Pathology—Technique.

Bacteriology—Antisepsis and Asepsis.

(There will be a few other topics).

This is intended to prepare the student for independent clinical work or for OSTEOPATHIC RESEARCH.

The class will be limited to TEN members. Students of all classes, who have shown ability in class work and have good preliminary education are eligible.

Students must agree to assist at least two hours a week in laboratory if required; in which case their names will be published in the catalogue as student assistants.

Send your application at once to R. E. HAMILTON, care A. S. O.

"THE WORKING-DRESS OF AN OSTEOPATH."

Since the subject has been opened by Mr. Chas. H. Dorris (not an osteopath) in the May number of the Journal of Osteopathy, perhaps the opinion of one of the profession would be right in line and help to solve this important question of proper dress.

The official apparel of an osteopath must pass a more scrutinizing muster than that of an M. D. principally because he comes in direct contact with his patients hence his garments should be immaculate and of such material as can be easily cleaned by washing.

A coat, such as suggested by Mr. Dorris lacks the cleanliness so much desired, for coming in contact with the patient's garments it takes up the dirt and impurities. If a coat is worn at all it should be made of such goods as can be washed and white duck for this purpose cannot be surpassed.

Yes, some osteopaths treat in their shirt sleeves and it is not at all objectionable, especially in hot weather, providing the operator wears a white shirt or a delicately colored one with cuffs attached (changed daily) without suspenders or a vest and wears a belt. This costume is permissible, to be recommended and is above the criticism of the most fastidious. It is in keeping with the shirt waist worn by women so universally adopted and admired. True, some men cannot discard their suspenders owing to the peculiar contour of the waist line. Let such wear a white duck coat and change often.

The old time objection to men appearing without coats and vests has given way to a more liberal and sensible view. The best class of restaurants, amusement and summer resorts have with drawn their objections to this style of dress for men in the hot months. Of course it has its restrictions according to conditions which every one soon learns.

In view of the manual part of osteopathy, the practitioner should dress neatly, coolly and above all, cleanly and there will be no criticism by one's clients be their "morals" good or bad.

918 Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

E. W. GOETZ.

* * *

"WILL I HAVE TO COME TO IT?"

The article in the May number entitled "The working dress of an Osteopath," brings to mind something I wish to say about the dress of the patient. Every once and a while I hear about the osteopath who gives the treatment on the bare flesh and I think it is high time that something is done to stop this pernicious practice. We are not masseurs and should treat accordingly; I never saw "Pap" give a treatment on the bare skin in my whole term of personal study under him, but I have seen him give many a treatment in the street and tell the patient to lie down any old place. He didn't have to have the clothing removed and he got results in the bargain. We, of the American School, all know this kind of work is uncalled for and it is up to us to stop this kind of work in graduates of other schools.

The other day, a party came in to my office having just returned from the Western coast. She told me they all give the treatment out there on the bare skin and that

I would have to come to it. God forbid; I have done my work through the clothing for twelve years and I think I shall continue to do so until the end of the chapter. Another one, who told me this same story, when I told him it was not genuine osteopathy, said that it was the individuality of the osteopath. I said "To the devil with such individuality for it is certainly the devil's work."

Oh, the folly of it and the disgrace to our profession. No wonder we are called rubbers; no wonder we have shooting affrays and other things in the profession. The osteopath and the patient are brought together close enough in their relations during the treatment without this diabolical individuality being thrown into the bargain. Now, I want every osteopath to take this home to himself and think it over and I hope that the result will be that in the end they "Will never have to come to it."

Yours for the elevation of osteopathy,

Sioux City, Iowa.

THERESE CLUETT, D. O.

* * *

TO THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:—

DEAR DOCTOR FISKE:—In reading a few of our osteopathic publications, the trend of thought in some seems to advocate an endowed Post-Graduate College, others maintaining a negative view.

In our profession we have many able men and women of necessarily a division of opinions in regard to many matters and in this project all have a voice, hence my attitude.

In the first place what should be a conservative amount to build and maintain a college better able to do the scientific work in research than we have here in our parent school? If I can reason at all four to five hundred thousand dollars is a small amount to build, equip, and supply with competent instructors for a period of say ten years, and who in all the universe is as competent to instruct as the "Old Doctor" and his able instructors, who at the present time are daily receiving the best and most scientific points ever given to our science.

Again have we ever heard of a post-graduate college doing any research work?

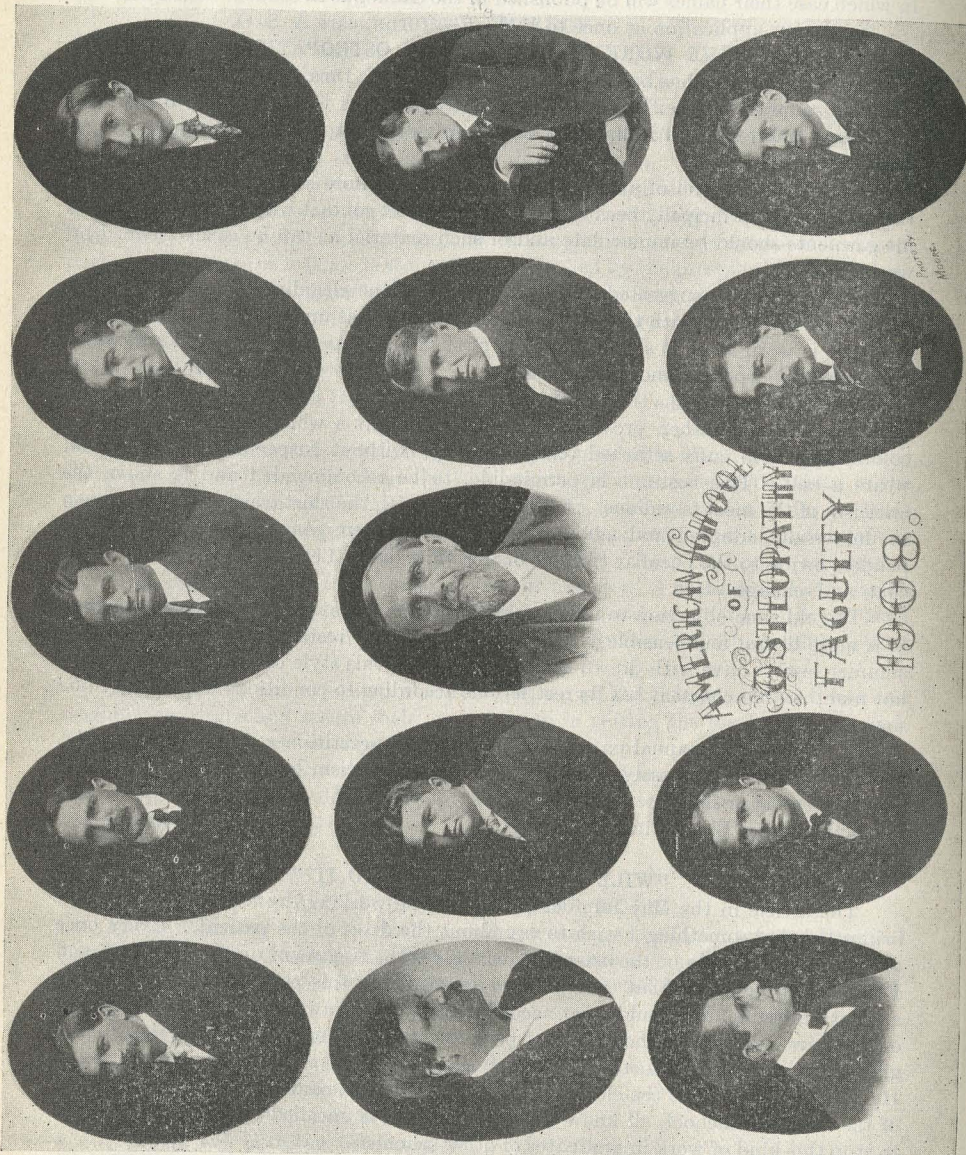
Post-graduate colleges are maintained to assist busy practitioners in brushing up on elementary work, and up-to-date points. Research work comes from endowed chairs in our best institutions of learning, permitting the greatest latitude in every way and carrying out the individual inclinations upon certain subjects detailed to

KEY TO FACULTY PICTURE.

