The Journal of Osteopathy

December 1907

Vol. 14, No. 12

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Dr. Still has been in better health than for some time, and desires to present a message to the osteopaths. He says that in winter is the time to talk about winter diseases and presents the following talk on one of the most dreaded of the maladies of this season.—Ed.

I think it is well enough to offer a few thoughts on pneumonia, notwithstanding millions of pens have been worn out in trying to say something pertaining to this subject; thoughts that would make one advance step towards combating such a deadly enemy as it has proved to be during all the years of the past as the records show. The reader who desires to obtain some knowledge of what it is and what has produced it finds nothing satisfactory whatever from any author up to the present date.

Pneumonia, enlarged tonsils, inflammation of the trachea, or of the whole pulmonary system, according to any author that I can find, is just as little understood, if their pens have recorded their best knowledge, as their treatment is and it proves itself to be deficient as though nothing had been written, in fact the methods of treatment are just as unreliable as the landing of a vessel would be without a compass to guide it. The medical doctor proves his inability to combat successfully any of these diseases by the percentage of his patients who die, compared with those who do not. He has brought in all the remedies known, and used them with the hope that some accidental dose might give him a compass that would guide him in future successful combats with lung diseases. He has labored and sweated in the laboratory wherein he thinks he has found some ray of light which would give him a better comprehension how to proceed, subdue the disease and save his patient, but alas, his patient dies in spite of all his efforts. He has tried the old, the new, the hot, the cold, the sedative, the stimulant, and the various kinds of gases, but the result is just the same, and I think it always will be until a competent engineer comes who is acquainted with all the parts of the human body. This one realizes that the constriction is generally caused by atmospheric changes and proceeds to take down or remove
any pressure from the nervous system at any point from the base of the skull to coccyx that would produce any constriction of the nervous system and stop the flow of venous blood to the heart, which delay would be followed by stagnation, fermentation and destructive decomposition. You must remember that a chemical process soon begins in the venous blood, while not in motion is far from being pure, and continues until the blood becomes poisonous in quality and overplus in quantity, engorging the lungs with such impure blood that it is impossible for them to separate the impure from the pure and return a sufficient quantity of arterial blood, which shall have all the constructive ability that should belong to a healthy circulation. Thus you see the engineer must look at pneumonia as an effect, the cause being a tightening of all parts of the whole system, by the constriction which begins with variation in the atmosphere. To the engineer who understands his engine as an osteopath should, all the mysteries disappear, the law of cause and effect is understood, and he governs himself accordingly and his patient will get well if he has taken the case reasonably early.

When we shall have proved that the competent engineer of the human body is a failure in diseases of the lungs, the plague, the tonsils, and all the organs of the respiratory tract, then we will run up the white flag of defeat and join the medical world and cry aloud that we know nothing of the cause or cure of disease of the lungs.

This talk is intended for the consideration of the student or practitioner of osteopathy; the philosophy that health is the result of a perfectly adjusted body and that disease (with contagions and infections excepted) follows and is the result of the failure of the osteopathic engineer to know and to obtain the normal position of every bone, muscle and nerve. My experience for thirty years has been “Yes” and I hope every osteopath will go deep enough into the science to say “Yes” also, and let his work stand as a voucher.

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**DRUG DOCTORS DESERT DOPES.**

“Medicine Not a Science” But “An Ineffectual Speculation.” These and Other Unsparking Criticisms of Their Own Profession Are Made by Eminent Physicians. Fads and Sceptics and Contrary Opinions. What St. Louis Doctors Say in Defense of Modern Practice.

Occasionally it happens that there is a world-wide movement against some practice, which hitherto has been considered as not only right, but indispensable. The birth of osteopathy was coincident with such a movement which is daily becoming more marked, that of a universal revolt against the reign of drugs and drugging. Occasional physicians have had the temerity to fight this monster, which, while famine has slain its tens, pestilence its hundreds, and war its thousands, most iniquitous monster, of all, has slain its millions. Separately, these attacks were of small effect, collectively they are now gaining an immense momentum. One of the recent Journals to add its mite is the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, of Nov. 24th, ’07, in a page article headed by a striking cut. It shows the medicine bottle, crowned as Rex and sending its deadly bat-like minions forth over the helpless victims, standing in the foreground, while in the back ground were the three minor curses’ war, pestilence and famine. The article is by John Mason Goode, M. D., F. R. S., and is reproduced herewith.

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Shall we throw physic to the dogs? Has medical science made no progress, and are all drugs poisons?

“The science of medicine is founded upon conjecture and improved by murder,” declares one of the greatest physicians in the world, Sir Astley Cooper, M. D., physician to the Queen of England.

** The Conviction of Experience.**

I declare as my conscientious conviction, founded on long experience and reflection, that if there were not a single physician, surgeon, midwife, chemist, apothecary, druggist nor drug on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevail.—James Johnson, M. D., F. R. S.

“Drug medicines do but cure one disease by producing another,” asserts Dr. Martin Payne, professor in the New York University Medical College.

“A mild mercurial course and mildly cutting a man’s throat are
synonymous terms," says Prof. Gilman of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

More and more eminent physicians are declaring each year that medical science has made little progress since the beginning of man.

Dr. M. O. Terry, formerly surgeon-general of New York, announced recently that in his opinion very few of the cases diagnosed as appendicitis were that disease at all, and says that in many cases where operations were performed for appendicitis a short vacation or a series of morning walks would have prevented the serious turn taken by the disease.

Dr. Osler of "chloroform-age" fame, says: "Pain in the stomach nowadays is always appendicitis, and is recognized by the physician's wife over the telephone."

Dr. M. J. Rodermund of Milwaukee goes farther than either of these. He declares:

"It is an absolute impossibility for the appendix in a man to become obstructed. I have witnessed and assisted in 34 operations of so-called appendicitis, but never have I seen a diseased appendix. Yet I have seen a number of healthy, blooming young men and women sent to the angels just because the surgeons wanted the fee of three to five hundred dollars. I mean just what I say; that it was absolutely for the fee only, and the surgeons made no bones about saying so before the operation was performed."

**Terrible Indictment of Medicines.**

The effects of our medicines on the human system are in the highest degree uncertain except, indeed, that they have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined.—John Mason Goode, M. D., F. R. S.

A great French doctor said: "Nature is fighting with a disease. A blind man armed with a club—that is the physician—comes, lifts his club and strikes at random; if he hits the disease he kills it, if he hits the patient he kills him."

Dumoulin, another famous French doctor, said as he was dying: "I leave behind me two famous physicians—regimen and river water."

A physician writing recently in one of the magazines, said that the practice of medicine was not a science at all and no one could say that any cure had been made by medicine, because nature worked its own cure. There was great power in the human body to throw off disease, and in the majority of cases where the patient recovered, it was not because of the medicine given, but in spite of it.

"The career of medicine down the channel of the ages has been vexed by a constant ebb and flow of contrary opinions," asserted this physician. "History shows how many infallible remedies for disease have been vaunted and forgotten. There was a time, not long ago, either, when bleeding was the sovereign cure for all diseases. In those days the physician bled the patient, no matter what the ailment. How many thousands were killed by the doctors in those days we cannot even conjecture, any more than we can conjecture how many are being killed now by wrong and mistaken treatment. The medical fraternity has had many fads and fashions. At different times in the past great faith has been put in witchcraft, charms, amulets, astrology, necromancy, alchemy, magic, mesmerism, hydropathy and other fads. There was a time when it was thought by doctors that all ailments of the brain were caused by vapors collected within the skull and pressing upon the brain. The cure was to lay open the scalp and drill a hole through the skull to let the vapors out. Where is the physician who would do that now? Yet our own fad of opening a person's bowels and cutting off the appendix may be just as foolish.
"There was a time, only a few hundred years ago," continues this writer, "when fever was treated with music, when human bones were ground up and drunk for the cure of ulcers, when human blood was prescribed for epilepsy. Aqua Divina, a remedy advertised as having great virtue, was made by cutting in pieces the body of a healthy man who had died a violent death and distilling it with ground human bones. It was given as a draft."

This writer urges the medical fraternity to drop the nonsensical mystery with which it seeks to surround itself. Rhubarb, will do as much good when ordered in English as in dog latin, he says. Senna will not be a bit more agreeable as "Fol. Sen," nor cream of tarter as "Bitar. Pot." A mixture to be taken at bedtime might just as well be written that way as "Mixt. h. s. Sunda." And pure water would be equally as efficacious if written that way as when written "Aqua pura."

Scores "Prescription Nonsense."

"This nonsense about the writing of prescriptions is on a line with all the other frauds of the medical profession," says this writer. "It is a business of pretensions, misrepresentations and frauds."

Even such a high authority as the London Lancet said in a recent issue:

Just Get Well Anyhow.

Some patients get well with the aid of medicine, more without it, and still more in spite of it.—Sir John Forbes, M. D., F. R. S.

"In medicines and surgery, as in all arts and sciences, methods become general, they lapse into disuse, to be revived possibly at a later period and then to achieve a popularity which attaches to a supposed new thing."

