OSTEOPATHIC TECHNIQUE OF NOSE AND THROAT WORK.*

Dr. C. C. Reid, M. D., D. O.

Dr. Reid in beginning his paper made a plea for more careful and detailed examination in nose and throat work, also a definite local treatment combined with any general treatment that might be needed. He cited two instances where no local examination of nose or throat had been made whatever, although such examination was essential to the intelligent treatment of the cases.

He then took up the technique of examination of the nose and throat and its requirements. The use of the head mirror on a bracket so that a proper view of the nose and throat may be had by reflected light, was described as well as the technique of the examination of the nose from in front also the posterior nares by use of the throat mirror, and the examination of the pharynx and the larynx. Much of this was according to old school methods but the idea was to show what was of use to the osteopathic physician.

Reference was made to the treatment of the nose and throat. Stating that we should have osteopathic specialists in every large city who could readily do all operative work necessary upon the nose and throat. In his opinion sprays are of benefit as an adjunct in certain selected cases. For instance, in atrophic rhinitis where there are dry, hard, green, or yellow flakes which locate in the meati of the nose and become points of local irritation.

He referred to the “Technique of the Spine,” as given by Dr. Forbes on the program and also the subject of “The Fifth Cranial Nerve,” given by Dr. Laughlin as having a direct bearing on this work.

In the manipulative work he detailed the manner and place for the treatment of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic division of the fifth cranial and the nasal branch of the superior maxillary division of the fifth, giving the technique of the treatment...
of the frontal sinuses and the infraorbital, the supraborbital and the infratrochlear nerves.

In closing, some diseases of the nose and throat were described and the best methods of dealing with them given. For example, acute rhinitis, chronic rhinitis, and atrophic rhinitis.

In atrophic rhinitis there is a gradual destruction of the ciliated epithelium lining the nose. Dr. Reid brought up the question as to whether osteopathic treatment could eventually restore the ciliated epithelium.

* Omitted by error from September issue.

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** CONSTIPATION. **

CARLYSLE W. HAMILTON, D. O., LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Constipation is a disease in itself, and a common symptom of many of the ills presented to the physician of today. Nine out of ten cases which report to the doctor's office for consultation or treatment complain of some irregularity of the functions of the lower bowel. This disorder has become so common among the laity that they look upon it as almost a necessary evil, and endeavor to combat its results with the many purgatives recommended by their old school physician or local druggist, with the result of relief at the time, but later,—what happens?

The patient notices that he is using stronger cathartics each time. He notices he must use the drug in greater volume to get the desired effect. Finally, after months and years of this artificial evacuation of the lower bowel, drugs fail to do their much lauded work and a period of inactivity of function sets in, caused by paralysis of the little sensory nerve fibers which are located in the muscular wall of the intestine.

I waited on a case just an hour before death which was a plain case of paralysis of peristalsis, caused by strong purgatives. History of the patient's trouble brought to light her dependence on artificial means of defecation, with the result that the mechanism became useless and an impaction resulted which only surgical means could have removed, and at the time I saw case she was in a dying condition.

We physicians practicing in tropical climes, I think, meet with the most stubborn cases of sluggish digestion. I attribute my statement to several well founded causes.

The diet of the native of hot climes includes a great deal of meat, highly spiced and seasoned foods are indulged in to excess, the cooking is attended to by the native black, who is not satisfied unless the products of her culinary art fairly swim in grease.

The natural heat of the tropics prevent necessary exercise, and persons who lead sedentary lives will never boast of a healthy digestion.

Few of us live twenty-four hours without a bath of some sort. Why not take as good care of the sewerage system of our body? I do not advocate continual flushing of the lower bowel, but for the sake of cleanliness it should be resorted to occasionally. Care should be exercised, for the water should be neither too hot nor too cold—either evil will set up congestion of the delicate mucous membrane lining the intestine.

In fourteen cases of constipation I have examined and treated I can furnish the following data:

One.—Coccyx anterior. Cause traumatism.

Three.—Anterior lumbar, caused by pendular abdomen changing center of equilibrium, causing patient to square shoulders and brace herself backward.

Eight.—Presented stiff lower dorsal and upper lumbar, erector spine muscle much contracted.

** DO WE INCREASE THE BLOOD SUPPLY? **

FRED N. STEEN, D. O., OAKLAND, CALIF.

(The following are two reviews of Dr. Steen's article in the July Journal.—Ed.)

This is a very thoughtful and interesting paper. Certainly, if osteopaths have been in the habit of considering the effects of the bony lesion to be altogether given to ischemia of the parts affected, they should consider the points made by Dr. Steen very carefully. A review of the more recent literature seems to indicate that the presence of hyperemia may be due to the lack of the normal vaso-constrictor impulses to the tissues affected, and that this lack may be caused by mal-position or by immobility of joints.

There is one slight inaccuracy of statement, which, however, does not affect the validity of the argument of the paper. He says, "Dilatation of the arterioles lessens the peripheral resistance and allows the blood to flow more rapidly and in increased quantity and under higher pressure in the vascular territory whose vaso-motors are involved." As a matter of fact, the dilatation of the arterioles in any considerable area of the vascular field must necessarily lower the pressure of the blood in the entire arterial system, unless this dilatation of the arterioles in one part of the body is accompanied by a compensatory constriction of the arterioles in other parts of the body. This is the case in the physiological hyperemias, but it may or may not be the case in the pathological hyperemias.

The statement, "During visceral activity the cord segments receive more blood" may be true. It has been given as a fact so often that it seems to be generally ac-
Dr. Steen's article goes a long way in making plain what is meant when an osteopath says he "increases the blood supply". The article is a good one, and contains points that every osteopath should be fully acquainted with. While I think that osteopathic treatment does increase the blood supply as we have always advocated, I do not think that it increases it as Dr. Steen and many others regard the phrase "increase the blood supply" to mean.

Experience has taught me the meaning of 'increase the blood supply.' I once thought like a lot of others that a diseased area was an anaemic area in that it meant that there was a deficiency in the amount of blood. This is the point that Dr. Steen is questioning. It is very true that where there is a luxation there is a congestion. I have found this in all my dissections of produced lesions. The congestion is likewise in the organ or area affected by the lesion. Now as Dr. Steen has it, if we have a lesion of a vertebra affecting the stomach we have there a congestion (as I have found by dissection) or an increased blood supply. Now then, when we try to remove the lesion we certainly do not produce more congestion, yet we do increase the blood supply. We increase it by bringing about an equalization of the vaso-motors, giving the part a normal blood supply which as I will show further on gives off more leucocytes than a congestion or a stasis or inflammation, and heals the diseased part more rapidly than does congestion. Congestion produces inflammation, soreness, tenderness, and fever. Now I think that it has been observed by most every one that as long as there is persistent fever and swelling around a sore or wound it does not heal as soon as it does after the fever and swelling subside. When the congestion leaves a normal supply of blood comes and gives off the needed material right where it is needed without it having to wade through an area of serum. I have observed, and it is my method of treating fractures, that if the blood supply is directed to a fracture, and the congestion, swelling and fever is kept out of the fractured area by manipulation just far enough from the point of union so as not to produce motion at the approximation, the healing and union take place unusually fast, and but very little pain or discomfort is experienced. There are not many healing properties in venous blood, especially in standing blood. I have also noted in boils, and this affords a good illustration of this point, by rubbing them gently beginning at their outer edge and advancing gently to the middle surface, and at the same time increasing the pressure, that their growth is much less and they come to a head much quicker than they would otherwise. This goes to prove that an artery running freely by or through a diseased area gives off more leucocytes, and heals the area more rapidly than a congestion with swelling or a congestion without the apparent swelling and while osteopathic treatment does not increase the blood in quantity, and removes the congestion (decreasing it in quantity), it does increase it to the area in quality by giving a normal flow of blood filled with leucocytes which find their way immediately to the diseased area. By establishing the normal flow of blood we increase the quality of the blood, therefore we do 'increase the blood supply' by osteopathic treatment. Also we make it possible for the diseased area to receive more leucocytes to better advantage, whereby healing takes place.—H. W. Glasscock, D. O.
There was present at the analysis a farmer, who had driven Dr. George out to the house and who when he met him at the depot and noted his unwhiskered face and care-free expression had said, "Well, sir, if I was sent out for a doctor, right quick, you're the last feller I'd yell at." He didn't seem to take much stock in the urinalysis because the other much older surgeon "never did anything like that," but he kept thinking it over and has just left the hospital with his son, who had an abdominal operation here three weeks ago, both of them happy and friendly.

Dr. Ella Crowley brought a patient to the hospital for an abdominal operation, Sept. 23rd.

Dr. Sophia Hemstreet, of Liberty, Mo., who furnished the case of Club Foot that was operated on Tuesday of the A. O. A. convention, writes that she has removed the cast and that healing has been by first intention and the foot is perfectly straight. It will be remembered that it was expected that possibly another operation would have to be done before the cure was complete.

Dr. S. V. Carr, of Eudora, Kans., sent a patient to the hospital this month.

Dr. Clyde Johnson, of Barry, Ill., sent a patient to the hospital for removal of ovary and cysts and treatment of other abdominal conditions.

On Sept. 25th two operations were performed, one clinic and one private to cure pelvic conditions associated with intractible dementia precox.

Dr. Geo. Graham, of Centerville, la., brought another case to the hospital the latter part of September.

Three abdominal operations were refused in two days recently on account of the kidneys not being in condition. This extra care in seeing that the patients are in best of condition before operation is responsible for low mortality rate.

Harry Wilson had a double fracture of the clavicle and severe scalp injury treated at the hospital this month, due to an accident in the coal mine on Dr. Charlie's farm.

Miss Hornin, daughter of the manager of the Shoe Factory, was treated at the hospital this month for refracture of both bones of the forearm.

Mr. Moore of the Junior class had his clavicle broken at foot ball, Oct. 1st.

Dr. J. J. Morarity sent a patient to the hospital Oct. 1st for abdominal operation.

Dr. Nannie Johnson brought her third surgical case in a month to the hospital, Oct. 2nd.

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FIRST OSTEOPATHIC NURSES GRADUATED.

September 11th there occurred in Memorial Hall at the A. S. O. the graduation exercises at which were conferred diplomas on the first class of nurses completing a regular course of training in an osteopathic hospital and training school. This marked an event almost as important in its significance as the graduation of the first class of osteopathic physicians in the American School of Osteopathy. It is only three years since the first hospital was opened, which had been built and equipped for osteopathic purposes. Only two years ago that the first class was started to train nurses according to osteopathic ideas. Hitherto osteopaths have been compelled to depend upon nurses unfamiliar with and possibly skeptical of the osteopathic theory. When the training school was first opened, there were scarce enough applicants to start a class now there are more applications on file, than can be given attention for many months. If the growth of the Osteopathic Nurses Training School is as great in the next sixteen years as that of the American School of Osteopathy has been in the past sixteen years the profession will even be scantily supplied with competent nurses. The program consisted of addresses by Drs. William Smith, G. M. Laughlin,
department are fifteen periods, scattered through the senior year for each student. This is a lot of bother and work for the staff and yet it fits the students in those little details of the sick room that distinguish the beginner from the experienced practitioner. It takes a student who has gone into practice without this experience to appreciate what it means to have not only seen but actually to have done hospital work.

* * *

The first required complete course of undergraduate experimental surgery on cadavers and lower animals given in any school of osteopathy begins this year.

Dr. Smith's course in Ambulance Surgery and Bandaging was so popular last year, that it has been enlarged and will be continued in small daily sections this year. Work that can be elsewhere obtained, only by hiring outside instructors is given as a required course, and practical bandaging, splinting and emergency work done by each senior student.

* * *

DR. SMITH'S WELCOME.

To every osteopath at this convention I wish to say one word: As the first man to receive from our revered head a diploma conferring upon him the right to practice that which was then given to the world, I beg to extend to you a most cordial greeting. I care not from what school of osteopathy you come, I am a teacher in the American School of Osteopathy but I believe that all our schools are trying to do the right; I am not satisfied with the school with which I am associated, no one in it is, we are all trying to make it better, the men in the school from which you come are doing the same. You are osteopaths, you are honestly striving to lessen the ills of humanity, to heal the sick, to cheer the sorrowful, to make better citizens the sick, and which belong to every practitioner of every school and each of us has it in his power to do a vast amount along those lines. I am satisfied that you are doing it, I know that I am daily trying to do it, and I welcome you as co-workers in a great movement for the benefit of humanity.

When I look back on the brief sixteen years since I first met Dr. Still I stand astounded at the growth of what was then practiced by only one man. At my first meeting with him on the 20th of June, 1892, I realized that I was face to face with what was destined to be a world-movement; when in October of that year I proclaimed in the course of my first lecture, the first ever delivered in an osteopathic school, that inside of ten years that frame building would be replaced by a brick edifice, that in attendance there would be two hundred students and in the United States five hundred men and women would be practicing osteopathy I was laughed at. In five years the prophecy was more than fulfilled. I knew then that osteopathy was the truth. I know it now. We do not claim that we have a complete science, there is a world of truth still to be learned, it is for you and me to study and apply ourselves so that we may be useful, not only to ourselves but to posterity. There are those dead to-day in our ranks whose life-work lives after them, "being dead they yet speak." If in the years to come you and I are no longer able to raise our voice in the land the future will say of us only one-thousandth of the good which it will says of the man who gave to us the first germs of this great truth, then indeed, may our children be proud that we were their parents.