FIRST ROW—R. E. Hamilton, M. S., D. O., (Dean) and Professor of Chemistry and Pathology; E. C. Link, B. S., D. O., (Secretary of Faculty.) Instructor in Clinical Osteopathy; F. P. Pratt, A. B., D. O., Professor of Descriptive Anatomy and Physiology; R. H. Coke, D. O., Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology; E. H. Laughlin, D. O., Instructor in Osteopathic Mechanics.

SECOND ROW—Warren Hamilton, D. O., Secretary A. S. O.; C. E. Still, D. O., Vice-President A. S. O.; A. T. Still, M. D., Founder of Osteopathy, President A. S. O.; G. A. Still, M. S., M. D., D. O., Professor of Surgery and Gynecology; H. M. Still, D. O.

THIRD ROW—Franklin Fiske, A. B., D. O., Professor of Philosophy of Osteopathy, Osteopathic Diagnosis and Mechanics; William Smith, M. D., D. O., Professor of Demonstrated Anatomy and Obstetrics; G. M. Laughlin, M. S., D. O., Professor of Clinical Osteopathy and Orthopedic Surgeon; L. van H. Gerdine, A. M., M. D., D. O., Professor of Special Pathology and Osteopathic Therapeutics.



them for research work if I am rightly informed. Why should we practitioners subscribe to a project that will not only be competition to our best osteopathic colleges but on the face of it, show our lack of appreciation of what the "Old Doctor" and his worthy family have done for us? Some will say the "Old Doctor" is getting along in years, yes he like good whisky grows better with age and if the Creator sets fit to preserve his great intellect until the A. O. A. in August the best thoughts will be given us for consideration. In a recent interview with Dr. A. T. Still this matter was talked over with him and I can say it meets with his disapproval and why should we "his children" harass him who is our benefactor? Great armies are never divided against themselves and why should we a small army try to walk until we are able to creep. If I reason well I fear the advocates of this project have not carefully considered the matter. Already the A. S. O. has expended \$200,000 and still is in its infancy.

Let us be loyal to "Pap" and keep such unworthy projects out of our A. A. O. this year. If we are anxious for research work, endow a chair here at the A. S. O. and select the best talent obtainable and permit him or her to give to the world its best findings.

If I have in these few words assisted any to see more light upon this subject I will have received my reward and with the dawn of light the project will meet its just dues—that of "Died aorning."

Yours respectfully,

H. H. MALTBY, D. O.

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A. S. O. STICKERS.

Stickers over four inches in diameter suitable for pasting on suit cases and grips, made in two colors, those of the A. S. O. and like the accompanying cut will be sent on receipt of a cent or two for postage. The best thing in the world for you and your patients during their vacation. Across the room the stickers look for all the world like a steam-ship sticker. Come nearer, and you see the latest picture of "Pap."

* * *

Takes Charge of Sanitarium—Bernarr McFaddon is advertising a department of osteopathy in his Battle Creek Sanitarium, with Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, in charge.

"Medicine" From Viper's Venom—Not content with pulverized "bed-uggum siccum" and other remedies, the homeopaths, some years ago, extracted some poison from the lance head viper. Recently news notes were sent over the United States telling about that this supply which had lasted for eighty years, had just been replenished by a single extraction from one animal at the Bronx Zoo in New York City. The country is saved. For the next eighty years, we can have our homeopathic attenuations of this poison curing the world or perhaps some enterprising patent medicine vender will bring out a new nostrum.



ANOTHER VIEW OF "THE WORKING DRESS."

In reply to the article appearing in the May number Journal of Osteopathy, written by Chas. H. Dorris, on "The Working Dress of an Osteopath," I will say that I am surprised that you published such a non-sensical article, unless it was to show the writer's need of treatment for 'Paresis.'

In my opinion, as well as several others, friends and patients of mine, including a deaconess, minister, attorney and two school teachers, the article was disgusting. Of course there is a good deal to be said on both sides, but the article mentioned was entirely out of place.

Now I will say this, a person may find just what they are looking for and if the above writer's mind looked to those channels of course he could see it that way, but I cannot say that the man is other than of a small mental calibre, who belongs to the big class that are overflowing with false modesty. I would suggest that he advise the use of "Pantlets" on the "limbs" of treating tables, pianos, etc., so that the poor people will not be shocked by undue exposure.

Yours very truly,

HUBERT F. LEONARD, D. O.

* * *

ASSOCIATIONS.

California—Los Angeles City and County—No meeting of the Los Angeles City and County Osteopathic Medical Association was held during April, due to the change of meeting time or to a wave of patriotism coincident with the visit of the Atlantic fleet to our ports.

The May meeting was held at the Pacific College of Osteopathy, Monday evening, May 18. The meeting was addressed by Dr. R. D. Emery who spoke on Nephritis. Its cause, course, varieties, prognosis and treatment were discussed by Dr. Emery and others. Dr. Arthur Still Craig was present and spoke for a few minutes on the needs of original research along osteopathic lines.—C. H. PHINNEY, Sec'y.

California—Sacramento Valley—The osteopaths of the Sacramento Valley held their regular bi-monthly meeting in Maryville, Calif., Saturday, May 2nd.

A good attendance was present and the meeting proved both pleasant and profitable.

Dr. A. D. Slater of Maryville presented a very interesting case of infantile paralysis, which was followed by a discussion of innominate lesions, with a clinic by Dr. L. R. Daniels of Sacramento. The program closed with a symposium on Technique by all present.

Later the members were entertained at a banquet by courtesy of Drs. W. A. and Carrie Slater.—L. R. DANIELS, Sec'y.

California—San Diego—Dr. T. G. Paul presided at an interesting meeting of the San Diego City and County Osteopathic Association, held May 14, at the offices of Drs. Tindall and Tindall. The state association will convene this year in Fresno, May 28, 29 and 30, but the local organization is using influence to have next year's meeting in San Diego.—San Diego Union.

California State—In his address, Dr. Tasker, said concerning the legal situation:

"For the first time in the history of the healing arts, more attention is being centered on what men know than on what they believe. This law has at least one great feature about it, the same examination is given to all applicants for a license, and the result is that four men each from a different school of practice, who

may pass the examination, have a mutual respect for each other's knowledge of fundamental medicine that at the same time exalts each form of therapeutics represented and demolishes the sense of sectarianism.

"The question has been asked as to whether an osteopath can sign a death certificate. It is a wonder some timid soul doesn't ask permission to breathe. It is a settled policy of the M. D's., not all of them I rejoice to say, to try to raise legal quibbles on every possible occasion. The red tape connected with life's coming and going, its health certificates and other things incident to the complexities of our civilization are not to be special prerogatives of the M. D. degree or any other degree. If a sufficient number of people want you to attend to these things for them that desire on their part will in the end settle the question.

In closing, Dr. Tasker said of the profession: "For a dozen years an ever increasing number of osteopaths have been practicing in California. They have been doing a great practice in city and country, have had deaths in their practice, but I doubt if the whole state of California can produce one case of alcohol or drug habit as a result. This is something to be proud of. We have had ideals from the very inception of our work. That is one reason for our progress. We believe in ideals in medicine, not the ideal that is represented by a group of men hugging a theory, however good it is, but the development of men who are trained to think."

In his president's address, Dr. Vanderburgh said (of manipulation): "We have too many different methods now, and the result is confusing to the patient. Action along this line should be taken by the local societies, and there should be more interest taken in the meetings held by the osteopaths of the state."

A good program was given followed by a banquet at the Hughes with Dr. Ivie as toastmaster. The officers elected were: President, H. F. Miles, Sacramento; first vice-president, Nettie O. Haight, Los Angeles; second vice-president, J. Leroy Near, Berkeley; secretary, E. E. York, San Francisco; treasurer, Lester R. Daniels, Sacramento. Trustees—Drs. Tasker, Thorne, Gault, Laughlin of Los Angeles, and Dr. Vanderburgh of San Francisco.

Colorado—Denver—The Denver Osteopathic Association met May 2nd, at the Brown Palace Hotel. Dr. C. C. Reid presented an interesting paper on "Osteopathic Diagnosis," which was followed by free discussion.

Legislative matters were presented by Dr. N. A. Bolles.

The association voted to arrange to have Dr. Wm. Smith lecture in Denver about the middle of June.—FANNIE LAYBOURN, Sec'y.

Georgia—The fifth annual meeting of the Georgia Osteopathic association was held at the Kimball House, Atlanta, May 27th, to the 28th, 1908.

