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Arrangements Committee Makes Full Report

In another part of the Journal will be found a full report of the arrangements committee for the Annual Meeting of the American Osteopathic Association. Read the report from beginning to end; we know of no better inducement to urge upon our readers to attend the big meeting. If there is any truth in the old addage, "In union there is strength," if the conservation and promotion of the interests of the osteopathic profession as a whole has any bearing upon the safeguarding and advancement of your own interests as a unit in the profession, and if there is anything to be gained from well-prepared, practical discussions upon subjects vital in osteopathic practice, then it is the duty of every osteopathic physician to not only attend the meeting, but to become affiliated with the National Association. The committees have certainly assured us one of the best meetings in the history of the Association.

Another Large Class Graduates

One of the largest classes that ever entered the A. S. O., numbering one hundred and ninety students, has just passed over the threshold to their professional career in the field. So far as the special training for their profession is concerned, they certainly have had splendid opportunities. There are none better. Previous education, personality, the ability to make a practical application of what they have learned, a conscientious purpose to promote osteopathy and gain a good reputation professionally and otherwise, all will have an important bearing as to whether they will be a success or not. Certain it is, so far as openings are concerned, the field never looked more promising, and all the graduates of all the schools combined will not make any appreciable
impression upon the demand. Osteopathy is making tremendous progress at present. It is getting the full benefit of the popular revulsion against drugs. Professionally and scientifically, in our knowledge of disease and diagnosis, we will have to measure up with good medical men anywhere; in our therapeutics, it is distinctly up to us to go them one better. Congratulations to these graduates of the A. S. O. and all the other colleges. They are in one of the best professions open to conscientious young people today. May their success amply repay the sacrifices made for their welfare, and fully justify the confidence their Alma Mater has placed in them.

The League of Medical Freedom

Of all recent utterances by Dr. J. N. McCormack, the most significant and brazen is his avowal of the real purposes and political ambitions of the A. M. A., made in a speech recently delivered at Niagara Falls. Said he:

"Had the doctors been as united and taken the same pains to keep in touch with and guide the people during the formative period of our government as the lawyers did, health and medical boards would always have been as much a part of the warp and woof of our county, state and national machinery, as the courts."

Indeed gratifying is the retort which appeared in the editorial columns of one of the local dailies:

"If Dr. McCormack is understood to mean by this that the medical fraternity would now have in its possession as many fat perquisites, as many high salaried sinecures, as many golden opportunities for free and easy tithing of the public funds as their more fortunate legal brethren, then it is to be regarded as nothing less than an intervention of Providence that such a contingency did not occur."

This is stating the matter plainly, but exceedingly well.

From Writings By Dr. Wm. Osler

"The man who knows it all and gets nothing from the Society, reminds one of that little, dried-up miniature of humanity, the prematurely senile infant whose tabetic marasmus has added old age to infancy.

Why should he go to the society and hear Dr. Jones on the gastric relations of neurasthenia, when he can get it so much better out of the works of Einhorn or Ewald? He is weary of seeing appendices, and there are no new pelvic viscera for demonstration. It is a waste of time, he says, and he feels better at home—and perhaps that is the best place for a man who has reached this stage of intellectual stagnation."—Farmer

Vaccinia and Vaccination

Bacteriological Research Department, American School of Osteopathy.

Study of the Efficiency of Carbolated Glycerine as used in the Purification of Vaccine Viruses.

By Albert R. Bell and Edward Ward.

The object of the following experiments has been to determine the efficiency of carbolated glycerine as a germicide to the various organisms found in vaccine virus. Also to determine whether the pathogenicity of the organism was decreased, in any way, by being passed through such a solution.

Literature.

Before taking up for consideration the technique used in our experiments it might be well to briefly review the methods employed by the various vaccine manufacturers in the purification of their products. The animals used in the production of the vaccine virus, after having the posterior surface of their abdomens shaved, are inoculated with seed virus. This seed virus is obtained from the exuding serum of a vesicle of a vaccinated child, five days after inoculation. Bone slips, which are charged with this serum, are used in the inoculation of the animals. On the fifth or sixth day after the inoculation of the animals the shaven area of each is thoroughly cleansed with sterile water and cotton, and the crusts on the developed vesicles picked off. The pulp remaining in the vesicles is then removed by means of a sterile steel curette and placed in an antiseptic container. To the pulp is then added a solution of carbolated glycerine (glycerine 50 parts, distilled water 49 parts, carbolic acid crystals 1 part), in the proportion of one part of pulp to four parts glycerine. The more watery the pulp the less carbolated glycerine is added. The pulp and glycerine are then thoroughly mixed and the emulsion so produced is placed in sterile vials, or in capillary tubes; and is then ready for the market. The only variation from the above method of purification is the technique adopted by some German manufacturers who claim that pure glycerine is in itself sufficient to kill any contaminating organisms.

The value of an antiseptic is always relative, its inhibitory action
were in the eight edition of Principles of Bacteriology, where a solution.

Two compounds is in the process of disinfection the combination between the disinfectant, Streptococci, which in former times caused serious trouble. Says, "There is an increased energy of the reaction with elevation of temperature. Just as in many other chemical phenomena the intensity and rapidity of the reaction becomes greater under the influence of heat, so in the process of disinfection the combination between the disinfectant and the organism to be destroyed is much more energetic at a temperature of 37° C. than it is at 12° C. to 15° C." He further says, "When it is desirable to use chemical disinfectants in the laboratory satisfactory results can usually be obtained from carbo acid in solution. A 3% or 4% solution of commercial carbo acid in water requires longer for disinfection; but it is at the same time open to fewer objections than are solutions of the inorganic salts; though, here too, we find a somewhat analogous reaction between the carbo acid and the proteid matters. Under ordinary circumstances its action is complete in from twenty to thirty minutes. It is not reliable for the disinfection of resistant spores, such as those of B. Anthracis." Carbo acid acts as an antiseptic in 1% to 3% solution and as a disinfectant in higher concentrations. "A 3% solution will sometimes kill the spores of Anthrax Bacillus after two days. In the absence of spores the Anthrax Bacillus is destroyed by a 1% solution in one hour. The less persistent pyogenic cocci are destroyed rapidly by a 2% solution." (Williams’ Manual of Bacteriology, fifth edition by Bolton.) Rickett’s work on Immunity and Serum Therapy, published by the American Medical Association Press, says, "Glycerinated lymph has many advantages, the most important of which relates to the bactericidal action of glycerine by which the lymph is freed from pathogenic bacteria (e.g., Streptococci), which in former times caused serious complications in vaccination." "Glycerine is supposed to destroy such organisms to a large degree without, however, injuring the vaccine virus itself." He also says, "The bactericidal power of glycerine has been over-estimated, and while it kills pyogenic cocci within two weeks when kept at body temperature, such organisms may live for months in glycerine when in the ice chest; and, of course, our glycerinated virus is kept in the ice chest. Tetanus spores live for months in glycerine and glycerine has practically no neutralizing powers on Tetanus toxin."

Methods and Technique.

Before beginning the experiments, considerable time was spent in preparation of the necessary apparatus, etc., to be used in the work. Loeffler’s blood serum media and peptone bouillon were prepared and sterilized one hour daily at 85° C. to 90° C. for nine consecutive days. Solutions of carbo acid (1% and 4%), in glycerine, and flasks of distilled water were autoclaved fifteen to thirty minutes daily at a pressure of fifteen pounds for eight consecutive days. All culture tubes, pipettes and other glassware were sterilized in a hot air sterilizer at 150° C. for one hour. The pipettes were then placed in a solution of sulphuric acid and alcohol until ready for use, when they were thoroughly washed in sterile water. The technique adopted was: (A) The organisms were first cultured for a given time in peptone bouillon and strains made, to verify their presence. (B) Carbolated glycerine was then added to the peptone bouillon in sufficient amount to give a solution of carbo acid, of a definite percentage. (C) After a given time one loop full of the glycerinated bouillon solution was transferred to blood media and its growth noted and proved by staining.

The organisms in all phases of the experiment were kept in an incubator at a temperature of 37.5° C.

All transfers were made from the bouillon solution and not from the clumped organisms which frequently appeared on its surface.

All dilutions are expressed in terms of per cent. of carbo acid.

The technique of dilution was: The organism was inoculated into 5 c.c. of peptone bouillon, to which was added carbolated glycerine solution, after growth of organisms had been determined. A 2% solution of carbo acid in glycerine was used, also a 4% solution. Thus it can be readily seen that a mixture of carbolated glycerine and bouillon to the strength of 1% solution carbo acid would contain approximately 50% of glycerine. Likewise the 2% carbo acid strength. Also that the carbo solution of the glycerinated bouillon to the strength of 1 1/3% and 2 2/3% would contain approximately 66 2/3% of glycerine, and that the 1 1/2% strength of carbo acid would contain 75% of glycerine.

All dilutions were measured by means of graduated pipettes and each pipette used was discarded, for resterilization, after every transfer.

The glycerine and carbo acid crystals used in making the solutions were chemically pure and of the highest quality.

The organisms used in these experiments were those isolated by Dr. J. Deason from vaccine virus, the history and description of which
have appeared previously in this magazine. The results obtained for the individual organisms are tabulated below:

Organism No. 4.—Full description of, on page 367, May J. of O. Photomicrograph of, opposite page 285, April J. of O.

April 27.—Organism inoculated into 5 c. c. peptone bouillon.

April 29.—Stains made from bouillon and organisms found. Carbolated glycerine added to strength of 1% carbolic.

May 1.—Organism transferred from bouillon to blood serum media.

May 3.—Vigorous growth on blood media noticed. Stains made and organisms found present.

May 23.—Organisms, which had been growing in carbolated glycerine since April 29th, were transferred to blood media.

May 24.—Vigorous growth noted on blood media inoculated the previous day. Stains made and original organisms found present.

May 4.—Carbolated glycerine increased to 1 1-3%.

May 6.—Organism transferred to blood media.

May 8.—Growth noted on blood media, stains made and organisms found in excessive numbers.

May 7.—Carbolated glycerine increased from 1 1-3% to 1 1-2% carbolic.

May 10.—Suspension of organism in glycerinated bouillon transferred to blood media.

May 11.—Vigorous growth noted on blood media.

May 12.—Organisms proved present, on blood media, by staining.

May 23.—Organisms, which had been in glycerinated bouillon since May 7th, were transferred to blood media.

May 24.—Vigorous growth noted on blood media.

May 14.—Organism was transferred to peptone bouillon from blood media, which blood media had been inoculated from a culture of 1 1-2% carbolated glycerine.

May 15.—Vigorous growth noted on peptone bouillon inoculated the day previous. Dense scum of organisms was noticed floating on top of media.

May 17.—Carbolated glycerine added to strength of 2% carbolic.

May 19.—Blood media inoculated from culture grown in 2 2-3% carbolic, were diluted with carbolated glycerine to the extent of 2 2-3% carbolic.

May 19.—Blood media inoculated from bouillon suspension.

May 20.—Rank growth of organisms found present on blood media and identified by staining. (This blood medium culture was only eighteen hours old at time of examination.)

May 23.—Organisms growing in 2 2-3% carbolated glycerine since May 17th, again inoculated into blood media.

May 24.—Vigorous growth noted on blood media. Stains made and original organisms identified.

The morphological, staining and cultural characteristics of this organism remained constant throughout the experiment.

Organism No. 5.—Full description on page 367 in May J. of O. Photomicrograph on page opposite 285, April J. of O.

April 14.—Organism inoculated into peptone bouillon.

April 16.—Stains made from bouillon and organisms found to be present. Carbolated glycerine added to strength of 1% carbolic.

April 29.—Transfer made from bouillon to blood media.

May 1.—Growth noted on blood media; stains made and organisms found.

May 23.—Organisms, which had been growing in 1% carbolic since April 14th (see May 14 and 15 of experiment)

May 15.—Part of the tubes containing organisms, inoculated into peptone bouillon on May 14th (see May 14 and 15 of experiment with 11-2% carbolic.)
May 15.—Dense growth noted on peptone bouillon. Growth so vigorous that organisms formed a scum on top of media.

May 17.—The bouillon was glycerinated to the amount of 2% carabolic.

May 19.—Transfer made to blood media.

May 20.—Vigorous growth noted on blood media after eighteen hours.

May 17.—Part of the tubes containing peptone bouillon cultures of May 14th (see above), were glycerinated to a strength of 2 2-3%.