Some of the most eminent physicians were asked recently to give their opinions of medicine and medical doctors. A few of the replies are here given:

Dr. C. E. Page, Boston, Mass.:

"From the time in which the father of his country, affected by a simple and readily curable malady, pharyngitis, was killed by bleeding, up to the most recent catastrophe (Feb. 3, 1907), of a needless operation for appendicitis which killed a distinguished New York statesman, such operations have killed no end of good men and women."

Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes, who was for many years one of the medical faculty of Harvard Medical School, said before his class:

"The disgrace of medicine is that colossal system of self-deception in obedience to which mines have been emptied of their cankering minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of all its growth, the entrails of animals taxed for their impurities, the poison bags of reptiles drained of their venom, and all the conceivable abominations thus obtained thrust down the throats of individuals suffering from some fault of organization, nourishment or vital stimulation."

Prof. Valentine Mott, the great surgeon, says: "Of all sciences, medicine is the most uncertain."

Dr. Abercrombie, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, says: "Medicine has been called by philosophers the art of conjecturing; the science of guessing."

Prof. Henle, the great German pathologist and teacher, says: "Medical science, at all times, has been a medley of empirically acquired facts and theoretical observations."

Dr. Jacob Bigelow, formerly president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, says: "The premature death of medical men brings with it the humiliating conclusion that medicine is still an ineffectual speculation."

Prof. Gregory of the Edinburgh Medical College said to his medical class: "Gentlemen, 99 out of every 100 medical facts are medical lies, and medical doctrines are, for the most part, stark, staring nonsense."

Sir John Forbes, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and physician to the Queen's household, said: "No systematic or theoretical classification of diseases or therapeutic agents ever yet promulgated is true, or anything like truth, and none can be adopted as a safe guidance in practice."

On the Germ Theory of Disease.

Even the germ theory of disease has been attacked by high medical authority.

Dr. Alexander M. Ross, fellow of the Royal Society of England, member of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec and Ontario, professor of hygiene and sanitation at the St. Louis Hygienic College of Physicians and Surgeons, vice-president of the Association of Hygienists of America, member of the ninth session of the International Medical Congress, member of the British, French and American Association for the Advancement of Science, etc., etc., says: "I charge that they have encouraged superstition and humbug by the germ theory of disease. I do not question the existence of infinitesimal micro-organisms;
but they are the result, not the cause of disease. They are the scavengers; their legitimate work is to clean out the sewers of our bodies. Wherever there is decay, pus or decomposing matter, these little life-savers are purification. They feast upon effete and decaying animal matter. They are beneficial helpers to an important end.”

A prominent physician of St. Louis, when asked about the criticisms made by other doctors, said: “The fact is that the better class of doctors are using less medicine than ever. I don't wish to say that we are opposed to all medicines, neither are these doctors you have quoted. They are simply opposed to the indiscriminate use of drugs. Many lives are saved by timely consultation of skilled physicians, and medicines serve a most valuable purpose in treating certain diseases at the proper stages. But I think that many medicines are useless if not harmful, and that unskilled physicians who employ strong drugs for every human ailment has gotten to be a very grave danger to the purpose in treating certain diseases at the proper stages. It was a duty to society to speak up and use our influence to modify and abate the prevailing treatment with its deadly heart stimulants. If the “regular” school is unable to treat pneumonia patients without increasing their chances of dying—which their own statistics prove and the honest confessions of their leaders further support—they should refuse to accept the care of pneumonia patients. Isn't that a fair proposition?

The osteopaths, eclectics and homeopaths all seem to be vastly more successful in treating pneumonia. Hospital statistics bear out this assertion whenever and wherever these various schools have come into direct comparison with the “old” or “regular” school of practice. Giving one hundred pneumonia patients to each of these four systems to treat, experience has shown, deaths under the care of the “regular” school would equal, or exceed, in number the combined deaths under the three other schools: Doesn’t that mean something?

To the person coming down with “a bad cold on his chest” who fears pneumonia and is about to choose a physician, isn’t it a solemn warning?

**PNEUMONIA—HOW TO PREVENT IT.**

HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, A. B., M. D., D. O., CHICAGO, ILL.

Have you ever noticed how like doom it is for almost every prominent man or woman who contracts pneumonia under “regular” medical treatment? If you have not, take note of it in future and ponder on the dreadful odds against recovery. The truth is, the ordinary medical treatment in this malady has gotten to be a very grave danger to the rich and prominent members of society.

While only one case dies out of four or five among pneumonia patients according to mortality records, the authorities state that the death rate among rich and prominent people—those who can afford high-priced physicians and naturally become the victims of fashionable allopathic over-treatment—is seven out of ten! Think of it—and, if you are one of the rich, tremble! Now—when you are well—is the only time that concern may be made to count for something.

The time has come for honest candor. Those physicians and schools that know the cause of this frightful mortality—as some of us surely do—owe it as a duty to society to speak up and use our influence to modify

 Avoid Signing the Death Warrants.

Although the internes representing the “regular” school were several times as numerous as the internes of both the other drug schools combined, the authorities discriminated against them in the apportioning out the pneumonia cases, sending nearly all of these cases into the wards where they would get the milder forms of treatment. Was not that an humane and sensible decision? It saved many a life.

In view of such a situation no wonder that Dr. Frank Billings, recently president of the American Medical Association, in his annual address to that organization, said that when he is called in to attend a
case of pneumonia nowadays he gets ready to sign the burial certificate!

Then why does Dr. Billings continue to accept the responsibility of ministering to these patients? Is there not a fearful indictment to lodge against the doctor who will accept for a fee cases that he knows and admits his resources can do absolutely nothing for?

Dr. Billings’ fee—it will be remembered—for a few days of attendance upon the late Marshall Field while he was succumbing of pneumonia, merely for want of osteopathic relief, was $25,000! Mr. Field could have retained the services of a competent osteopathic physician for $50 to $100: who, instead of figuring on a death warrant the moment he entered the sick room, would have spent his time trying to remove the anatomical conditions that were surely causing death—and it is ten chances to one he would have succeeded and spared the life of the eminent merchant.

Forty Cases Without One Death.

An osteopathic physician, who is also an M. D., recently reported treating, osteopathically, more than forty cases of pneumonia, both incipient and well defined, without a single fatality! Compare that with the use of compound oxygen and heart stimulants. Heart stimulants are what make pneumonia so fatal.

Of course, the osteopathic school makes no claim to be able to cure every case of pneumonia treated. To suppose that it is able to do this, or claims to do this, would be an injustice to the new system. But osteopaths successfully abort practically all cases that come to them in the incipient stages, and they bring through such an unusual percentage of those who come under treatment after lung fever is well established, that it may seem like “curing all their cases” in comparison with allopathic fatalities.

Osteopaths have proved that in pneumonia the spinal centers which regulate the blood and nerve supplies to the lungs have become congested, and it is practically equivalent to warding off a threatened attack to relieve these congestions by restoring the vitalizing currents of nutrition (nerve and blood force) to lung tissues. Congestion has developed because of this anatomical defect. No other system but osteopathy makes this careful diagnosis or gives a specific treatment to cure this cause.

The “regular,” to be sure, recognizes in a loose, general way that there is damage to the spinal tissues somewhere without attempting to define where and what: so he treats by putting on a hot mud jacket all over the body. It is characteristic of osteopathy to go right to the spot and adjust the difficulty—not give a shotgun treatment at the whole body, hoping by chance to hit the right spot. Osteopathy is an exact and specific treatment for pneumonia.

If You Were to Have Pneumonia.

If you were to be taken down with pneumonia this winter which form of treatment do you think you would have? Should you feel those premonitory symptoms which herald its approach so well—the marked chill, followed by fever, pain in the chest, headache, shortness of breath—what physician will you call in? Now is the time to determine. There will be no opportunity to read and reason about it then. If osteopathy is new to you, this is your chance to investigate it—to make the acquaintance of one of its accredited practitioners. Should you let matters rock along in the usual way till per chance such a crisis comes to you (or some member of your household) it is almost certain that tradition will settle the choice of physicians for you, as it usually does, and you will get the compound oxygen and heart stimulants route. Better make up your mind fully now when forewarning will be forearming. Remember that osteopathy aborts nearly every case of incipient pneumonia if it gets the case at the onset of symptoms. Knowing that ought to help you decide this all-important issue.—Reprinted by permission from “Osteopathic Health.” Copyrighted, 1907, by the Osteopathic Publishing Co.

SOME EARLY HISTORY OF DOCTOR STILL.

(Of general interest to all, is information concerning the early life of such a world-wide figure as is that of A. T. Still, the founder of osteopathy, so the editor takes the liberty of publishing the following, written by A. A. B. Cavaness, the author, who as a citizen of Baldwin, speaks from actual knowledge. Mr. Cavaness’ letter was published in the Topeka, (Kans.) Capitol, of November 11th.—Ed.)

Whether “truth is stranger than fiction,” it is certain the romances of truth exceed in interest those of fiction—to the extent that fact exceeds fancy. The real experience in life, and not the hypothetical, is the vital thing.