After the address of welcome by M. C. Hardin, president L. N. Turner delivered his annual address, which was very much enjoyed for its practical common sense. M. C. Hardin was appointed delegate from Georgia to the A. O. A. convention. Frank F. Jones, of Macon, presented a very interesting paper on "Appendicitis;" Thos. L. Davis, of Savannah, spoke interestingly of his experience with Cervical Lesions and Fractures, citing a case of national import.

Dr. Hardin gave an instructive and scientific outline of the work of the great anatomists of the world, who met at Basle, Switzerland, in 1895, to formulate a nomenclature, styled "The B. N. A. System," and along those lines, the proposed "Osteopathic Nomenclature and Terminology."

H. W. S. Hayes was appointed secretary of information, whose duties shall be to the securing and furnishing information, at the request of any member, of the

association, regarding etiology, pathology, symptomatology and treatment, in any case and with case reports.

Delegates from the Georgia Osteopathic association to the A. O. A. convention were instructed to invite the A. O. A. to hold its next meeting in Atlanta, the city offering unexcelled facilities in railroad transportation, hotel accommodations and a new auditorium, which will be completed by then, at a cost of \$100,000.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Frank E. Jones; vice-president, Elmer T. Hall; secretary and treasurer, John W. Phelps. Executive Board: Chas. E. Lorenz, one year; Thos. L. Davis, two years; Elizabeth Broach, three years.

Wednesday evening, the Atlanta Osteopathic Society complimented the visiting osteopaths with a delightful banquet. Frank F. Jones acted as toastmaster, in his characteristic style; bright responses were made by many present. All agreed that there is nothing equal to the "Atlanta Spirit."

The convention adjourned, to meet in Atlanta again next year, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the advent of osteopathy in Georgia. Taken all in all, it has been the most successful meeting in the history of the association.—Very fraternally, JOHN W. PHELPS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Illinois, Fourth District—The fourth district of the Illinois Osteopathic association held its third annual meeting of the year at the Illinois, May 30. A banquet was served at 6:30 o'clock.

Following the banquet an address was made by F. P. Young, who conducted an interesting clinic, a case of simple goitre, Wharton's disease, and scrotal hernia. His clinics were followed by a scientific lecture on the part osteopathic lesions play in the etiology of disease.

Illinois, Third District—The bi-monthly meeting of the third district osteopathic association was held at Galesburg, June 3, at the home of Drs. Chapman. About twenty-five members from out of town were in attendance. The principal address was given by Dr. Fred W. Gage of Chicago on "Legislation." Other speakers were Drs. R. W. E. Newton, Cora Hemstreet, Rena Reznar, E. J. Mozier, C. E. Stewart, B. J. Albright, Etta A. Chamberlain, W. J. Giltner and H. J. Elsea.

Indiana—Dr. K. T. Vyverberg, secretary of association says of the meeting, May 13th. There were about thirty-five members present. We had a very interesting and instructive meeting, and everyone was more than pleased with Dr. Geo. Still's lecture. We pooled our car fare. The following clipping gives a good account of the meeting:

Dr. George A. Still, grand nephew of Dr. A. T. Still, the founder of the School of Osteopathy, was in Indianapolis, the guest of members of the Indiana Osteopathic Society. The society held its semi-annual meeting at the Denison Hotel, and Dr. Still came here in response to an invitation from the society.

The program at yesterday's session was of a technical nature. Dr. M. E. Clark of this city read a paper on "Dysmenorrhea," and Dr. George A. Still addressed the gathering on "Pathology and Symptomatology from the Osteopathic Viewpoint." Dr. O. E. Smith of Indianapolis read a paper in the afternoon.

The officers of the association are: President, Dr. E. C. Crow, Elkhart; vice-president, Dr. J. S. Baughman, Connersville; secretary, Dr. K. T. Vyverberg, Lafayette; treasurer, Dr. Kate Williams, Indianapolis. Dr. Crow, the president, addressed the meeting at the morning session.

Iowa—Southeastern—Dr. W. O. Pool, the retiring president of the association, sends the following:

The convention met here yesterday with fifteen members, out of a possible thirty-six present. Following out the plan of organization now in operation all over the state, our society was permanently organized as the third osteopathic health district of Iowa by electing for one year Dr. J. S. Baughman of Burlington, president; Dr. J. A. Dillon of Centerville, vice-president and Dr. E. M. Thompson of Ottumwa, secretary. The next meeting is to be held in Burlington this fall.

We appreciated having Dr. Wm. Smith and Dr. C. W. Johnson with us very much; for their presence and interesting talks added very materially to the helpfulness of the meeting.

Those taking part were Drs. W. O. Pool, J. S. Baughman, Arthaud, E. C. Polmeyer, Morrow, J. W. Snavely, A. J. Dillon.

Iowa State—The Iowa Osteopathic Association met in tenth annual convention, May 21-22, 1908, in Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa. J. R. Bullard, president in the chair. Mayor Mathis warmly welcomed the association to the city and J. S. Baughman ably responded to the address of welcome.

President Bullard delivered an address which was appreciated by all. Greetings from F. E. Moore of LaGrande, Oregon, president of the A. O. A. were then read. A. Clifford Brown of Council Bluffs, then read a paper on "Some Cases Involving the Digestive Tract with Diet and Treatment," it was quite complete and was thoroughly discussed.

Della B. Caldwell's paper on the subject "Some of Our Liabilities" aroused enthusiasm and brought forth much discussion. (This paper will appear in an early issue of The Journal). It was then moved and carried that the president appoint a committee to report a bill governing the practice of osteopathy in the state of Iowa for consideration of the association. Committee appointed and reported later during the convention. Several very interesting clinics were now presented.

S. I. Wyland being unable to be present the subject, "Successes and Failures" was ably discussed by several among whom were S. S. Still, C. W. Johnson, U. S. Parish and J. S. Baughman.

S. B. Miller read a paper on "Our Ethical Standing," which was thoroughly discussed by Drs. Proctor, Shike and others.

B. E. Washburn of Iowa City read a very interesting paper on the "Treatment of Tuberculosis."

Meeting called to order by first vice-president as the president was in session with the board of trustees. An open parliament on acute and infectious diseases was successfully conducted by Elizabeth M. Thompson. William Smith delivered an illustrated lecture on "The Common Sense Method of handling a Case of Normal Labor," which was greatly appreciated by everyone present. It was the unanimous consensus of opinion that this was one of the most interesting lectures brought before the convention, and Dr. Smith will be gladly welcomed by the I. O. A. to any of its future conventions.

The different committees now reported and the following officers were elected: President, J. R. Bullard; first vice-president, S. B. Miller; second vice-president, A. C. Brown; secretary, T. B. Larrabee; treasurer, L. O. Thompson.

Trustees: District No. 1, R. C. Blair; Dist. No. 2, S. B. Miller; Dist. No. 3, J. S. Baughman; Dist. No. 4, R. S. Dysart; Dist. No. 5, U. S. Parish; Dist. No. 6, A. C. Brown; Dist. No. 7, C. W. Johnson; Dist. No. 8, Lillian E. Waggoner.

Delegate to A. O. A. Council: U. S. Parish. Alternate, U. M. Hibbets.—T. B. LARRABEE, D. O., Sec'y.

Southeastern Kansas—Concerning the meeting at Wichita, May 7th, the Eagle of that city has the following to say:

The meeting of the Southern Kansas Osteopathic association in this city yesterday was attended by about fifty osteopaths from the southern half of Kansas.

The meeting was one of the most successful ever held by the association, and when the convention adjourned it was to meet in Wichita again next October.

Dr. Ella Still of the Still Osteopathy College, of Des Moines, Ia., conducted a clinic, gave a lecture and conducted a question box during both the morning and afternoon sessions. Her lectures were the feature of the sessions and at the close she was elected an honorary member of the association.

The sessions of the convention were held in the Murdock-Caldwell building and the local members gave the visiting members a luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

The election of officers at the close of the session resulted as follows: President, Dr. D. B. Fordyce, Ellsworth; vice-president, Dr. Florence Barrows; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Geo. Shoemaker, Wichita.

Kentucky State—The Kentucky Osteopathic Association met at Curry Hall in the Y. M. C. A. Building in Lexington, May 30.