May 19.—Transfer made to blood media.

May 20.—Rank growth noted on blood media; stains made and original organisms found present. (Eighteen hour culture.)

May 23.—Organisms, which had been in 2 2-3% carbolated glycerine since May 17th, transferred to blood media.

May 24.—Rank growth of organisms present on blood media. Stains of growth made and original organism identified.

In this organism the culture characteristics remained constant throughout the experiment, while the morphological and staining characteristics were slightly altered; spores being developed, also a greater resistance to the common aniline stains.

**Organism No. 6.**—Full description of, on page 368 May J. of O. Photomicrograph opposite page 285, April J. of O.

April 26.—Organism inoculated into 5 c. c. of peptone bouillon.

April 27.—Stains made of bouillon and organism found. Carbolated glycerine added to strength of 1% carabolic.

May 1.—Organism transferred from glycerinated bouillon to blood media.

May 3.—Stains made of growth on blood media and organism present.

May 23.—Organism, which had been in carbolated glycerine since April 27th, transferred to blood media.

May 24.—Medium growth observed on blood media inoculated the previous day.

May 25.—Vigorous growth noted on blood media; organisms spread over entire surface. Stains of growth made and original organism found.

May 4.—Carbolated glycerine increased from 1% to 1 1-3%.

May 6.—Organism transferred to blood media.

May 8.—Stains made of growth occurring on media and organism identified.

May 7.—Carbolated glycerine increased from 1 1-3% to 1 1-2% carabolic.

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VACCINIA AND VACCINATION

May 10.—Transfer made from glycerinated bouillon to blood media.

May 11.—Vigorous growth noted on culture transferred the previous day.

May 12.—Stains made from growth and organism identified.

May 17.—Peptone bouillon which had been inoculated from growth on blood media (The blood media was originally inoculated from culture grown in 1 1-2% carabolic) was glycerinated to strength of 2 2-3% carabolic.

May 19.—Glycerinated bouillon transferred to blood media.

May 20.—Vigorous growth noted on blood media.

May 21.—Stains made and organism found.

May 23.—Organism, growing in 2 2-3% carabolic since May 17th, transferred to blood media.

May 24.—Slight growth on blood media.

May 25.—Growth on blood media had become vigorous. Stains made and organism identified.

No change noted in morphological, staining or cultural characteristics.

**Organism No. 17.**—Full description on page 373, May J. of O. Photomicrograph on page 371, May J. of O.

April 24.—Organism inoculated into peptone bouillon.

April 26.—Growth in peptone bouillon stained and organism found in abundance. Carbolated glycerine added to strength of 1% carabolic.

April 29.—Transfer made from glycerinated bouillon to blood media.

May 1.—Growth on blood media noted. Stains made and presence of organism verified.

May 23.—Organism which had been in 1% carabolic since April 26th, transferred to blood media.

May 24.—Vigorous growth observed on surface of media. Organism identified by staining.

The morphological, staining and cultural characteristics were unchanged.

**Organism No. 18.**—Full description of, on page 373, May J. of O. Photomicrograph on page 372, May J. of O.
April 24.—Organism inoculated into peptone bouillon.

April 27.—Presence of organism in peptone bouillon verified by staining. Carbolated glycerine added to strength of 1%.

May 1.—Transfer made from glycerinated bouillon to blood media.

May 3.—Growth on blood media very evident. Stains made and organism found in great numbers.

May 4.—Carbolated glycerine increased from 1% to 1 1-3% carabolic.

May 6.—Transfer made from glycerinated bouillon to blood media.

May 8.—Growth on blood media; stains made and organism found.

May 7.—Carbolated glycerine increased from 1 1-3% to 1 1-2% carabolic.

May 10.—Transfer made from glycerinated bouillon to blood media.

May 11.—Vigorous growth noted on surface of blood media.

May 12.—Stains made and organism found to be present.

May 14.—Growth on blood media (which had been transferred from 1 1-2% glycerinated bouillon on May 10th), transferred to peptone bouillon.

May 15.—Vigorous growth of organism seen floating on top of bouillon. Stains made of growth and original organism identified.

May 23.—Organisms which had been in carbolated glycerine 1 1-2% since April 27th, transferred to blood media.

May 24.—Vigorous growth noted on blood media. Stains made and original organism found.

No change in morphology, staining or cultural characteristics.

Organism No. 5 was grown in carbolated glycerine 1 1-2% carabolic for twenty days, then retransferred five times to blood media, in order to free from the carabolic acid. A suspension of this organism was made in normal salt solution, to which a small amount of peptone was added. The animal used was a large rabbit weighing about two kg. The abdomen was cleanly shaven and washed with soap and sterile water; then alcohol applied freely to the shaven area. About 2 c. c. of the suspension was injected into the animal by means of a pocket inoculation, and the puncture sealed with collodion. On the following day a lesion had developed at the point of inoculation. This lesion continued to spread until it reached a diameter of about 2 1-2 inches. Large amounts of pus were produced in the lesion. Stains made from the pus showed a long bacillus with the same staining characteristics as the organism used in inoculation. The animal died one week after the inoculation was made.

From the above data, taken from experiments on typical organisms, it may be seen that in no case did carabolic acid and glycerine in the strength used by vaccine manufacturers, and in higher concentrations, kill any of the contaminating organisms. Neither did it inhibit their growth, to any extent.

The fact that there is no vigorous growth of organisms in vaccine virus should be attributed to the low temperature at which the virus is stored and not to the antiseptic properties of carabolic acid and glycerine. The organisms used by us were cultured, in an incubator, at a temperature of 37.5 C., at which temperature carabolic acid acts best. Organisms whose growth at this temperature is not inhibited would be more immune at lower temperatures. Even the non-sporulative organisms were not acted upon to any degree.

The skin lesion produced by organism No. 5, after its growth in carbolated glycerine, was as extensive and developed just as soon as did lesions produced by the same organism, before treatment with this "antiseptic" solution.

Therefore, organisms subjected to treatment by carbolated glycerine do not seem to be attenuated in any manner, nor is their pathogenicity diminished, for when placed on suitable media vigorous growth immediately begins and their virulence is as marked as before.

We are greatly indebted to Dr. Deason for his timely suggestions and valuable assistance in these experiments.
Treatment in Typhoid: A Departure in its Hydro-Therapy

Dr. W. W. Blackman.

In Georgia, nearly all fevers are under the suspicion of being malaria until they clear themselves of this imputation by resisting large doses of quinine or perhaps calomel. If the patient does not respond to this test, the disease is diagnosed as typho-malaria, "slow fever" or typhoid, and at this juncture the patient is brought to us more or less pickled in these unavailing and unfortunately administered drugs. The differentiation of "slow fever" and typhoid is only positive by cultures, and the course and treatment are practically the same.

You will usually see your typhoid patient after a week of rising temperature, which has reached 101 to 103 degrees. His pulse is 90 to 110; his tongue is foul; he had headache, probably a cough; the abdominal rose rash in typical cases; a little abdominal tenderness and a swollen spleen.

An osteopath with a knowledge of hydrotherapy and a state license is admirably armed for meeting the needs of a typhoid case.

He will be impelled to observe the spinal predisposing factors in his patient, and will feel warranted in treating him sitting up on the side of the bed during the first few days for lower dorsal and lumbar lesions, which may be embarrassing the vaso-motor functions and weakening the visceral tone. Sub-occipital relaxation and inhibition is a routine fever treatment. Light relaxation treatment to the spine in the dorsal position is attended with restful and trophic effects and stimulation may be performed at the indicated centres. Abdominal manipulation is carefully given with designs upon the intestinal and hepatic circulation, diarrhea and constipation. The indications for especial caution in this procedure are increased tenderness and tympany, always remembering what our pathology teaches about infiltration of Peyer's patches in the ileum and jejunum, mainly, and particularly those of the lower end of the ileum, near the cecum.

Hydrotherapy.

We know that temperature, in affording an unfavorable environment for the bacillus, is as much a part of the vis medicatrix naturæ as is the elaboration of an antitoxin. It is therefore evident that hydrotherapy could be better employed than in combating degrees and fifths of degrees of fever. Though many survive Brand's methods of cold water cure, none recover because of this barbarity. Refrigeration is depressive; it neither promotes physiological action nor removes causes. Dr. Still says that wherever cold can be used, heat can be used better.

It is not probable that we can have much direct effect upon the histological structures at the seat of typhoid infection. Resistance and repair of these structures is a vital process, which we can only aid by conserving the sum of vital force through doing therapeutically a great share of the arduous work of elimination of accumulated excretions, organic debris, and toxines which are not being sufficiently cared for by the depressed emunctories. The coated tongue, headache, contaminated breath, depressed urination, fetid stools, nausea, aching, restlessness and mental confusion all call for the elimination and relaxation of the hot bath. Diluents (water and lemonade) render the stored up poisons less toxic and thus removable with the least injury to the system and with the smallest expenditure of vital force. Hot fomentations, hot packs and hot baths, as later described, relieve the engorged visceræ by attracting the blood to other parts, thus greatly assisting the organs to perform the work of renovating themselves.

The curriculum of treatment may vary in individual cases, but on general principles, the nurse must begin at seven a.m. with flushing the colon. Use water at 100 degrees, and as much as the patient can stand. After this, a full bath is given at 106 degrees for ten to fifteen minutes, the head being kept cool by frequently renewed ice water compresses. When the face shows beginning perspiration (usually after ten minutes in bath of 106 degrees) cold water is allowed to run into the tub rapidly, the attendant briskly mixing the water and rubbing the patient vigorously until eighty degrees is reached or slight chilling begins. The patient is then lifted to a cot and loosely enveloped in a sheet or blanket for twenty minutes or half an hour. He is given lemonade or water to drink, which will induce active perspiration. He is then quickly sponged and put to bed, after which the wet girdle or abdominal compress is applied, and hot water bottles placed at the feet. These procedures generally induce sleep. They are repeated at 5 p.m.

At noon the abdominal girdle is removed and hot fomentations are applied over the abdominal visceræ for half an hour, after which the girdle is applied again. If the baths or fomentations should arouse the hepatic function and induce nausea, tepid water or warm water
must be taken in ample quantity to dilute the acrid materials, and give
the stomach sufficient bulk upon which to act so as to eject the bile
without straining. The emesis must continue until the water comes
back clear, and repeated whenever nausea appears.

The abdominal girdle must be worn continuously. This, for all
practical purposes, may consist of a sheet folded into the requisite width
to cover stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, rolled into a bandage shape
of convenience in applying. One end, or enough to go round the body,
is wrung out in hot water. This is applied next to the skin, and the
dry part over that to insure uniformity of heat, and to keep the bed from
getting wet. Six layers of coarse cloth wrung nearly dry out of cool
water, and covered with three layers of flannel, makes a compress of less
bulk. This simple device tranquilizes and soothes the whole nervous
system and prevents delirium, besides inducing constant endosmotic
and exosmotic action between toxins in the body and the pure water
in the compress.

The old professional slogan that fevers must run their course, that
they have a specific time to run and can neither be abridged nor abated,
is entirely wrong. Under osteopathic and thermo hydro-therapeutic
treatment, dilution and constant removal of effete matters from the
various outlets, must necessarily bring about quicker renovation and
purification, hence health, than where anti-vital drugs are constantly
introduced to combat the symptoms. But even admitting that it is
not safer, and that it requires as long a time under these procedures as
when the patient is under drug treatment (which is not true) the dif-
fERENCE in comfort to the patient between the two methods is inesti-
mably in favor of the non-drugging plan. The morbid sequele that too
often follow a course of drug medication, such as tedious convalescence,
prolonged debility, enfeebled mentality and abscesses are not due to
the disease, but to the antidotal and suppressing methods of treatment.

The patient must never be disturbed during sleep. Distilled water,
or at least boiled water, must be given in 10 oz. doses, regularly every
hour when awake, and if the fever is very high, every hour, as much as
the patient can be induced to take. This will dilute the toxins and keep
the outlets open. If no abdominal complications are threatened, the
morning and evening baths, with enema and constant wearing of the
abdominal compress are all that is indicated. The compress must
be changed three times during the twenty-four hours, and at night, if
the patient is restless. The latter generally occurs when the moisture
of the compress has been absorbed.