Brethren, to you I extend the hand of welcome, may your visit to this the Home of Osteopathy be pleasant, and when the time comes for you to leave us may you feel that the time has been well spent, that you have received that which helps you in your work. If at any time I can help you in any way, or the school to which I am associated can help you through any of my co-workers, I am sufficiently in touch with that school and my associates therein to know that you can command our services. Let us all, irrespective of school or clique, as osteopaths work together to uplift osteopathy; then we will find such success come to us in our efforts as will make the growth of sixteen years, phenomenal as it is, look like child's play.—From the Kirksville Express.

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ENDOWMENT FOR THE AMERICAN SCHOOL.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Osteopathy of March, 1904,) for which it was written by Dr. S. C. Matthews, then of Patterson, N. J. We reprint it now by request in view of the various projects at present under way.—Ed.)

Having recently talked with a number of osteopaths from discontinued osteopathic colleges and having heard expressions of regret and disappointment from so many, occasioned by these misfortunes, I feel that one of the most important questions that can occupy the attention of our profession to-day is the question of endowment.

Those who are familiar with the history of education know that institutions of learning are now, and have always been, largely philanthropic in character—supported by government or endowment funds. There is an expense in conducting a college having a large corps of professors, which is little realized by the public at large and which is rarely equalled by the amount of money paid in by students for instruction.

In view of these facts and in view of the number of osteopathic colleges which have been opened and closed in the last few years, I believe that it is a duty that we, as osteopaths, owe to our profession and ourselves, to start an endowment fund for the American School of Osteopathy.

There are now fully five thousand men and women whose future success and happiness are directly dependent upon osteopathy. Will not all of these who are so vitally interested contribute to an endowment fund for the parent institution? I believe that they will and I believe that one hundred thousand dollars can be raised in this way during the present year.

That there are other colleges and that there is something to be said on the other side of this question is true, but that there is a common ground of meeting where the entire osteopathic profession can work together in this great cause I firmly believe. That Dr. Still himself, with that high degree of independence characteristic of his nature, should object to an endowment in the form of a gift is altogether probable. However, this work is to reach beyond the present—beyond the time allotted to Dr. Still. To this end the whole profession must for once over-rule the founder and say to him by their action, "Our poor work may perish, but thine shall endure."

The institutions we seek to establish may fail, but the college you have founded and the truths you have discovered "shall not perish from the earth."

It is often said that "truth is eternal." While this sentence is true an institution which reaches a truth is by no means so abiding unless its foundation is completely secure and its yearly disbursements are equalled or exceeded by its yearly income, regardless of students or the amount of money they pay into its treasure.
"A Church at Rome." We are told that this was the watch word of Catholics in all lands and under all skies until St. Peters, in solemn grandeur rose from its foundation and stood complete—the glory of the Catholic religion—the wonder of all the world.

What of the cost-uncounted-unknown! What did it matter to the generation which began that glorious edifice or to the generation which finished it? They believed in their religion with all their souls and they sought to hand it down, not alone to their children nor yet to their children's children, but to all the generations for all the time to come. What did they care for the cost or the labor! In their hearts and in their minds there was but one thought, "A Church at Rome" that should be the home of their religion and stand unequalled forever.

We are told that thousands worked upon that great edifice without pay. To take part in an undertaking so vast and far-reaching was reward sufficient. This was certainly true devotion—a type of that "love which loves self last," and a practical illustration of what unity and resolution will accomplish.

And now in the great cause of osteopathy all that is required is devotion to the science, united effort and a high resolve. Let a national committee in each state and territory be appointed and a work will be commenced which will mean that the American School shall have its support secure, that it shall be endowed and that it shall stand forever. Glorious thought! And why should it not be fully realized?

Next to our religion and our country's flag what cause should be more dear to our hearts then our profession? And what phase of it more interesting than to assist in placing the parent institution on a foundation that will be secure as long as time shall last.

Who shall start this great work? Let the present managers of the American School take the lead. Let them appoint the committees. Let them start the fund and we shall all follow. Let the united committees meet in St. Louis during the week July 11th to 17th in conjunction with the A. O. A. and in returning from that great convention we shall know that endowment is not a dream, but a reality.

While endowment of the parent institution will advance osteopathy as nothing else will or can, in fairness to the other osteopathic colleges the A. O. A. could not perhaps, as an organization, take up this work. But that the endowment committees could all meet in St. Louis at the above dates and do their work at that time, there could be no question.

It is said that Andrew Carnegie, when asked to endow a certain institution, inquired what the present endowment fund amounted to and when told "nothing" he replied by saying, "Show that you deserve endowment by starting the fund yourself."

While there are many philanthropists in our land this brief sentence sums up the manner in which they view all institutions to whose general or special endowment fund they are asked to subscribe. Harvard, Yale and Princeton have but to ask, but with a new institution these men must first be convinced by its work that it "deserves endowment."

Does the American School of Osteopathy deserve endowment? We believe that it does. Then let us, who are so vitally interested and who have so fully proved the high merits of this science start this fund. Let us commence this great work and go forward with it with unwavering faith and with that kind of determination which knows no defeat. By so doing we shall start an endowment fund which we shall see grow from year to year and from decade to decade. And with increased funds we shall see magnificent new buildings rise with increased facilities where shall be taught osteopathy in its original purity—and true science of healing—and from whose portals shall go forth men and women who shall carry its truths to the ends of the earth.

Endow the parent institution and we shall then know that the science in which we so fully believe and to which we are now dedicating our lives shall not be taught for a year, nor a generation, but that it shall be taught and practiced for all time to come. Endow the parent institution and it shall some day be the acknowledged light of the healing world and stand abiding, enduring, forever—a monument to Dr. A. T. Still, a glory to the profession, and a blessing to the world.

* * *

THE GRIP.

An ache in the back and a pain in the head—
That's the grip:

A choke in the throat and a yearning for bed—
That's the grip:

A feeling of doubt as to whether this really is you—
That's the grip:

A feeling of doubt as to where you are at—
That's the grip:

A stupid sensation—of course wholly new!—
That's the grip:

A foolish depression—why should you feel blue? A doubt as to whether this really is you—
That's the grip:

Strange visions at night, that deprive you of rest—
That's the grip:

A taste in your mouth and a weight on your chest—
That's the grip:

A tired sensation that runs through your veins, A queer combination of aches and of pains, A rapid admission of absence of brains—
That's the grip:

—Lind and Lind.
A Warning.—An article copied from the Virginia Semi-Monthly, comments on one in American Medicine, the latter headed "State Examining Boards should omit Therapeutics." One Dr. C. A. L. Reed, in his address to the Legislative council the American Medical Association, apparently started the discussion by suggesting that all Boards omit therapeutics and have a common examination for representatives of all schools, saying that "if a candidate is properly grounded in anatomy, physiology and pathology, with all their subsidiary branches, including obstetrics and surgery, he can safely be considered competent to judge for himself, what is proper to do for a patient, and that it is no concern of ours what his dogmas are. We all have unconscious dogmas by the way. The college from which he graduated is so immaterial, and need not be known to the examiner, provided he shows that he is educated in those sciences, which even the osteopaths, claim are necessary."

The editor of the medical magazine, says, "this plan may finally end the whole campaign of osteopaths and Other Uneducated Men to a license to practice. The examination will be the same for every candidate, and if he is able to pass it, he is known to be a safe man, no matter whence he hails, or what he claims to think in therapy. The disappearance of professional quackery will follow as a matter of course. The medical profession will become truly united as the ancient quarrels appear ridiculous." Those of the osteopathic profession who are prone to believe that we are safely established at the present time, would do well to read the above editorial, and do some serious thinking. They have been inclined to doubt the statements of men like Hildreth, Heine, Vastine and others along with William Smith, who have been sounding the warning, that unable to destroy osteopathy by legislation or ridicule, the so-called regular medical profession now try to steal what of osteopathy they consider valuable, absorb the whole, hypothecate the practitioners within their fold, dishonor the memory and try to destroy even the name of the founder. Wake up, osteopaths, while there is yet time.

The Medics Also Have Their Discussions.—In the same editorial in American Medicine, is discussed the difference between Mr. and Dr. and the title Mr. for a physician is favored. In this connection we might recall that the famous Sir Frederick Treves preferred to be known simply as Mr. Treves.

Improvements in the Journal.—In the Journal, beginning with this issue, there will be a report of the cases at the Hospital, together with articles on the technique of the more interesting ones, written by Dr. G. A. Still. The Hospital belongs to the profession, and these reports will be for you. Also members of the faculty and staff of the A. S. O., will each contribute timely articles on various subjects, or discussions relating to work in their individual departments.

Change in Policy of Osteopathic Journal.—Beginning with November number (Vol. V, No. 5), there will be the name given to no articles, all of these appearing anonymous. In case you desire to contribute an article, your name will be printed over that article only on the Journals sent you. In this way, no one will be advertised by the Journals, which you, yourself, pay for and distribute. We hope this will meet with your approval.

That Article on Alcoholism.—One of the leading osteopaths in Pittsburg wrote us criticising us for speaking adversely of an article on osteopathic treatment of alcoholism published in one of the Pittsburg Sunday papers recently. He stated that a number of the Pittsburg osteopaths had received patients as result of it, and said that it was his opinion that every time the word osteopathy was mentioned, the science was advanced. He said that although he furnished the basic information, that he was not responsible for the yellow, but that the reporter put that in.
"MORE INTOLERANCE—AND SURGERY."

"Drake University at Des Moines bears the name of a distinguished Christian gentleman and philanthropist by whom it was founded. "It has a medical college as one of its departments which seems to have gotten far away from a Christian spirit. Letters from Dr. F. P. Young and Professor Rummel of Still College bring out some interesting facts. It seems that a celebrated surgeon, Dr. Wilton McCarthy, operates at Mercy Hospital and of late osteopaths, practitioners and students, have witnessed some of his operations. Recently, the members of the faculty of Drake Medical College notified Doctor McCarthy that if he continued to allow osteopaths to witness his clinics at the hospital, that the medical students of Drake University would not be allowed to attend and the medical college would withdraw its support from the hospital. Doctor McCarthy appears to be quite a man, for he simply called their bluff and the osteopaths will have free access to his clinic.

"Doctor Young in his letter to Still College telling them of this decision of Doctor McCarthy says, "I think this is the greatest triumph for osteopathy in recent years. This gives your students the advantage of surgical clinics at a metropolitan hospital, and as the number of clinical operations runs up into the hundreds every month the students will be able to see almost everything surgically that is done under the sun."

"This is from the surgeon’s viewpoint. We are glad some strong and capable man, as Dr. McCarthy, determines to give our profession its rights; we are glad because it reflects a change of sentiment regarding our school of practice. But don’t let the instructions in surgery make you believe that surgical clinics is the most important thing or that surgery is a substitute for osteopathy. Osteopathy is a protest against blind surgery. Perhaps at least half of these cases which Doctor McCarthy will operate on each month in the presence of the undergraduates from the standpoint of osteopathy are unnecessary and not indicated. Now can the student discriminate? Seeing joints and cavities of the body opened up as a means of learning anatomy, is a good education, but as surgery, it may be easily carried too far. Doctor Young is a skillful surgeon and a firm believer in osteopathy, and this item is commented upon not as a warning to him, but it is taken as a text to comment on the rapid growth of the surgery idea among us. Until within a year or two we had but little of operative surgery. Now with several accomplished osteopath-surgeons we see much more of it in our school catalogues and hear it held out as an inducement to students. We are all glad for the students to know more about the technique of surgery and to see more of it as an educational feature than the schools were able to give us ten years ago; but let us not get too friendly with surgery, for the dread of it on the part of the public has brought us, as practitioners, a great part of the practice—and a very satisfactory part, too. Informed osteopaths recognize the necessity of surgery, and it is with pride that we find competent surgeons among us, and performing the surgical operations needed in the clientele of the profession but let the public and the profession, and especially, the students be assured that osteopathy stands to-day as much a protest against surgery as it has ever stood."

The above editorial appeared in the A. O. A. Journal for September. Investigating the matter, the Journal of Osteopathy has obtained the following two letters one from the Dean of Drake University, the other from the president of the Polk County Medical Society. We print these without comment.
STATE BOARDS AND LEGISLATIVE.

California—Dissatisfied Students Claim Favoritism—At the examination in California recently a large number of the applicants failed to pass, and shortly afterwards the papers were full of rumors of bribery, cheating and various other accusations. Members of the board and candidates were freely quoted and quite a tempest apparently stirred up. Dr. Tasker writes: “There is not much to be said at present. The newspapers have ceased publishing any further comments. No affidavits have been filed with the Board, to my knowledge, although I have heard that affidavits are being prepared both by some who failed and some who passed. Just how the matter will be investigated is undecided at present.

As to the truth of falsity of the charges brought against our President and Secretary, I know practically nothing. Undoubtedly these officers will not rest content without an investigation. Of the 140 candidates, fifty-one made an average of 75% or better in anatomy; twenty-seven were below 60%, the minimum grade mentioned in the law.