The morning was given to business and the afternoon was devoted to a very interesting program. The association was delighted to have with them Dr. Hildreth of St. Louis, and Dr. Woodall of Birmingham, Ala.

The officers elected were as follows: President, B. S. Adsit; vice-president, O. C. Robertson; secretary and treasurer, Martha Petree. Trustees: S. W. Longan and G. R. Carter. Delegate to the A. O. A.

The following is the program, as carried out: Some Intra-Pelvic Conditions, Diagnosis and Treatment. Percy Woodall; Osteopathy vs. Drugs in Acute Diseases, K. W. Coffman; Manipulations Correctly Applied, A. G. Hildreth; The Spine, B. S. Adsit; Elimination, S. W. Longan.

Dinner was served at the Phoenix.—MARTHA PETREE, Sec'y.

Missouri—Kirksville—The students of the A. S. O. from the state of Iowa met in the Y. W. C. A. parlors, Friday evening, May 8th, and enjoyed a social hour together and formed an organization to be known as the Iowa Club of the A. S. O.

The plan originated with Miss McKnight and with the valuable assistance of Miss Ashby was carried into effect.

Miss McKnight was chosen chairman of the meeting and officers were elected: Mr. E. Paul Erwin, president; Miss Margaret Hawk, vice-president; Miss Anna Appleby, secretary; Mrs. Elva Lyman, treasurer.

The following are the charter members:

Post-graduate class—F. G. Cluett, D. O., Sioux City.

Senior class—E. Paul Erwin, Indianola; Margaret Hawk, Moravia; D. B. Roberts, Bedford.

"Skiddoo" class—Elva Lyman, Iowa Falls; Anna Appleby, Creston.

Junior class—Geo. R. Estes, Glenwood; Mrs. Boles, Malvern; Sam H. Stover, Cherokee; Edith Ashby, Lucas; Fannie Gosden, Farley; S. Lyke, Brooklyn.

Freshmen class—Isahora McKnight, Creston; E. H. Westfall, Mt. Pleasant.

Honorary member—Dr. A. T. Still.

ANNA APPLEBY, Sec'y.

M. O. A. Convention—At a meeting of the Trustees last December a report of which was published in the January Journal, it was decided to hold a short business session during the A. O. A., and all join in the annual convention; this movement has

made a general approval; and for those who may think differently and that the M. O. A. is drifting away her standard, time will prove such incorrect for the M. O. A. is bound to keep progress with the times if every true osteopath in the state will get in line and do his or her part. First, join the association if you do not already belong and second, do not go to sleep regarding the welfare of the profession but keep wide awake, Do not hesitate to voice your opinions and be an active worker. There are about 250 D. O.'s. in the state of which about only 100 belong to the association. What is the matter with the other 150? If we wish to be wiped off the face of the earth as a profession, all we need to do is to be contented and self satisfied with our own little practice and not have time for consideration of our fellow practitioners.

A meeting of the M. O. A. will be called during the first part of the convention. It cannot be announced at present but suffice to say it will be held on Monday or Tuesday of the week of the convention and it is hoped that just as many as possible will be present. Let every D. O. send in a dollar to the treasurer, Dr. E. D. Holbert, Sedalia, Mo., and call for application blank which fill out as indicated and return. At an early date next year we will have the best convention the M. O. A. has ever witnessed and it is up to you individually to make it a hummer.—Sincerely yours, FRANK P. WALKER, D. O., M. D., Pres. M. O. A.

Missouri—St. Louis Osteopathic—The St. Louis Osteopathic Association met May 7th at 8:30 p. m., in the office of Dr. Homer E. Bailey. In the absence of Dr. Nichols, the president, Dr. Bailey called the meeting to order and appointed Arlowyne Orr as secretary pro tem, since the secretary was also absent.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with and the program called for.

Dr. Elizabeth Ingraham presented a very interesting and instructive paper on "Spinal Curvature," giving illustrations with charts and measurements.

Dr. Henry Fledderman discussed "Sterility" and told of a few cases he had treated.

Dr. A. B. King was absent and it was voted to hold over his paper on "Diseases of the Stomach until the next regular meeting.

At the suggestion of Dr. Arlowyne Orr her paper on "Puberty and its Care" was also held over and Dr. Hook, a visitor at the meeting was called on for a few points in Official Surgery—his specialty. Dr. Hook's talk proved so instructive that it was decided to give him a whole evening at some future time.

Dr. Bailey then announced that we would have Dr. Geo. Laughlin for a lecture and clinics at the sanitarium Monday evening, May 18th. It was decided to have a caterer serve a cold supper at the close of the meeting.

It developed at this time that the majority of the members of the association had not paid their dues so Dr. Nichols suggested that the treasurer be instructed to get busy and collect all back dues.

A movement is on foot to secure a building to be used exclusively as an osteopathic hospital or, if this proves impracticable, to secure privileges for the osteopaths in one of the established hospitals.

Dr. Shackelford, as chairman of this committee reported the result of his investigations and presented the plans of the Dodd Sanitarium. A general discussion followed but nothing definite was decided.

Having been invited to meet with Dr. Hildreth at any time it was decided to hold the next regular meeting May 21st in his office. Adjournment.

ARLOWYNE ORR, Sec'y. Pro Tem.

Missouri—St. Louis Woman's Association—Through Dr. Hildreth the following account of a new association organized by the woman practitioners of St. Louis is furnished by one was a guest at the recent meeting.

In the spirit of true comradeship and co-operation, the women osteopaths of St. Louis, Mo., are meeting regularly twice a week at the lunch hour and enjoying a good time together. The circle, though not definitely organized as such, gives promise of much pleasure and mutual profit to its members, who are among the brightest graduates of old Kirksville.

On the evening of May 16, they dined at the Buckingham Hotel with several friends. After a sumptuous repast and a delightful social hour, the party visited the Charity Carnival—one of St. Louis' great annual society events—where the evening was spent in a round of jovial gaiety. The girls are looking forward to and planning for many pleasant reunions among themselves during the coming summer.

Dr. Arlowyne Orr states that this club was organized by the ladies of St. Louis under the name The St. Louis Women's Osteopathic Club.

They have tables reserved at two of the best cafes where they frequently lunch together. They say they "have had some mighty good times so far, and expect to do some things really worth while next winter" but they refuse to tell just what it is, claiming that it is a secret. The members are, Drs. Schaub, Ingraham, Lewis, Wyckoff, Adam, Notestine, Moore, Chappell, and Orr.

Nebraska—York—The following clipping gives an account of a meeting which could well be imitated by osteopaths in other parts of the United States:

Several osteopathic physicians were in the city Wednesday evening and held a session of conference and discussion at the rooms of Dr. Burnard. Several interesting clinics were held.

The following doctors were present: Drs. Morris of Hebron; Bates of Geneva, Atzen of Omaha; Wood of Fairfield; Black of Edgar; Young of Superior and Burnard of York.

Dr. and Mrs. Burnard entertained the visiting doctors at dinner at their home at 6 o'clock. That the dinner was most palatable and sumptuous, a representative of the Democrat, who was honored with an invitation can testify. The visiting doctors left on Thursday very much pleased and profited by their meeting. It was the first visit of several of them to our city and they expressed themselves as being favorably impressed. Come again, gentleman and ladies, for there were two lady physicians present.—York Democrat.

New York—Central—Dr. M. E. Clark of Indianapolis was a guest of honor at a dinner given by the osteopaths of the city at the Yates Hotel, May 16th. The occasion was the bi-monthly meeting of the osteopathic physicians. Dr. Clark was formerly connected with the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo.

The meeting was attended by physicians from Auburn, Seneca Falls, Watertown, Bridgeport, Oneida, Rome and Utica, besides the Syracuse men, who included Drs. Albert Fisher, A. G. French, Elmer W. Tiffany, Darwin F. Cady, R. M. Farley and E. Lawrence.—Syracuse Standard.

Pennsylvania—Allegheny County—The Osteopathic Society of Allegheny County held its regular meeting, May 23rd, in the offices of Drs. Goehring, 239 5th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. The largest attendance in the history of the society was present.

The following program was presented:

The Law of the Movements of the Spinal Column, Dr. William L. Grubb.

Some Practical Features in Dietetics, Dr. Harry M. Goehring; Are You Going to Attend our State Meeting? Dr. E. N. Hansen. An interesting discussion followed each item on the program.

Our meetings are growing in interest as the members of the society become better acquainted.