**Feeding.**

The idea that milk, because liquid, is an ideal food in fevers, is
entirely wrong. The casein of the milk will form with the hydrochloric
secrections of the stomach, a coagulation which will tax the enfeebled di-
gestive apparatus to transform and appropriate. Not a few lives have
been sacrificed by the irritation induced by the curd on the inflamed
and ulcerated bowels. Lactone buttermilk has much to recommend
it as a food in typhoid. It is coagulated outside the stomach, the curd
can be entirely broken up and mixed with the whey by beating; it has
a great food value if well assimilated, and is highly antitoxic, by vir-
te of the virulent lactic acid bacilli which it contains in astounding
numbers. It is usually well borne, and in the ordinary case, a glassful
may be given every three hours from seven to-seventy. As convales-
cence approaches, it may be given at two hour intervals. In case of
continued high temperature, 103 or more, or during exacerbations to
that height, we may consider the digestive functions practically dor-
mant, and a good plan is to feed chicken or beef broth, a small cupful,
well skimmed of fats, alternating with a half glass of orange juice or
diluted grape juice every three hours. These are absorbed rather than
digested, without irritating waste; besides, being only in a small degree
nutrient, they fulfill the more important function of diluents. Hot
lemonade and orangeade, like hot water, have great solvent powers,
and help to dilute the acid secretions and neutralize the toxic and
biliary elements better than cold.

**Hæmorrhage-Pneumonia.**

If hæmorrhage from the bowels should occur (which is rarely possi-
ble when the blood is kept to the surface) the patient must be kept
perfectly quiet on his back, hot fomentations applied to the abdomen,
and water, 120 degrees, injected into the bowels, which tends to coag-
ulation of the blood and arrest the flow. Concentrated, dark, pinus
canadensis—four tablespoonfuls to the quart of hot water—has been
successfully employed, but equal success has been obtained with hot
water alone.

Should pneumonia symptoms appear, continuous hot fomentations
over the chest will give prompt relief. The nurse must see to it that
the patient is turned in bed frequently during the day to prevent hypo-
static congestion in every case.

It is readily observable that by this plan of the use of baths, there
is no effort at the symptomatic treatment of the temperature. Some
Believing the next A. O. A. Convention should be held near the geographical center and feeling that Kansas is justly entitled to it, the Kansas Osteopathic Association in session at Emporia adopted resolutions endorsing the candidacy of Wichita for 1912. The campaign is underway with the force of enthusiasm characteristic of all Westerners. They are planning to send a strong delegation to Chicago. Already much interest has been manifest in the prospect of a special train being made up in Kansas City.

The recent legislative fight, while resulting in a signal defeat, has established a precedent in osteopathic annals. No greater encouragement could be given than to have the 1912 Convention within the boundary of the Sunflower State.

On June 22, 1874 at Baldwin, Kansas, Dr. Still proclaimed to the world the birth of our science. As Kansas claims the honor of being the "proving ground," a fitting tribute to the memory of the event would be to hold our great convention on THE DAY OF ALL DAYS, just thirty-eight years after the declaration of a truth which has meant so much to suffering humanity.

The Peerless Princess of the Southwest.

The Slogan of the Peerless Princess is, "WATCH WICHITA WIN." These words may be read at any time of the night in large electric letters stretching across one of her principal streets.

Some of its principal buildings are: City Building, one hundred thousand dollars; Forum, one hundred seventy thousand dollars; Masonic Temple, three hundred fifty thousand dollars; County Courthouse two hundred fifty thousand dollars; Federal Building, two hundred fifty thousand dollars; Y. M. C. A. Building, one hundred thirty thousand dollars; High School Building, one hundred fifty thousand dollars. The Catholic Cathedral, the finest in the United States, is now being constructed at a cost of five hundred thousand dollars.

The Forum, where Wichita expects to entertain the A. O. A. in 1912 is one of the largest and finest convention halls between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. It is strictly fireproof and covers one acre of ground with a seating capacity of five thousand five hundred. It is the largest auditorium in the United States, having a stage.

The Fresh-Air Brigade

Sing a song of Sleeping-Porch, a family of Fresh Air,
Beds are vacant in the house, people everywhere,
On the roof, and on the porch, on verandas, too,
Blankets covered thick with snow, noses pinched and blue.
Father's bed is on the roof, of the kitchen ell;
Mother's underneath a drift, where the snow-flakes fell;
Brother takes his Sleeping-Bag down among the trees;
Sister has a Window-Tent to concentrate the breeze.

Though they scorn me and deride, I shall not begin—
Someone's got to watch the house, so I'm sleeping in.

—Robert Seaver in Woman's Home Companion for April.
THE FORUM—The Building in which the A. O. A., 1912 will meet in Wichita, Kas.
and stage equipment. Also has in connection a fully equipped kitchen and a spacious banquet hall.

Wichita has ten beautiful parks containing 260 acres. It has five main trunk lines, which radiate in fifteen different directions. It has thirty-two miles of street railway; eighty-three miles of paved streets. Will have completed by 1912, a Union Depot and Elevated tracks which will cost $2,000,000.

Wichita has four national banks and nine state and private banks, with $1,400,000 capital and surplus, and $11,300,000 on deposit. Its bank clearings in 1910 were $160,250,000.

Its flouring mills have a daily capacity of $3,600 barrels, and the annual output of the packing plants is more than $37,000,000.

The Masonic Temple—The largest building in the world, devoted exclusively to Masonry, Wichita, Kas.

It is the largest broomcorn market in the world and is the great jobbing center of the Southwest.

Wichita entertains many State and National Conventions. Her people are generous and hospital, their homes are open and their guests are welcome with true western spirit.

Wichita has 60,000 population and is the best town of its size in the Middle-West. It is centrally located and several hundred more osteopaths will attend the convention here than if held at any other point.

Wichita will be proud to entertain as her guests the A. O. A. in 1912.
Report of Committees of the National Association Meeting

We wish to announce to the entire profession and their friends attending the A. O. A. Convention that the Arrangements Committee, through the information department, has made provision for distributing your mail during Convention week.

A United States mail clerk will be in attendance every day, and will be assisted by the Information Committee and others, if necessary, in promptly delivering your mail. Please notify any who may wish to reach you by letter, telegram or telephone, to address you in care of the A. O. A. Convention, Headquarters Hotel La Salle, Chicago.

No matter where you may room during the week, have your mail addressed to headquarters to insure its safe and prompt delivery.—J. R. McDOUGAL, Chairman Arrangements Committee.

Banquet Committee.

The dinner on Friday evening is planned as a fitting climax to our Meeting, in which fun and relaxation will take the place of the serious program of the week.

We shall give this on the top floor of the Hotel La Salle, in the largest, best ventilated banquet room in the city, where the acoustic properties are perfect. The dinner; we want an annual love-feast of good cheer and merriment, in which everyone may have a thoroughly enjoyable evening.

The La Salle has furnished the majority of all large functions during the past winter in the city, so we shall be equal to the emergency of our largest banquet.

We will announce the list of speakers in the next issue of the Journal.—ALFRED W. YOUNG, Chairman.

Clinic Committee.

The Committee upon Clinics can report that their work is well under way.

The Osteopathic Clinics at Bethesda Mission have furnished a wealth of material, and those cases typifying conditions in daily practice will be selected for demonstration at the Convention. To insure their presence at the appointed hour, an automobile has been impressed to transport the patients.

We trust the clinicians will accompany all demonstrations with a complete and minute explanation of their every act.

A aware of the fact that the clinical feature, in the past, has not been a marked success, this year an especial attempt will be made to introduce the work that each and every individual, in all parts of the convention hall, can easily discern and interpret the methods peculiar to each clinician.

To give new ideas to the isolated practitioner is the endeavor towards which our efforts are bended, and ample time has been allotted for a free discussion at the termination of each session.

We wish to demonstrate the verity of Shakespeare’s taunt: 

"How much the fool that hath been sent to Rome
Exceeds the fool that hath been kept at home."

—DR. FRANK FARMER, Chairman.

Press Committee.

The Press Committee is doing its full part to give the widest possible publicity to the A. O. A. Meeting through the Chicago newspapers, and, ultimately, will do so through the Associated Press. Good, careful reports will be prepared and furnished both to morning and afternoon newspapers, all through convention week. In advance of the meeting data will be offered the Chicago newspapers, as the time for holding the meeting approaches. Photographs of the officers, etc., are being arranged to be delivered to the newspapers, if they will use them, through the courtesies of Dr. Frank Baird, who is connected with a local photographic studio.

It will be the aim of the Press Committee to utilize this great event in osteopathic history to the full as a means of education and advertising for the joint benefit of the profession and those of mankind who need osteopathic attention. Fraternally,—HENRY STANHOPE BUNTING, D. O., Chairman.

Information Committee.

Your Information Committee respectfully requests that those desiring rooms outside of the loop district for lodging during the Convention will kindly forward to us at once prices they wish to pay, and distance governed by time to be consumed in reaching the Convention Hall. Further, that Secretaries of Alumnae Associations, Sororities and Fraternities, will kindly forward to us names of their representatives who expect to attend the convention; it will greatly facilitate locating all such members during the meeting.
Any further suggestion as to the efficiency of this Committee will be gratefully received by the Chairman.—Dr. F. E. Dayton, 3327 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Reception Committee.

The Reception Committee, assisted by the Information and Hall Committees, will be on duty in the lobby of the Hotel Monday and Tuesday.

Dr. F. D. Cunningham, Chairman, Monday, and Dr. G. R. Boyer, Tuesday.

Owing to many trains and stations it is impossible to meet all, as we would like.

Dr. Edwin M. Spates, 81 E. Madison St., Chairman of the Train Committee, will be pleased to meet anyone who wishes to be met.

The Frank Parmelee Company, authorized railroad transfer, have their uniformed agents on all trains entering Chicago, who will issue checks for baggage to hotels and residences for visiting members. The service is prompt and efficient. The charge for same is as follows: One trunk and ride in bus for passenger to all hotels in loop district, fifty cents. Each individual additional piece of baggage, twenty-five cents.

The management of this company have kindly consented to have their employees act in unison with the Local Committee of the A. O. A. in giving information to visiting delegates at all railroad stations in Chicago.—Furman J. Smith, D. O., Chairman.

Hall Committee Report.

The Hall Committee has completed its arrangements for the several State Meetings, which will be held on Monday, July 24, 1911, the day prior to the A. O. A. meetings, at La Salle Hotel, Madison and La Salle Streets, Chicago.

The Committee in charge of the Illinois Osteopathic Association, regarding the seating capacity and keeping of order, are Drs. M. P. Browning, T. S. McCall and Wm. Hartford. The Indiana Osteopathic Association, Dr. J. H. Baughman.

South Dakota, Wisconsin and Missouri will be named as soon as we hear from their respective states.

A. O. A. Meeting, Tuesday.—Dr. George Carpenter, Chairman; Dr. J. C. McGinnis, Dr. F. J. Morris, Dr. C. R. Palmer.

A. O. A. Meeting, Wednesday.—Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chairman; Dr. W. Elfrink, Dr. Chester Morris, Dr. W. C. Carter.

A. O. A. Meetings, Thursday (which will be Ladies’ Day on Hall Committee)—Dr. A. J. Fogarty, Chairman; Dr. F. B. Butcher, Dr. E. L. Robey, Dr. A. L. Browne, Dr. E. E. Sandus.

A. O. A. Meeting, Friday.—Dr. W. B. Allen, Chairman; Dr. Edwin Thawley, Dr. E. W. Herrick, Dr. J. H. Baughman.

The Committee will try to keep order and quiet, so that the speakers will not be disturbed, and all attending the meeting will be able to hear the different speakers.

Ample rooms will be supplied with equipment for the different State Meetings, as well as the various Committee Meetings, so everybody come and have a good old fashioned osteopathic feast. Yours fraternally,—Dr. E. R. Proctor, Chairman.

Announcement.

We extend a hearty and cordial welcome to every Osteopath to come to Chicago the last week in July and enjoy the feast, intellectual and otherwise, that we have prepared for your delectation.

The Committees have certain preparations made, and it will be required that each and every one of the visitors refer to the announcements given out by the respective chairmen, and act accordingly.

The Chairman of your Registration Committee desires to inform you that you are required and requested to register at the registration booth as soon as you arrive at the Hotel La Salle. This booth will be found on the 19th floor of our headquarters. The place will be designated by a conspicuous sign so that everyone will be spared the necessity of looking for it. Next to this booth will be the Information Bureau. The Registration Blank appears as below:

Blank to be Used for Registering.