The following were the questions given by Dr. Tasker in the anatomy examination, and the markings after the questions indicate the average made by all taking the examination on each question indicated:

1. Describe the subarachnoid space and its connection with the ventricles. 6.4 x.
2. What structural characteristics of the skull tend to preserve the brain from injury? 6.7 x.
3. Describe the external jugular vein. 6.1 x.
4. What nerve governs (a) extension of the fore-arm, wrist and fingers, (b) flexion of the forearm, (c) flexion of the wrist and fingers, (d) pronation of the hand, (e) supination of the hand, (f) abduction and adduction of the fingers? 6.3 x.
5. What muscles are attached to (a) lesser trochanter of the femur, (b) coracoid process of the scapula, (c) pisiform bone, (d) head of the fibula, (e) lower angle of the scapula, (f) tubercle on the upper border of first rib, (g) anterior inferior spine of the ilium? 5.9 x.
6. (a) What bony points on the posterior surface of the pelvis are at the level of the center of the sacro-iliac symphysis? (b) Between what bony points should measurements be taken to determine the length of the lower extremities? (c) What vertebral spine marks the lower limit of the membranes of the spinal cord and the cerebro-spinal fluid? (d) Between what bony points should a line be drawn to determine the normal position of the great trochanter of the femur? (e) What point on the thigh lies directly over the anterior surface of the capsule of the hip joint? 5.4 x.
7. (a) What relation have the external and internal abdominal rings and the femoral ring to Poupart's ligament? (b) What are the boundaries of Hesselbach's triangle? 7.7 x.
8. Give the surface markings of the deep and superficial palmar arches and tell what arteries form them? 7 x.
9. Give the surface markings of the heart. 7.8 x.
10. Give the surface markings of the liver. 7.8 x.

Montana—Ordinance passed. Mention was made before of the effort in Butte, Mont., to have the city assist in driving out fakirs by forcing all practitioners to exhibit in their offices, licenses from the state board. One William Metzger an enterprising chiro fakir was the chief opponent of the ordinance, acting through his local attorney. The M. D.'s solicited and obtained the aid of the osteopaths and the ordinance was passed. Under this ordinance any policeman is authorized to make an arrest.

The Montana Osteopathic Board at its semi-anual session, held in Helena, Mont., Sept. 2 and 3, licensed Dr. C. E. Dove, Glendive, Dr. Wm. H. Heagney, Missoula, and Dr. H. T. Ashlock, Butte, by examination, and Dr. L. M. Rheem, Helena, by reciprocity with Minnesota.

The Board made the following ruling relative to reciprocity:

That this Board give permanent certificates to practice, without an examination to those who have passed an examination before a similar Osteopathic Board, or a Medical Board on which is an osteopathic member, where the requirements in every way are equal to the requirements of Montana; provided the Board reserves the right to examine any applicant whose credentials as to previous examination are not entirely satisfactory; further provided this ruling does not extend to those examined by another board in case that board does not extend the same privilege to applicants who have been examined by the Montana Board.

The above ruling was extended to the following states: Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin, and Missouri under present ruling, not to those who were examined by the Missouri Board previous to May, 1908.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in Helena, the first Tuesday and Wednesday in March, 1909.

The officers of the Board are: Dr. C. W. Mahaffay, Helena, president; Dr. L. K. Cramb, Butte; secretary, and Dr. O. B. Prickett, Billings, treasurer.

New Jersey—Educational Campaign Proposed. New Jersey State Society has decided upon an educational campaign for the preliminary work in attempting to secure legislative enactment this fall. Dr. John B. Buehler, of Asbury Park is the chairman of the committee, which is arranging for Dr. Wm. Smith to give series of lectures during the Christmas vacation.

New Jersey—In Favor of a Law—Various Pennsylvania papers have been publishing editorials stating that it is hoped that New Jersey and Pennsylvania would not pass laws like that of New York. They apparently desire to have osteopaths subjected to exactly the same preliminary and examination requirements as other physicians. The editorials hint that the New York law was a hard knock to homeopathy.

A Section of the New Oklahoma Law—Dr. H. C. Montague, who was appointed to the Oklahoma Board, sends the following explanation of the word alternate, in the Oklahoma report:

Provided, That for the societies represented by only one member, there shall be one alternative appointed by the Governor to act at the meetings of said Board in case of the absence or inability of the regularly appointed member. Said alternative to derive same benefits and to subscribe to the same oath of office as regularly appointed members of said Board.

The above is a copy of part of Section one of the new law.

Oklahoma—State Board Appointment—The following appointments have been made for the State Board Medical Examiners of Oklahoma.

Allopath: Dr. D. W. Tilly, Muskogee; Dr. A. M. Chambers, Poteau; Dr. A. M. Butte, Holdenville; Dr. A. E. Davenport, Oklahoma City.

Osteopath: Dr. H. C. Montague, Muskogee; Dr. J. E. Price, Guthrie, (alternate).

Physic Medico: Dr. A. R. Lewis, Ryan; Dr. J. A. Briggs, Atoka, (alternate).
Oregon—Osteopath Arrested for Treating Smallpox—Dr. J. E. Jewell, of Monta­ville, Ore., a graduate of Barber's Kansas City School was arrested for treating a smallpox case, according to the Portland Oregonian. In response to inquiry, Dr. Jewell writes that he was called to the case Aug. 11th, when she was suffering with back and head, and he had treated her for stomach trouble and other conditions and the next day she reported that she was better. On the 13th she was still improving and on the 15th she discharged the physician. There were some eruptions but they did not appear suspicious. Several days later, he was arrested for treating smallpox and not reporting. His office was fumigated and he was quarantined.

Pennsylvania—Allegheny County—The Allegheny County Association met Sept. 26th to discuss ways and means for the coming legislative campaign in Pennsylvania. Addresses were made by Drs. H. M. Goehring, W. L. Grubb, and Vernon W. Peck.

Pennsylvania—C. F. Conrad Arrested.—Dr. "C. F. Conrad, who has been repeatedly stating that he will have all of the fakes registered in New York, and who for a while ran a diploma mill in New York, has been arrested in Philadelphia, charged with seduction of a young man. He was released on $2000.00 bail. The arrest was widely advertised in Philadelphia and New York, and after a meeting of directors of the Philadelphia Society, President Snyder made an authorized statement, disclaiming all connection with Conrad and describing his standing with the osteopaths. Conrad is said to be an old offender in this respect.

Washington—To Test Vaccination Law—Dr. G. W. Green, a tea merchant, in Seattle, Wash., according to the Walla Walla Union, under the supervision of his physician, Dr. J. B. Baldy, will test the vaccination law. Dr. Baldy's contention is, that there is a law against not going to school, but none compelling vaccination, therefore if one objects to vaccination, he cannot be compelled to be vaccinated.

Washington—Medics After Cosgrove's Scalp—The Hon. S. G. Cosgrove, candidate for the republican nomination for governor, has announced himself in favor of having an osteopath on the state board, and the medics are using every effort apparently in their attempt to bring about his defeat. The following telegram was sent to the various local societies:

"Cosgrove publicly announced that he favors osteopathy and will appoint an osteopath on state medical examining board, inform president and society on authority of the legislative committee. (Signed) H. C. THORNSON, Secretary State Medical Society."

Washington—Eitel Tenants Again Sued—Dr. John Dunlap, a physician with offices in the Eitel Bldg., has sued the other tenants, who have been trying to eject him. The papers advertised him as an osteopath, and he replied that although he would not be ashamed to be an osteopath, he was a regular. In a personal letter he says, "I was not forced out of the Eitel. I am moreover not an osteopath but concede many excellent things to that system. I am simply a liberal physician and surgeon, who believes in employing any pathy that will alleviate or cure the ills of suffering humanity. I am opposed to irregulars, who have organized for self protection from a financial standpoint, and who under the guise of medical ethics, violate law of the code."

Washington—Dr. F. J. Feidler writes that the latest name of the Washington Society of Irregulars is "The Washington Association of Independent Physicians." He says:

This association takes in all kinds of "Fakes." All kinds of "Doctors" that are not licensed—such as Chiro's, Magnetic Healers, Nature paths, Vitopaths, Neuros, Fake D. O., Fake M. D., Fake Dentists, etc.

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They raised a big fund last campaign—$1,500.00 and hired several loud mouthed, vociferous lawyer legislators to represent them at the Session. They certainly made a great noise and killed our efforts. The M. D. bill was likewise slain. No doubt the same tactics will be tried this session.

ASSOCIATIONS.

California—Bay—On September 5th, the Bay Association held a postponed meeting to hear reports of the Kirksville meeting. Dr. York gave a very exhaustive report of the program and some of the business and I gave a review of the business transacted and explained the proposed constitution especially those portions of it dealing with fees and dues which were adopted and added to the old one. Many questions of local interest were considered and it was agreed to hold the next meeting (Oct. 3rd) on the other side of the Bay. It will most likely be held in the offices of Dr. J. L. Near, of Berkeley and the Berkeley osteopaths will furnish the program. We hope to offer some good things.—William Horace Ivie.

Colorado—State Association—Semi-annual meeting of the Colorado Association was held at Colorado Springs, August 8th and 9th in Hotel Alamo. In the absence of Dr. Overfelt the president, Dr. Nettie Bolles gave the opening address describing the convention at Kirksville. The clinics held were by Drs. W. S. Mattocks, G. W. Pauly, J. T. Bass, Dr. Wm. Horace Ivie occupied the afternoon session of second day giving a demonstration of osteopathy and its application. The business of the association included the decision to communicate with the A. O. A. relative to having an organizer put in the field and a recommendation, "to the A. O. A. to suggest to the D. O.'s. the exclusive use of the word osteopathist on their signs and cards." There were seventy-seven members and forty non-members, making a total of 117 legitimate osteopaths in the state of Colorado. At the banquet in the evening, Dr. G. W. Perrin acted as toastmaster with Drs. Mummia, Elizabeth Bass, G. W. Pauly, J. D. Glove, Nettie H. Bolles, and Ivie as speakers. The 11th meeting will be in Denver, probably during the holidays. During the convention those present sang the song with which the Denver delegation made a hit at Kirksville.

The Song, "Osteopathy." Written by Mary E. Hinchliff of Denver, and presented with compliments of C. O. A. to O. A. A., 1908. Tune, "America."

Great science, 'tis of thee,
Of Osteopathy,
Of thee we sing,
Far will we spread thy name,
Great shall become thy fame,
All lands thy works proclaim,
Osteopathy.

We thy glad victories,
Come here thy name to praise,
Osteopathy.
May we but but worthy be,
Our lives to give to thee,
Loyal and true we'll be,
Osteopathy.
Suffering humanity,
With glad hope turns to thee,
Osteopathy.
Thou wilt their pains relieve,
Comfort all those that grieve,
Triumphs unknown achieve,
Osteopathy.
Great Master, unto thee,
Who this great truth did see,
Osteopathy.
We bring our love and praise,
Osteopathy.
We'll bless thee all our days,
Osteopathy.
Colorado—Denver—September 5th, the Denver Osteopathic Association held its first meeting following a two month’s vacation, at the Brown Palace Hotel with thirteen osteopaths present.

Tuberculosis was the disease up for discussion and we enjoyed an interesting meeting.

Hope to have a more “lucky” number present at the next meeting.

Illinois—Third District—The program announced for the meeting at Galesburg, Sept. 30th was as follows:

Bronchietasis and Asthma, W. J. Giltner, Monmouth.
Spinal Curvatures and their Reduction, J. E. Olson, Bushnell.
The Menopause, Minnie Baymiller, Abingdon.
Acute Gastritis, Eltie Messick, Monmouth.

Illinois—Fifth District—The Fifth District Illinois Osteopathic Association met at the St. Nicholas Hotel at Decatur on the afternoon of Saturday, Sept. 26th, at which time clinics were held by Dr. Geo. Still of the A. S. O. on case of asthma and meteorism; case of enlargement of liver and a case of dislocation of hip following specific disease and rough treatment. Dislocation dating from March. Dr. E. M. Browne addressed the meeting.

Following the afternoon session there was an informal dinner at the St. Nicholas and after that clinics, consisting of arthritis and a case of rickets, involving the spinal column.

After the educational part of the meeting, the time was devoted to discussion of the legislative situation.

The next meeting will be held in Decatur, Dec. 19.

Indiana—The regular annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Society will be held in Indianapolis, Wednesday, Oct. 28, ’08. Much business of importance is to be considered, such as, election of officers, adopting revised constitution, completing work on Year Book. The Program committee has promised us something very interesting. We trust that every true, wide awake osteopath in the state will be there, we need you and you need the inspiration you are sure to get.

Yours fraternally, K. T. Vytterburg, Secretary I. O. S.


The annual paper was read by Dr. O. L. Buckmaster. A general discussion by the members followed the reading. The delegates were entertained at luncheon by Dr. O. L. Buckmaster after the session.

The following officers were elected: S. W. Longan, president; Virginia L. Amos, vice-president; Martha Petree, secretary; O. C. Robertson, treasurer.

Michigan State Association—Program of the meeting to be held at Hotel Dresden, at Flint, Saturday, Oct. 17th, is as follows:

Address by President J. M. Church, Detroit.
Paper by Edythe Ashmore, Detroit.
Talk by S. R. Landes, Grand Rapids, on Early Experiences in Osteopathy.
LUNCH.
Address by C. P. McConnell, Chicago, Ill.
Clinics.
Election of Officers, etc.
Social session (Talk fast in dining room).

Michigan—Southwest—The Southwest Michigan Osteopathic Association held its last meeting Sept. 5th, 1908 with R. A. Glezen, Kalamazoo, National Bank Bk., Kalamazoo, Mich.

The meeting was well attended, the program consisting of reports from the A. O. A. convention.

The next meeting will be held in Battle Creek, Nov. 7th, ’08.

All osteopaths in this district make an effort to attend.—Fraternally, Frances Platt, Sec’y.

Mississippi—Dr. R. T. Clark is intending to organize an association in Mississippi and is sending the following letter to the osteopaths of that state:

Fraternal Greetings:

I am devoting a little time each day for the organization of the Mississippi Osteopathic Association, the first meeting to be held here in Natchez (if agreeable to the profession) on the 18 and 19 of December, this year.