We expect to have meetings every month during the year unless it be July and August.

Every osteopath is most cordially invited whether you are a member or not.

NOYES G. HUSK, Sec'y.

Pennsylvania—Philadelphia City—The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society was held in the Society's Room at Grand Fraternity Hall, Tuesday, May 5th, 1908, at 8:15 p. m.

There was a large and enthusiastic audience present. The following especially interesting program for the evening had been arranged:

1. Nervous Diseases: (a) Clinic, D. S. B. Pennock; (b) Clinic, R. Annette Ploss.
2. Address, "How the Practitioner can advance the Science of Osteopathy," D. Webb Granberry, president New Jersey State Society.

The first half of the program had to be abandoned as neither one of the physicians in charge of that feature put in an appearance. The members at first were inclined to feel piqued at this dereliction, due either to neglect or discourtesy, but after listening to Dr. Granberry who made a plea for more methodical, more intelligent and more authentic case reports, and outlined a system for examination, recording, and reference, the Society as a whole entered into a discussion which became so spirited and animated that the time for adjournment crept upon us ere we were aware of it and the gap caused by omission of the first half of our program was more than bridged over.

The Society adjourned at 10:15 p. m. and every member present felt more than ever convinced of the necessity of keeping accurate case reports and many declared their intention of advancing the cause of osteopathy by keeping more thorough records of their cases.—WALTER LEWIS BEITEL, Sec'y. Pro Tem.

Philadelphia City—The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society was held in conjunction with the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy at Grand Fraternity Hall, June 2nd, at 8 p. m.

There was a large number of practitioners and members of the graduating class present. After a short business session at which a letter from the Mayor was read asking for co-operation and funds for Founders Week, a committee was appointed to confer with the authorities to see if official recognition would be granted osteopaths in the program of events or whether they simply wanted our cash. The literary portion of the program began with a piano solo by Mrs. Florence Stoeckle, a student at the P. C. O. Irving Whalley read an interesting paper on "Osteopathic Errors" in which he criticised some of the common faults of the profession. This was followed by some good, fatherly advice from Dr. William B. Keene and Dr. O. J. Snyder upon the proper conduct and management of an office. Then the assemblage was invited to sing a song written by a fellow member. Dr. E. M. Coffee, as president of the Alumni association then made his annual address which was well received.

Dr. C. W. McCurdy, president of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society then read a lengthy research article entitled "Strength and Economy of the Human Body" in which he went into a full description of a rather complex subject.

Dr. E. D. Burleigh then read a humorous poem and afterwards the society sang

the Battle Hymn of Osteopathy and adjourned.—Fraternally, WALTER LEWIS BEITEL, Secretary Pro Tem.

The S. W. Missouri and S. E. Kansas Osteopathic Association met May 30th, with Dr. Itillie Strickland, Joplin. A "Round Table" was established. The members were assigned topics for six months and at roll call are to answer with the latest information on their subject. Among the subjects are Legislation, Prices, Ethics, Literature, Dietetics and Psychology. Dr. Strickland read a paper "For the Good of the Cause," which was a resume of eight cases, illustrating various phases of experience in treatment and some types of patients encountered. Dr. Willis followed with a short paper on "Professional Charges," which called forth varied and warm opinions and assertions. Meeting adjourned at 10:30 to meet June 27th, with Dr. Trabue.

Texas State—The eighth annual meeting of the Texas Osteopathic Association convened at the Cathedral Hall, Galveston, Texas, May 29, 30, 1908. The first named date of meeting May 22 and 23, was changed on account of the postponement of an excursion rate of which our association expected to take advantage.

Meeting of May 29th, was not called to order until time of afternoon session due to the late arrival of all morning trains into Galveston. Many of the osteopaths could not attend on account of the distraction to the rail road bridges by water during the last ten days, others were afraid to attend for fear the present high water would prevent their return. This very unfortunate state of affairs prevented what many had expected to be one of the greatest meetings for the good of osteopathy in the history of the association.

Our president, Dr. A. P. Terrell of Dallas was not able to attend on account of high water, though the meeting was called to order promptly on the evening of twenty-ninth by the secretary.

T. L. Ray elected president pro tem who proceeded to dispense with the newly arranged program.

J. F. Bailey of Waco, member of the state medical board made a report of the business passed upon by the state board, stating that reciprocity had been established with Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, (partially) Michigan, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa, District of Columbia, West Virginia, and that they were endeavoring to procure reciprocity in many other states.

Announcements were made by Dr. Larkins for a trip over the city, banquet and sail upon the Gulf, to make our sojourn a continual pleasure. Dr. Larkin was ably assisted by the Public Press by the representative of the Business Men's League Mr. Kaufman and Mr. Malcom Graham.

A very interesting clinic was presented by D. W. Davis of Beaumont. Success and Failures in the Practice of Osteopathy discussed by T. L. Ray and R. R. Norwood.

Paper, W. E. Noonan, demonstration of lesions of dorsal spine, cause, effect, and reduction. Address of president, read by Paul Shoemaker.

Officers elected: President, W. E. Noonan, Houston; first vice-president, D. L. Davis, Hico; second vice-president, E. E. Larkin, Galveston; secretary and treasurer, R. R. Norwood, Mineral Wells. Trustees elected for three years: D. W. Davis, Beaumont; J. T. Elder, San Angelo; By vote of the association the trustees were instructed to publish time and place of next meeting four months prior to date of meeting. The meeting though small in attendance, was full of enthusiasm.—R. R. NORWOOD, Sec'y. and Treas.

NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Additional news notes in front advertising section.

80 pages this month. Is not this worth one dollar per year?

Sells Practice—Dr. Hettie McCall of Eagle Grove, Ia., has sold her practice to Dr. Elizabeth Saddon and has gone west with her son.

Dr. W. J. Ford of Seattle, Wash., who has been in Kirksville two months has returned to his home.

Opens New Offices—Dr. G. A. Gamble announces the opening of the offices 510 Atlas Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Burglars Make Small Haul—Persons envious of the prosperity enjoyed by Drs. G. W. and Eva Reid of Worcester, Mass., broke into their residence recently and relieved Mrs. Reid's secretary of two \$10 bills.

Returns From Old Mexico—Dr. J. A. Linnell of Chicago stopped at the Journal office on his way back to work after a vacation in Old Mexico, where he had gone for his wife's health. Dr. Linnell says that there is a very fertile field for osteopaths in Mexico, and advises those not having good locations to look up the matter.

Welcome to Elks—The Kirksville Lodge of Elks desires to extend a very cordial invitation to the Brothers throughout the profession to meet with us during the A. O. A. Convention and to make the local lodge hall your headquarters. During the convention we will expect to entertain you with a banquet, so come prepared and keep your left hand in working order.—Fraternally, L. N. LINK, Sec'y.

A Good Field—New Jersey has six cities in the first fifty-three (in size) in the U. S. Newark is 16th city in U. S. Has seven D. O's. Jersey City 17th with two osteopaths. Bayonne (suburban to J. C.) population 33,000. No. D. O. N. J. has thirty-seven cities over 5,000 (to 285,000) in population, in eighteen of which there is no osteopath. We welcome all live D. O's. to N. J. who care to settle here.—MILBOURNE MONROE, D. O.

Resolutions—The following resolutions were omitted by mistake from the May Journal:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the beloved wife of our brother and fellow osteopath, Dr. Julius A. Quintal, and

Whereas, We have lost a friend, the community and church a staunch Christian, Dr. Quintal a beloved wife, and his children a devoted mother, be it

Resolved, That we, the Junior Class of the American School of Osteopathy, extend to the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased our deepest sympathy in their great sorrow. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Junior Class, published in the Journal of Osteopathy, and transmitted to the family of the deceased.

H. A. PRICE. GEO. W. GROTH. J. M. FARNHAM. Committee.

* * *

OSTEOPATHIC SCHOOL SUSPENDS.

Franklin, Ky., May 28.—The Southern School of Osteopathy at this place has suspended after a career of more than ten years, and the trustees of the graded school bought the college property. The price paid was \$10,000. An annex will be built, and the house thoroughly overhauled, and put in fine shape for the school. The building complete will cost \$18,000.—Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, May 29.

Harpers Weekly Advertises Osteopathy—Harpers Weekly of May 30th, gives a good write-up to Judge Dickey's decision in the Bandel case.