Name. Address. Phone No. Residence. Phone No.
City State. Address. Phone No. Graduate of.
Office College, Class of. Member of.
Address Fraternities or Sororities. Member of A. O. A.

State Ass’n. District or City.

Stopping at. Hotel, Room No.
Accompanied by: (mention relatives, etc.)

Notice.—Please fill out in full and oblige,—The Committee.
These blanks will be on hand both at the Registration Booth and the Information Bureau. Get one as early as possible, fill out in full and hand in immediately to the attendant in charge of Registration Booth.

Your co-operation in this matter is of great and vital importance, and again we ask that you be prepared to fill out the blank in full. Thank you in advance: we may not have time later to do so, but we shall mean it just the same. Fraternally yours,—A. P. Kottler, Chairman Registration Committee, 81 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Entertainment Committee.

Don’t forget to reach Chicago in time for the reception Monday evening, July 24th. We are planning it especially for you who are to come, and shall feel greatly disappointed if you do not attend. The cultivation of friendship and unity among us is just as important as are the discussions of technique.

So be sure to come!

Also, it is our desire to have meeting places for all fraternal organizations planning reunions. Will the officers of such organizations write us concerning their plans?

Remember, we are looking forward to shaking hands with you Monday evening, July 24th, in the beautiful reception rooms of the La Salle Hotel.—Blanche Mayes Elfrink, Chairman, 39 S. State St., Chicago.

Report of Secretary.

The letters I have received from many Osteopaths read as follows: "Yes, we will be at the Convention in Chicago, and will help all we can to make it the best one ever held."

Our Committee has arranged to entertain 2,500 or more. Come Monday, July 24th, so you can meet with the States that have their meetings here.

You want to be here for the reception Monday night and meet your old friends and fellow workers. We shall expect you. I am, Yours fraternally,—Fred W. Gage, Secretary and Treasurer.

Transportation Committee Correspondence.

Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan, Chairman Transportation Committee, American Osteopathic Association, 504-505 Trude Bldg., Chicago, Ills.

Dear Sir:

I have your favor of the 11th instant, enclosing check for $23.00, account services of our Special Agent who will attend your meeting, as requested, on July 25th, 26th, and 27th.

Rate of a fare and one-half, on the certificate plan, from points in Central Passenger Association territory, based on a minimum attendance of one thousand persons holding regular certificates from the territories of all Associations concurring in the rate, and the reduction not to apply if less than this number is presented, will be announced in tariff at an early date, copy of which will be sent to you promptly, and we will request concurrence of eastern and southern associations interested, giving tickets, with certificates, to be issued from July 21st to 26th, inclusive; validated certificates to be honored for purchases of return tickets at one-half fare to August 1st, inclusive; a charge of 25 cents to be made by our representative at the meeting for each certificate issued, and the amount deposited by you to be refunded in case the fees for validating certificates cover such sum.

I trust you will find all the arrangements satisfactory to your Association, but if there is cause for complaint, we will take it as a favor if you will report the matter promptly to this office. Yours truly,—F. C. Donald, Commissioner, Central Passenger Association, Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

Transportation Committees

The fare and one-half rate will apply to all sections except the Pacific Coast.

Pacific Coast rates have already been established; it is about $72.50 round trip and the days for leaving most convenient for the A. O. A. Convention will be July 19-20.

The certificate plan will not apply to the Pacific Coast people, but, will apply to all other sections, and, we again request everyone whose fare is over one dollar to be sure and announce to their ticket agent that they are to attend The American Osteopathic Convention and secure a certificate with their ticket. This certificate must be presented to me at Chicago for verification.

If one is in a small town where certificates cannot be had, buy a local ticket to the nearest station where the agent does issue them.

We are going to have a big attendance and we want all to come right and go home happy. Fraternally

Joseph H. Sullivan D. O.
Chairman Transportation Com.
Legal and Legislative

New York Osteopaths Lose Again.—By a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, May 12, the ruling of the Board of Health refusing to accept death certificates signed by doctors of osteopathy was upheld. The suit in question has been contested for more than a year, and it was announced after the decision that the fight would be carried further—either to the Court of Appeals or to the Legislature.

Dr. Charles S. Green, president of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, declared that the decision left the members of his society in a dubious position, and that while osteopaths were recognized as competent physicians by State law, the Board of Health was seeking to handicap and discredit them by refusing to accept death certificates signed by them.

"In almost every State in the Union and in our own State outside of New York City," said Dr. Green, "the osteopath stands on practically the same plane with the practitioners of the older schools and his certificate is equally valuable for all purposes. The invidious and hurtful discrimination is done here simply because the gentlemen who control the Board of Health practically nullify the State law in their attempt to maintain a monopoly of healing.

"Every duly qualified osteopath is a regularly licensed physician under the State law. In order to nullify and evade this statute the Board of Health here issued an order that no removal or burial permit would be issued in any case where the death certificate is not signed by a doctor of medicine or a coroner."

The Nebraska State Examinations.—The Nebraska State Board of Osteopathy will hold its next State Examination at the State Capitol at Lincoln, Nebraska, on Friday and Saturday, July 7th and 8th, 1911; for particulars address Secretary C. B. Aten, 412 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

New State Law is Stringent.—By the provisions of the new state law in Kansas, births and deaths must be registered. Coincident with the arrival of the stork or with a death, some responsible member of the family must pay a visit to the city clerk, who by the new law is made registrar of these events, and receive a certificate. In the case of the death the law says that the certificate must be secured before the funeral can be held. The provisions are compulsory, and it is up to physicians, undertakers and others, to see that they are kept. The law is in addition to the health statutes, and there is a provision for a fine of $50 and six months in jail if its stipulations are neglected.

The new law will be printed in the statute books, which will be sent out by the state printer soon. It is the understanding of local officers that the state is to be divided into registration districts and registrars appointed, but that the city clerk holds this office in each town. He is allowed a fee of 25 cents for issuing the certificates, and this fee is to be paid from the county general fund. The details of the statute will be printed more fully when the Emporia lawyers receive their 1911 session laws. But the householder and the men whose business deals with births and deaths must remember that such a law is in force.

Business Opportunities

For Sale.—$4,000 practice in the largest city in North Carolina. Ideal climate. For particulars address N. C., care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

For Sale.—A fine osteopathic practice of five years in Havana, Cuba. Three hundred and fifty thousand people, and only one osteopath in Cuba. Must give it up soon on account of health. For further information write L. E. Booth, D. O., Neptuna 5, No. 5, Havana, Cuba.

For Sale.—Practice in Kansas. A bargain if taken at once. Full particulars and reason for selling made known to interested party. Address "61211", care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

Practice for Sale.—My practice and part of finest office outfit in state of Wisconsin. Town of 6,000. Will sell for $1,000. Nine years start for osteopathy. Books show $4,800 last year, increasing every year. Will introduce and start a first-class man at once into at least a $4,000 practice. Ill health, change of climate, reasons for selling. Only those who mean business and have the money need write. Address, "O. W. L.", care of the Journal of Osteopathy.


Associations

Announcement.—The Illinois Osteopathic Association announces its annual meeting at Chicago, July the 24th, at the La Salle Hotel.

All Osteopaths practicing in Illinois are herewith extended a cordial invitation to attend this important meeting.

Business of importance will be transacted. This meeting will be devoted mainly to the Legislative situation in this state; papers on the subject will be read and a thorough discussion of every angle and phase of the subject will be threshed out.

Come and take your part in it. Say what you think and help by your presence and activity to make this meeting one of profit to yourself and the profession.

You will be welcome whether you are a member of the Association or not. If you are not, you will become one after you see what is in it for you in belonging. And we will be glad to have you become a member. We also need you. Come.

—A. P. Kottler, D. O., Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of the Annual Meeting of the New England State Association.—

The seventh annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association was held at the Bay State Hotel, Worcester, Mass., on May 19th and 20th. About 200 osteopaths were in attendance from the New England states, also several from New York and New Jersey. A very interesting program was carried out as follows:


Friday Evening.—"Fourth Dimension," Dr. E. E. Tucker; General discussion on Tumors.


Saturday Afternoon.—"Bright's Disease," Dr. Robt. H. Nichols; "Etiology, Pathology, Prognosis and Therapy," Dr. L. Van H. Gerding; "Intestinal Auto-Intoxication," Dr. Geo. W. Riley; "Problems Outside the Operating Room," Dr. H. L. Chiils; "Why?" Dr. Arthur M. Lane; "Rib Lesions and Their Adjustment," Dr. A. F. McWilliams; "How to Advance Osteopathy," Dr. Wilfred E. Harris. Banquet at 7:45.

Report of the Annual Meeting of the Kansas Association.—The tenth annual Kansas Osteopathic Association has convened, and all present agree that it was the best meeting in the history of the K. O. A. Prof. J. H. Glotfelter, of the State Normal, delivered the address of welcome, in the absence of Mr. Wm. A. White, who was called out of town that morning. Response by Dr. Doane, Parsons, was followed by address of the President, Dr. F. M. Godfrey, Holton, after which we took up the regular order of the program, with a few exceptions. The program was fine, especially Dr. Conner of Kansas City, Mo., and Dr. A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis, Mo. As Dr. Morrison says, we cannot emphasize too much the pleasure and profit derived from Dr. Hildreth's presence and lecture. He makes us proud of our profession and glad that we are Osteopaths. We were invited to the Normal to inspect a $700.00 paper-mache Manikin, and through the courteous efforts of Prof. W. H. Van Vories, we disarticulated and examined it to our satisfaction. An informal reception was given in the offices of Drs. Morrison and Pierson. The rooms were thrown together and very prettily decorated for the occasion. Punch was served.

For luncheon and dinner we occupied a long table in the north dining room of the Whiteley Hotel, and Saturday evening a banquet was served. The newly elected President, Dr. J. H. Bower, Salina, acted as toastmaster, and Drs. Hildreth, Benenson, Waters, Trubue, Doane, Morrison and others responded. Dr. W. J. Conner sang a verse of "Crutches for Sale," which all heartily enjoyed.

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Dr. J. H. Bower, Salina; Vice-President, Dr. E. B. Waters, Wichita; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa. The place for next year's meeting is Topeka.

The K. O. A. joined with the Wichita and Southern Kansas associations in extending an invitation to the A. O. A. to come to Wichita, Kansas, in 1912. We will try our best to entertain them and feel that we can. While we have not the attractions that some cities have, we are certainly centrally located, as we are right in the center of the United States. Kansas was the birth place of Osteopathy, and we believe we are entitled to a convention. Wichita has a fine Forum that seats 6,000 people, good hotels, and the best of railroad facilities, and they are willing and anxious to entertain the A. O. A.—G. B. WOLF, D. O., Secretary.

The Central Ohio Society Meets.—The Central Ohio Osteopathic Society held its annual banquet at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday evening, May 10, with a large majority of its members in attendance. Dr. Johnett H. Bolles, of Denver, Colorado, was the guest of the Society, and responded to the toast, "How to Popularize Osteopathy." In an interesting manner Dr. Bolles presented the dual relationship of the practitioner, his ethical duties, and his sociological privileges.

The Society entered into a general discussion of how to make the service rendered the basis of the fee, and of gaining recognition as insurance examiners. The Society's insurance committee reported the rulings of the State Medical Board on this matter, and aggressive resolutions were adopted.—B. H. BECKER, D. O., Secretary.

Report of the Kentucky State Meeting.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Kentucky Osteopathic Association met at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Ky., May 5th and 6th. The first morning the following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. T. Gilbert, Paducah; Vice President, Dr. J. M. Coffman, Owensboro; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Martha Petree, Paris; Board of Trustees, Dr. F. A. Colyer, Louisville. Dr. F. A. Colyer, as delegate to A. O. A., Dr. M. Petree, as Vice.

The remainder of the day was given up to Dr. George Still of the Kirksville Hospital. He delivered a lecture on "Emergencies", which was replete with practical information. Later he conducted a clinic and question-box. The day was one not to be forgotten by the Osteopaths of Kentucky.

In the evening the Osteopaths met in the Leather Room at the Seelbach for a six o'clock dinner.

The next day the principal feature was Dr. Orren E. Smith's address on Teche-
The Milwaukee District Society.—The Milwaukee District Osteopathic Society held its regular monthly meeting in the office of Drs. Davis and Bond in the Wells building, on the evening of May 25th. Osteopathic technique in special cases was demonstrated by Dr. Parrish of Whitewater.