You will kindly let me hear from you with any suggestions you wish incorporated or any criticisms you wish to extend will be duly considered.

It is my idea to have a little program arranged, to have the dues not over $1.00 and affiliate as far in as we can with the A. O. A., such is my idea in brief to be elongated and broadened as the association matures.

I shall at least expect the courtesy of an answer.

Yours for the advancement of osteopathy in Mississippi.

REUBEN T. CLARK, D. O.

P. S.—Send me the address of any D. O. whose name is not in the A. O. A. Directory.

Missouri Osteopathic Association Business Meeting—The Missouri Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting in the convention tent on Monday evening, Aug. 3, 1908. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. The report of the treasurer was given and accepted. All the old officers were re-elected to serve another year:


The subject of revision of the constitution and by-laws was taken up and discussed. As the result, Drs. Arthur Still Craig, Maryville, and W. J. Conner, Kansas City, were elected to act as a committee. This committee was empowered to appoint two others to serve with them. Their work was stated to be to revise the Constitution and By-laws of our State Association, and to send to each member of the Missouri Osteopathic Association, sixty days before the next meeting, a copy of the old Constitution, and Amendments made by the committee.

A motion was made and carried that the State be divided into four districts, and that three members in each district be appointed by the president to organize each district, in order that the work of the State be better carried out. The center of the North District was declared to be Kirkville; of the South District, Springfield of the West, Kansas City; and of the East, St. Louis.

A motion was made and carried that the President appoint a Legislative Committee to act until the provision be made in the Constitution for this committee. The following have been appointed to serve on the Legislative Committee:

A. G. Hildreth and A. B. King, of St. Louis, and John Bell, Hannibal, were elected delegates to the meeting of the A. O. A.

It was decided to meet next year in Kirksville, in the month of May, and later the exact date was set for the first Monday and Tuesday of that month.

The Missouri Valley Osteopathic Association will meet at the same place and at the same time.

It is the intention of the Program Committee to make this the best Missouri Osteopathic Convention that has ever been held. Every loyal D. O. in the State should get in line, and be ready to advance the profession in every way possible.

The district organization will soon be in hand, and two or three rousing meetings should be held in each district before our next State Convention.

To every member: You will help the cause, and help yourselves, by attending these meetings. When you receive notice of the first called meeting, begin to lay your plans, be ready to be there, and put your shoulder to the wheel of progress. Join the organization, and if you are not a member of the State Association, make application to the State Treasurer, and become a member of that also. Enroll yourself as one of the progressive osteopaths in the State of Missouri. Missouri should take second place to no other State in the Union, and if every osteopath stands ready to do his or her part, the Missouri Osteopathic Association will continue to stand first.—FRANK P. WALKER, President; BEETHA BUDECKE, Secretary.

Missouri—Kansas City Woman's—The Woman's Osteopathic Association of Kansas City, Mo., held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, Sept. 1st, at 520 New Ridge Bldg. The program for the evening was devoted to the diseases of the Eye, Ear and Nose, and consisted of a paper, by Matilda E. Loper; case reports, by Drs. Sperry, Cramer and Crawford. Demonstrations, by Dr. Harwood. A Question Box was conducted by Dr. Whiteside. The members voted the evening a very interesting and profitable one. Dr. Josephine E. Morelock, of Lincoln, Nebraska, who is visiting in the city, was present at this meeting.

A cordial invitation to these meetings is extended to all lady osteopaths who may be visiting in the city on the first Tuesday of each month.—MATILDA E. LOPER, D. O., Secretary.

Missouri—Southwest Missouri and Southeast Kansas—The S. W. Mo. and S. E. Kan. O. A. met Saturday, Aug. 29th, with its president, Dr. Truman Wolf, Carthage, Mo. Drs. Williamson of Parsons, Kan., were received as new members.

Program.

Tuberculosis, Dr. Mavity; The Relation of Osteopathy to Surgery, Dr. Slaughter.

These papers were among the best that the association has heard and were eagerly discussed.

During refreshments of ice cream and cake, general conversation, chiefly on the recent A. O. A. convention, was held after which we adjourned to meet Sept. 26, at Joplin.

The S. W. Mo. and S. E. Kansas O. A. met Sept. 26th, with Dr. Boewell at Joplin, Mo. The inclement weather caused a small attendance but a good program was rendered and a very pleasant social time enjoyed by the brave ones. "A case of Stomach Trouble," Dr. Truman Wolf and "Sigmoiditis, Acute and Chronic," Dr. Slaughter.

Adjourned to meet Oct. 31st, with Drs. Geeslin, Lamar, Mo.—DR. FLORENCE GEESLIN, Sec'y., Lamar, Mo.
Open Parliament—Shoulder Joint Cases ........................................ A. G. Walmsley
Address—Legislation ............................................................. Ralph Williams, Rochester, N. Y.
Infantile Paralysis—(Paper) ...................................................... S. B. Detwiler
Coceygal Lesions and their Relation to Hemorrhoids, (Paper)........ W. F. Hilliard
(Read by J. N. MacRae in Dr. Hilliard's absence.)
Clinics—Neuropathic Cases ...................................................... Ralph H. Williams
Dr. Williams was the chief speaker of the occasion and his address on legislation was ably presented and well received. The doctor is well qualified to deal with this subject as he was in the front line of battle in the fight for recognition in New York State. He advised that we have clearly in mind such important points as: first, the necessity of a legislative fight; second, what it was hoped to accomplish by that fight; third, in whose interests was the fight being made; and fourth, the necessity of being thoroughly prepared for a fight, and once the battle was commenced, never to give up nor for a moment until victory had been won. Dr. Williams' remarks were instructive and encouraging to the Ontario osteopaths who expect ere long to be engaged in a struggle for legal recognition. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the doctor by the association.

The report of E. D. Heist, A. O. A. delegate, was warmly received and those who were not permitted to be at the celebration in honor of the Old Doctor were made glad by Dr. Heist's report of the enthusiasm, sincerity, harmony and good will that pervaded the various meetings of the convention and the profit derived by those present from being privileged to meet with osteopathy's revered founder—some for the first time. Not less interesting was Dr. Mary Lewis Heist's report of the A. T. Still Research Institute.

Dr. Heist assured her hearers that the plea made for aid in this noble work were inspiring as was also the magnificent response on the part of those present. She called attention to the fact that the amount subscribed was still inadequate and urged every osteopath present to participate in this grand work.

The old officers of the society were unanimously re-elected with the exception of two new trustees: Dr. Sarah B. Detwiler of Guelph and Dr. John N. MacRae of Galt, who replace Dr. Hardie of Ottawa and Dr. Reesor of Toronto. The association will hold its semi-annual meeting in Hamilton next spring.

ASA GORDON WALMSLEY, D. O.

Pennsylvania—Allegheny County—The first meeting after a two month's vacation of the Osteopathic Society of Allegheny County was held Saturday evening, 26th, in the offices of Drs. Hansen & Husk, 701 Arrrott Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The program was carried out along practical lines. The legislative discussion took up most of the time. Every one present was enthusiastically in favor of a straight osteopathic bill. No compromise. One point that was most interesting as well as instructive was, that according to the rulings of the courts, osteopathy is not the practice of medicine in this state, therefore, we cannot consider anything but a straight osteopathic bill. If anything else is presented we could not expect the governor to do anything else but veto it, if he performed his duty.

Those of our members and those who were invited and did not attend missed a treat. Our meeting in October will even be more interesting.—NOYES G. HUSK, Sec.

South Dakota—The following is a program of the South Dakota Association, which will be held in the offices of Dr. J. P. Enebo, Sioux Falls, Oct. 22nd. The program if desired by those present, may be extended to two days. In South Dakota, they are repaying those who contributed to the legislative fund, $1.00 being due from them and $2.00 from the others.

Dr. Ralph H. Williams, Ballard Ave., Seattle, after having attended the A. C. O. S. convention at Madison, Wis., has a half column article, entitled "The Environmental Aspect of Occlusion," on the press at present. The doctor is well qualified to deal with this subject as he was in the front line of battle in the fight for recognition in New York State. He advised that we have clearly in mind such important points as: first, the necessity of a legislative fight; second, what it was hoped to accomplish by that fight; third, in whose interests was the fight being made; and fourth, the necessity of being thoroughly prepared for a fight, and once the battle was commenced, never to give up nor for a moment until victory had been won. Dr. Williams' remarks were instructive and encouraging to the Ontario osteopaths who expect ere long to be engaged in a struggle for legal recognition. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the doctor by the association.

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NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Change in Texas—Dr. Betty Ross Dyer has taken the practice of Dr. John Mangum at Amarillo, Tex.

An Early Endowment Idea—We call attention to the article reprinted in this Journal, originally proposed by Dr. S. C. Matthews.

Chooses Better Quarters—Dr. E. C. Ray, has moved from the 6th floor, Willcox Bldg., to 11th floor Stahlman Bldg., in Nashville, Tenn.

Failure of Drug Medication Admitted—The above is a heading of a half page ad by Dr. J. Franklin Coon of Walla Walla, Wash.

Returns After Extended Trip—Dr. Marie Thorsen has returned to her practice at Long Beach, Calif., after a trip which commenced July 29th.

Serves as Resident Physician—Dr. C. T. Mitchell, of Nashville, who was resident physician at the Mont Eagle assembly, has returned to his practice.

Moves to Mount Carmel—Dr. D. F. Miller of the June, '08 class, who has been announced as locating at Robinson, Ill., has changed to Mt. Carmel.

Attends Reunion—Dr. Josephine Hoggins, of Frankfort, Ky., attended the golden wedding anniversary of her uncle, Mr. W. T. Baird, of Kirksville, recently.

South Carolina is All Right—Dr. H. W. Glasscock says: "I was never so busy in my life as I have been this summer. Osteopathy is the red hot stuff in this old town."

Moves From Los Angeles—Dr. Frederick Martin, formerly of Los Angeles, is noted in the Pomona correspondence as moving to that city as he prefers it as a residence town.

From One Who Knows—Speaking of the Osteopathic Journal as field literature, Dr. P. T. Corbin, of Anadarko, Okla., says: "I consider it the best field Journal we have up to the present time."

A Clever Little Booklet—Suggestions is the name of a little booklet published by Dr. Warren A. Sherwood, Lancaster, Pa. It is convenient size for a small envelope, neatly gotten up, short and to the point.

Locate in Los Angeles—Dr. Gorden and Cora G. Ives, after spending a year resting on a ranch which they had purchased, have re-entered practice, locating at 1045 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Recovering From Typhoid—Mrs. H. D. Morris, of Hebron, Nebr., writes that "Dr. Morris came home sick from the convention and has developed a mild case of typhoid, but thanks to osteopathy, is doing nicely."

Delivers Lecture—Dr. Gertrude R. Frances, of Charleston, S. C., has delivered an address on the History of Osteopathy and also a brief talk on Adolescence. She spoke before the Mother's Club at the western school.

Successful in Intussusception—Dr. P. T. Corbin, of Anadarko, Okla., writes: "Have just pulled a case of intussusception through after four medics have given up all hope and quit work on the case, and I think the patient is out of all danger now."

Locate in Maine—Drs. W. Clare and Nora R. Brown have located at 6-7 Edith Bldg., Waterville, Maine, where they have taken part of the practice of Drs. Tuttle of Portland, Me. Their location was delayed by the death of Mrs. Brown's father.

Postal Cards For Your Patients.—The Metropolitan Magazine has gotten out a number of postal cards which they send complimentary to various osteopaths to advertise Dr. Downing's article on Osteopathy. They state if 25c. be sent direct to the publisher, copies of both issues will be mailed.
The Journal of Osteopathy, $1.00.

The Woman’s Home Companion (after Oct. 1st 1.25,) regular price, 1.00.

Both together, if you send to the Journal of Osteopathy $1.65

The Journal of Osteopathy, $1.00.

Woman’s Home Companion, $1.00.

McClure’s Magazine, regular price, $1.50

If you send to the Journal of Osteopathy, only $2.50

Send your check in to-day, as this applies to both renewals and new subscriptions.

Osteopath as Practitioner of Medicine—Law Notes of Northport, N.Y., in the September number calls attention to the fact that an osteopath is entitled to be classed as one of the physicians of the city although his degree is O. D. instead of M. D. and cites the Bundel decision.

Objects to Cosmopolitan Statement—Dr. A. M. Smith, of Hagerstown, Md., in a half column communication objects to the statement that osteopaths believe that the function of the appendix is to furnish a lubricant which possesses antiseptic qualities and also aids in digestion.

Dr. Collins Files Injunction—Dr. Collins has filed suit against the state board of Texas who are attempting to oust him from the practice. He has as an assistant we are informed one Wesley Attebery.

Stenographer’s Error—The Editor has been informed that the “C. Baltzer of Omaha,” who was a contributor to A. O. A. Research fund, should have been Dr. C. B. Atzen, and he takes pleasure in making this correction. J. A. Stiles of Kentucky was listed in some of the reports as J. A. Still.

Spoke at Public Meeting—The Buffalo Evening News of September 22nd had the following: “Dr. Ambrose B. Floyd will speak at a meeting of the International Progressive Thought League at the Iroquois Hotel this evening on ‘Conditions We Often Find and How Osteopathy Cures Them.’”

Will Make Stricter Regulations—In the Grand Rapids World of September 18, Dr. F. L. Landes, states that the legislature at its next meeting will enact measures which will make it harder for fakes to exist in Michigan. He claims that there are a number in the state whom the board have not been able to reach so far.