Of the notable people who attended the old settlers’ reunion recently held at Baldwin, Kan., the most unique, interesting and conspicuous figure was Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, the father and founder of osteopathy, builder and president of its first and twice expanded college.

In the earliest years of Baldwin history Dr. Still was an allopathic physician, with a practice from this point over a territory almost equal to that of a Methodist circuit rider of the period. His family, whence sprung, were not only the original successors to the aboriginals, but were original in character and mental quality. Eccentricity is often the accompaniment of superior power. But this accusation became triv
in considering the admittedly able men and women of the Still generations. Especially was Dr. A. T. Still a thinker. His thinking and observation led him to discredit drug treatment for human ills. This state of mind arrested conscience. He shrank from the responsibility of a course which seemed to him rather a menace than a boon to human life. In the college of solitude he became a student again. Dreaming—such it seemed—succeeded the long rides over the prairies—and his patients fell into the care of the bookmen. Of course, it was not long until the deathless terror to mankind, the Wolf, nosed the situation—and stood at the door of the dreamer. But not to frighten from the track wherein started. With the repressive power of strong souls, his eyes were forward, nor begged sympathy. He had gotten into the small but illustrious company of the world's philosophers—whose journey ends with death, or at the goal.

It is tradition that some neighbors, with complacent confidence in their own sanity, regarded Dr. Still with suspicion. And later, when the physician who had deliberately taken the vacation of hunger, and through the illumination of fasting was able to announce a new philosophy of healing, suspicion grew into exchanges of humor. The Pharisee winked at the Sadducee as the doctor passed by. The history of Folly numbers a thousand volumes to one of Wisdom. Had there been eyes to see the embryonic creation in the brain of Dr. Still, probably the world-famous institution which is now the pride of Kirksville, might have given Baldwin a prestige not surpassed by the splendid performance and promise of Baker university—which through serious errors and countless difficulties has at last climbed securely to the highway. But so it was, the victim of contumely, and the sanest man in the community, disappeared from its inhospitable precincts, and with children sought surcease of ignorance in a more kindly region, where he might work out his benefaction to the race.

How Dr. Still traveled the leagues to Kirksville would, if written, be a rare human document. But he did. And the progression from obscurity to fame.

"The last infirmity of noble minds," leaves him the simple, great man that a very few perceived he was forty-five years ago.

Everybody knows what has occurred at Kirksville. In spite of the powerful trust of political doctors, the beneficence and influence of that development are rapidly growing to the size of the world. That Dr. Still remains to see it is a novelty in history. Though the instinct to slaughter genius and race saviors is not yet extinct, in the fact that for the hemlock and cross we have the milder substitutes of worm-wood and gall, there is evidence of final disappearance.—A. A. B. CAVANESS.
LOCALIZED NEURITIS.

HUGH THOMAS ASHLOCK, D. O., MORRISTOWN, TENN.

In the diagnosis and treatment of localized neuritis the osteopathic physician has had most gratifying results, and in every case I believe his success has been attained through his ability to correct the almost invariable bony lesion which is found. Localized or mononeuritis is an inflammation of the bundles of nerve fibres of a single nerve trunk.

Pressure is the Cause.

Pressure on the nerve of such a nature as to cause irritation or upon certain fibres which contribute to it. This is made familiar by striking the ulnar nerve at the elbow, or by pressing on the sciatic in sitting. If the pressure is long continued as in dislocations, strains, a subluxation of a vertebra, depressed rib or clavicle, or violent muscular contracture from vertebral displacement, the result is as follows: Some of the symptoms, local sensation of pain experienced in the sensory nerve involved, or spread over its area of distribution. In acute cases the nerve is red, swollen, soft and at times congestion in the sheath or between it and the nerve fibrils. The pain is increased by pressure, tension or movement; especially at night. At times, in severe cases, it is possible to feel the swollen nerve at certain points of distribution. The skin is often red, glossy and swollen, due to the lack of vascular and muscular tone. If the lesion be sufficiently severe to set up degenerative changes in the nerve there is a loss of motion, sensation and muscular reflexes in the nerve.

What Examination Showed.

On examination of four cases of localized neuritis which I treated during the past year I found.

1. Brachial neuritis. There was pressure of the clavicle upon the brachial plexus and the fifth cervical vertebra was to the right, causing intense pain in the arm along the course of the nerve.

2. Patient was thrown out of her carriage striking on her elbow and suffered a dislocation at that joint, which was reduced by the surgeon in attendance. Severe pain persisted for four months after the accident, which was said, by the surgeon to be caused by adhesions at the elbow joint, and was "rubbed" by him an hour each day. I examined the patient and found a slight slip at the shoulder joint, which had been overlooked and had caused pressure on the nerve, but found no adhesions.

3. Patient had been exposed to cold by sleeping close to an open window, which had affected the facial nerve, causing severe contraction along its course and of the muscles in the cervical region.

4. Neuritis of intercostal and brachial nerves which at first was thought to be neuralgia, but on account of continued and intense pain was diagnosed as localized neuritis. The pain extended across the upper part of the chest, down the left arm, and was so severe as to persist often after a hypodermic of morphia had been administered by a physician. On examination, I found a history of the patient having been the constant attendant on an invalid mother for years; lifting her several times a day which caused at times severe strain on the ribs and shoulders. She had also sustained a fall from a porch, striking on the edge of a step, in the region of the upper four ribs which had depressed them and wedged them close together. The result was a constant pain, increased by the least movement of the arm, extending to the wrist, scapula and sternum. There was muscular wasting, and at times a numbness.

How Cases Were Treated and Results.

The treatment in every case was to remove the cause and in acute cases absolute rest was ordered. Careful, but thorough, manipulation of the muscles surrounding the nerves so as to relieve the pressure on them. In acute attacks in order to ease the pain inhibition was given but was not always successful, as at times the nerves were so inflamed that the treatment irritated them all the more.

Local heat was applied and sometimes relieved the pain, but extreme care should be taken as it may cause burns and ulcerations, as in anesthesia of the skin one may not perceive its intensity.

In every case the bony structures were replaced and recovery being the result, and I feel sure that the prognosis of localized neuritis when treated by an osteopath is most favorable.

FASHION AT LAST FINDS A HEALTHFUL POISE

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

Hitherto, most of the positions taught by society leaders were most vicious. While the French women well understood the necessity of keeping the pelvis free from congestion, and carefully raised the bowels, before fastening the corset, forcing them upward so that the well-laced-in waists did not confine them, the American women on the contrary, taking no thought for their health, laced in the middle part of the corset, forcing the bowels down to the pelvis and completed the work by apply-
ing a straight front hose supporter. I have cured a number of cases of severe pelvic trouble by merely calling attention to this American practice and directing the patient to discontinue it.

A Common Postural Deformity.

All osteopaths have been bothered by the posterior lumbar curvature in society women, and are well acquainted with the multitude of pelvic disturbances depending upon it, but thanks to the new style of back, perhaps this will be at an end. In the household department of the Chicago Tribune magazine, of December 1st, the editor tells of her experience in acquiring the new position, and says,

Secures New Back Through Osteopathy.

"This year the back goes in sharply at the waistline; it must be expressive. Last year all it ever expressed was lack of vitality and strength.

O, the awful time we girls have had trying to straighten our backs! The muscles of my back had evidently become set in the old way, for after practicing sitting, standing, and walking in the new position for one day I was so stiff and lame that I had to move around like a mechanical doll until the bright thought struck me that osteopathy would probably take the kinks and aches and pains out of my poor back.

I had just one treatment, and that dear doctor limbered me up so nicely that I was the only girl in my set who could sit down and bend over without letting out smothered squeaks of pain. The muscles soon get used to the new position, so that we feel better than ever, for in the old way our lungs, heart, and stomach were all crowded up together—now they have more room for work."

The trouble in this case was, that the lady in question had a condition of posterior lumbar, which the osteopath corrected.

Another Cause of Ill Health.

Another bugbear of the fashionable ladies which is readily corrected by osteopaths, is a slipped innominate. Many a patient has been referred to me by her dressmaker, who first noticing that the hips were not uniform directed her to "see the osteopath and get straightened up." The results in these cases were that hip pads were removed, skirts that were in better health than for years."

The tissues of the body elaborate their own healing applications. Stimulation are a Deception not an Aid.

There is nothing but good food and good air that can make good blood, and there is nothing in the way of special food that is so good for nerves or muscles or heart or any other organ as the good blood under normal pressure and flowing at a normal rate.

Rest is essential. There is nothing in all the world that can take the place of rest. No special food can rebuild the tissues which need rest. Stimulants may deceive the weary body into further work, but they can never rebuild worn tissues. The physician has no substitute for good food, good air, good rest, the wholesome life. These are the only specifics in all the natural kingdom.

The tissues of the body elaborate their own healing applications. The blood contains the curative drugs needed for the relief of diseased
Duty of Modern Physician.

The duty of the physician is not eliminated by this view, but is rather magnified. If the old ideas were true, the physician might employ almost any methods, however empirical and irrational, with no thought of discredit. If the sick person recovered, the credit was all to the physician. If he lingered a long time ill, it was proof of the physician's skill that he kept him alive so long, or that he finally recovered. If he died, the physician had the credit of having done his best. Who ever considers how much better the person might have been without any interference with the natural powers of his own body toward recovery?