New Society Organized.—The Northern Ohio Osteopathic Society has been organized, electing as President Dr. Frank W. Long and Dr. W. E. Reese as Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of Dr. Currence of Tiffin, and Drs. L. C. Sorrensen and L. A. Liifring of Toledo. The Society met at the Y. M. C. A. Monday night to hear an address by Dr. Herbert Bernard of Detroit. The Toledo Society has a membership of about twenty doctors of Toledo and northwestern Ohio, and will meet once a month at the Y. M. C. A. to discuss and diagnose cases handled by members of the Society.

Society of Western Pennsylvania Meets.—The Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society met in the Fort Pitt Hotel, May 20, and Dr. Ralph H. Williams of Rochester, N. Y., Vice-President of the American Osteopathic Association; Dr. Mae Van Doren of Pittsburgh; Dr. William Rohacek of Greensburg, and Dr. R. H. Miller of Washington, read papers. A banquet was held in the evening. Dr. E. N. Hansen of Pittsburgh, president of the Society, acted as toastmaster. The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. C. C. Wright of Charlevio; Vice-President, Dr. O. C. Bahlman of Grove City; Secretary, Dr. Mary Compton of Pittsburgh; Treasurer, Dr. S. Dinsmore of Pittsburgh.

Annual Meeting of the Iowa Association.—The osteopathic physicians of Iowa went on record May 25 in session at the Still College of Osteopathy, in disfavor of the proposed national law creating the department of public health and making the head of the department a member of the President's cabinet.

The osteopathic physicians of the state practically line up with Representative Charles Miller of Bremer in his fight against the alleged doctors' trust. Like Mr. Miller, the osteopathic physicians of the state branded the effort of the allopath medical profession to secure national legislation favoring a national board of health as a method to build up a medical autocracy with a centralized power at Washington, D. C. The resolution of protest against such a procedure was adopted unanimously by the convention.

The osteopaths of Iowa a year ago delegated to the National Association of Osteopathic Physicians the duty of designating the colleges of osteopathy to be endorsed by the osteopathic physicians of the country. Yesterday they regretted that act, and by a resolution rescinded the former resolution. This was done, not because of dissatisfaction with the National Association's report, but to frustrate an effort made by the state board of medical examiners to discredit Still College of Osteopathy of Des Moines. Should the question of admittance of students for examination be made an issue, the Association of Iowa wants the right to declare its indorsement for the local colleges of osteopathy, rather than to leave it to the national association, which has already indorsed the school, thus giving it recognized standing with the National and State Associations.

The new management of the local college of osteopathy received the unquestioned indorsement of the State Association. The troubles of the college are at an end, say the osteopathic physicians of the state, and is now open upon a basis for continued growth.
Coming Into Its Own.

Osteopathy is becoming recognized as a science in the restoration to reason of the mentally afflicted placed in the state hospitals for the insane, according to the report made to the association. Because of the beneficial results secured in the health of patients in the institution for the insane at Cherokee, the state association will ask the national association to make a continued examination as a part of its research work of the effects of osteopathic practice among the wards of the state at the Cherokee institution.

The fight for an independent osteopathic examining board made in the legislature, gained osteopathy more friends than enemies, according to the report of the legislative committee of the Association. Although the measure was lost in the last legislature because of overcrowding of bills in the committee at the last minute, the sentiment in favor of the osteopaths has been aroused sufficiently to assure its passage at the next session of the legislature, is the optimistic opinion of the committee.

Gets Reward.

Dr. Della Caldwell of Des Moines, who was a member of the legislative committee and worked hard in the interests of the measure, was rewarded by being elected President of the Association for the coming year. Her associating officers will be: Vice-President, Dr. A. E. Hook of Cherokee; Second Vice-President, Dr. H. H. Hitchcock of Vinton; Secretary, Dr. Carrie B. Collier of Clarinda; Treasurer, Dr. L. O. Thompson of Red Oak. The Trustees are Dr. J. R. Bullard of Marshalltown, Dr. T. C. Stephenson of Cedar Falls, Dr. J. C. Baughman of Burlington, and Dr. A. E. Hook of Cherokee.

Graduation Exercises at the A.S.O.

With the preaching of the Baccalaureate Sermon in the First Christian Church, Kirkville, Missouri, before the graduating class, on Sunday, May 28, by the Rev. Broadhurst, the momentous stage of their school experience was ushered in. On June 1st the Class Day Exercises were held, beginning at 10 a.m. The following program was carried out:

Case Report.

NAME, Class 1911. DATE, June 1, 1911.

SYMPTOMS, Subjective and Objective.

Selection ........................................... Orchestra
President's Address, "The True Osteopathic Physician," Mr. A. B. Caine Vocal Solo ............................... Miss Nettie M. Hurd

HISTORY.

Class History .................................... Miss Rebecca Harkins
Vocal Trio........................................ Miss Hurd, Mrs. Chandler and Mrs. Whipple

DIAGNOSIS.

Class Poem........................................ Mr. Pashall Morris
Class Song (Tune "Fair Harvard").............. Class 1911

TREATMENT.

Address, President January Class, 1912 .......... Mr. A. S. Hollis
Male Quartette ................................... Messrs. Caine, Patterson, Crocker and Walker

PROGNOSIS.

Class Prophecy .................................. Mr. James S. Logue
Class Song to "Daddy" .............................. Class 1911
Selection ........................................ Orchestra

On June 2nd, beginning at 8 a.m., the Graduating Exercises took place, the program being arranged as follows:

Music ............................................. Orchestra
Invocation ....................................... Rev. B. F. Jones
Selection ........................................ Orchestra
Commencement Address, Hon. J. T. Barker, Speaker Mo. House of Representatives.
Selection ........................................ Orchesra
Presentation of Diplomas .......................... Dr. A. T. Still

The address by the President of the Graduating Class is given in full:

* * *

The True Osteopathic Physician.

ALLEN B. CAINE.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW STUDENTS:—

We, the class of 1911 of the American School of Osteopathy, stand today upon the threshold of a new life. We are inspired with noble and lofty ambitions, and imbued with sincere and steadfast purposes. For three long years we have labored toward this end, and now, as we enter the path of our chosen profession, a feeling of
called this profession a us, seeing will all agree upon. the real, fundamental far above reproach Taylor Still become known, believed and an place for at as jealously osteopathic morning such queen not ready to do this, and cannot conscientious ly abide by the a was is a as possible, opinion, yet I am sure we will all agree upon the real, fundamental considerations.

To my mind, one of the greatest obstacles confronting the osteopathic practitioner of today lies in the fact that too many of us, seeing the financial tree loaded with ripe, luscious fruit, and perhaps altogether unmindful of the inherent requisite of a professional career are entering two colleges, being graduated and stepping forth into practice with no further thought or ambition. We are satisfied with the minimum of position, socially and professionally, if only we attain the maximum of financial success. In other words, too often we do not think seriously enough as to whether we are adapted to or qualified for this work; nor are we fully conscious of the fact that the true osteopathic physician of today has, in many ways, much more to overcome than did his brother osteopath of yesterday. Our educational requirements must be raised; our knowledge of osteopathy broadened, and our sense of fairness and liberality much more fully developed.

I would not for a moment decry the ambition or belittle the purpose of those thousands of loyal, hard-working, conscientious and successful men now in the field. They are doing a noble work, and have, in a great measure, paved the way that we may now join in the onward march of osteopathy. But what greater advance may be made, what mightier power forthcoming, if we, the present day three and four year graduates, will halt long enough to take an inventory of stock on hand, and then judge of our preparation to meet the situation.

I am no prophet (Brother Logue plays that role), but it seems to me that there is great need in the profession today for broad-minded, professional spirited, ethical, unstinted and unalloyed osteopathic physicians—men capable of taking their place in the community second to no other practitioner of whatever school. Men gracious enough to recognize the rights of others in the same field, and yet possessing enough stability of character and purpose to hold fast to the underlying principles of osteopathy. Notice I am using the words "Osteopathic Physician" in marked distinction to the term "Osteopath." We are fairly well known as "Osteopaths," "Osteopaths," and "D. O.'s," but we are not where we should be as real, true, substantial, all-around physicians.

The physician of our persuasion must be something more than a skilled manipulator, a judicious mixer, or a cheerful jollier. There was a time when at least the first of these was the "sine qua non" of a successful practice and a fat pocket-book. Then, the very meaning of the term "good manipulator" stamped the possessor as a qualified practitioner. Then, little was expected of him, except, through certain movements, to set a bone, thereby, in some mysterious way, curing a chronic ailment, that hitherto had baffled his medical adversaries.

But today note the change. The osteopathic physician who does only this is falling short of his probably inherent capabilities and of the certain possibilities that lie before him in his chosen profession. The physicians of the so called regular school and their system are now firmly established in the minds and hearts of the laity; but we must still, to a great degree, win a place in the community for osteopathy and for ourselves, by hard and conscientious work, and, so far as possible, with unexcelled qualifications. Our problems are many to the medical practitioners few. We must fight for our rights at every turn. Our enemies found in nation, state, county and village, are always watchful and alert. Much more then should we be mindful of the just as well as the unjust criticism, and nip it in the bud. We should be absolutely as far above reproach as it is possible for a human being to be, not only in our professional duties but in our social life as well. We should not only pose as osteopathic physicians, but we should be men and women in the very highest sense possible—individuals of especially high moral character, wholesome and clean in spirit, mind and body. For who comes, professionally, into closer relationships with their patients than do we? Confidence, hereby justly and safely won, will certainly prove a boon and a comfort to our conscientious effort. This is the foundation stone upon which the superstructure of our successful careers will be built; for without this manhood, without this depth of character, without this confidence, however skillful we may be from the academic standpoint, we cannot hope for more than a temporary, unsatisfactory, superficial response from the public.

Again, too often we do not seem to have a due appreciation of the eternal fitness of things; of the breadth and depth of our science, of the vastness of the field on this earth, and that hence there is a place for at least one more of our kind—to say nothing of the consideration due our medical friends. The seemingly adverse position and critical attitude attributed to them is, too often, only the reflection of our own jealousy and biased judgments. We should be nourished with a grander purpose, and inspired with the spirit of fairness and reciprocity. At the same time, we must hew so straight to the line of our teaching with a professional zeal, born of justice, that our daily actions will show to the outer world that we understand our business and can prove it. We criticize the medical profession for their unjust attacks upon us; yet how often in the same breath do we drive a dart into the heart of our osteopathic brother so unfortunate as to be located in our vicinity. Usually, the position they take is founded upon ignorance. Likewise ours; differing only in kind. There is an ignorance of principles; ours an ignorance of moral and social laws and of professional ethics. We gain nothing more than they. On the contrary we lose; and the sooner we rise above such petty, selfish and unprincipled methods the better it will be for the profession. Let us remember that "Every knock is a boost," but that "In unity there is strength." Let us cease fighting among ourselves over the minor points, and stand shoulder to shoulder for the majors. Then, and then only, will the conception of Andrew Taylor Still become known, believed and practiced as the true, live, basic and scientific system of therapeutics that we now know it deserves to be.

Then, too, there is nothing that creates a more wholesome respect for the doctor and the system he upholds than to know that he is the "real thing"; not the weak, luke-warm, adulterated article. If we profess to practice osteopathy, let us do it to the very best of our ability and according to the teachings of our venerable founder. If we are not ready to do this, and cannot conscientiously abide by the rule of nature, why not still be men enough to admit it, and take a new tack? The world has no place for the mixer—the type of physician who attempts to practice both os-
teopathy and medicine at the same time, being neither skillful in the one, nor wise in the other; yet in the hopes that through both he will catch public favor. We have too many in our ranks who are just as inconsistent as a minister would be who, at any one time pointed the way to spiritual health by the Methodist road, and at another advocated the ritual of the Episcopalian Church as best suited to his parishioners’ needs; while he himself knew not which he preferred. If the good osteopath wishes to increase his knowledge or to specialize in some particular line, there is no reason why he should not take the medical degree. However, if he is conscientious and alive to the situation, he will, after having both, chose to practice the one and reject the other. He will thereby be a stronger osteopath or a weaker medical man. If he be wise enough to cling to osteopathy, well and good; the profession needs men who know both sides and who are ready to fight for the truth because they possess that knowledge. But, if through lack of backbone and sheer laziness, he prefers to cater to the erstwhile uninformed public mind and give pills and colored water simply because it is easier and because the people demand it (or will give you a treatment if you so desire) he is no kin of ours. Our profession does not want him, the medical fraternity will not fellowship with him, the community will soon see his weakness, and I question whether he himself has a thorough understanding of his own position. He certainly cannot conscientiously believe in both and practice both. Neither can he deserve and retain the confidence and respect of his patients and both schools of healing. Abraham Lincoln seemed to have had a vision of this situation when he said: “You can fool a part of the people all the time; you can fool all the people a part of the time; but you cannot fool all the people all of the time.”