Student Banquet—Twenty-five members of the Los Angeles College attended a banquet at the Hotel Hollenbeck, May 22nd.

Locates at Santa Barbara, California—Dr. L. J. Goodrich, formerly of Corning, Calif., has located in Santa Barbara.

Remains in Florida—Dr. Ella X. Quin will remain during June, in St. Augustine and Palatka, instead of leaving for Baltimore, as she had intended.

Visit Kirksville for Club Matters—Drs. Carrie P. Parenteau and Almeda Goodspeed representing the Grand Chapter of the Axis Club visited in Kirksville the first week in June. They were attending a committee meeting of the Grand Chapter.

Undergoes Operation—Her daughter, Miss Blanch Myers, states that Dr. Ella L. Myers underwent a serious operation May 12th at Memorial Hospital, New York City. Dr. Jerman of New York City was the surgeon. The operation was reported as a complete success. Dr. Myers also has changed her address to St. James Court, 92nd St. & Broadway.

Fined for Speeding Auto—Dr. F. H. McCall of Atlantic City, N. J., was stopped by a policeman, May 28th, as he was on the way to make a call, the policeman claiming that he was speeding his auto too fast. Dr. McCall claimed exemption on the grounds of being a physician, but the recorder decided that an osteopath is not a physician, and fined him \$10.00. The recorder a christian scientist, and the newspapers made such sport of the fact.

Graduates From Homeopath School—Dr. Lelia Belle Butcher, one of the double-dagger osteopaths reported from Bakerville, Calif., is announced by the Healdsburg, California, Tribune, as graduating from the San Francisco Hahnemann College, May 21st. Her announcement styles her Osteopathic Physician, leaving out the M. D. part, and says that her office is 2527 Sutter St.

Approaching Marriage—Dr. Harrold W. Glascock of Raleigh, N. C., and Miss Jessie Mayhugh of St. Catharines, Mo., will be married at the latter village, June 25th. Dr. Glascock is well known to the profession who will congratulate him. The acquaintance of the young people dates from the time when the doctor was a student at the A. S. O. and his bride-to-be a student at the Normal.

Lost Osteopath Turns Up As Masher—Dr. Chas. Lawson, one of the "lost" osteopaths has turned up figuring in a masher's suit reported in the Chicago American, May 28th. The American states that Dr. Lawson is from Kokomo, Ind. One witness testified that she had known the Doctor for eighteen years, and that his character was good but the Judge assessed him \$50 and costs, which was paid.

Back to Indiana—My Dear Doctor Fiske:—I just want to let you know that I am back at my old location again, after finishing my term at the Nebraska College of Medicine.

I also served as interne to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, which was worth more to me than my college work. We have arranged to move into a suite of new modern office rooms in July; and I will fit up a room specially for optical work. When I complete my medical course I expect to specialize along that line.

Dr. E. R. Ryerson, who was in college with me has located at Tecumseh, Nebr., he will not be in medical college next year.—Truly and Fraternally yours, J. B. SCHROCK, Bedford, Ind.

New Osteopathic Publication—The Bulletin and Journal of Health is the title of a new publication, the "official organ of Littlejohn Hospital and the American College

of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery." The magazine is edited by Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn.

Damn It—He Cures Them—Such is the heading of a long article in the Athena, Ore., press, signed by William Smith, and describing his conversion to osteopathy.

Tillman for Osteopathy—The Charlestown, S. C., Post published quite an article purporting to describe benefits received by Senator Tillman from osteopathic treatment.

A Good Book Review—The Los Angeles, California, Times publishes a three-column review of Dr. Burns' book on Basic Principles. This is a book which can very well be more widely read by the profession.

San Diego After the Convention—The California Association was to meet at Fresno, May 28th to 30th. On the opening day, San Diego, Drs. Heilbron and Creswell were to take prominent positions on the program. The San Diego Union gave over a half column write up, saying that San Diego expected to get the next convention. In the same paper, half-tone cuts of Drs. Heilbron and Creswell were published.

"Osteopath" Sues—The Seattle and Portland papers are publishing accounts of one C. F. Lathrop, who has sued management and tenants of Eitel Bldg., Seattle, for \$75,000 damages alleging that they have combined against him to evict him from the building and have damaged his practice to that large extent. Since Mr. Lathrop was unknown to us, we asked Dr. Ford of Seattle concerning him, and were informed by him that Mr. Lathrop was a barber, who turned osteopath during a night!

Dr. Egan Still Asleep in Illinois—Although the attorney general in a letter to Dr. Egan, stated that osteopaths have perfect right to style themselves as doctor and physician,—a copy of this letter was published in a recent number of the Journal—yet the genial doctor is still trying to keep up his bluff, and in the notification sent to recent successful osteopathic candidates, suavely tells them they are not allowed by law to use the title doctor or physician.

Requirements for an Osteopathic Assistant—A certain field practitioner in writing concerning the requirement of an osteopath's assistant makes the following: 1. If he knows the business and can get results and please patients. 2. If he is a willing worker and does good work and keeps at it. 3. If he is not jealous hearted and egotistical and does not want to pose as the "it" and want the physician to work for him. 4. Strictly honest in every way. 5. Appreciative in every way.

Slurs on Osteopathy—The Elgin, Ill., press is guilty of apparently a deliberate slur on osteopathy, telling of a "professor" Leech, who claims to be a massuer and who was arrested by Dr. Egan as practicing medicine without a license. Nowhere in the article is the statement made that Leech ever claimed to be an osteopath, yet the article starts with the question "what is an osteopath, is he a physician," and along towards the end says, "the outcome will be watched closely by other osteopaths, in Elgin and other Illinois cities."

Insurance Affairs in Iowa—Iowa is supposed to be a progressive state, but its medical board is way back in the dark ages. Just as other states are deciding that osteopaths are physicians, and are entitled to rights as such, the Iowa attorney general is deciding that an osteopath is not a physician, hence is not eligible to appointment as examining officer for fraternal insurance organizations having their home office in Iowa, or as health officers in Iowa towns. The inconsistency of the argument is shown by the fact that they advertised when the next examination will be held for physicians, and this is the examination which the osteopathic as well as the medical take.

Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO

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VISITORS.

Among those visiting the A. S. O. during the past month, are: Drs. Holber, Edwin E., Sedalia, Mo.; Hoge, Mary K., Waynesburg, Pa.; Wilkes, J. Evelyn, Highland, Conn.; Linnell, J. Arthur, Chicago, Ill.; Dandy, H. Agnes, Princeton, Mo.; Bolles, N. A., Denver, Colo.; Dunnington, B. L., Springfield, Mo., Drs. Almeda J. Goodspeed, Chicago, Ill., Carrie Parenteau, Chicago; C. E. Ross, Fort Smith, Ark. J. A. Linnell, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Anna Maurer, Eugene, Ore.; Elma Harbert, New Richmond, Mo.

MARRIAGES.

Married—Cincinnati, May 28, 1908, Dr. James Thomas Gilbert of Paducah, Ky., to Miss Ada Blanche Stamper of Owenton, Ky. Dr. Gilbert is a prosperous osteopath of Paducah, and they will make their home in that city.

Married—Almeda, Calif., Dr. Hester L. Beck to George B. Abbott, of San Francisco. They will reside in San Francisco.

Locates in Wisconsin—Dr. R. S. Pickler is located in Elkhorn, Wis.

Will Assist Dr. Jorris—After August, Dr. Sadie Emerson of La Crosse, a recent graduate of the Chicago School, will begin her duties as assistant to Dr. A. U. Jorris.

As Insanity Expert—Dr. P. L. Lathrop of Iola, Kans., was recently called as expert in an insanity case, making second time in the last six months, that he has given testimony of this kind.

Erroneous Writeup—A half column write up of osteopathy appeared recently in the Santa Rosa, Calif., Republican. While in part it is accurate, it makes a statement that "the science is founded in 1893, and has only been in the field something like 15 years."

Addresses American Club—The American residents of Vancouver, B. C., were entertained at a recent meeting by Dr. Clara H. Kaiser who addressed them on the subject of the Discovery of Osteopathy. The lecture had an extensive report in the World, of that city.

Poisoned by Ptomaines—Dr. C. E. Getchell, formerly of Red Lodge, Mont., writes that his wife was severely poisoned by ptomaines. She and Dr. Getchell have been at her former home in Festus, Mo., while she is recovering from the effects, and in the meantime the Doctor has been practicing in that town.