On the other hand, if the powers of the body itself be recognized, the physician has a more arduous task, with a more successful ending, though he fails to receive much of the credit of the older school of practice. His duty is to determine whether there is any interference with the healing of the patient's body. He must determine whether the blood is flowing normally through the whole body, whether the wastes of the body are being eliminated normally, whether the patient is receiving and digesting a normal quantity of food, whether there is anything in the patient's manner of living which makes a normal body impossible.

The Physician Assists; Nature Cures.

In other words, if a person is sick, there is something the matter with his body. It is the duty of the modern physician to determine just what is the matter with it. He may remove the condition which interferes with the normal power of the body to cure itself, but he can not do the curing. "Nature cures, not the physician."

He can do nothing in the way of permanent relief, unless his instructions are followed absolutely. If hygienic measures are indicated, the modern physician so instructs his patient. These instructions must be followed absolutely and without modification if the best results are to be secured. Mother Nature is helpless in the presence of systemic poisoning by stimulants, or bad air, or decayed masses of food materials in the intestines, or by the neglect of the common laws she has given for the management of this complex machine we call a body.

"Nature cures," but the physician must see that Nature is not interfered with by abnormal structural or environal conditions.

LEUCORRHOEA.

A. P. Terrell, D. O., Dallas, Texas.

There is scarcely any morbid condition from which women suffer which is more common than the subject under consideration. The writer examines all of the letters addressed to the Hygienic Department of a large sanitarium, and dictates the replies. One of the printed questions on the Health Statement sent out to these ladies is "Have you leucorrhoea?" Almost the invariable answer to the question is "Yes." It is astonishing to see how many of our women are afflicted with this malady. But notwithstanding its great prevalence, there are many physicians who do not understand it as they should. That we as practitioners, may have a broader view of the subject, and know how better to try at the affliction, it is fitting for us to discuss it.

Definition—The word leucorrhoea is from two Greek words (Leukos, white and rhoa, flow) which mean a white flow. It is then a whitish discharge from the female genital organs. It may be defined, very properly, I think, as a more or less profuse discharge of fluid secreted by the lining membrane of the female genital organs, varying a good deal in quantity and color, but neither accompanied nor followed, necessarily, by disorganization of any tissue of the organ. By the laity it is sometimes called simply, "The Whites."

Etiology—One could almost say, when speaking of the causes which bring about this effect, or this condition, "they are legion." Some are remote and some are approximate—some are primary while others are secondary. It requires careful, intelligent investigation to find out the real cause in many of these cases. The disease may be attributable to constitutional weakness as seen in cases where the leucorreaal discharge is vicarious of, or introductory to, the menses, frequent abortion or child bearing, very profuse discharges of fluid, irregular menstruation, etc.

It may also result from cold, fatigue, deficient nourishment, too stimulating diet, certain localities or atmospheric changes, sedentary employment, suppression of eruptions, etc. It may occur from local stimuli such as too frequent coition, the use of enemagogues, stimulating injections, the irritation arising from a pessary in the vagina, or from worms in the rectum, etc. When a leucorrhoea becomes chronic or habitual, when it has persisted without cessation, for weeks or months, draining away the patient's strength, making her wretched, one of three things is certain: (1) either there is some local cause, near or remote, which gives origin to the disease, and sustains it; or (2) there is a bad habit of body, a depraved condition of the general system, a cachexia, a morbid bias, or a discrasia, inherited or acquired, which perpetuates it; or (3) these two sets of causes are combined.

Circumstances Under Which it Occurs.

1. In young females of delicate constitution it is not uncommon to find a secretion of "whites" at one or two monthly periods preceding the development of the catamenia, and vicarious of them.

2. In suppressed menstruation, the subsequent monthly periods are often marked by a discharge of whites, nearly the same in quantity, and continued as long as the natural secretion.

3. The interval of menstruation may be occupied by uterine leucorrhoea; in these cases the discharge increases two or three days previous to appearance of the menses, and reappears in great quantity after their subsidence.

4. Menorrhagia is frequently caused, and very often accompanied by this white discharge, which increases just before and after the menstrual period, and sometimes occupies the intervals. This complication seems to add much to the distress of the patient, and the menorrhagia is not easily relieved until the leucorrhoea is cured.

5. About the "Cessation of the menses," the few last periods are often marked (Concluded in January Journal).
Those who still HAVE NOT RESPONDED with addresses. Look through this list, please, at once, check those you know to be correct and supply such information as you can. If your name is here and you had responded, but card was lost, write again. This is of importance to the Journal of Osteopathy. If you cannot reach the person, please, forward this card to the next of kin. Those who still have not responded with addresses. Look through this list, please, at once, check those you know to be correct and supply such information as you can. If your name is here and you had responded, but card was lost, write again. This is of importance to the Journal of Osteopathy. If you cannot reach the person, please, forward this card to the next of kin.
The Journal of Osteopathy

It has been in preparation for the last twelve years will be ready in

The volume will contain about 400 pages 11x14 and about 46 plates of life size sections of the body.

The Peoria Star editorially characterizes the decision as "this is good sense.

Date of A. O. A. Meeting—There have been a number of letters received in favor of and adverse to, the changing the date of next summer's A. O. A. Convention, but after considering all phases of the question, the Old Doctor desires to have it stated he thinks the date in August as originally decided upon, is best. Come, pawn your watch if necessary, but come.

Incorporate New Hospital—The Springfield Journal of Nov. 26th, among the other incorporations mentions the following: American Hospital of Medicine and Surgery and Osteopathy, Chicago, incorporators A. F. Heimlich, D. Littlejohn and J. B. Littlejohn. The Editor wrote the above endeavoring to ascertain the details of the enterprise, but up to date has been unable to secure any information. Incorporating usually means a business enterprise, so we trust this is another osteopathic hospital to be.

Spalding & Bro. Gone Wrong—Spaldings are from their New York office being called, "THE M. D'S. OSTEOPATH"

Fancy the insult of trying to persuade the members of this profession to purchase a massage machine and telling them that by means of it, you can give osteopathic massage in no uncertain terms.

An Apology—We trust our subscribers of the delays of the last two months in our publications. The O. J. will be on time this month, Dec. 21, the J. O. also, Dec. 31.

Craig's Anatomy Nearly Ready—The Maryville, Mo., Tribune states that the book on sectional anatomy which has been in preparation for the last twelve weeks will be ready in about six weeks.

Illinoisans Rejoice—There has been general rejoicing in Illinois over the decision of attorney general Stead as mentioned in last month's Journal. This is something for which the osteopaths have long contended, and the public seems to be unanimous in congratulations on their final victory.

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A S. O. FOOT BALL TEAM FINISHES A VERY SUCCESSFUL SEASON.

In spite of the fact that Athletics are supposed to be dead at the A. S. O., Manager Geo. C. Pound reports the most successful season in many years from a playing and financial standpoint. The present Board of Control and Officers have worked in perfect harmony and a successful season has been the result. At the start of the season the student body raised $500.00 for Athletics during the present year and this amount was duplicated by the A. S. O. management and Faculty. Lewis J. Bingham, a Colgate University man, who is taking a course at the A. S. O. was employed as coach and certainly deserves great credit for the showing the team made.

Eight games were scheduled for the season, two of which were cancelled owing to financial reasons. Of the remaining six games the boys won four.

The two powerful games were played with Drake University of Des Moines and Lombard College of Galesburg.

We lost the Drake game, but we won the Lombard game, 49-13, and I believe that the boys played a game worthy of the school. It is a great shame that there are not more people in Altoona to see the games and appreciate the Journal of Osteopathy and its news pages.

The prospects for next season are very bright, and we all point to a winner in 1908 for we lose but four men this year. It seems to me that if we still gave the Old Doctor's Philosophy with a dividend, we might be able to get all of you to subscribe. I believe that the Journal of Osteopathy is the leading magazine in the profession and if we are not going to be the leaders of the profession, then we are not worth much. It is a great privilege to be a member of the A. S. O. and I hope that all of you will continue to support it.

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New Jersey Fakes in Session—The "New Jersey Osteopathic Association" met in Paterson about the same time that the regulars met in Newark. They discussed the "lack of close organization and better understanding among the members" and the clinic at the "New Jersey College of Osteopathy". Of all the names mentioned, we could locate only one, who is a graduate of a school that ever had any standing at all. This one, we should think would join the New Jersey regulars.

New York—Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1907, found the New York Osteopathic Society duly assembled in the Hotel Ten Eyck, at Albany, N. Y., for their ninth annual meeting.

The faces of the "War Horse" wreathed in smiles, were in evidence, while the faces of the other members who had not been obliged to shoulder so much of the work, were equally 'pleasant.

The meeting opened at 3:30.

At 9:30 the meeting was called to order by the President, Dr. C. F. Bandel.