The Story of a Struggle—The article by Dr. Earl Willard, published in the August Journal has been reprinted by the Doctor in pamphlet form. His printing house by error, labeled it as reprint from the Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy, but Dr. Willard states that he has ordered a new supply, which will be properly credited.

Second Edition Almost Sold Out—Dr. D. L. Tasker advises us that the second edition of his book is almost sold out, and writes “my plans for the future of the book will necessitate a great deal of rewriting and illustrating to make it equal to the best product of medical book publishing. This will require a long time for preparation.”

Osteopaths Attention!

Have you fixed up your reading table for next year?

Here is your best chance for reading matter at a hard time’s panicky rate.

The Journal of Osteopathy, regular price, $1.00.

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Goes to Oklahoma—Dr. F. C. Davis, formerly of Moravia, Ia., is now located at Crescent, Okla.

Dr. Downing’s Articles—Dr. E. M. Downing, of York, Pa., has contributed two very excellent articles to the September and October numbers of the Metropolitan magazine. The first deals with the historical aspect of osteopathy, the second more with the theory. Every osteopath should read these articles himself, as well as referring them to his patients.

An elderly friend said to her son: “I see Charlie Jones is at home. Do you know what school of osteopathy there was in London in 1896?”

Harriman Takes Treatment—The New World of Sept. 26th stated that E. H. Harriman while in Boston was taken sick, sent back to New York for a doctor, by name of W. G. Lyle, to come to Boston and give him osteopathic treatments, so that he could get home. Inquiry of New York osteopaths failed to tell who this man Lyle is, or to give any information about his osteopathic standing.

Combined Business and Pleasure—Dr. R. V. Kennedy has just returned from a visit to his old home in Rochester, Minn., where he attended clinics in the famous Mayo hospital, and will resume the practice of osteopathy. On his way to Charleston he passed a most enjoyable ten days in Chicago, visiting friends and having a good time generally. Charleston, S. C. Post.

Ontario Gives to Research Institute—At the meeting of the Ontario Association of Osteopathy in Toronto on Sept. 9th $400.00 was subscribed towards the A. T. Still Research Institute, making a total of $900.00 raised in Ontario to date. If each state would do as well per capita we would soon have a large fund for this great work.

A Queer Notion of Osteopathy—One of the students of the school who is a member of the Church of Rome and whom we will call Jones was at home on his vacation this summer. An elderly friend said to her son: “I see Charlie Jones is at home. Do you know what he has been doing while away?” “Yes, he has been studying osteopathy.” “What! Studying osteopathy and he a Catholic!”

A School of Osteopathy in London—Hearing of a certain practitioner, we sent our usual postal card inquiry for school and received it filled out thus, “I graduated from London in 1896. Am a member of London Obstetric Society Association. I hold also degrees Schott-Nunnheim (Heart treatments). Am licensed in Paris.”

We would like to know what school of osteopathy there was in London in 1896.

Illinois Osteopath Has Narrow Escape—One of the Illinois osteopaths had a narrow escape recently. She and her partner were cleaning a dress with gasoline, when the vapor ignited, and an explosion resulted which severely burned the girl’s hand. The fire department was called but the blaze was extinguished before their arrival. The doctor’s injuries are painful, though do not compel her to stop practice.

Will They Never Learn?—C. A. F. Lindorme, Ph. D., M. D., of Atlanta, Ga., closes a long wall of inquiry about osteopathy, published in the Virginia Medical Semi-monthly, with the following: “As far as I know, osteopaths, as they style themselves, do not base their rule manner of treatment by any bone pathology at all.” The doctor, being located in Atlanta, could very easily by inquiry ascertain what osteopathy really is.

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Visits in California—Dr. C. F. Winbigler, of Washington, D. C., recently visited in Long Beach, Calif. The Press of that city calls to mind that he is the pastor of the largest Baptist Church in Washington, a physician of note, the author of a book on Christian Science which is well known and of one, The Therapeutics of Suggestion now in preparation and an owner of extensive orange groves near Riverside, Calif.

Dr. Murray Talks—Dr. C. H. Murray writes us that his ad was not intended to convey the idea gathered by the Editor in his note in the September Journal. Calling attention to the clipping he said, “It will be seen that the cases referred to were those who failed to obtain relief from the so-called osteopathy, which is a mixture of drugs, electricity, machines, lymph, hypnotism, etc., and not the cases mentioned in the Cosmopolitan.”

Asks For Law to Prohibit Fakes—In a one column letter to the North American, Dr. O. J. Snyder, exposes the misrepresentations made by C. F. Conrad of New York and Philadelphia and other places. Dr. Snyder seize the opportunity to review the legislative fights occurring in Pennsylvania in the past and to plead for an adequate law which would put an end to Pennsylvania's being made the dumping ground for the fakes of the east.

Is President of Alumni—Dr. S. T. Barnes, of Seattle, Wash., is president of the University of Chicago Alumni Association of Seattle, Wash. Each year the University of Washington have in their gymnasium a meeting of all College graduates of the city. Many of these have associations of their own and the pictures of the presidents were published in the Post Intelligencer recently. Of the twenty presidents two are physicians, Dr. Barnes being one.

A Good Answer to Drug Treatment—In the Medical Record of August 1st, in answer to the question as to treatment of constipation, the following is advised: Removal of the cause if possible; regularity of attempts at stool; exercise, abdominal massage, laxative articles of food, water drinking, salines and mild laxatives, enema of soap and water. "Cathartics Should Be Avoided If Possible." (Italics are mine.—Ed.) The same issue has a good article on surgical technique without the use of antiseptics, with report of forty-one consecutive successful operations.

The new policy of the Osteopathic Journal will be inaugurated with the November issue. There will be no name attached to the articles contained, so you will not advertise the other fellow.

Articles on Diseases of the fall and winter will be given and especial place.

Send for this Number Now, to insure your order being filled, as each month, there are some who are too late.

Is the Journal effective? Read what Dr. Corbin says. "This order of Journals has already brought me three new patients, and I expect several more soon. Let the good work continue."

Send for rates and blank contracts.

Nov. Number (Vol. V, No. 5) Ready for Distribution Oct. 21
Fakirs and Medics Active in Pennsylvania—We are informed by Pennsylvania osteopaths in touch with the situation that the fakirs have 240 members and have put up $100 apiece to kill any legislation that would cut them out. The same osteopath states that the A. M. A. voted to concentrate all their energies in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Perhaps this osteopath is inclined to be a Jeremiah, but it behooves the Pennsylvania society to be a hustling.

Attempts Suicide—Dr. Frances D. Smith, or as her real name Della Frances Smith, was a graduate of the A. C. O. M. & S. and of the Chicago Homeopathic. She came to the coast late in 1906 and was located at Pomona, San Pedro, and Los Angeles. On Sept. 4th, she made two attempts to commit suicide, being foiled in these attempts, she was arrested and committed to the Patten Insane Asylum. She was not a member of the local osteopathic societies.

Trouble in Manitoba—A masseur, by name of I. W. Axtell, practicing in Winnipeg treated a patient for appendicitis. The patient died and a coroner's jury was called. Up to date, we have had no information that there were any definite findings against Mr. Axtell, although he was arrested on a charge of criminal neglect and released on $5,000 bail signed by himself. The Winnipeg papers call Axtell an osteopath, although he himself advertised himself as a masseur.

An Error—"Dr. Homer Sowers, of Decatur, Ill., will take a post graduate course at Kirksville. His practice will be looked after two days a week by Dr. W. H. Johnston, of Ft. Wayne. (O. P.) The above is slightly incorrect. Mr. Sowers according to the local papers at that place was practicing in Decatur, Ind., as assistant to Dr. W. H. Johnston, of Ft. Wayne. Mr. Sowers is a member of the Senior class, A. S. O., not a post-graduate student.

A Clever Political Letter—W. F. Chamberlain, of Hannibal, Mo., is sending out the following circular letter to the osteopaths in the first Congressional District of Missouri, in which he is Republican candidate. "Inasmuch as the osteopaths are not allowed to practice at this time in the Naval and Army Hospitals, and in the District of Columbia, I desire to state that if elected a member of Congress at the approaching election, I will use my utmost effort to have them given a square deal on this and all other questions.

After Osteopathic Stock Subscription—The Central Coal and Supply Co., of Canon City, Colo., "are offering a small allotment of stock" to representatives of osteopathic profession, heading their letter with "Dr. J. Homer Dickson of this city, a graduate of your school has furnished us with your name, that we might have an opportunity of explaining our company and its allied sciences before they will be allowed to practice."

Must Know Medicine—The Harrisburg Patriot in the account of the homeopathic state society meeting in session there, recently, said: "Dr. D. P. Maddux, of Chester, chairman of the Committee on Legislation, read that report. The report mentions the long fight of osteopathy to gain recognition from the State but expresses the sense of the association that such recognition should not be given unless it be given in such a way that osteopaths will have to pass examinations in materia medica, major surgery and all other branches of medicine and its allied sciences before they will be allowed to practice.
In other words, the homeopathists do not object to osteopathy, but they maintain that a man or woman, before being allowed to practice osteopathy should have received thorough education in one of the medical schools now recognized."

Dr. Ella Crowley Injured—Dr. Ella Crowley, an osteopathic physician in the Century building, was run over by an automobile at Seventh and Locust streets, Sept. 26, and badly injured.

Dr. Crowley was crossing the street and had stopped to let a car pass, when the car could be seen. In it were a man and woman, and although Dr. Crowley was knocked unconscious, none of the occupants of the car, it is said, made any attempt to see what damage or injury had been done.—Des Moines, Ia., Leader.

The occupants of the car drove down the block rapidly before the number of the car could be seen. It was two men and one woman, and although Dr. Crowley was knocked unconscious, none of the occupants of the car, it is said, made any attempt to see what damage or injury had been done.—Des Moines, Ia., Leader.

Pennsylvania Pakir Wanted—One S.R.Rockwell, formerly of Connelsville, Pa., has been advertised for in the western papers. The only information that we have been able to secure is that Rockwell posed for two or three years as an "osteopathist and eye sight specialist" at Connelsville, Pa. The only record we could secure of his osteopathic training was from the Union School of Osteopathy which is supposed to be a fake school of Wheeling, W. Va. Rockwell ran a diploma mill under the name of the National College of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, selling diplomas as low as $15.00. He gave the officers in Pennsylvania the slip and the only ones who want him back are the constable and the man who wished to prosecute him on criminal charge. The officials at Salt Lake think that a post card supposed to be mailed by Rockwell at Brigham City, Utah, was merely to throw the officers off the trail.

Vaccination a Frauds—Montana papers contain extensive write-ups of Dr. J. H. Lee's speech at the Montana convention, in which he said: "Vaccination is a fraud and a fraud. It does not prevent smallpox and therefore to force it upon the school children of the state, as the state board of health and the health officers in Butte intend to do, is a rank injustice.

"In the Philippines during the Spanish-American war a whole regiment was vaccinated, some of these men as many as eight times in one year, yet unquestionable statistics of the army medical service show that this regiment, after vaccination, suffered a smallpox epidemic of large proportions.

"In view of these facts, it is a rank injustice, a crying shame that the children of the state should be compelled to undergo a treatment the efficacy of which is certain questionable and its effects likely to be dangerous."

Correction Sheets

The correction sheet for the Directory is ready and is being mailed to all who subscribed for the Directory, direct to the Journal of Osteopathy. To others it will be sent on receipt of 15 cents.

This brings the last spring's directory up to date. Be sure and send for this as there will be no new directory this year.

The A. O. A. Directory brought up to date and the Journal of Osteopathy for one year..................$1.50

Either separately..................1.00

Send check to:

Osteoblast. The third edition of the Osteoblast, the clever school journal, issued by the Junior class of the A. S. O., is being delivered to subscribers. The shape of the book is changed somewhat but if anything it is an improvement. It is bound as usual, in calf with silver lettering on the outside. There are articles written especially for it by Drs. C. E. Still, G. A. Still, F. P. Pratt, William Smith, L. van H. Gerding, Franklin Fiske, G. M. Laughlin, besides the class histories and other short articles by student contributors. Excellent half-tones are a feature of the book. Verse contributions are, A Tribute, The Doctor, The Buttercup, and Farewell by Carmen F. Stahl, M. D., and verses by Granville B. Waller, '09, and A. J. S. Lehr. The book is dedicated to Dr. G. A. Still.

Limitation of Osteopathy—Dr. Harry Brook, of the Los Angeles Times quotes Dr. Latson on osteopathy as follows:

"Osteopathy is a poor name. But the system built up under that name is a valuable addition to the healing art. But in my library there are about a dozen books on 'Osteopathy,' and in not one of them is there a recognition of the fundamental fact of 'osteopathy.'

"The founder of osteopathy is a close observer—but not a clear thinker. He noticed that displaced organs could not do their work properly—that luxated structures produced many anatomical and physiological derangements.

"This was a great discovery. And it is what I am trying to preach all the time: 'Get your organs into their proper places and they will do proper work.' But manipulation alone will not do this. And here is the great mistake of 'osteopathy.' To push back the organs into their place is not enough; they must be held there. And who shall hold them? Their owner—naturally. And how shall he accomplish this? By learning to stand and to walk and to breathe and to think correctly."

That last statement is good. Dr. Latson continuing says he uses osteopathy daily. The Editor wonders if he has an idea that he can learn and become sufficiently skilled in osteopathic practice by reading "About a dozen books" or correspondence or some other way without attending a School of Osteopathy.