Narrow Escape—Again I have been delayed from going east, this time through illness in the family. And on top of that I was nearly sent to kingdom come last Friday as the result of an automobile collision with the Santa Fe train. It was on the way to Pasadena and a terribly dangerous crossing. There were three of us in our car. After the train struck us, needless to say we hardly knew what happened. Our car was dragged over a hundred feet. The two other occupants, one a lady, were thrown and sustained severe contusions. I succeeded in landing on my feet. The car was demolished. It is a wonder we were left to tell the tale. Providence must have something good in store for us. We have a good case against the railroad, as there was no flagman to warn us.

I shall attend the state meeting at Fresno and after that I shall come east for that postponed work. I shall take in the convention and stay for the P. G. work.
—STANLEY M. HUNTER.

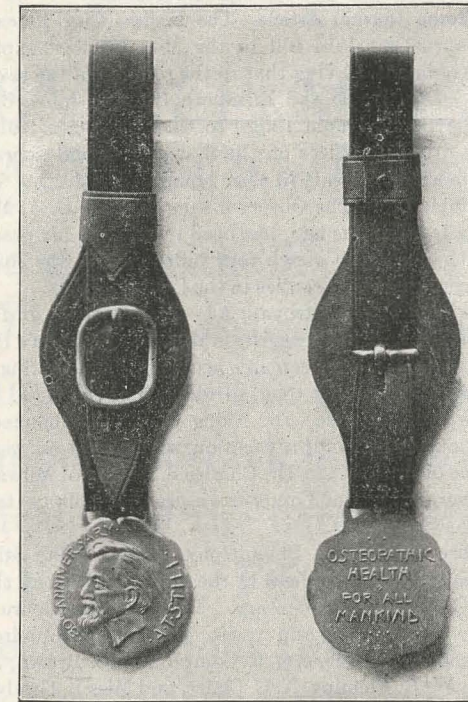
Laughable Experience—I want to tell you about a very funny experience I had some time ago. If you laugh as hearty over it as I did you will feel refreshed.

Several weeks ago a lady came into my office and upon inquiry I found she was one of the oldest practicing M. D's. in the city. She informed me that she had studied allopathy, homeopathy, massage, hydrotherapy, Sweedish massage, and a few other things, and went on to say, "I use any one of these systems or combine them to suit the patient. I use whatever I think will most benefit my patients. Now, Doctor, I was wondering if you would not exchange with me a course in osteopathy for a course in massage. Of course I would not want to call myself an osteopath but I thought that if I could use a few of your movements in connection with my treatments it would greatly benefit my patients." I replied as calmly and soberly as I could that osteopathy was not a "system of movements" to be learned in a few lessons, that she would have to spend at least two years and maybe longer at the college in order to learn it, and that I really did not need to know massage. She looked very much surprised and, I am sure, left with the impression that I was deciding a young upstart with a very high opinion of my profession. Ever hear anything equal to it?
Yours fraternally,
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Depot to be Rebuilt—The old Wabash depot which was burned last winter will be replaced by a commodious brick structure. Probably it will be completed before the convention.

Locates at Wichita—"Please change my address to 6013 Murdock-Caldwell Bldg." Fraternally yours, E. B. Waters.

For Summer Practice—Dr. Jane E. Lockwood of Buffalo, N. Y., has taken up her summer work in South Dennis, Mass.

Had A Square Meal—Dr. M. E. Clark writes "Had an elegant time in Rochester and Syracuse, finest banquet ever."

Needs More Room—Dr. W. E. Fogle of Bath, N. Y., has removed to larger quarters as his practice required more commodious offices.

Publishes the Home Journal Article—The Kansas City Index Lancet publishes Dr. Still's Home Journal article in full in the May number, explaining editorially, that they make no comment, leaving that to the opinion of the several readers.

Remove Offices—Drs. Ira S. and Elizabeth Bundy Frame, on June 1st, moved their offices from the Pennsylvania Bldg., to their residence, 1619 Race St., Philadelphia, where they fitted up offices on the first and second floors. They announce that they will receive a few patients in their home.

Lured by the Simple Life—The Observer says that Dr. G. A. Martin, who went to Grant's Pass, Ore., a few months ago, has been lured from his practice by the call to nature and has taken up a fruit ranch four miles east of the town. His wife, Dr. Almeda M. Martin, continues her practice in the Conklin Bldg.

Patent Medicine Man Fakes Osteopath Ad—In a heading in the Indiana Herald of June 2nd, the local enterprising druggist, who sells Dr. Shoop's Restorative, placed their "reader" directly below Dr. Seaman's article on "Interesting facts about osteopathy" thus making it appear that their ad was one of the facts.

Dr. Fisher Goes to Milwaukee—Dr. Nellie Fisher is announced in the Youngstown Telegram is about to leave for a vacation, and after a six month's rest she will take over the practice of her brother, Dr. Charles S. Fisher, of Milwaukee, who expects to take a course in surgery. The Youngstown practice will be taken by Dr. Jessie B. Johnson, of Ohio.

Successful Euchre Party—The Philadelphia Press of May 8th gives a write up of a euchre party, ball and supper, held at the Hotel Walton by the ladies' auxiliary of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Dispensary. Prizes for the euchre included cut glass, decorated stickpins, cuff buttons and vases. Over three hundred attended. The patrons were Mesdames W. B. Keene, G. R. Compton, G. C. Brown, J. K. Martin, W. S. Curley, J. C. Snyder, W. R. Fleming, A. C. Claire, and Miss L. Grady. The paper published photographs of Mesdames Snyder, Keene, Fleming and Compton.

Osteopaths Fishing for Pill Box Degree—At the Kansas Hahnemann College, five osteopaths, Drs. W. P. Abel, C. Brashear, L. R. Chapman, E. A. Montague, and E. H. Zeilinger graduated. Dr. M. O. Peters, who is a junior states that the osteopaths were at the head of the class in grades, while several of the regular students of the class drew blanks. Dr. L. R. Chapman was appointed to serve as interne in the new city hospital, for one year, but has commenced practice at Quenemo, Kans. One amusing thing to the editor was that on the program all the osteopaths were called "Mr" the school apparently thinking them not worthy of the title Dr. In striking contrast to this is the fact that one anyway has written us since signing his name merely D. O., and leaving off the M. D. Perhaps he has decided that it is better after all to be simply a D. O., than a D O per.

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Born—To Dr. and Mrs. S. I. Wyland, 3507 2nd St., Des Moines, Ia., May 20th, a daughter.

Born—May 6th, to Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Cole, of St. Louis, Mo., a daughter.

Born—May 4th, to Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Heckman, 227 N. First St., Olean, N. Y., a son.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Dunnington, Springfield, Mo., a daughter, Lena Caroline.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Teall, Weedsport, N. Y., May 23, a daughter, Mary Grace.

* * *

DEATHS.

Died—At Sherman, Texas, the last of May, the year old boy of Dr. and Mrs. V. J. Clark.

Died—At Littleton, N. Y., May 4th, Dr. Fred H. Griffis. Dr. Griffis was a graduate of the Boston School, '01, and has been practicing for some time at Littleton, N. Y. The death was caused by injuries sustained in a runaway.

Died—Doctor T. J. Floyd died at his home in Winfield, Kansas, May 31st, of Bright's disease. The deceased leaves a wife, two sisters and three brothers. Dr. Floyd had been confined to his home for some time, but the end came rather suddenly. He was one of the older residents of Winfield, and will be sadly missed in the community.—Yours, GEORGIA B. SMITH.

* * *

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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* * *

LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.

Allison, A. A., from Colorado City, to No. 2, Durston Block, Anaconda, Mont.

Bowdoin, W. H., from Albany to 401 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Bynum, H. R., from Randolph Bldg., to Byrd Bldg., Cor. Main St. & Madison Ave., Memphis, Tenn.