The morning session was devoted to routine business—listening to reports—taking care of unfinished business and considering new matters. The report of Dr. R. H. Williams, (the osteopathic dispensary board) on "Legislation," was listened to with great Akin. rejoicing over the recent legislative victory was expressed and attention was called to the fact, that while the enactment of a law favorable to the osteopathic profession was exceedingly gratifying, it by no means signified that the time had come when we could rest on our oars in perfect safety—we must be eternally on the "Qua-vive" for expected developments on the part of our friends the "enemy" —a watchful eye must be constantly kept on their every movement tending to rob us of our long fought victory—in union there was strength—we must be most thoroughly organized and work as a unit to hold what we have won.

The following unanimously adopted resolution, expresses the sentiments of those present:

Resolved: That in appreciation of the able and self-sacrificing services of the officers and directors of this society in making the splendid campaign, in which they gave evidence of the most capable leadership, we heartily endorse their work, and congratulate them upon their great success, and express our thanks by a rising vote.

Resolutions of condolence were passed over the death of Drs. Hart of Albany and Bristol of Syracuse.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, G. W. Riley, New York; vice-president, Chas. Hazzard, New York; secretary, J. P. Burlingham, Canandaigua; treasurer, W. L. Buster, Mt. Vernon. Directors: C. F. Bandel, New York; Wm. M. Smiley, Albany; Frank J. McGuire, Binghampton.

The afternoon session opened with a paper by A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis, his subject: "Osteopathy written indelibly with a big O"—delivered in the Doctor's usual ardent vein, was filled with warnings against worshiping false gods in therapeutics, urging those present to stick close to the nature and every anatomical fact in Ely's philosophy of advanced osteopathic technique, and it would of necessity follow that practitioners will become more specific in their treatments.

He cited many cases which had come under his observation, illustrating that a thorough knowledge of anatomy would make practitioners more specific in giving treatments. He aptly pointed out where in his mind, a general treatment was suggestive of unfamiliarity with anatomy, and was in many cases actually productive of great harm to the patient.

Dr. Hildreth was thoroughly at home with the New York State Osteopaths—and if the comments heard on all sides after the meeting, could be taken as a criterion, his words of advice had fallen on good ground.

Elisabeth Fink conducted a "Round Table" on Obstetrics, Gynecology and Pediatrics.

Papers on these subjects were read by Elzie M. Stieke, Lillian B. Daily, Clara F. Beall, and Irene Bissoneet.

"Osteopathic Diagnosis," a paper by Chas. Hazzard was full of logical matter, confirming the superiority of osteopathic diagnosis, normalizing the value of test or other school diagnostic as seen from the osteopathic viewpoint.

It was especially noticeable that a spirit of harmony and progress prevailed at the meeting—which was particularly shown in the feeling of reverence for the "Old Doctor," exhibited by the graduates of schools other than the A. S. O.

Dr. Hazzard's remarks, urging A. S. O. alumni to send in their subscriptions for the "Old Doctor's portrait, brought out protests from graduates of the S. O. O., At. and N. schools who were desirous of contributing, against making the movement an A. S. O. affair. The Society unanimously voted to contribute the sum of one hundred ($100.00) dollars to the fund for this portrait. The meeting adjourned to meet at Albany, N. Y., the last Wednesday in October, 1907.

J. P. BURLINGHAM, Sec'y New York Osteopathic Society.

The Ohio Osteopathic Society will hold its Tenth Annual Meeting at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 27 and 28, 1907.

A splendid program is being arranged, some of the best osteopathic talent in the country will be with us. A banquet and theater party will also be features. All osteopaths in Ohio and those near Cincinnati are invited and urged to be present.

Oregon—Meeting will be held January 11th, and is expected to be very interesting.

Oregon Medical Board—Dr. Moore requests that we announce the next regular meeting will be in Portland, Jan. 14 and 15. Requests for information should be addressed to Dr. Moore.

Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society was reorganized on Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, 1907. Constitution and by-laws were considered and officers were elected for the year, as follows: Charles M. McCurdy, president; W. B. Keene, vice-president; Myron W. Bigsby, treasurer; George W. Waters, secretary.

收费标准: $1.00 at every turn. A committee of the former set the officers have gone enthusiastically to work and we look forward to a rousing year.

Portland Osteopaths—At the annual meeting of the Portland osteopaths, Nov. 2nd, it was decided to carry on specific research work, and to hold meetings the first Saturday of each month.

St. Louis Reorganized—About twenty osteopaths met at the A. T. Still Infirmary the 21st and reorganized the St. Louis Osteopathic Society. Adrain D. Nichols was elected president; O. S. Miller, vice-president; Annie M. Adam, secretary and treasurer. A committee of Drs. Cronew, Hildebr and Miller were appointed to draw up by-laws. Meetings will be held monthly.

Sacramento Valley—Regular meeting was held in Sacramento, Nov. 16th. Program consisted of discussions by Drs. Rule, Slater, Haines, and Snare, and a demonstration of lesions and technic by Dr. Horace Ivie, late of the A. S. O.

Santa Clara County Association—This was the first meeting after summer vacation and there was no special program Nov. 5th. A talk was given by Dr. Jennie Stephenson, in which she described her visit with a Paris specialist and his theories on humanized medicine. The adoption of this new method has resulted in a decided decrease in mortality.

Second District of Iowa—The Eastern Iowa Association was reorganized, Oct. 24th at Cedar Rapids, as the Second District. Discussions were by Drs. Bullard, Miller, A. J. Olmsted, Burd, Ackley and J. R. Johnson. Officers elected were: W. C. Burd, president; Dr. J. R. Johnson, vice-president, S. Louise Olmsted, secretary; C. C. Hitchcock, treasurer.


Pneumonia, Sepsis, Tetanus and Other Infections—A. T. Still


Billy Joe's Ears—Louisa Burns, M. S., D. O.

Ozone In Treatment—Louisa Burns, M. S., D. O.

Localized Neuritis—H. Thomas Aalock, D. O.

Fashion At Last Finds a Healthful Pose—Franklin Fiske, A. B., D. O.

Booster of one hundred ($100.00) dollars to the fund for this portrait. The meeting adjourned to meet at Albany, N. Y., the last Wednesday in October, 1907.

THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.
Sixth District Iowa—"A. T. Still, Kirkville, Mo. The Sixth District Osteopathic Convention held at Atlantic, Ia., sends greetings to you and the assurance of our presence in Kirkville next summer at the meeting of the A. O. A. Fraternally yours, A. Clifford Brown, president; W.A. Rush secretary."”

South Dakota Wants More Osteopaths—The next examinations will be at Pierre, Febr. 6th and 7th. We have several good towns in the state vacant, Vermillion, 3,000; Brookings, 3,500; Dell Rapids 2,500; Salem 1,800; Clark 1,500; Tyndall 1,800. These are all first-class towns. Am anxious to have them filled with live D. O.’s. Will be glad to answer any and all questions in regard to locations in the state. G. O. Redfield, president of Board.

The Southeastern Iowa Osteopathic Association held its meeting, Saturday, Nov. 23rd, in Grand Jury Room, Court House, Ottumwa, Ia.

The program was not carried out as previously arranged on account of the absence of some of the members, who had promised to take part.

However, it was a very successful and interesting meeting, some good clinics were conducted by Geo. Laughlin of Kirkville and F. P. Young of Des Moines. Dr. Pool of Fairfield read an excellent paper on Innominate Lesions. Dr. Young gave a lecture on Osteopathy in certain Surgical Affections as Acute Inflammations, Abscesses, Appendicitis, Erysipelas, etc., which was listened to with rapt attention by all present. Dr. Laughlin read a most interesting paper on Osteopathy in Tubercular Affection of the joints, and G. C. Farmer of Oskaloosa conducted a Round Table on Pelvic Diseases of Women. The organizing of the third district was laid over until the next meeting, which will be held early in the spring at Fairfield. W. O. Pool of Fairfield was chosen president and E. E. Westfall, of Mt. Pleasant, secretary.

It is to be regretted that every osteopath in the district could not be here as the clinics alone conducted by Dr. Young and Dr. Laughlin were well worth coming to, and the paper by Dr. Geo. Laughlin on Osteopathy in Tubercular Affections of the Joints, should be heard or read by every osteopath.

Western Pennsylvania—Fifty osteopaths attended the meeting at the Hotel Lincoln, Nov. 23rd, when Dr. Proctor of Buffalo delivered an address and clinic on osteopathy in throat trouble, choosing as his subject, Fundamentals in osteopathic practice. The newspapers made a feature of the large number of the fair sex present. Officers elected were: President, R. H. Miller; vice-president, Julia E. Foster; secretary, L. C. Kline; treasurer, Helen M. Baldwin.

** * * *

SHORT PERSONALS.

Last chance for Eals & Tabers Charts. See ad.

Dr. Chas. Miliken is recuperating at Whittier, Calif.

Dr. Harry M. Stoe of Helena, Mont., is taking a P. G., at Des Moines.

Dr. C. C. Rude, formerly of Mt. Carroll, is now associated with the Drs. Overton, of Tuscola, Ill.

Dr. Elia X. Quinn of Baltimore, Md., will reopen her office at St. Augustine, Fla., this month.