Dislocated Neck—Oil City, Pa., correspondence in one of the metropolitan papers stated that the seven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bergwald, of Titusville, was in a precarious condition as result of singular accident. "The mother attempted to slap the child on the head, the girl dodged, and in so doing, dislocated the last vertebra of her spine in the neck." On inquiry of Mr. Bergwald he said, "she and her mother were simply playing together in bed, and in their fooling, she somehow threw her head to one side and her neck out of joint. We thought very little of it at the time, but she kept getting worse, this happened Sunday, Aug. 2nd. On Monday, she consulted a doctor, and he said her neck was out of joint, but he would rather we get someone else to set it, as he was afraid he might kill the child. One of our neighbors wanted us to try an osteopath, and recommended to us, Dr. Harry R. Iehle, so we called him in and he said he could set it in place, which he did. He certainly understands his business, or he would have never accepted the case, after the other refused to set it. He was the means of saving the child's life. Our child ran from Sunday, Aug. 2nd, until Wednesday, Aug. 5th, before we called Dr. Iehle. She is now entirely recovered, and is as well as ever." (Dated Sept. 5th). Can we have reports from other osteopaths who have reduced cervical vertebrae which were completely luxated. The Journal would like to make a collection of such cases. By luxated, the Editor means, a complete luxation, not a simple subluxation as commonly occurs.
New Thought Apostle on Osteopathy—Mrs. Grace McGowen Cook, one of the foremost apostles of New Thought, and a staff contributor of the Nautilus Magazine, in the October number has a short article on osteopathy and New Thought. A year ago last March, she and her sister were injured in a fire, receiving wrenched spines. Fastig, Fletcherism, Mental Science, New Thought, etc., were all tried, but as she says:

"Meantime we were put into the hands of osteopaths. The treatment is entirely without drugs, and ought to be perfectly harmless unless one heals to lean too heavily upon it. I do not think I should look even to such a harmless means as this for mere illness, being sure that to reach the spiritual root of the thing which had made me ill and pluck it up would be the better way; but we have carried our beliefs and our assertions right alongside of osteopathic treatment, and we do not find them antagonistic. New thought counsels you to get up and do, to make an effort with whatever means you can reach, and it praises you always for doing. In our own case it seems likely that a few months more of hearty co-operative work will see the end of what, in the old way of treating and believing would have been life-long deformities and shortened years. Perhaps we are less than we should have been had we taken it upon ourselves to cure these troubles from a purely spiritual basis, but cured they will be, and less or more we shall go on to attack the best work we can in the best way we can—and even a horse, as the saying goes, can do no more."

A Medical Opinion of Osteopathy—Dr. G. J. Gooch, who is practicing with Dr. Coffin in Owensboro, gave the Journal the following which was copied from the New York Medical Journal. The Doctor says that before he studied osteopathy, he being an M. D., had a rather poor opinion of it, and that this clipping well describes his opinion.

"America has a special kind of Nature curists, the osteopaths, and I do not think that their success can be doubted in many cases. In the last few years a small number of physicians have repeatedly declared that some disease symptoms radiate from painful points of pressure of the body. Quite a number of cases of nervous excitations are thus created. There are also many patients who call upon a number of physicians to be treated for an imaginary heart disease. They suffer from severe pain in the heart region which is sometimes so intense that it prevents them from walking. All kinds of methods of examination are called into action, and the physicians declare that the heart is well, but still the patient does not lose his pain. Such conditions usually depend upon the before mentioned points of pain, and massage treatment dispels these pains and inconveniences. I have observed a few such patients and have cured them. In the same manner intestinal maladies can thus be simulated. Such observations are of great import for the praxis. The osteopaths know this, and have therefore been able to cure these patients through massage, although they are opposed to have their method called massage."

Something Furious in Advertising—A graduate of a certain school from a two year's course, who to the Editor's knowledge, has never taken any additional work, says the following in a double column write-up in his home paper, headed "Dr. John Blank, Osteopathic Physician: A brief history and resume of a six year's work in Blank where he has gained a practice because he cures people's diseases."

He took the regular three year's course having previously taken a year in a preparatory course, thus making in all four years of professional training to fit him to prac-

tice osteopathy. ** * * * When the reporter called at Dr. Blank's office, he was so busy that he could not be seen, and an appointment had to be made the next day at a specified hour. He was told by the lady office attendant that patients can only obtain consultation and treatments by making appointments ahead, and it is more easily happened that appointments for a week in advance are made, and a new patient is fortunate if any date can be made for consultation or treatment. ** * * But busy as he is, the Doctor turns away no one who is so afflicted as to require immediate attention. No one can talk with Dr. Blank without being impressed with the strong personality and power as a man, then there is the added power that comes from the confidence resulting from a thorough knowledge of his business as a physician, etc., to the extent of nearly a double column. How is that for a write-up?

Studying in Austria—Dr. R. W. Miller, a graduate of the '08 class, P. C. O., is studying in Vienna. He writes the Journal as follows:

"I am here at the great Krankenhaus taking some special work in Gynecology and Skin Diseases. In this institution there are over 3000 patients and the buildings cover 13 acres. I had no difficulty in securing the work I wanted. Most of the courses (20 to 24 hours—one hour each day) cost about 50K ($10.50) while some of the operative courses and that in gynecology cost 100K, while private lessons cost from 20 to 30 K ($4.20 to $6.30) per hour. In gynecology course one has opportunity to examine six patients every day and there are never more than ten men in a class. In private work in gynecology I have had opportunity to examine from 15 to 30 patients each morning hour, which, by the way, often lasts for an hour and a half to an hour and three quarters. It is not unusual in one hour to have all of the following: Carecinoma, Extra Uterine Pregnancy, Polypos, Cyst, Fibroids, Inflammations, etc.

The poverty of these large cities is what provides such excellent opportunities for our American physicians coming here. Thank God we do not have so much of it in our own land. I do not consider the native physicians of Europe on a par with our own. It is simply matter of abundance of material which makes them skillful in certain lines, just as butchers become proficient in practice."

The Relation of the Physician and Nurse, Miss Cust, Head Nurse, A. S. O. Hospital. Articles by William Smith, G. A. Still, Franklin Fiske, and others.

And all the news of the month.
Lives With Half a Brain—The following clipping was sent us by a friend recently:

A surgical operation Thursday revealed that Albert M. Groff, 11 years old, had lived four years with only half a brain. The left side of the boy's cranial cavity was filled out with a thin serum, the right side of the brain being normal. The boy did not survive the operation.

The disintegration of the left side of the brain is believed to have been caused by a blow on the head from a baseball bat received four years ago while at play. The effect of the brain disintegration manifested itself in gradual blindness, at last becoming total, and partial paralysis of the right side of the body, the left side also being affected at times. The appearance of the boy's face was normal and his hearing, speech and general mentality were good. There was no falling off in his school work up to the time his eyes began to fail, necessitating a cessation of study. Despite his affliction the boy was notably bright and cheerful, and was eager to have the operation performed. The case is believed to have no parallel in surgical history.

When the brain cavity was opened it was found that the portion which should have contained the left lobe of the brain was filled with serum. All that remained of the brain on that side of the head was a thin layer on the top and side of the skull about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, which had undergone considerable change. A pint and three-quarters of the serum was drawn off by the surgeon. This was almost colorless and resembled a thin syrup. After draining the cavity the bones were drawn down into their normal position and the head bandaged. It required two hours to complete the operation. The patient, however, did not regain consciousness and died a few hours later. His heart, lungs and the abdominal organs were found not to be affected.

Inquiring of Dr. Harrison McMains, of Baltimore, where the operation was supposed to have occurred, we received the following:

The article as given in the paper was about correct. The trouble followed an injury by being struck on the head by a base ball, about four years before the operation. The left side of the head was very much swollen. The left side of the brain had decayed and atrophied, about a gill of pus was taken from two pus sacks in the brain. Dr. Chandler operated.

Bandel Case Before the Highest Court—The Brooklyn Daily Citizen contains the following report of the Bandel case:

"A case that will interest osteopaths throughout the State of New York and particularly in Brooklyn was up before the Court of Appeals yesterday afternoon. It was that of the City of New York against Dr. Charles F. Bandel, of No. 148 Hancock street, Brooklyn. It involves the question as to whether the new unity medical law by which the osteopaths are recognized gives them the right to file death certificates.

Dr. Bandel attempted to file a death certificate with the Department of Health in the Brooklyn office. The health officials refused to accept the certificate on the ground that it was not made out and filed by an M. D. Dr. Bandel claimed that the unity medical law recognizing the osteopaths gave them the right to file certificates. He took the matter into court and secured from Supreme Court Judge Dickey a mandamus ordering the health officials to take the certificate for filing upon the records.

The Health Commissioner, Dr. Darlington, placed the case in the hands of the Corporation Counsel with instructions to take the case to the higher court. The Appellate Division on hearing argument and taking briefs rendered a decision affirming the order of the lower court issued by Judge Dickey.

A Fake School in Philadelphia—The American College of Neuropathy is the heading of a very pretentious catalog sent us by Dr. W. P. Dunnington, of Philadelphia. The catalog gives on its title page, the picture of an imposing ten story building which is labeled, The Home of Neuropathy, and which bears on the face of the cut, apparently the sign, College of Neuropathy; on the fourth floor, and on the frieze at the top, the word Neuropathy again appears. Some very well known physicians of Philadelphia, and vicinity are named as members of the faculty, while the course is quite pretentious. Concerning this "School" Dr. Dunnington has the following to say:

"I am sending you a copy of the catalog of the "American College of Neuropathy" recently launched in Philadelphia by Drs. Stamp and Fritz with the aid of Dr. Warren, an osteopath, (Philadelphia College, June '08) and several medics, mechano-neuro-therapists, masseurs, chiros and other renegades.

The Dean of this wonderful school has never had the misfortune to receive a diploma from any school so far as we can find out.

The Dean and Dr. Fritz admitted to us that the only thing they could give was osteopathy or a good imitation of it. The school has been created as a side door to osteopathy for the medics."

Concerning the same school, Dr. E. S. Willard has the following to say:

"I suppose you have seen the prospectus of the American College of Neuropathy, in which are listed many prominent M. D's. of Philadelphia, also two recent graduates of our school, one of whom claims his name was inserted under misrepresentation, and when he protested, they refused to withdraw it. As to the man Warren who is scheduled to teach osteopathic practice, he was warned by Dr. Muttart not to be connected in any way with this enterprise, for it will bar him from all reputable osteopathic societies. I am told that so far this institution exists merely in the catalogue which they have prepared. The picture of their school is the Odd Fellows Temple, Philadelphia."

To this end circulars can be printed, the program gradually shaping itself, various committees appointed to arrange various programs to be carried out in the various countries visited.

It is my plan that a Board of Travels be appointed one drawn from each recognized college, one from each National Inter-state and each state association as well as one voice from each of the osteopathic clubs and fraternities.

By making up a Board of Travels in this way no one school or association will have a balance of control.

To carry out this idea a small fund will have to be created to that end. I suggest that advertising dues of 10c be sent in to the self appointed secretary and treasurer, (which office I will be very glad to shift) by all those whom care to enlist their interest in a movement of this kind.

From time to time a letter stating the progress of this move will be published in some osteopathic periodical.

"Osteopaths Around the World in 1920" is in its infancy the finals of which will not be know for some years to come so such questions as to COST, TIME OF LEAVING, WHEN LEAVING, WHAT STEAMSHIP WILL BE CHARTERED, WHAT COUNTRIES WILL BE VISITED, etc., all of which will develop in due time, but cannot be answered as yet.

All Osteopathic publications please copy.

I am sir yours for Educational and Ethical advancement of Osteopathy.

REUBEN T. CLARK, Secretary-Treasurer.

A Bake School in Philadelphia—The American College of Neuropathy is the heading of a very pretentious catalog sent us by Dr. W. P. Dunnington, of Philadelphia. The catalog gives on its title page, the picture of an imposing ten story building which is labeled, The Home of Neuropathy, and which bears on the face of the cut, apparently the sign, College of Neuropathy; on the fourth floor, and on the frieze at the top, the word Neuropathy again appears. Some very well known physicians of Philadelphia, and vicinity are named as members of the faculty, while the course is quite pretentious. Concerning this "School" Dr. Dunnington has the following to say:

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Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell then carried the case to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Bell appeared before the court yesterday and argued in support of the right of the Health Department of the City of New York to determine for itself from whom it shall accept certificates of death. He said it was wholly within the power of the Department of Health, through the Commissioner, to say in what way and by whom death certificates shall be filed. The commissioner may, if he choose to do so, send out inspectors and require that certificates shall only be filed by such inspectors.

An interesting side light was indicated by Mr. Bell in his reference to the unity of medical law. He pointed out that the act passed by the Legislature last year simply conferred a degree of D. O. on the osteopaths. Mr. Bell said it was a new departure for the Legislature to grant degrees. The so-called unity law did not grant the osteopaths any power whatsoever to practice medicine or surgery. On the contrary, it specifically prohibited such practice by the osteopaths. The statute granted to osteopathic practitioners the right to use D. O. (Doctor of Osteopathy) in connection with their practice.

Former Borough President Martin W. Littleton was counsel for Mr. Bandel. He appeared before the Legislative Committee when the osteopathic bill was before the Legislature.

The Court of Appeals decision will be handed down in about ten days or two weeks.

Program of Founders' Week—Osteopathy Day—Special Joint Convention of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association and the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society, at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia.


Address on Osteopathic Education in Philadelphia, C. J. Muttart, D. O., Dean, Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

Address on Osteopathy in Preventive Medicine, Wm. Rohacek, D. O., Treasurer, Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association.

3:00 p. m.—Clinics at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, 1715 N. Broad St., J. Ivan Dufur, D. O., Chief of Clinics, in charge.