And now, in behalf of the Class of 1911, I want to express to the Old Doctor, to Dr. Charlie and to all the other members of the Faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, our deepest sense of gratitude and appreciation for the untiring efforts in our behalf during the past three years. We shall miss the osteopathic inspirations and the kindly smiles of the Old Doctor as he passed among us almost daily, and we can only wish for him many more years of health and good cheer that he may enjoy the fruit of his planting. We are not unmindful of the ever-present desire and constant watchfulness of Dr. Charlie to give to this class the very best to be obtained, even though at times our “wants” seemed to be many. And to the other professors, one and all, we are none the less thankful. They have labored with us faithfully when perhaps it seemed of little use; yet what we have not in our brains we have in our notebooks, and we shall long cherish the memory of our class-room days.

Lastly, it becomes my pleasant privilege to transfer the management of the A. S. O. for the coming year into the hands of the Class of 1912. I do this with no small degree of hesitation, for certainly the example set before you during the past year will be difficult to follow.

At first I questioned your qualifications; but after glancing back into history I am convinced that you will be eminently successful. Though few in number, you are mighty in power. You not only have talent from our United States but from England, Scotland, Germany, and Canada as well. If you cannot continue the pace set by the June, 1913 class, that of annoying the good citizens of Kirksville, the business men and the Faculty with outbursts of wit and humor that serve no purpose but to make extra work for the janitors, gather around you the new class next September and whisper gently your desires—they will do the rest. If you are not big enough to outline the policy of the Year Book next fall, call on June, 1912—they will help you. If the professor does not suit you, get another one. If you cannot arrange

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your curriculum so that your work will be what you want, and will come when you want it, just wait on Dr. Charlie—perhaps he may be able to assist you. And last, but not least, remember that though you were once the baby of four classes, now you are the big brother of six, and it behooves all of you who still remain at home to work together towards a larger, greater and more useful American School of Osteopathy.

And now, Mr. President of the January 1912 class, I want to express to you, and to all classes here represented, the confidence and best wishes of the Class of 1911. May your journey to the end be as smooth and enjoyable as ours has been. And in token of our good will, I am pleased to present at this time, with the “Key to the Situation.”

* * *

Reply.

A. S. HOLLIS, PRESIDENT OF THE CLASS OF JANUARY, 1912.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE JUNE, 1911 CLASS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The task I have before me today is one that is both most pleasing and most difficult. It is always pleasing to contemplate the assured success of one’s friends; it is always hard to bid them good-bye. And I believe that Kirksville, too, becomes dear to most everyone who stays here through three years of school life, and I think there are few of you who will be altogether glad when the train carries you from Kirksville and the old school and your many friends. And we have lots of fun here; especially in the Freshman year, for you must have noticed that a spirit of dignity seems to grow over a class as it progresses on towards graduation. Why, I can hardly conceive of you now as a class waiting outside the old North Clinic room and howling and shrieking like Indians for the twenty or so men of the January 1912 Class to be let loose to your mercies; and yet you did so, not much more than two years ago.

I believe that there is a bright future before everyone of you, for osteopathy is truth, and we are engaged in a profession which will, I believe, expand the more it is trusted, and the more we search its infinite resources.

I am down on the program to speak under the heading of treatment, and this is difficult, as obviously, from any position, I cannot say anything to you about specific treatments and not mixing, et cetera; so what I say must, I hope, be in the nature of a general treatment to tone you up and make you feel generally good.

Mr. President, I thank you for the advice you have given us, and as a class I feel sure that we will try to step into the position you have vacated with the grace and dignity that you have shown.

This key might be taken as a symbol of many things; and I will speak of it for a moment in one of its possible aspects, that of the key to the possibilities of your lives; and I feel sure that I have the school behind me when I say that it is our earnest desire that this key may lock the door for you upon all ill luck, and that it may open for you the abundant treasures of happy and most useful lives.

* * *

Class Song.

MUSIC—“Old Harvard.”

We classmates again as Truth-seekers unite
With conviction to echo her praise,
To tell of our science, proclaiming the right,
In the tribute of song we would raise,
Our hearts filled with hope and reason so sure
'Spite of many blue hours we have passed,
Say, “Practice your best, Osteopathy pure,
And success will attend you at last.”
For we've learned many lessons from books and from life,
Since as verdant young Freshmen we came,
As we sought for real knowledge with fingers and knife,
Talking freely of "Credits" and fame.
Never treating the sign, but finding the why
Let us fix it, then leave it alone,
Removing perversions that pulleth awry,
In ligament, muscle or bone.
"Black and Orange" we'll raise as our emblem so fair
Side by side with the "Black and the Red",
And with loyal allegiance our love we will share
For the banners by which we've been led.
And the friendships we've formed, may they evermore be
Brightest jewels in memory's store.
May we prove yet more clearly, "The truth maketh free,"
'Til Nine-teen-Leaven's voyage is o'er.
—Caroline I. Griffin.

* * *

Song to Daddy.
Music—"Sing Me to Sleep," "What's the Matter
With Father?"
Our college days will soon be o'er
And scattered we from Shore to Shore,
So let's unite with voices strong,
And once more sing the good old song.
What's the matter with Daddy?
He's all right.
Who's all right?—Daddy.
He's taught us Osteopathy
But no Medicology.
So let's unite with voices strong,
And once more sing the good old song.
What's the matter with Daddy?
He's all right.
Who's all right?—Daddy.
'Tis easy, now to replace a bone
And when it's done, leave it alone,
So let's unite with voices strong
And once more sing the good old song.
What's the matter with Daddy?
He's all right.
Who's all right?—Daddy.

—Mary Emery.

Class Poem.
(Dedicated to my Classmates of the Class of 1911.)
Paschall Morris.
Dear Classmates, to you I extend
A few kind words of greeting
And ask that I be gently "Hurd,"
At this our final meeting.
I'm going to sing a "Cahel"
Of the things that we have done
And if with me you don't agree
Just tell friend "Patterson."
Not once since we have been in school,
Have they given us the "Hook;"
We've learned all sorts of "Little" things,
Not found in any book,
We've all of us been Handy
And "Swiper" has been our course.
We leave our Alma Mater
With feelings of re-"Morse."
"Still" were the mighty "Waters"
That oft we had to "Ford;"
But now the "Chase" is over
And we get our great re-"Ward;"
The "Lane" has had its turning
The "Crutchfield" left behind,
We do not even need a "Caine;"
Our way through life to find.
So let the "Cannon" loudly peal.
Our flag raise on its "Staff;"
The dear old Orange and the Black,
A toast to it, let's quaff.
And let our "Bakers" on their "Ranger"
A feast for us prepare.
To start us bravely on our way,
Not dear old Kirksville fare—
We've eaten that for three long years,
Yes, eaten every "Crum;"
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And soon we'll either feast or starve,
Who knows to what we'll come?
Now gather round the open gate,
The "Coles" burn warm and bright.

There's a "Coal Train" on the Wabash track,
So we won't run short tonight.

So Classmates all, draw "Nye" and list
To the story of my song,

Of the "Boys" and girls we know so well,

Who have been with us so long.

* * *

"Laughlin" and "Blank"
Were afraid they would flunk,
As they both lost their nerve and their push.

But they found a "Bierbower,"
Where they soon regained power.

From a plant called the Anhauser "Bush."
Our old pal Clem "Shaper"
Once ate a "Brann" wafer,

And the boy almost died of Choked Disc,
But his old friend Doc "Stelle" With his skill made him well.

Once more he is lively and brisk.
"Benedict," kid, of your record we're proud,

For our colors you have fought before may a crowd.
In Baseball and Football you've given us fame,

Beside you, our athletes look awfully tame.

Our friend Jimmy "Logue"
Is a slick Irish rogue.

Be careful, hold tight to your money,
Or he'll pick your pocket,

Your watch and your locket
While he tells you a story that's funny.

The Normal game score
Was five to four,

With pretty young "Flick" at the bat.
His batting was lame,

So he lost us the game,
But the girls all enjoyed him at that.

Just think of the energy wasted by "Judd,"
Who for three long years has chewed on his cud.

Miss "Lutz" is greatly admired by "Keller,"
Brace up, old man, why don't you tell her.

On the "Lapp" of Miss "Schaepf" I once saw "Schumacher;"
He was feeding her candy, I can prove it by "Crocker."

The two "Dejardins" are musicians,
Who gave up the art to be Physicians.
"Shambaugh" bangs the old pianer,

In a most artistic, noisy manner.

---

GRADUATION EXERCISES AT THE A. S. O.

"Cunningham," "Emerson," "Morris" and "Paul"
Are names of great men familiar to all.

A mighty fine girl, is sweet little "Stoner;"

At present it looks as though Deeson will own her.

Hubert "Pocock," six feet three,

A gallant ladies' man is he.

"Crossman" likes a flow of wit,

"Thorburn" loves his girl a bit;

No more does "Alexander" To a certain maid meander.

"McCoy" says girls are fickle, through and through
All their wiles and arts they tried,

They both found that some one "Lyda"

With another man, one night, the maiden flew.

Little Miss "Foster,"

We once thought we'd lost her
One day when the March winds did blow.

She was found by the "Howells;"

Amongst Doc Charlie's fowls,

In a drift, almost covered with snow.

We love Mrs. "Irwin," with manners so sweet,

Sueh people 'tis truly a pleasure to meet.

"Voormheus" is a bright M. D.,

Who'll practice Osteopathy.

Have you ever watched "Kurth"

Bubble over with mirth

When the boys would tease Mrs. "Bennett"? And the eyes of "Van Winkle" With mischief would twinkle

While he watched her fume, wriggle and fret.

From Georgia comes "Trumble;"

So active and nimble.

He has quite a "rep" as a talker;

A voice like the thunder
When it rends things asunder,

Is the basso-profundo of "Walker."

We've a "Sheppard" named Dick,

Who will soon treat the sick,

When the patients flock to him in peril;

If they keep him so busy

That his brain grows dizzy,

He will call to his aid, Mrs "Sherrell."

"Bennett" has a darling wife and children to be fed,

And so he'll have to struggle hard to make his daily bread,

But with our Science as a "Card," he surely has a starter;

He's absolutely sure to win, says Doctor Lillian "Carter."

Daddy "Fonhannon" will stay in the West;

He thinks the climate out here suits him best.
If "Bereman" fails, he knows how to take pictures;
He can sell his practice, his tables and fixtures.
Tommy "Spaulding?" is sarcastic,
To him we all seem so fantastic.
To us, he acts like a Bantam rooster;
He has caused lots of fun to little Miss "Brewster."
Every morning, sure as Fate,
Big "Burnett" would come in late.
"Cameron" has a sailor lad;
To leave him here makes her feel sad.
"Worley" and "Worrell" and "Keethler" and "Jones"
Think all sorts of lesions are caused by slipped bones.
I hope Ursa "Wimp"
No longer need "skimp,"
And that soon he will have lots of cash;
And I trust that Homer "Clark"
Will behave after dark,
And with his patients will never get rash.
Miss "Hubson", I know
Will more charming "Grow,"
Her admirers increase by the score.
If with "Linerbarger" cheese
She'll her hunger ap--"Pease,"
And her age not increase a "Whitmore."
Cheer up "Market," said "Hootard"
And don't be a coward
The State Board you'll surely get through.
"Hastings," don't worry
And get in a flurry,
"Van Brakle's" no brighter than you.
"Sherfey's" a "Barber," who shaves just "Wright,"
He's fixed "Landrum's" hair in a style out of sight.
"Kirkad's" dear old "Whitehead" oft he shampoo;
What a pity that "Benson" can't let alone boozes.
The "Phillips'" three
Are jolly and free,
With temperaments happy and sunny.
We hear that "McBride"
To work won't be tied.
As his folks have "struck oil," which means money.
"Humphries" hails from way down East;
Nothing bothers him in the least.
The way that Doc "Becker" would always "But-in,"
During lectures, with questions, was truly a sin.
I know that Miss "Reeve,"
With sorrow will leave
This town where she's had so much pleasure.
"McAllister," too,
Feels awfully blue.