Dr. Gertrude Forbes, Ia., retired from practice at Albia, Ia., on account of ill health, and is at home in Lovilia, Ia.

Dr. W. C. Williams of Santa Rosa, Calif., has taken an option on a ranch near Sebastopol, with the intention of opening a Sanitarium.

Dr. Julia J. Johnson has located at 640 Cookman Ave., Asbury Park, N. J., although still retaining her branch office at Manasquan.

Dr. Ray L. Davis of Albia, Ia., is characterized by a local paper as "rapidly forging to the front as one of the leading practitioners in his profession."

Dr. R. T. Quick of Charleston, W. Va., is taking a P. G., at the A. S. O. Dr. Quick was one of the most constant and effective workers in the W. Va. legal battle.

Dr. Minnie W. True of the last P. G. class, after a short vacation at her home in Scotia, Nebr., has located at Hotel Warren, Barbabon, Wis., and states that the prospects are good.

Dr. Lucy J. Moses has changed her address from 731 Argyle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., to 10, Seavenn Ave., Jamaica Plains, Mass., having closed her Brooklyn home for the winter.

Dr. J. W. McNulty of Cleveland, Ohio, he of the aldermanic proportions, and celestial smile, gave the Journal office a pleasant visit recently. He expressed himself as well pleased with the progress at the A. S. O.

Dr. W. G. Sutherlend, formerly of Mankato, and later of Mapleton, Minn., where he has been resting is too enterprising again, and is located at Albert Lea. The Mapleton papers express regret at his leaving that village.

Dr. C. G. E. Sieburg of Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., has just returned from a vacation of over a month, in which time he visited a number of southern cities. Dr. Sieburg has a good practice and believes a vacation cheaper than a break-down.

"Certified Check" Makes Statement—The advertiser, under the above head in the want column, writes the editor that he has "a nice sub-stancial practice, in a beautiful Southern city, where the climate may be rivaled, but never surpassed by any country in the world, where the rose, the magnolia and mock­ ing bird, weave their beauty, fragrance and song a silken cotton thread through and through the fabric of Southern hospitality. It is to this field I invite a well grounded man to join me. Those interested may submit lists of questions which I will gladly answer."

Looth to Leave Erie—Dr. S. H. Love writes that he is compelled to resign his practice on account of ill health, and is located at Albia, Ia., on account of ill health, and is located at Albert Lea. The Mapleton papers express regret at his leaving that village.

Do you know THAT IN UTAH OSTEOPATHS ARE CALLED M. D.'s?

IN WHAT STATES OSTEOPATHY IS REGARDED AS PRACTICE OF MEDICINE?

IN WHAT STATES' OSTEOPATHS PRACTICE "ON SUFFERANCE?"

WHAT OSTEOPATHIC SOCIETIES THERE ARE AND THEIR OFFICERS?

WHAT BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS HAVE BEEN WRITTEN BY OSTEOPATHS?

WHO ARE THE LIVE PRACTITIONERS, AND THEIR CORRECT ADDRESSES?

THIS AND MANY OTHER THINGS ARE ALL IN THE NEW DIRECTORY OF THE A. O. A. UNTIL DECEMBER. 1895, 50c POSTPAID, AFTER THAT $1.00. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.
netted a respectable sum. Meanwhile a band of nurses and others in white surgical gowns were "holding up" all and sundry in the orthodox "Hospital Saturday" fashion, and the citizens, being for the first time so approached, contributed liberally. The Harrington Theatre was jammed to the doors at night, standing room only was there after 7:30, and the applause was loud and long many times during the evening. The earliest picture shown was a portrait of Dr. Still as he was in 1856 when a member of the Kansas Legislature, while the latest were views of the parade and gathering that day, offering no one too much to satisfy the most exacting. The audience was more than attentive and appreciative, it listened with deep interest to stories of the old days of Osteopathy, viewed scenes, portraits andbuildines of bygone days, then would break out into cheers and college yells on the appearance of recent pictures of the Old Doctor, Dr. Charlie, Dr. Warren Hamilton, Dr. George Still and others.

SOME OF THOSE IN THE HOSPITAL PARADE.

Dr. C. E. Still reclining to the left of the walk. Dr. Smith standing near the extreme left of picture.

The citizens of Kirksville are to be congratulated upon the acquisition of these Wards, so are the students as well as the future occupants of the beds. It is a great step in the right direction. Kirksville people are proud in their praises of the movement and its success, and all express their gratification at the manner to which the entire matter has been carried out. The whole effort has been a perfect success and it only shows what can be accomplished by a sensibly planned and concerted action. It is a great step in the right direction. Kirksville people are loud in their praises of the movement and its success, and all express their gratification at the manner to which the entire matter has been carried out. The whole effort has been a perfect success. The audience was more than attentive and appreciative, it listened with deep interest to stories of the old days of Osteopathy, viewed scenes, portraits and buildines of bygone days, then would break out into cheers and college yells on the appearance of recent pictures of the Old Doctor, Dr. Charlie, Dr. Warren Hamilton, Dr. George Still and others.

NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Special Reduction to Osteopaths—See ad for account of special rates on Stockham books for osteopaths.

Concerning Surgical Supplies—The A. S. O. Hospital purchases its supplies of the Max Wocher Co. if you haven't their catalog, write for it to-day.

Locates at Union City, Tenn.—Dr. W. Ammerman is located at Union City, Tenn., so it will not be necessary for others to write to Mr. Wooley in regard to that place.

The Recorder, Elgin, Ore., laments the fact that his duties as A. O. A. president will prevent Dr. Moore from being in his branch office there until January 15th.

An Example of Gratitude—Dr. E. H. Daniels of Des Moines, Iowa, according to the Star, of that city, sued a certain patient of his for $50.05 and was confronted with a counter suit of $16.50. The patient claimed that Dr. Daniels had promised to cure, and had failed, and wanted back the money that had been paid on account.

Pays to Advertise—In the Journal)—If you have anything to advertise, don't waste your money, but secure advertising space in the Journal of Osteopathy. We have had several letters from advertisers, directing us to forward no more inquiries, and one man says that he is still receiving answers to his ad which was placed in the Journal nearly four months ago.

Governor Appoints Texas Osteopath—Nov. 30th, Dr. J. S. Bailey of Waco, Tex., was appointed member of the Texas State Board. Dr. Bailey is a graduate of the Southern College, '04. Is a member of both state and national associations, is a true osteopath and his appointment meets the general approval of the profession. He is characterized by one of our correspondents, a leading Texan as "a thorough going osteopath and a hustling gentleman, of fine southern type. The whole profession may be congratulated on this appointment."

Summer Post Graduate School—There has been a flood of letters advocating a summer course at the A. S. O. next year, and offering suggestions in this regard. Be sure and send your opinion if you would like to attend such a course, and send it at once, to Dr. Warren Hamilton, or to the Journal, so that if such a course should be decided upon, it may be arranged to give the best satisfaction to the greatest number. If you have any intention of entering such a course, should it be start­ed, write at once.

Good Clubbing Offer—We have arranged with the Physical Culture Company for the following very good offer, which is of advantage to any osteopath.


Massachusetts Osteopaths Rejoice—The Massachusetts osteopaths are in receipt of a circular from Drs. Denette & Lane, giving in full the Brooton Times account of the Daniels case, of which the Journal last month published a summary, and instructing the profession in the use of "Dr.," "D.O.," and "Physician."

A letter on the Massachusetts situation is published in this issue.

"Health Reformer in the Toils—Although not one complaint had been received by the post office department in regard to the five installments of a story in McFadden's physical culture magazine, the publisher was arraigned in a New Jersey Federal Court for sending obscene matter through the mail and sentenced to a $2000.00 fine and two years penal servitude. The case has been appealed. This calls to mind the occasion when George Francis Train was convicted on a similar charge when he had sent quotations from the Bible.

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Getting Ready in Ontario—The Ontario Osteopaths are after their bill again, and expect this time to be successful. They are laying a broad foundation of education; the only way to succeed.
$1.00 for the A. O. A. Year Book. This is done only after mature libe­ration and on the suggestion of leading osteopaths of which the following is typical: "Dear Flake, you're foolish not to get $1.00 for the Year Book. You are entitled to it. It's worth it. H. S. Bunting." Also, several of the high officials of the A. O. A. stated that it should be placed at a higher price, thus making A. O. A. membership more valuable! Since the announcement has been made that it will be sold at 50c., cash orders will be received at that rate until Dec. 26th, after which time, $1.00 will be asked.

Another Newspaper Fraud—One of the Metropolitan newspapers recently published a very remarkable account of a child, who, although able to talk to other people, was struck dumb on attempting to address his father. The explanation given was that early in gestation the mother was in a quarrel and refused to speak to the father. Accompanying the article was a "scientific" explanation by some famous "specialist" illustrated by drawings showing the course of the pneumogastric nerve, its origin in the aorta and its distribution. The name and address of the parties were given, so that the child's father may consult with an osteopath without violating his conscience, more efficient than any other therapeutic method, classed by his fellow prac­titioners as a "regular quack" any M. D., doing this. This is only one more example of willful ignorance among medical "leaders." Some bigwigs like Gould and a few others can see nothing of good in anything not orthodox, while the true leaders, those who do things, know the good in osteopathy and are not afraid to acknowledge it. Perhaps "in Oklahoma the profession is degrading" and so if, let us hope for the well-being of the community and the "noble medical profession" that the degrading process will rapidly accelerate.