3:00 p. m.—Clinics at the Philadelphia Dispensary, 1617 Fairmount Ave., E. D. Burleigh, D. O., in charge.

8:00 p. m.—Annual meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society, 1414 Arch St.
founder to the extent of $125.00 and wiser by considerable experience. One W. treated for the purpose of health of all the class legislation in the interest of the few, to the detriment of that opinion is the of think that I am a hot air merchant has no right to live or at least to practice, tentative will as long as he has. He stands pat on the question of prices and can never be charged that he he Osteopathy was this the deepest regret the tendency of the repre of liberty, a firm believer in the righteousness of the glorious thing' the and mean taken week, the doctor found him lacking in ability, although having a slight examination him enough money to procure lodging in the city over night. The doctor its and him it was being fifty or may be hundred years ahead of the medical profession, and consequently it is difficult for them to understand. Facts that the Founder of Osteopathy called attention to, twenty and thirty years ago, are just now being claimed as new discoveries by enterprise M. D.'s, who have had the good fortune to be associated with osteopathic practitioners or to read osteopathic books. Another misconception in the mind of the editor is that osteopathy is in the least akin to Christian Science, or that Dr. Still and Mrs. Eddy are to be compared in the least with regard to their ideas on therapeutics. We would recommend that the learned editor peruse Dr. Downing's article in the Metropolitan magazine of September and October.

A School of Osteopathy vs. Self Education—In the few states still without laws, there are a number of osteopaths practicing who have graduated from no school at all, some of these are the rankest sort of fakes, never studied, nor pretend to study. Some apparently have an aversion to school work as such, although apparently conscientious in their attempts to know something of the science they profess to practice. One attitude which a regular practitioner exercised towards one who is described as follows by an acquaintance of his who is a regular graduate.

"Is not a graduate of any school that is recognized by the association. His first information on the subject was obtained by taking a private course of study under a graduate of the A. S. O. while I was in school at Kirksville. This course consisted chiefly in the study of anatomy and osteopathic technique, with symptomatology, which latter subject he was then quite familiar with. He is a bright energetic student, of untiring determination in his efforts to acquire a knowledge of that in which he is interested himself, and has few superiors so far as a general knowledge of the human anatomy is concerned. I of course mean this in an accommodated sense, and mean to compare him with the average osteopath who has taken a course in the science. I am speaking in candor however and will turn him out against anything that I have ever met as a diagnostician from an osteopathic standpoint. I was associated with him the best part of a year and had an opportunity to know pretty well what he knew, and how he worked. As a hydrotherapist he has had an extensive experience and, taken as a whole, is well informed in the essentials of the practice of osteopathy. Of course there are many things that the graduate knows or at least had the opportunity to learn that he does not know, but he will pass as good an examination in the practical questions of anatomy as the majority of those who have been in the field as long as he has. He stands pat on the question of prices and can never be charged with cutting prices. As a practitioner he has excellent success and does a class of work that is a credit to the science. He practices obstetrics and in fact is an all round man. Now, Doctor, I suppose that you will think that I am a hot air merchant and am simply letting off a little surplus steam, but I wish to say that such is not the case, for the statements I have made are not in the least over drawn, but are all subject to demonstration. Of course the average graduate is inclined to knock on him and think that he has no right to live or at least to practice, but that opinion is the basis of all the class legislation in the interest of the few, to the detriment of the masses, that has ever disgraced the statute books of this glorious republic. So far as I am concerned I believe in recognizing merit wherever it is found, and if a man can show by his work that he is capable of performing any class of work as well as others, I believe he should enjoy all the freedom that is accorded to the other. I am an American and a lover of liberty, a firm believer in the righteousness of the glorious constitution that has made this country the home of the free and the asylum of the oppressed, and I behold with the deepest regret the tendency of the representatives of our science to invade the rights of the people, and secure to themselves privileges which can come only at the sacrifice of the rights of others. This has ever been the history of the American Medical Association, the result of which is, that to-day it is the most iniquitous organization that is known on American soil. The principles will be the same when we endorse them. Pardon my verbosity as I did not intend to be so lengthy when I began, but when started found it hard to stop."

This rather lengthy description was printed for the purpose of shaming some of our regular graduates who cease their study when they get their diploma, cut prices on every occasion and in other ways to say the least offend good taste. Christ said concerning the centurion, "I have not found so great faith, no not in Israel." Doctor, you are reading this, what is your opinion?

A Fake Osteopath Abroad—Dr. O. W. La Plount, of Portage, Wis., is a sadder man to the extent of $125.00 and wiser by considerable experience. One W. E. Sawyer came to Portage, putting up a pitiful hard luck story, he asked the doctor to loan him enough money to procure lodging in the city over night. The doctor naturally refused the loan to the stranger, and on asking him several questions was informed that his name was Dr. W. E. Sawyer, a medical school graduate, also a graduate of the Philadelphia School of Osteopathy.

The doctor being in need of an assistant told Sawyer that if he could prove his ability and show proper credentials he would employ him. The young man seemed eager of the opportunity and said he would send to his home in Philadelphia for his diploma and medical certificates. The doctor engaged him and took him to his own home, he gave him room and board and a little money. After working for the doctor nearly a week, the doctor found him lacking in ability, although having a slight medical knowledge. The diploma and other credentials which Sawyer had said he had sent for had not arrived at the end of a week's time, and the doctor becoming suspicious of Sawyer discharged him.

When he entered Dr. La Plount's employ he had told the doctor that he was expecting a check from his mother and grandmother at Philadelphia and all during his stay in Portage he made much pretense of waiting for this check, sending several telegrams urging his relatives to hurry it up.

While in the employ of Dr. La Plount he gained the respect and confidence of several of the doctor's patients, a few of them, believing him a capable young doctor, offered to see that he had plenty of patients if he started up an office of his own. Sawyer told these people that he wished to be honorable with Dr. La Plount and would not open an office here, but that he soon expected to open an office at Beaver Dam.

Monday morning he went to the office of Dr. La Plount, and with actual tears of joy in his eyes told the doctor that the check he had been so long waiting for had at last arrived and that he was going to Beaver Dam at once to open up his office there. Sawyer sat down in a chair and handed the doctor a letter purporting to be from his mother, to read, saying that he supposed he could not get his check cashed unless he had some one to identify him. Doctor La Plount read the letter, which appeared to him to be genuine, and when he had finished Sawyer asked if he would not go to the bank and identify him. The doctor said he was too busy to go to the bank with him but that he would endorse the check for him. This he did. Sawyer left the office immediately and went to the City Bank where the check for $125 was cashed for him, as it bore Dr. La Plount's endorsement. Sawyer had not been gone from the doctor's office more than five minutes when the doctor becoming suspicious...
and fearing that something might have been wrong with the check, telephoned the City Bank and told them to withhold payment, but it was too late, Sawyer had cashed the check and gone.

Dr. La Plount telegraphed to Philadelphia Bank and was told that the party had no account. Accordingly a warrant was sworn out and a deputy sheriff is looking for him. The following is sent out by the Wisconsin officials:

**WANTED FOR FORGERY**

*Man Giving His Name as Dr. W. E. Sawyer, Osteopath.*

Portage, Wis., September 30, 1908.

A man 6 feet, 1½ inches tall; brown hair; brown eyes; age about 28 years; broad shoulders; very muscular, and fine looking; smooth shaven; holds his head high; a cigarette fiend; can play piano fairly well; reads very little; weight, 185 or 190; deep voice, and patronizing in speech; claims to be a graduate of Philadelphia College of Osteopathy; seems to have some knowledge of osteopathy; dark blue suit, and a derby hat, all new; a swinging walk; hands often in his pockets when he walks; sits with his fingers clasped in front of him.

**WATCH FOR THIS MAN.**

If you want to test this man to find out if he is the right fellow get him to adjust cervical vertebra. He uses an awkward method, very dangerous with patient; on the table he pulls the head to one side to the shoulder, straight lateral, and when the head is pulled to one side as far as possible he gives a quick jerk in the same direction. He knows no other method. He may be some junior who has been expelled, as he shows some knowledge of therapeutics. This man may call on you, so look out for him. He is working the doctors. Keep this notice out of sight, for he may walk in at any moment.

Any information leading to his arrest will be rewarded. Telegraph and help us land him.

H. H. Hawkins, Sheriff, Portage, Columbia Co., Wis.

**PACIFIC COAST NOTES.**

The Pacific College of Osteopathy opened its session on September 8th. Between twenty-five and thirty new students have identified themselves with the work.

A gloom was cast over the opening days of the college by the untimely death of Dr. Lloyd G. VanScoyoc, the Professor of Major Surgery. Dr. VanScoyoc had been identified, with the college for more than three years and during this time, by his skill as a surgeon, as well as by his never-failing patience, he had won the love and admiration of all with whom he was associated. His death is a serious loss, not only to the college but to the profession at large.

The osteopaths of California are deeply interested in all which pertains to the welfare of the National Association. They seem almost universally pleased with the prospect of the next meeting being held in Minneapolis. Some of our most substantial physicians are already making preparations to attend.

The Los Angeles City and County Osteopathic Medical Association is one of the strongest osteopathic organizations in the State. The year upon which the association is now entering promises to be the best one in its history. The programs for the future meetings are receiving careful consideration. The first meeting will probably be held on the third Monday in October.

**ONTARIO NOTES.**

Legislation in Ontario—Recently two persons in Toronto, Ont., who style themselves “Psychopaths” were arrested and tried for practicing medicine without a license. In the hearing it was shown that they diagnosed cases and the magistrate ruled that diagnosing of cases was the practice of medicine. The Psychopaths were fined twenty-five dollars and costs. They have appealed the case. The osteopaths of Ontario are watching the case with interest for if the case against the “Psychopaths” is sustained by the higher court the M. D.’s may next prosecute the D. O.’s, for practicing medicine.—A. G. W.

The Ontario osteopaths who attended the A. O. A. convention at Kirksville say it was successful beyond anything they had anticipated; that it was a gathering never to be forgotten.

The Ontario Osteopathic Convention at Toronto on Wednesday, Sept. 9th, was pronounced by those present the best ever held.

Dr. John T. Atkinson, of Brantford, has not been well and at present is being assisted by Dr. M. H. Gandier of the A. S. O., ’08 class.

Three of the June, ’08 A. S. O. class, have located in Toronto, viz.: Drs. W. L. Dunham, 71 Bleecker St., Toronto; Edward John Gray, St. Thomas, and M. H. Gandier, who is at present in Brantford.

A Gordon Walsley of Peterborough spent the latter part of August on his father’s farm in Northern Ontario, returning to his practice with renewed vigor and well tanned.

Miss Edna Earl, an A. S. O. senior, visited in Peterborough and at Stoney Lake summer resort during the month of August.

Dr. R. B. Henderson, of Toronto, left his practice for a week during the month of August and took a trip up the great lakes. The doctor was accompanied by Mrs. Henderson and son Hugh.

Dr. Albert N. Ovens, of Mason City, Ill., spent two weeks in August with friends in and about Peterborough, Ont.
Dr. J. W. Thompson, of Watertown, N. Y., accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, visited at his old home near Campbellford, Ont., early in August.

Mrs. E. D. and Mary Lewis Heist, of Berlin, Ont., gave an osteopathic dinner to the osteopaths, osteopathic students and prospective students of their district on the night of Tuesday, Sept. 8th. There was a good attendance and an enjoyable as well as a profitable evening was spent. The students and those who are about to enter school were much encouraged and enthused by the recounting of osteopathy’s wonderful achievements and its promising future by the practicing D. O.’s present.

Miss Aphra Burney of San Antonio, Texas, an A. S. O. junior, visited at Toronto and Stoney Lake during August. She was the guest of Miss Elizabeth Clark of Toronto, who is also an A. S. O. Junior.

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BOOK REVIEW.

One of the chief fields of the Osteopathic Physician is that of gynecology, in which field there are two text books by osteopathic writers both of them excellent, one by Dr. M. E. Clark, one by Dr. Percy H. Woodall. A new book more comprehensive than either one has just appeared and although written by a practitioner who is an M. D. and surgeon, the manual methods are emphasized, while the operative are minimized. The book is comprehensive, taking up first the diagnosis of the various conditions, even indicating by photographs, the attitude of patients and the regions in which pain is felt, thus differentiating between pelvic, renal and other conditions. The various diseases of the female genitals are studied, the specific and differential diagnosis receiving special attention. In minor operative surgery the book is excellent in showing the effectiveness of simple operations.

The major operations which are very properly left to the specialist are touched upon, but the chief care is given to differential diagnosis enabling the reader to discriminate between the minor operation, which he himself should perform and the more complicated one which should be referred to the specialist. Displacements and their treatment are given a deservedly important position. An evidence of the worth of the book is the fact that first edition was sold out within two weeks of its delivery from the press. The book is good from the mechanical standpoint, printed in clear type and well bound. It contains 799 pages with 700 illustrations.


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LATE LEGISLATIVE.

No Louisiana Board Yet—We have no news regarding state board further than rumor. The board has not been appointed as yet, and no one knows who will be members.—Fraternally, Murray Graves.

Wyoming—Since 1905 the Wyoming State Board of Medical Examiners have registered, without examination, osteopaths with licenses from Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana, Maine, Vermont, Virginia, and Utah, who wished to practice in this state.

Our secretary, Dr. S. B. Miller, of Laramie, informs me that recently the secretaries of the medical boards of all of the above states have written him that they will no longer recognize licenses issued to osteopaths by Wyoming; therefore, under the law, the medical board of this state can hereafter only issue licenses to osteopaths on examination.