Miss "Nicholson" grieves beyond measure.
One dark night on the campus green,
With his arms 'round Miss "Faddis,"
"O'Brien" was seen.
Although this tale may sound mighty queer,
I could tell another 'bout Jim "Cournyee."
"Mooney" throws balls with such gusto
That his mighty left arm we're afraid he will bust.
"Jones" is a youth who is very athletic,
He cracks patients' bones in a way most pathetic.
"Triechler" is the missing "Link"
That Darwin sought in vain, I think.
"Evans," with his broad, bland smile,
Makes one think that life's worth while.
"Richards" and "Inglis" are two lazy men,
Who would sneak into class when the clock struck ten.
"Struble" and "Feidler" we seldom would see.
How tenderly "Fouch" is watched by "Magre."
"Walton" looks like a prophet of old,
With his "Downey" beard and his features bold.
We all like Hugh "Betzler," a bright, clever lad;
He's engaged to be married. How terribly sad!
"Coulson" and "Calvert" are two good old pals,
Who have quietly married two nice Kirksville gals.
The "Mutterlings," "Chandler," "Edwards" and "Edson,
Are all married folks who are worth special mention.
"Nevitt" is cute,
"Bailey's" a beaut;
They are really the belles of the Class.
Miss "Griffin" is bright,
The "Smiths" out of sight—
This bunch would be hard to surpass.
Here's to the three old "Parkers," though their ways are fierce and wild;
They've been the rough necks of our Class, our morals they've defiled.
With joy the people of this town will see these men retire;
They have always been a menace and a trouble to the "Squire."
Fair "Garrod" soon a bride will be,
A very happy woman, she.
"Pafe" is going to take a wife
To help him tread the sands of life.
"Matches are made in heaven," says "Derr,"
And yet it really seems to her,
That Kirksville's second in the race,
And really is a better place.
"In Gram" we find
Two chaps, most kind
And liked by one and all.
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If Jim "MINEAR"
Should drop a tear
In the milk can, it would fall.
I think if Doc "GEARMART"
Would like to get a fair start,
He would better try a town named "DAWSON" City.
I hear that L. A. "HARRIS"
Would like to go to Paris;
He's such a good young man it seems a pity.
Miss "HITCHCOCK"s voice is broke with sighs
At parting. Dear one, dry your eyes,
"Row" is full of Love's sweet dreams;
With passion's fire, his bright face beams.
"CHILDRESS," "GILLESPIE," "RICHARDS" and "EMERY"
Are names that will linger in life's fondest memory.
"MCCASLIN" and "DOUGHERTY" seem very small
By the side of Miss "HARKINS," who's just six feet tall.
If "WHITTLE" to regions below should be sent,
She wants to get credit for time here she's spent.
"EMLEY," we know, is not an Adonis,
But he's there with the brains, and can look down upon us.
As a very swift runner, Doc "GRIFIN", we know,
If he runs from his patients he won't get much dough.
I'm mighty glad, says "MANUEL," my work out here is done,
And yet I'm so glad I came, since I met "KENNEDY."
For big Rat "ROGERS" we predict a life of wealth and fame;
Perhaps a charming little nurse some day will bear his name.
"MCSONGLEN" and "ROBINSON" we've liked well all along,
And with their names I beg to close my simple little song.
Thy life's blood, Osteopathy, never can freeze,
With so loyal and noble an army as these.

* * *

Dear old Classmates, pause and think,
And clasp each others' hands,
And give full play I beg you
To your Lachrymal glands.
For our college days are over
And the gray dawn of tomorrow
Ends our life in dear old Kirksville,
And our hearts are filled with sorrow.
Just one last look upon the scenes
Of many joys and pleasures,
Before we part, then safely lock
'Mongst Memory's choicest treasures
Dear old Owenby's Lake, where love's story
The sweetest of life, oft we told.
'Neath the blue vault of Heaven's great glory,
With the clouds always tipped with pure gold.

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Cloth, $3; half Morocco, $2.50.
Milk a case was first August five to the ditch, and with exposure of several mouths. A. J. hose the adopted, made Can osteo and the dollars affected. Mrs. Magill case by a capitalist has or six years of age. El Madison howe Coffee, of Kalama, Wash. Dr. Akin says the operation and the equal of Coffee, a skillful bone setter. One of the most wonderful cases reported recently is that of Mrs. Florence Magill of Oil City. Some time in March Mrs. Magill was hit by a bicycle rider while riding at high speed. Her right arm and side became paralyzed and she was forced to desist from her work in the P. R. R. offices at Oil City. Various physicians treated her and finally she went to Warren to consult Dr. Siler. When she arrived her arm was in splints. Dr. Siler at once removed these and discovered a bone lesion on the right side. One treatment relieved this and the next day Mrs. Magill was able to operate her typewriter. This feat is remarkable and is almost miraculous in the rapidity with which case was affected. Mrs. Magill was in Warren May 13, the guest of friends and has fully recovered from any ill effects of her experience.

Lorenz Operation a Success.—A Lorenz operation was performed at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Oregon, Friday, May 19th, by Dr. Otis Akin, osteopath, assisted by Drs. H. F. Leonard and Harry Shoot, on Darrell Coffey, 9-year-old son of G. M. Coffey, of Kalama, Wash. Dr. Akin says the operation was entirely successful and that when the boy’s leg is released from the cast several months hence, he will be able to walk. Dr. Akin says Dr. Lorenz, the discoverer of the system of reducing congenital hip dislocation, rarely ever took a case when the patient was over five or six years of age.

A Million for Osteopathy.—It was reported in Brooklyn, N. Y., on May 29th, that an unnamed capitalist has offered an endowment of one million dollars to the osteopaths of New York and Brooklyn for the establishment of a hospital in Manhattan and a clinic in Brooklyn. This, however, to be dependent upon the settlement of the litigation between the New York City Board of Health and the osteopaths in the noted Bandel case. This case will be fought to the last ditch, and if the desired remedy cannot be obtained, the society is looking forward to legislative enactment to bring about the desired change. It is sincerely hoped these osteopaths can qualify for the endowment, as it is the most notable bequest in the history of osteopathy.

Rebuild the Missouri Capitol.—No taxpayer should overlook the following important considerations with respect to the special election to be held August first:

First.—Missouri is without a Capitol in which to transact public business and preserve public records. This is the result of a disastrous fire, and presents a situation that must be met by the people.

Second.—The Legislature provided two plans, one of which must be adopted, or the State be left without a Capitol for years to come. The first of these propositions is the bond issue of $3,000,000 to be voted upon August 1. If this fails a bond issue of $5,000,000 is to be voted upon in November, 1912.

Third.—By the adoption of the $3,500,000 proposition on August 1st, the people...
people can save $1,500,000, and prevent two or three years of expensive delay in the completion of a new building.

Fourth.—The amount each taxpayer will be called upon to pay is insignificant. For instance, a man owning a farm of the cash value of $3,000, assessed at $1,000, would be called upon to pay 20 cents a year for over 13 years, with the prospect that he would have these taxes to pay for only eight years, owing to the rate of increase of the value of taxable property in the State from year to year, and the consequent increase in revenue.

At first blush three and one-half million dollars may look like a large sum to invest in a new capitol building for even so splendid a State as imperial Missouri. But when you take into consideration the increased cost of building material and labor over a few years ago, you must realize that the sum asked is a very modest one. The fact that the building is to be fire-proof throughout should not be overlooked in considering the question of cost. And then, too, we should not forget that while there may be those who consider three and one-half million dollars too much, there are others who believe it too little. This element in the Legislature forced the submission of a five million dollar proposition in the event of the defeat of the smaller amount.

And when we consider that the three and one-half million dollar Capitol must receive two-thirds majority, while a bare majority will carry the five million dollar one, it ought to put every advocate of economy to work for the proposition to be voted on August 1st.

Suppose lightning should strike the court house in your county and burn it down, leaving you without a home for the county offices and without vault protection for the county records, would you not favor a proposition that had for its object the building of a new court house? Of course you would; it's almost an insult to your intelligence and enterprise to raise the question. The State of Missouri, your State that you love so well, is confronted with exactly this condition. Lightning destroyed the Capitol; the State officers are homeless; the State Legislature is without a place to meet; the State records, priceless and incomparable in value, are at the mercy of fire and storm—liable to destruction at any time. Under such circumstances, to even raise a question as to whether or not the loyal Missourians favor rebuilding an adequate Capitol as soon as possible is almost an insult to his spirit of pride and progress.

On August 1st a half million loyal Missourians will attend the funeral of that slogan of the traducers of the State, "Poor old Missouri." Just watch us show 'em" "Grand new Missouri" standing up for progress and a new Capitol building.

Missouri, the greatest State in the Union, is the only State that has no Capitol building. This fact does not reflect upon the enterprise and loyalty of Missourians, and will not until they vote down a proposition to rebuild the Capitol destroyed by lightning, which will be never. Just watch the spirit of progress in this grand old State embrace the first opportunity to build a new Capitol.

The home-seekers in our sister states know that Missouri's Capitol was destroyed by lightning last February, and they are watching to see what Missourians are going to do about building a new one. Send them the news on August 1st that Missouri is a live, progressive State, keeping step with the band wagon of progress, and they will swarm over the border looking for homes. Confirm the opinion of our enemies that Missouri is a "Mossback State" by voting down the Capitol rebuilding proposition, and they'll ride through Missouri to Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. It's up to Missourians.
During the last decade Missouri did not make the gain in population that she should, and Texas passed her in the rank of states. The people must get into the immigration game during the next ten years and regain this lost ground. A good way to begin is to advertise to the world the fact that we are a wide-awake, progressive people by carrying the proposition for a new Capitol building on August 1st. It's a pivotal time with Missouri, a crisis in which we must forge ahead or fall back. The enthusiasm following a successful campaign for a new Capitol would give a great impetus to the band wagon of progress and send Missouri rolling on towards the head of the column, while the defeat of the proposition would fall as a wet blanket of discouragement upon the hopes of Missourians, and turn the tide of immigration from our doors. We must have a new Capitol; we need it now; the three and one-half million dollar proposition is a most reasonable one; to carry it by arousing two-thirds majority would be worth much to the State at this critical time; why not give Missouri the prestige of such a splendid victory for progress and enterprise?

There are two horns to the Capitol rebuilding issue—a three and one-half million dollar horn and a five million dollar horn. The first means a 2 cent tax levy on the $100 assessed valuation for a possible 13-year, probably 7 or 8 years; the second means the same tax levy for possibly 30 years, probably 18 or 20 years; the first will save you a million and half dollars, besides the added interest; the second will lose you a million and half dollars, plus the added interest; the first requires a two-thirds majority to carry, and is to be voted on August 1st; the second requires a bare majority, and is to be voted on at the general election next year in the event that the first proposition is defeated. Which horn of the issue will you take? It's up to you.

Across the bridge of "Do it now" lies the State of "Get there." Missouri is a great commonwealth, a magnificent empire within herself. She is capable of the largest and best in every line of growth and development. In the absence of a Capitol building, shall this mighty people procrastinate and fiddle along for years before taking favorable action in the matter? It would be a shame to make a football out of the new Capitol question and kick it about over the gridiron of State politics through the next campaign. It would be a disgrace to keep the issue before the people for a decade. Why not rise up like men of action and settle the matter on August 1st for all time to come by carrying the $3,500,000 proposition?

CHANGE TO SAVE $1,500,000.—Two-thirds of the voters of the State must vote for the Capitol bond issue to insure its adoption, and the voters will have until the first day of August to make up their minds whether they want the building, or are willing to put up with the present dangerous, expensive and unbusiness-like way of getting along. Should the bonds be defeated the expenditure of $75,000 will be required to repair the old and half-ruined structure to make it either safe or comfortable through the coming winter. Besides, another effect of their defeat will be to put up squarely to the people of the State a proposition to vote upon an amendment in 1912 providing for a Capitol building that will cost $5,000,000 instead of $3,500,000.