After the Fakirs in Washington—Dr. Aubrey T. Dodson, who discovered the famous vitalis, better than osteopathy, more efficient than any other therapeutic method, classed by his fellow prac­titioners as a "regular quack," and by them expelled from the local society, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Dr. Caryl T. Smith, Secretary of the County Medical Society of Spokane, Wash. Dr. T. C. Morris of Spokane sends us the following account of the case: "Dr. Dodson was fined $50.00 for practicing medicine without a license from the medical board of the State. A majority of the members of the city association had a talk with the member of the medical board and he claimed that they intended to keep after the fakirs and he did not think they had any intentions to try and molest the D. O's. who are here quietly attending to their profession. I trust that this is the case and that we will have no trouble. I feel sure that all the conscientious D. O's. here will be glad if Dodson is put out of business for trying to disgrace our beloved benefactor, Dr. Still, and his science. He advertises osteopathy in one paper and vitalis in the other. The Association put him out before I came here. We do not affiliate with him at all, but when he was arrested he went to Dr. Rupert and wanted her to call a meeting of the Spokane Osteopathic Association of which she is president and get the members to help him fight his case, stating that he would win, and that it meant so much for osteopathy. But she called a few of us up and she, like the rest of us, didn't care to help him, or any other fakir, fight his battles."

Dr. J. A. DeTenne, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR "DOC."
The New York State Osteopathic Society embraces the A. T. Still Portrait Proposition, and contributes $100.00 from its treasury.

The movement set on foot by the A. S. O. Alumni Society to have a famous artist paint a full length portrait of Doctor Still, received a most hearty endorsement and a vigorous impulse, at the meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society at Albany, Oct. 10th.

Various members of the Society, who are not A. S. O. Alumni, requested the privilege of contributing to the fund, out of respect for Dr. Still, and because of a desire, not only to see this project carried quickly to a successful result, but also because, as they said, they felt that, inasmuch as Dr. Still has been the property of a whole profession, it is our whole profession who should, in a whole, that it be given an opportunity to help in the matter.

Various members strongly urged upon the committee, several of whom were present, the advisability of broadening the scope of this move­ment so as to give all osteopaths an opportunity to contribute. The matter received this proposition with so much favor, that several members were, at once, allowed to contribute, and moving that the N. Y. O. S. contribute as a society. Consequently, a motion was put, and carried with enthusiasm, that the Society contribute $100.00 to the portrait fund. Also, a number, not A. S. O. Alumni, made their contributions.

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The committee felt that such a spontaneous show of enthusiasm should not be ignored, and, as the point was raised that probably all over the country there were many who are not Alumni of the A. S. O. who desire, individually, to contribute, and that other state societies would likely desire to follow the example of the N. Y. O. S., they felt that it might be advisable to make known their sentiments to the profession at large, and to the State Societies.

Fraternally,

C. B. HAZARD.

(The above statement is interesting news to the committee charged with obtaining funds and having a portrait of Dr. Still made. We are giving it to the profession, feeling that other osteopathic organizations may desire a share in this enterprise, which we welcome most heartily. Contributions are coming in from graduates of other schools. It is proposed that the name of each individual and his address and the name of each organization contributing shall be listed and kept with the portrait."

J. A. DeTenne, Chairman Committee.)

Science Circles—The cut herewith, drawn from one submitted by the originator of this novel plan of osteopathic investigation, outlined as follows: "Each Primary circle is composed of seven members. All the leaders of the Primary circles of a state may form a grand circle of the state. The leaders of the Grand Circles may form a supreme circle and thus unite the state organization into a national organization. This plan must be kept separate from State Associations, though cooperating with them for the reason that all will not take part in the circle work.

The work is conducted on the chain letter plan, the rounds every 30 days, each member being allowed three days in which to read the letters and add his let­ter, reporting an interesting clinic case for the month, and ask­ing any questions about any case which he may not understand, or give his experience in treating a case similar to one some other member has reported, also take up and add his views on the scientific sub­ject under consideration.

Each Circle is under the direction of a leader, and the leaders may form a circle for discussing plans and courses and thus develop a mutual Post-Graduate Course. The seven members form a Primary Circle and the leaders form a Grand Circle. The leaders make up a report of items of general interest to the profession and under the head of "Field Notes," report to the Journal taken by the members. The Old Doctor says "Wisdom comes to us one item at a time." But one item comes only through constant study and constant stimulation. We believe that the Science Circle plan is the best plan for that large class of osteo­paths who are not in the habit of writing articles for publication but are willing to write short letters giving their experience in mutual exchange with others, but not for publication. Each member becomes a part of the work and is therefore interested."

Changes Location—Dr. J. R. Shackelford is coming back to Missouri. Says he finds no place like the old sod, and after January 1st will be located in the Century Bldg., St. Louis.

Partnership Dissolved—Dr. E. B. Moeley, who has been in partnership with Dr. Virginia Amos at Georgetown, Ky., has moved to DeLand, Fl., where he is now located.

Partnership Changes on the Coast—Dr. J. E. Donahue has severed his connection with the Dr. Siess and has formed a partnership with Dr. Kate Collins Hill, in Berkeley, Calif. Dr. C. J. Gaddis formerly of Fort Collins, Colo., has become associated with Dr. Siess in the practice of osteopathy. Both locate in California—Dr. W. F. Trubaugh, formerly of Mexico, Mo., has located in Los Angeles, Calif., and is doing post-graduate work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city. His cousin is Dean of the institution and this fact aids him materially in securing his clinical work.
FOR SALE—Practice, lease, furniture (nearly new), etc., for $300. Less than cost of furniture. Health demands change of climate. Address immediately, Dr. Love, Erie, Pa.

WANTED—To buy a practice on monthly payments; to care for a practice on shares; to purchase a practice on percentage basis; or position as assistant; by man 31 years old, five years experience in East, want to go West. A. S. O., graduate. Address Box X, care of Journal of Osteopathy.

FOR SALE—A practice and equipment in a town of 15,000, one other osteopath. Reason for selling, P. G. work. Practice has averaged $300 per month for six and one-half years. Best suite of rooms in the best building in town. Elevator in building. Don't answer unless you have the money and mean business. J. W. Malby, D. O., Mankato, Minn.

OPENING IN NEW MEXICO—An osteopath is wanted at Carlsbad, a town of 2500, write to Wm. E. Ball, Florence, N. M., who gives as his reference, the 1st Nat'l Bank at Carlsbad. A student from Los Angeles had a good practice at this place last summer.

OPENING IN MICHIGAN—Evert, Mich., a town of 2000 is 45 miles from an osteopath. In this vicinity, there are two other towns, one of 2000 and one of 2500. Write to Mrs. C. W. Shoemaker, who thinks that eight or ten patients could be had on the start.

WANTED—A lady osteopath. I have a good location and it has paid me fairly, but the people in this locality prefer a woman physician. Write me at once if you want a good thing. Address N. E. W., care of Journal.

MISSISSIPPI OPENING—Having been located in same suite of offices for four years and wishing to enlarge office and treating facilities in a growing southern city of 18,000, where I am the only D. O., I will sell on a half-interest in my practice for $1000.00 of which $500.00 will be used in fitting out larger quarters. Applicant will have to pass State examination. Share and share alike in work, collections and all professional expenses. Address "Certified Check", care Journal.

In Georgia—Baughman, Ga., is in need of osteopath, there being eight or ten people there who are going to other towns for treatment. One of them is Mrs. Robt. G. Hartsfield, who writes from the Hotel Stratford, 14th & Monroe St., Washington, D. C., asking for an osteopath.

In New Jersey—Mr. J. W. Cumming says that osteopaths occupying his rooms at 74 Passec St., Hackensack, N. J., have given them up on account of having too much practice in N. Y. and thinks that Hackensack is a good location.

FOR SALE—A practice in an Illinois city of 18,000 population, last three months paid $1,200.00 cash. A snap. Address Three Months. Care of Journal of Osteopathy.

MARRIAGES.

Married—At Wichita, Kans., Nov. 6th, Dr. Geo. Oscar Shoemaker and Mrs. Sue Barnes-Kirkpatrick, both of Wichita, where they will be at home.

Married—At Glendale, Ohio, Sept. 21st, Dr. L. K. Shepherd, of Cincinnati and Miss Eugenia Foster, of Glendale. Miss Foster is a graduate of Wellesley with the degree M. A. and is a highly accomplished lady. Dr. and Mrs. Shepherd after a trip to Niagara Falls, N. Y., and to the Exposition are at home at Cincinnati, where the Doctor is located in the Grotol Bldg.

Married—At Osceola, Ia., Oct. 18th, 1907, Dr. M. E. Ilgenfritz and Miss Margaret Carleton, both of Osceola. At home at 407 So. Main St., Osceola.