Here is Section 6 of the Medical Law of 1905 which covers this point:

Sec. 6. Said Board may, in its discretion, accept and register, upon payment of the registration fee, and without examination of the applicant, any certificate which shall have been issued to him by the Medical Examining Board of the District of Columbia, or of any State of Territory of the United States; provided, however, that the legal requirements of such Medical Examining Board shall have been, at the time of issuing such certificate, in no degree or particular less than those of Wyoming at the time when such certificate shall be presented for registration to the Board created by this act; and, provided, further, that the provisions in this section contained shall be held to apply only to such of said Medical Examining Boards as accept and register the certificates granted by this Board without examination by them of the ones holding such certificates.

I wish to say that I believe our State Board of Medical Examiners have been absolutely fair and impartial and that any osteopath who can pass the school examinations can pass our State Board. As secretary of the Wyoming osteopathic Association I have received a great many letters from osteopaths who wish to locate in this State but when I send them a copy of the law they invariably get “cold feet” and wish to locate in some other state. We have a good State and need osteopaths in a number of good towns.—G. H. Buffman.

Annual Meeting of Philadelphia Society . The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society was held Oct. 6, at the rooms of the society, 1414 Arch St. A paper was read by Dr. Charles W. McCurdy, the retiring president, on “The Physician of To-morrow.”

Following this the annual election was held and resulted as follows: Walter L. Beitel, president; Irving Whalley, vice-president; Abbie L. Pennock, secretary; Frederick W. Woodhull, treasurer, and Drs. George T. Hayman, Cecilia G. Curran and Thomas W. Ellis, executive committee.

The annual meeting came as a close of a joint meeting of the society and the Pennsylvania Association held yesterday morning in the Walnut Street Theatre, where several addresses on the work and needs of osteopaths were made. In the afternoon two clinics were held at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, 1715 N. Broad St., and the dispensary, 1617 Fairmount Ave.—W. L. Beitel.
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LATE NEWS.

Maine—The Maine Osteopathic Association convened Sept. 25th at the residence of Dr. V. D. Howe, Portland, Me.

At 2:30 p.m. the president, Dr. Rosebrook, called to order.

After the business meeting, reports of the A. O. A. were given by Dr. S. T. Rosebrook and Dr. Geo. H. Tuttle. A paper on Epilepsy was read by Dr. V. D. Howe, followed by a discussion.

At 8 p.m., several clinics were examined and a talk on circumcision was given by Dr. Fannie Shaffer followed by a discussion.

Two new members were enrolled, Dr. W. Clare Brown and Dr. Fannie Shaffer.

Dr. W. Clare Brown and his wife, Dr. Nora Brown, have come to Maine to locate.

—V. D. Howe, Sec'y.

Iowa—Northern District—The osteopaths of Northern Iowa held their sixth annual meeting at Sioux City, Oct. 8.

Those participating in the program were: Drs. U. S. Parish, Chas. Ray, Ida Peterson, A. E. Hook, N. A. Bolles, Lena Emeoe, M. A. Hoard, A. W. Peterson and G. F. Ingledue.

Dr. Teall Writes Article—Dr. C. C. Teall is the osteopath who has written the article on Osteopathy which will appear in the Nelson's Encyclopedia.

Will Contest Account—The Lincoln, (Neb.), Journal says that one Dr. Leonardirt will contest a bill filed by Chief Clement for $25.00 for osteopathic services during the

THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Department of
OSTEOPATHY
IN THE
BERNARR MACFADDEN
SANATORIUM
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

The Bernarr MacFadden Sanatorium is the most magnificently decorated, and one of the best equipped institutions of the kind in the world. Osteopaths everywhere will be glad to learn that this superb Institution has been opened. It shows a recognition of the value of Osteopathy from a source which will be of value to the profession everywhere.

Bernarr MacFadden is one of the foremost advocates of drugless methods of healing. The fact that he has considered Osteopathy so important as to open a department for it in his magnificent Sanatorium can be used everywhere by the profession as additional evidence of the value of Osteopathy in the treatment of diseases.

This Institution has accommodations for nearly 400 patients. It is fitted up with every convenie for hydropathic treatments. Turkish and Russian and almost every kind of baths can be conveniently given. Physical Culture exercises can also be advised by experts if desired, and classes suitable to the strength of all kinds of patients are held each day.

Here is an opportunity for Osteopaths to send their patients to a magnificent Institution, where they secure the advantage of Osteopathic treatment and at the same time are given a scientifically arranged diet, appropriate exercises and whatever hydropathic or other drugless treatment the Osteopath, in charge of the case may consider necessary.

We have secured the services of Dr. Hugh W. Conklin to take charge of this department. He is well known in the Osteopathic profession, a man of superior ability, whose success in private practice has spread far beyond his own city. He is a careful, skilful diagnostican, a competent operator, and he is assisted by an able staff, who work under his directions. The members of the profession who may send patients to us can rest assured that they will be treated with every courtesy. If you have been carrying out a particular line of treatment, we will be pleased to have any suggestions you may offer as to therapeutic measures which you have been unable to follow at the patient's home.

Every Osteopath realizes the difficulties presented in the average home when he desires to place a patient on a special diet. In spite of the patient's good intentions, he is almost sure to fall back into his old dietetic habits. We are prepared here to furnish any form of diet that the Osteopath in charge of the case may consider necessary, and, of course, while the patient is here, we can see that the diet is adhered to. Our experts have made a life study of food combinations, and we feel satisfied there is not an Institution anywhere that can furnish more capable dietetic experts.

Our Institution is about three hours from Detroit, and about four from Chicago, is located on the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central Railways.

Write us for detailed information and special rates to Osteopaths.

BERNARR MACFADDEN SANATORIUM,
Battle Creek, Michigan

The Citizens National Bank
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
Successors to Citizens National and Baird National Bank
CAPITAL STOCK $100,000.00

What Makes a Bank Strong

In judging a bank, always remember that it is Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits that give security to the depositor, because that money is what stands between you as a depositor and any possible shrinkage in the securities held by the bank. Few banks in the country have a larger margin of safety than The Citizens National Bank in Kirksville, which, with the watchful interest of a very capable and conservative board of directors, and the constant inspection of the Comptroller of the Currency, has built up here one of the greatest financial institutions in the country.

We respectfully solicit a share of your business

Please mention the Journal when writing to advertisers.

Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO
year. He says that there is a statue under which any citizen who objects to a claim allowed by the city council may take his objection to the district court for review; that he much regrets to make this move, but that since the city council has taken this attitude towards Chief Clement and has not seen fit to change it, that he will make the appeal. Perhaps if the claim had been for medical services contracted for, the Doctor would not object so strenuously.

"DEAD ONES."
The following are dead to the profession. Will some one help us find them?

Anthony, R. E.; Apel, Antonia, Armstrong.
Barrett, Geo. A.; Beatty, Albert H.; Bissonette, Corene J.; Bodwell, D. M.; Bryant, Francis G., Bush, Weaver A.
Chandler, Ethel Brown; Combest, Clara.
Doughty, Emma.
Furman, Herbert I.
Gable, Jno. Emmett; Gibson, Axel Emil.
Hampton, Maty E.; Hamilton, W. A.; Hansberger, H. S.
Illinski, A. X.; Isbell, Sid.
Jones, Edward II; Jones, Paul J.
Lynch, F. J.
Marshall, Alice; McLaughlin, Elizabeth M.; Menagh, Ida; Miller, Samuel Wesley.
Milton, Chas. D.
Otto, Susan Neely.
Pores, Laura D.; Phelps, Fannie J.; Ponting, C. H.
Ryals, Henry Baker.
Sheridan, Lillian B.; Shiflett, C. E.; Skinner, Edward; Smith, R. E.; Sperry, C. M.;
Stelle, Robert D.; Stone, W. J.
Taylor, Fred Chas.; Thompson, Lillian.
Wardell, Sarah C.; Wells, Lloyd W.; West, Ralph L.; Wright, L. G.; Wurtz, Louise.

**SUMMARY OF NEW CLASS, A. S. O., TO OCTOBER 10.**

**NORTH EASTERN—Me. 3, Vt. 2, Mass. 3, Conn. 3. Total………………11**

**ATLANTIC COAST—New York, 14, Pa. 8, N. J. 3, Md. 1, Va. 3. Total………………29**

**SOUTH EASTERN—N. C. 2, S. C. 2, Ga. 3, Fl. 2. Total………………9**

**CENTRAL—Mich. 10, Wis. 1, Ill. 20, Ind. 6, Ohio 19, Ky. 4. Total………………60**

**CENTRAL WEST—N. D. 3, Iowa 14, Mo. 18, Neb. 3, Kans. 12. Total………………50**

**SOUTH CENTRAL—Okla. 5, Texas 5, Total………………10**

**WESTERN—Idaho 2, Colo. 1, N. M. 1, Ariz. 1. Total………………5**

**PACIFIC COAST—Wash. 1, Ore. 1, Calif. 9. Total………………11**

**FOREIGN—Canada 9, England 2, Germany 1, Scotland 1. Total………………13**

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Died—Dr. Leander S. Brown, M. D., D. O., of Denver, Colo., Sept. 11th, 1908. He was born 1840, graduated from Bethany College, New York, Homeopathic College, A. S. O., 1898. He was a man of God, a liberal Churchman and an osteopath of true and tried integrity.

Died—At St. Albans, Vt., Sept. 9th, of pneumonia, the mother of Dr. Arthur S. Bean, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Bean had been ill for some time and Dr. Bean was sent for, but arrived too late to save her. She would have been 68 years old, Oct. 21st.

**LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.**

Ashlock, H. T., formerly of Kirksville, to 13, 14, 15, 16, Owsey Block, Butte, Mont., to be associated with Dr. L. K. Cram and Dr. Carrie A. Cramb.

Barnett, J. A., from Martinville, Ind., to Attica, Ind.

Bennett, Carrie A., at 409 Merrick Bldg., Joliet, Ill.

Blake, Edna, from Conrad, Ore., to Pullman, Wash.


Carlson, E. A. and Myrtle, from Madison, Ind., to 132 W. 19th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Christensen, Edgar W., from Los Angeles, to Quincy, Calif.

Collyer & Collyer, from 635 2nd Ave., to Pope Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

Carver, J. A., from Mineral Wells, to Plano, Tex.

Chappell, Elmore C., from 229-32 Frisco Bldg., to 527-528 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Davis, Paul R., from 50-51 Mutual Life Bldg., to Rooms 4-5-6 Cor. Hogan & Monroe Sts., Jacksonville, Fla.

Doolittle, Daniel W., from Pomona, to 2802 Ellendale Place, Los Angeles, Calif.

Echols, R. M., to 314 Masonic Temple, Winston Salem, N. C.

Elmiston, S. C., from 321 Mason Bldg., to 516 Wright & Callender Bldg., Cor. 4th & Hill Sts., Los Angeles, Calif.

Fisher, Nellie M., announces that she has located at 239 Wauwatosa Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Gandier, M. H., has located at 399 Dundas St., Woodstock, Ont., Canada.

Graves, A. C., from 207-8 Mohawk Bldg., to 403-4 Macleay Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Griggs, Lizzie O., from Wheaton, Ill., to 148 154th St., Harvey, Ill.

Hatch, Charles G., has located at 813-14 Bay State Bldg., Lawrence, Mass.

House, E. S., from Hutchinson, Kans., to Manhattan, Kans.

Ives, Cora G., from Orill, Via Chico, Calif., to 1045, W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Jackson, J. R., has located at 314 Syndicate Bldg., Waterloo, Ia.

Kaiser, A. A., from Little Rock to Lonoke, Ark.

Kerr, Geo. A., from Des Moines, Ia., to Metropolis, Ill.

Long, Percy G., has located in the Johnson Bldg., Fourth St., Los Angeles, Calif.

He succeeds Drs. Wyckoff.

Martin, E. C., from Topeka, to Denton, Kans.

Martin, J. W., from 169 Col, Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Metropolitan Bldg., Orange, N. J.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS 669**

Moores, Carrie E., from 1365 Chappell St., to 1219 East McMillán St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague, E. A., has located at 415-16 Bankers Trust Bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

O’Neill, Addison, from Ridgewood, N. J., to Daytona, Fla., during the winter months.

Orr, Arlowyne, from Suite 1327 to 812 Missouri Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Plant, E. A., from Los Angeles, to Escondido, Calif.

Rude, C. C., from East Auburn, Calif., to 1844 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.

Rush, W. A., from Logan, Ia., to 21 N. Dubuque St., Iowa City, Ia.

Scothorn, Samuel, has located at 626 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Texas.


Smallwood, G. S., from Jefferson Arms, Brooklyn, to The Madison Square, 37 Madison Ave., New York City; also Smallwood, G. S., and Harriet, from 711 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J., to 108 13th St., Hoboken, N. J.

Smith, J. Ralph, has located at Bangor, Me.


Steen, Fred N., has located at Dominion Hotel, Victoria, B. C.

Steede, Walter W., from 350-36-60 Ellicott Sq., to 560 Delaware Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Still, B. F., is located at 417 N. Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., instead of Jersey City, as was given in error last month.

Tarr, Alfred J., has located at 111 N. Frederick St., Oelwein, Ia.

Thompson, S. A. L., from 121 Wisconsin St., to 507 Caswell Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Traughber, Wm. T., from 1312 W. 9th St., to 857 E. Adams St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Welch, O. F., from 3210 Powelton Ave., to 834 Corinthian Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Whibley, G. Morrison, from Des Moines, Ia., to Grand Forks, N. D.

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