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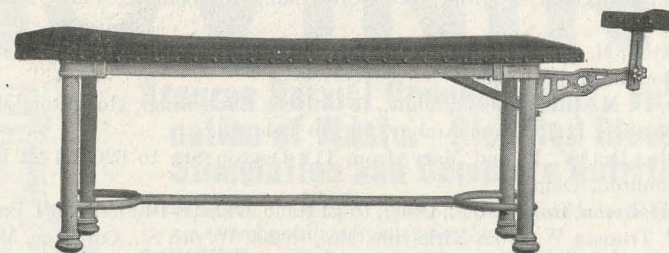
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 Frame, Ira Spencer and Elizabeth Bunday, from 1118 Pennsylvania Bldg., to their residence, 1619 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Goodrich, L. F., from Corning, Calif., to 5 Aiken Blk., Santa Barbara.
 Klein, Clifford S., from Dallas, Texas, to 406-7 Colorado Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Kline, D. M., from Carson, to Malvern, Iowa.
 Lockwood, Jane E., from 93 Prospect Ave., Buffalo, N. Y., to her summer office at South Dennis, Mass.
 Marsh, Roy W., from Connellsville, Pa., to 732 1st Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Uniontown, Pa.
 Martin, Almeda M., from Couer d'Alene, Idaho, to Conklin Bldg., Grant's Pass, Ore.
 McNeil, John, from Chamber of Commerce Bldg., to First Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Miller, David, from Detroit, to 4 Masonic Block, Alpena, Mich.
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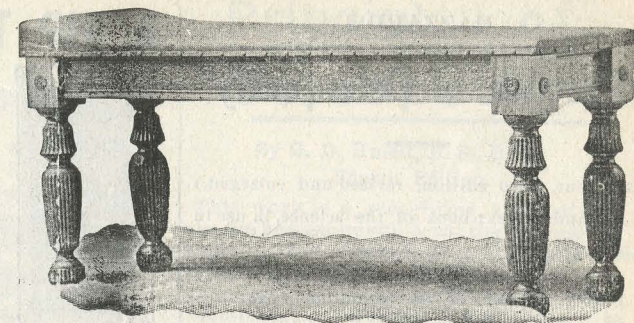
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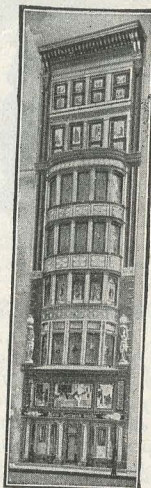
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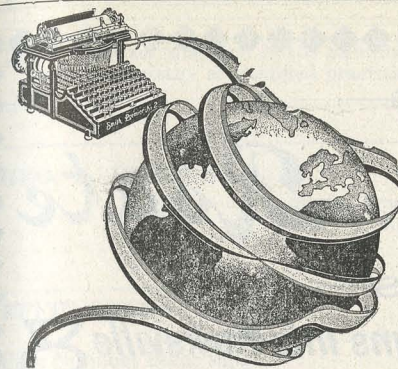
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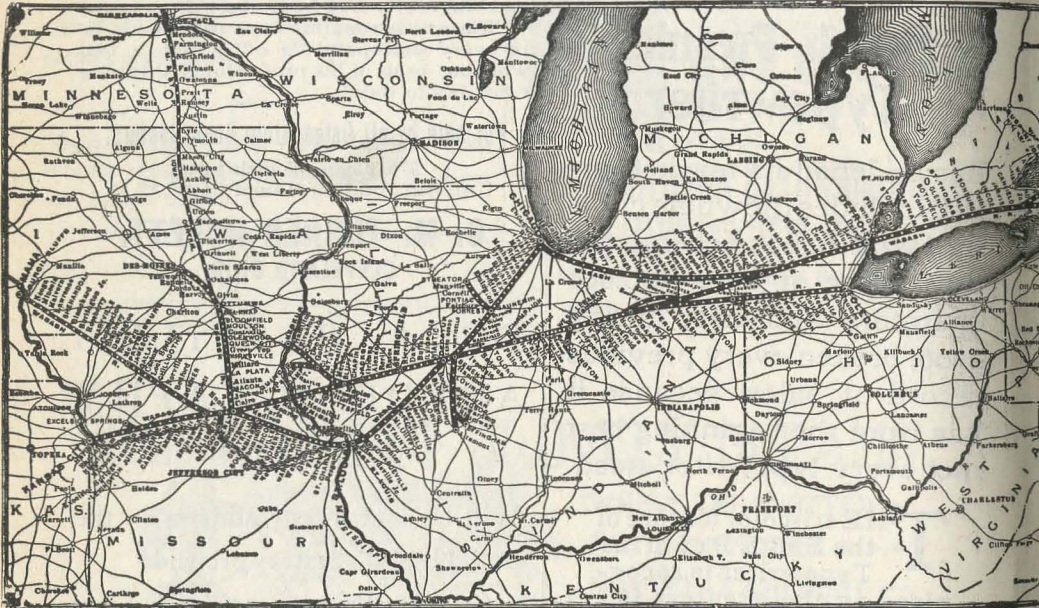
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Gila Monster's Bite—Dr. Elizabeth Cook of the University of Pennsylvania is reported as bitten on the arm by a Gila monster, from which she was extracting some venom, and suffered no more trouble than from a bee sting. In the west, the popular theory is, that the bite is deadly, but the Philadelphia people are reported as saying that is the only authentic instance of which they are cognizant, in which it was fatal, was of a confirmed drunkard.

Burial Alive Prevented—The "Dope writer" from London for the Philadelphia Public Ledger, alleges that a certain woman was about to be buried when her hus-

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band, giving her a farewell kiss, found her cheek to be warm. Funeral services were postponed, "and they lived happily ever afterwards"—we suppose.

To Apply Burbank Methods to Children—Los Angeles correspondents state that one Dr. Landoe is at work applying Burbank methods to children. It does seem that when stock raisers have attained such remarkable results by proper mating, that humanity would give some attention to the same subject, but the experiments hitherto performed along this line, in olden times by the Spartans, more recently by Frederick the Great, being founded more on physical alone than on a combination of physical and intellectual, seem to have been transient so far as their success was concerned.

The Psychological Drummer—Dr. Stanley L. Krebs of the American Society of Psychic Research, who is known to many as an entertaining platform orator on popular psychol-

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ogy, states that the drummer of the future will not tell an indiscriminate bunch of stories, but will at once decide whether that a man is of the heart type, of the intellectual, of the emotional type, etc., saying that the victim will find the shortest way to get rid of such a drummer will be to give him an order and let him go. Heaven pity the profession when the representatives of the various book houses learn this art.

Bee Sting "Cure"—A metropolitan paper of recent date published an important cablegram from Europe. A rheumatic schoolmaster had a discussion with a colony of bees, and when he got through with the bees, he found his rheumatism was gone.

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The "reputable physician" who vouches for the tale, did not state whether the stinging itself, or the active dodging was responsible for the cure.

Osteopaths as Waist Reducers—Although there are a scarce half dozen in all England, London dispatches (written in New York?) state that the osteopath is being evoked to produce a small waist.

Renegade Homeopath Turned Down by Allopaths—The allopaths have been swallowing the homeopath school, and are now attempting to do the same with the osteopaths. The former encouraged by the success of the latter, in resisting the swallowing process, has turned upon its members, who were aiding in the insalvation, and by a majority vote, refused the application of one. This particular doctor had been active in an attempted homeo-allo amalgamation, which the homeos evidently did not appreciate.

The Pituitary Body—The cablegramers and space writers for the Sunday magazines have their fashions, the same as others; and just now it turns to the consideration of that mysterious part of the brain the pituitary body. A recent German cablegram says **THE DIAGNOSIS HAVING BEEN CONFIRMED BY MEANS OF X-RAY "professor"** ——— moved the girl's nose to one side, cut through the thin floor of the skull, and then removed the tumor." Thus curing a case of acromegaly, a feat which, the cablegram says, the American surgeons have been unable to accomplish.

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Much space has been given in several Sunday editions to Dr. Sajous' statement that this body controls the suprarenals and other ductless glands.

Nerve Specialists Attack Healers—At the convention in Philadelphia, on May 20th, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell said before the American Neurological Association, that psychotherapy was all right, but that christian science, mind cure, etc., is often the grossest faking. He told of his experience of a few years since when he was almost ostracised for advocating the now famous rest cure. His new idea is a pain cure, saying that a good switch is often the best medicine for a cross and sick child. Dr. Dana believed that neurologists should try to rescue patients from these faith cures. Dr. Sachs of Mt. Sinai hospital of New York, says: "I do not believe it is the place of reputable neurologists to compete with these charlatans, nor is it dignified to 'rescue pa-

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It does seem queer that physicians of the learning these men have, persistently refuse to differentiate between a legitimate physician of osteopathic school and a fakir.

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