DEATHS.

Died—At the home of his son-in-law, Dr. E. D. Rogers, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 24th, Dr. Michael MacRae, of Brooklyn. Burial at Brooklyn, conducted by Masonic Lodge. Deceased had been ill for a long time from heart trouble, and was in New Castle under treatment of Dr. Rogers. He was the father of Mrs. Rogers of New Castle, Mrs. F. P. Smith, and Miss Kittie McKone of Caldwell, Idaho, Mrs. J. H. Baughman and Miss Ida McKone of Corinne, Ind.

BIRTHS.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. K. T. Vynberg, Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 9th, a son.

LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.

Atherton, D. C., from Fulton, Ill., to 6-7 Justice Bldg., Champaign, Kans.

Burris, M. C., from Hattiesburg, Miss., to R. D. D. 2, New Franklin, Mo.

Barker, Flena M., located at Anchacim, Calif.

Burgess, Addie, located in Hennien Bldg., Albia, Ia.

Barrows, Florence J., from Hutchinson, to Kingman, Kans.

Conard, S. E., from Olney, Colo., to Monticello, Ill.

Denham, Alice L., from De Kalb and Boliviera, to Peoples Nat'l Bank Bldg., Rock Island, Ill.

Donahue, J. E., from Delger Bldg., San Francisko, to 6-9 Fink Bldg., Berkeley, Calif., where he has formed a partnership with Dr. Kate Childs Hill.

Ellis, R. A., from 624 Empire Bldg., to 570 High St., Denver, Colo.

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There is a cause for this widespread depreciation and inappreciation, and true to our osteopathic training we should find and remove it. One very probable cause is the inability on the part of many to grasp and understand the underlying thought, and to see and appreciate the beauty of Dr. Still’s writings. Shakespeare, to many, is a mere jumble of words, until study and reflection reveal the marvellous thought. So with Dr. Still’s writings, he who looks at the words only, misses the real significance of his teachings.

It is my firm conviction that within the mind that conceived the science of osteopathy lies the real force which is compelling this school of therapeutics to-day. No man throughout history has accomplished so much in so short a time. Realizing this, a very appreciative osteopath of Philadelphia has undertaken the systematic study of the life and works of Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. And it is our earnest hope that we may be able to influence others to a closer study of the man who has contributed so much to science and to civilization, and whose teachings will ultimately be felt in the field of ethics and of theology.

OSTEOPATHIC LICENSES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A. F. McWilliams, D. O., Huntington Chambers, Boston.

In October Journal of Osteopathy I noticed an article by F. Bourne Lake, D. O. in which he says that an osteopath might just as well not try to practice osteopathy without having first passed the various State Boards, as unless he does so the people of the New England States think he does not know enough and is a fakir.

Dr. Lake evidently does not know the situation in Massachusetts, which might be due to the fact of his being here such a short time.

A very large majority of the osteopaths in Massachusetts have built their practice before attempting to pass the State Board.

In the July State Board examination there were six questions on “Materia Medica” five of which were on the writing of prescriptions and the other the correction of a prescription.

By passing the State Board examination you become a registered physician with all the rights of an M. D. and I am sorry to say that a great many osteopaths in Massachusetts avail themselves of this privilege by giving drugs to their patients very often.

Our failure to get proper recognition by legislation is due principally to that very fact—too many osteopaths want the right to give drugs and if they can’t get that in an osteopathic bill they will fight it and be content in passing the State Medical Board.

I know of no case wherein a D. O. who can get results has failed to get a practice and that in a very short time.

Osteopathy is well known in Massachusetts but we need more osteopaths. Osteopaths who give straight osteopathy as taught by A. T. Still need have no fear of not getting a good practice and that in a very short time in Massachusetts without being “Registered Physicians.”

There is a big field here for any number of good osteopaths.

LETTER FROM DAI NIPPON.

 Yours of September 7th just received. First, please change my address in the Directory to the above. I moved from Fujimi Cho, Kojimachi last June. Second, please look on your map and distinguish between China and Japan. There is quite a difference. I know of no osteopaths in China at all. Though I am sure there are cities like Shanghai and Pekin where an osteopath or two, of the right kind, would do well.

At present I am the only osteopath in Japan. Drs. Remington and Crain returned to the U. S. last autumn. There are also places in Japan where an osteopath would do well. I practice under no law, and do not know what I would do in case of the death of a patient. However, I do not anticipate any trouble as I have plenty of friends. The Japanese law does not recognize any thing but allopathy, and it would be best for an osteopath coming out here to have a medical certificate. It would give him a better chance. The truth is, a school of osteopathy should be started here in Tokyo, so that Japanese could have an opportunity to study the science. I am sure many young men would turn their attention to it, and it would be such a great thing for the people, as they are becoming so strongly addicted to the drug habit. If you know any one wanting to spend a few thousands for such an enterprise it would be a good investment, and a splendid work. I have long wanted to see a College and Sanitarium working conjunctly here and I hope the time is near to start it.

Any information I can supply to you about Japan, I shall be glad to.

Yours very sincerely,

Rachel Read,

23 Reinanzaka Machi, Akasaka, Tokyo.

(Pronounced Ray nan-zaka. Japanese a’s have the broad sound ah.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE A. S. O.

Dr. Charles E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.

Dear Dr. Charlie,—I want to tell you how much good it did me to see things in such a splendid condition as they are at Kirksville. I had heard that changes had been made and wanted to see for myself, and when I got into Missouri I was certainly “shocked” and certainly delighted.

We visited all the classes, from the old-time Amphitheatre above where we heard Dr. Smith lecturing and demonstrating in the old-time way, still holding the interest of the students as he always did, and clearing the difficulties away from the work (and by the way a wonderful help that stereopticon work is to the student, I wish we could have had obstetrics taught in that way when I was at school), over to the dissecting room which is a little larger and less “smelly” than the old one; down to the chemical laboratory where we found active work in urinalysis going on, and the matter receiving closer attention than it used to get, in fact everywhere, and saw everything. Drs. Pratt, Fiske, Hamilton and Coke in their laboratory and class work seem to take special pains and spare no labor in lightening the work of the students. That laboratory work is splendid training, not that the osteopath so often needs to do it himself when out in the work, but he knows how it should be done, and can the better understand his physiology and pathology by going through with it. Dr. George Still makes every second of his class-work of interest, there is never a dull moment in his lecture, and having seen some operative work I feel myself competent to say that what little I saw him do while in Kirksville certainly let me see that he is a master in that line. The Hospital is a beauty, it almost made me want to get sick to stop there, when the Free Wards are running perhaps I will come back. Dr. Ger-
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A DISPARAGING ARTICLE.

An article appeared in one of the Kirksville papers a few days ago, traducing the character of the management and quality of instruction given at the A. S. O.

The article derided the management for allowing the removal of old experienced teachers, and supplying their places with young and inexperienced ones.

This article, taken alone, might influence some, who believe anything in print, but to the members of the Atlas and Axis Clubs, but little refutation is necessary.

In the first place, osteopathy and the American School are inseparable. The high qualifications required of practitioners is set by the A. S. O., and other schools struggle to keep pace with it, this has ever been the case. The A. S. O. takes the initial step in every advancement of the science. We might mention in this connection the quotation, "Imitation is the sincerest flattery."

With the exception of the venerable founder, osteopathy and the A. S. O. as well, are independent of any one man. No individual is so unique and characteristic, that his services are indispensable to the science or school.

As to the replacement by young and inexperienced ones, it would take Ananias himself to say that of as prominent and well known an osteopathic instructor as Dr. Wm. Smith.

Again, the students as a whole, resent the intent of the article, and the senior class, for one, passed a resolution, declaring that the instruction as it is at present, is in no wise inferior to what it has been heretofore. Is the statement of these 125 people who know, worth anything?

What can be the purpose of such a derogatory article? Was it inspired by some one who is not now connected with the school, through a feeling of jealousy at another's advancement? Or is it one example of the unethical methods employed by the disturbed master of some rival institution in his futile attempts to restore confidence in his school?

As a matter of fact, there exists a degree of harmony among the members of the faculty and school, at present, that has not prevailed for several years. This alone, is conducive to the best work. The present management has been in charge too long, and has inspired too great a confidence in its ability, to stoop to any of the cheap under-handed methods charged in the article mentioned.—Atlas Bulletin.

* * *

E. M. CAMERON, A. S. O., Jan., '07.

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FROM A MEMBER OF THE FRESHMAN CLASS.

May the School flourish is my earnest hope.

Respectfully yours,

W. D. SIGLER.

* * *

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY OSLERISM.

Rev. Dr. Edward H. Jewett, fifteen years professor of Pastoral Theology in the seminary of New York, and who has resided for sometime at Los Angeles, committed suicide at Manhattan Beach near that city, Aug. 29th. The deed was witnessed by over a thousand persons who were horrified to see the venerable pastor sever his throat. The tragedy was caused by the Osler-theory. Dr. Jewett remarking "I think that some way should be found out of an unbearable existence for old people who have outlived their usefulness. I think it should be provided that old men should be mercifully killed."

Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO
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