An issue of $3,500,000 in bonds is proposed now, to be decided in August. Of that amount $3,000,000 is to be expended upon a new building, $300,000 in its equipment, and $200,000 upon the purchase by the State of land which now adjoins the old Capitol site. The proposed bonds are to be paid from the proceeds of an annual tax levy of 20 mills upon each $100 valuation.

The above is a synopsis of the situation, and the voters of the State are asked
to make a choice between the expenditure of $3,500,000 authorized the first of next August for all the purposes mentioned, or to pass upon a proposal to expend $5,000,000 later on for the same purposes. Will it not be much better to vote for the $3,500,000 bond issue and have the remaining $1,500,000 to put on good roads, public institutions, bridges and other utilities?—St. Joseph Gazette.

The question of voting $3,500,000 for a new State House at Jefferson City is very plain and simple. We have to have a new State Capitol, and if we vote down the present proposition, it will then cost the tax payers not less than $5,000,000. The Record thinks $3,500,000 is enough and advises everybody to vote “Yes” on August 1st.—New Madrid Record.

Takes New Offices.—Dr. George M. McIntyre of Kenosha, Wisconsin, has removed from 359 Main Street to 11-12-13 Grovesnor Building. His office hours are from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Evenings by appointment.

Removal Notice.—Dr. Dale H. Craig who has been practicing at Princeton, Illinois, has removed to Walnut, Illinois.

Take Vacation.—Dr. K. B. and Bertha F. Moonaw are spending a delightful month's vacation on the island of Bermuda. They send a postal picture of a lily field there that looks very inviting.

Purchases Practice.—Dr. Adam Baker has bought the practice of Dr. Arthur Taylor at Northfield, Minnesota.

Osteopath Injured.—While automobiling, May 7th, Dr. J. F. Wagoner of Creston, Iowa, had a serious accident. The automobile tire bursted, a piece of the rim striking him on the hand, producing a bad wound, which incapacitated him for a couple of weeks.

Change of Address.—Dr. D. O. Thompson has removed from Beardstown, Illinois to the Post Office Building, Sycamore, III.

Another Change.—Dr. Coyt Moore has removed from Hammond to Baton Rouge, La. He is now located in the Raymond Building, Suite 43.

Form Partnership.—Drs. Arthur and Lily F. Taylor have formed a partnership, and have offices at Stillwater, Minnesota.

Locates in Honolulu.—Dr. May Vanderburgh, formerly of 608 Elkan Gunst Building, San Francisco, California, has removed to Honolulu, T. H., and has offices in the Metropole Building, 1154 Alakea Street. Dr. Vanderburgh says it is her third trip to Honolulu, and she likes it better each time. She is occupying offices of Dr. Steen.

Takes Eastern Trip.—Dr. S. J. Duncan, who has been at 1325 Hoover Street, Los Angeles, California, is now on an extended trip in the East, where he will remain indefinitely.

Change of Location.—Dr. Wilbur H. Clark has removed from Attoyto Grande to San Louis Obispo, California, and has offices at 1140 Garden Street. Dr. Clark has taken the practice and good will of Dr. Anita P. Martyn, who will go to San Francisco. Dr. Clark reports the prospects flattering.

Receives Appointment.—Governor Osborn of Michigan has appointed Dr. T. L. Herrder of Detroit as a successor to Dr. Edythe F. Ashmore as a member of the state board of examination and registration in osteopathy.

California Osteopaths Entertained.—Osteopathic physicians of the state of California were guests of the Chamber of Commerce Saturday, June 3, the closing day of their convention in Los Angeles. They were taken on a trolley trip to San Pedro, and for a launch ride over the harbor.
Graduates in Medicine.—Dr. W. F. Traughber of Los Angeles, California, sends us a very attractive announcement of his graduation from the medical department of the University of Southern California.

Resumes Branch Office.—Dr. William Efford of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has resumed his practice in Manitowoc, where he will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Recent Visitors in Kirksville.—Dr. Sallie M. Conner of Bellefontaine, Ohio, has been visiting her parents in Kirksville for several days recently, and called at the Journal office, June 6th. Dr. Geo. T. Buckles of Marshall, Mo., was in Kirksville June 5th, and called at the Journal office. Dr. Buckles came to see the Commencement Exercises, but was too late for them. Dr. U. S. Parish of Storm Lake, Iowa, brought a patient to the A. S. O. Hospital, May 18th.

Removal Notice.—Dr. H. F. Desseau, formerly of Burke, California, is now located at Rooms 414-24 Thayer Building, Oakland, Calif.

Re-enters Practice.—After a year and a half's rest on account of illness, Dr. Lewis W. Allen is again entering the practice at Greenfield, Mass., with offices in the Davenport Building, Suite 24-25.

Thirty Graduates from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.—The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy granted diplomas to thirty students, June 1st. The doctorate address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Francis C. Putnam, pastor of Radnor Presbyterian Church, Wayne, Pa. Dr. Charles J. Muttart, retiring dean of the College, conferred the degrees. A prize of $25 was awarded to the student making the best set of notes during the year at the lectures on "Symptomatology and Practice." The prize was offered by Dr. J. Ivan Durfur.


Discontinues Branch Office.—On account of the increase in his Boston practice, Dr. Earle Scammon, who has been maintaining Ipswich as a branch office, has been obliged to discontinue his work at that place.

An Error.—In publishing the death notice of Dr. G. P. Jones in our May issue, in some way an error was made in stating where the doctor had been practicing, and where he died. The notice should have read Watertown, South Dakota, instead of Watertown, New York.

Announce Partnership.—Dr. Theodore Paul of Tarkio, Mo., takes pleasure in announcing the association of his brother, Dr. Willis E. Paul, with him in practice in Tarkio, after June 15, 1911. Dr. W. E. Paul is a graduate of the Jun8 Class, A. S. O.

Receipts Promotion.—Dr. H. W. Maltby has been promoted from Junior House Surgeon to Senior House Surgeon, the first instance of the kind in the history of the P. and S. Medical College.
Removal Notice.—Dr. G. S. Hollier Wilson, A. S. O., June 1910, who has been practicing with Dr. Heist at Berlin, is now in private practice at Guelph, with a branch office at Hespeler. He reports a very favorable outlook.

Massachusetts College Commencement June Ninth.—We have an invitation to the Commencement Exercises of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, to be held June 9th, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston. The graduating address is to be delivered by Dr. C. Hanford Henderson. The following is the class roll: Albert Edward Chittenden, William Dexter Clark, Mahala Francis Davis, Luella Dunsmore, Leon Elvin Fay, Robert Dexter Flansburgh, George Christopher Greene, Edmund Brooke Haslop, Ralph Dudley Head, Ralph Winfield Hopkins, Helen King, Muriel Evelyn Lewis, John Alexander McDonald, James Eleazar March, Jennie Louise Mason, George Oswald McGreavy, Leonard John Neal, Gale Chadwick Perry, Herbert Greenville Ripley, William Sullivan Shaffer, Herbert Orestes Stevens, James Stevenson Wadsworth, Walter John Weitzel, James Ambrose Zwicker.

Return to Oregon.—After spending several months in California, taking special work at the L. A. C. O., and practicing at Loma Linda, Drs. H. D. and Alice Bowers have returned to their former field at Newburg, Oregon, where they will resume their practice.

Announces New Location.—Dr. Mary E. Alsperch announces her new location in Suite 600-10 Mills Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Recoveries from Injury.—Dr. W. L. Nichols, who had his arm broken recently, has so far recovered as to be able to resume his practice. He will spend Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at Joseph, Oregon, and the rest of the time at Enterprise. Dr. Mabel Williams, who has been looking after Dr. Nichols' practice, will locate in Flora, Oregon. Dr. Williams has met with splendid success during her practice in Oregon.

Receives Appointment.—Dr. W. J. Deeming of Brookfield, Mo., was appointed by Governor Hadley as a member of the Osteopathic State Board of Examination and Registration. Dr. Deeming succeeds Dr. A. I. McKenzie of Kansas City. During the recent examination at the A. S. O., Dr. Deeming made the Journal office a brief call, to see how things were progressing here.

Remove to Uplands.—Dr. C. H. Wimpress, who has been practicing at Newport, California, has removed with his family to Uplands, California, where the Doctor will practice.

Associates with his Brother in Practice.—Dr. F. W. Olds has gone to Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he will be associated in practice with his brother, Dr. E. M. Olds. Dr. F. W. is a graduate of the Still College of Osteopathy.

Returns to Santa Paula.—Dr. Phelps, who practiced in Santa Paula, California, for a time some years ago, has returned to that city, and will have an office at his residence.

Resumes Practice.—Dr. W. F. Eisenhart, who for ten years practiced osteopathy in Streator, Illinois, but for two years past has been engaged in other work, has resumed practice in Streator, at the request of many of his former patients.

Dr. Vanderburgh Recovers.—Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh, who was recently injured quite seriously in an automobile accident has recovered sufficiently that he is able to accompany a lady philanthropist and many times millionaire to the East as her private physician.


The idea might have been conceived but its success depends solely upon its therapeutic value and its adaptability to the requirements of the profession.

The idea was conceived that a more hygienic, adaptable and satisfactory method could be devised for maintaining continuous hot moist heat in the treatment of inflammations both acute and chronic than by ancient poultices, hot packs, etc.; antiphlogistin, the original cataplasmic dressing was the result.

That antiphlogistine has proven its therapeutic superiority and adaptability and maintained its popularity over other products or methods in the treatment of inflammation is best attested by the continuous confidence accorded it by the medical profession."
cases were held at the College. L. V. Adams of Des Moines delivered the address, and Dr. S. L. Taylor, president of the College, conferred the degrees. The Iowa osteopaths in attendance at the state convention, attended the Commencement Exercises in a body.

Praises Osteopathic Graduates.—Rev. A. C. Smither, who preached the baccalaureate sermon of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, spoke in praise of the graduates. We quote below an extract from his sermon:

"We congratulate you upon finishing your course in college. The world has many rewards to offer the educated man who has many advantages in the race of life. We congratulate you that you have a definite calling in the world; for this is the day of definite, specific tasks in life. We congratulate you that you are entering into a calling where the field is as wide as human pain. In no other vocation is their such a wide field for work as that which relates to the relief of human suffering. You are entering into a field of the largest possible service to your fellow-man. In no other calling is there a greater need for character than in the practice or ministry of healing. We are learning that the mind is the greatest factor in physical healing and that cult that can command the powers of the mind in healing has won the battle largely in the beginning."

CABLE MESSAGE TO DR. C. E. STILL.

That Dr. William Smith still has a warm spot in his heart for the A. S. O. and his former pupils, is evidenced by the following cablegram received on the graduation day of the June, 1911, Class:

Dundee, Scotland, June 1, 1911.

C. E. Still, Kirksville, Mo.—
Convey my thoughts and best wishes to each and every one of my old pupils. Success to all. WILLIAM SMITH.

***

Born

To Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Quick, Frederick, Oklahoma, on Friday, May 5th, a son, Roy Terwiliger, Jr.

***

Died

In Vinita, Oklahoma, May 15th, Mr. William Roberts, of complications following pneumonia. Deceased was the father of Dr. Verna Bell Murphy, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and of Dr. W. L. Roberts, of Germantown, Pa.

At Waynesville, Ill., Dr. Minard Smith, May 5, 1911. Interment at Champaign, Ill.

***

Married

At Chicago, Ill., May 13, 1911, Dr. Chauncey W. Ackley, of that city, to Miss Lillian W. Dahms.

At Albuquerque, N. M., Dr. Julius Oswood Schwentker to Miss Alma May Howell, June first.
Massachusetts Notes.

The seventh annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association was held in Worcester, Mass., May 19th and 20th. The meetings were most enthusiastic and there was a large attendance, including osteopaths from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.


Dr. L. B. Triplett, of Springfield, Mass., presided at the banquet, while Dr. Charles W. Bruninghaus officiated as toastmaster.

Speeches were made by the retiring President, Dr. Triplett, and the new President, Dr. George W. Goode of Boston. Rev. Allan K. Foster of Worcester, spoke on “A Physician’s Moral Duty,” and Miss Ida C. Bailey on “Psychology of Food.” Dr. Arthur McLane of Boston discussed “Girls,” and Dr. Harry M. Hutchinson of Providence, “Mother Eve and the Red Apple.”

* * *

Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, President of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and his mother, have gone to the coronation in London. They will return in the early fall.