We Have $65,000 for a Post Graduate Work Now

The Osteopathic Physician

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Dr. J. R. Shackleford, 1003 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.

We didn't tell all the good news about the "A. T. Still Research Institute" in our last issue—not, at least, all respecting the size of the present endowment. All we claimed was true but we did not go far enough.

We said, that the endowment raised for this "research" work added to what had been subscribed previously in the name of the A. T. Still "Post Graduate College," would amount to about $45,000. As a matter of fact it is $65,000—just 6.5 per cent of the million dollar endowment we are going to get for it.

Dr. C. M. Hulett calls attention to our error and we feel privileged to print his words and thank him. We wish we had had $100,000 below the right mark.

"The endowment subscription prior to the Kirksville meeting amounted to $25,000 of which $10,000 was paid in," writes Dr. Hulett. "The Kirksville subscription was $40,000, making a total of $65,000 in round numbers. The income available for use this year will be the interest on the $10,000 and on the annual installment of one-fifth of the $65,000 that is to be paid in the next few months."

We congratulate the profession on this good showing. It ought not to be hard now to get our rich and devoted patients interested in swelling this fund, after the profession has shown so well where its heart lies. Perhaps some of the big philanthropists like Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie can now be interested. It is worth the effort.

Now that the various policies proposed for this institution have undergone two years of mature study and the enterprise has evolved into a clear-cut, definite foundation for doing scientific research work altogether apart from the "conduct of a college," having "courses of study" and "granting degrees," etc.—which the first plans clearly contemplated surely each osteopathic profession can now unite in support of it. No member of the profession ever doubted the value to our science and practice of research work—not schoolboy dabbling for a few weeks in vacation time with guncapics and microscopes, preparing such slides as are now a part of the sophomore and junior work of all medical colleges—but skillful laboratory research, by men and women who have made ample scientific preparation and who are so highly educated to start with that they could command the attention of the scientific world by their utterances. This is what "research" work means at its best.

But the structure to be reared upon this foundation is many years and years of patient, quiet toil—not reading papers on new hypotheses that have been hatched over night; but work, work, work to learn and prove facts which relate to osteopathic diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

That is what the profession needs. That is what the "A. T. Still Research Institute" now proposes to do, and already set out to achieve. You can help it, Brother and Sister osteopaths—and you will.

Here is the evolution of this institute from lazy dreams of a "college" into a foundation for the maintenance of a selected few devotedly scientific material. The editor is thankful.

The O. P. was accused once or twice of inanity toward the enterprise. The accusation was as bad against us. He has been good enough to say that in later months he had come to believe the college idea was all foolishness. It was not a question which would do the most good, a new college.

which would aim to carry the students some what further than our schools now take them, or a scientific laboratory where research would plod along undisturbed, but it was a plain blunt question of business sense. The "college," with any endowment short of half a million dollars, already in hand, and well invested, would be a frost. It would take an available annual income of $25,000 a year to make a dent with any sort of a post graduate college worth the name of osteopathy.

When we all had time to think this over the truth of this situation came clearly to us and, consequently, the proposal of an endowment that would cover our minds and set our faces unalterably toward the goal of making the A. T. Still Research Institute a practical factor for developing scientific osteopathy and there we all are without a dissenting voice today. The profession is harmonious as to this program. There were no dissenters or bolters. The plan just naturally unfolded. Research had been planned as a feature of the post graduate college laboratories. It was only needed to give up the "student" and "teacher" idea entirely to leave the laboratories we planned in charge of savants who could work to some scientific purpose when once the classes in search of diplomas were eliminated.

Luckily the preamble and by-laws drawn to regulate the college first proposed were wisely drafted along broad, general lines and, with scarcely any modifications that are just as well adapted to conduct "research work" as conduct a P. G. C. college. This instrument reminds me in this respect of one of those "blanket charters" now and then secured for corporations which permit their companies to "engage in any lawful trade or business." A. T. Still Research Institute by-laws do not cover that ground, to be sure, but on examination it would be found as well adapted to research and control laboratory research alone as research plus a post graduate college work originally, and would, consequently, allow as much freedom to control and conduct laboratory research alone as research plus a post graduate college work originally, and would, consequently, allow as much freedom to conduct research as possible under the name of osteopathy.

Now the work of the future is clear-cut and all of us believe in it and know it is practical, possible and infinite in its possibilities. Therefore get in line, doctor, and do your part, and see if you can't get a rich patient or two to help. Push along this A. T. Still Research Institute!

Abuse of the Vocal Organs as a Cause of Tonsilitis.

My attention was first called to the origin of tonsilitis as a result of abuse of the organs of the voice two and a half years ago in the case of a young man who had taken his first singing lessons. The teacher had omitted the caution usually given, to be careful and not use the voice more than the prescribed time in the beginning, so that the young man went home and ambitiously practiced an hour or more by himself. The result was a full fledged case of tonsillitis the next day, with fever, prostration and all the usual attendant symptoms.

There was no other possible cause, far as the most complete knowledge of the individual and his surroundings could detect. I had been treating members of the family for some time, and kept myself carefully cognizant of all features of the situation pertaining
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Numerous other cases might be cited. But with those I have given should be verified by the thousands of other practitioners before being accepted as the rule in cases of smallpox. The experience of no one is sufficient to establish a rule in such matters.

The value of the determination of such a point as this would not stop with the prophylaxis and the treatment of the affection itself, but would help to justify nature of all on both sides of the tornis.

The smallpox has been regarded as a useless organ, and sacrificed on any and every occasion—to the injury and even the disqualification of surgeons. But regarding any organ in the body as a useless organ is an insult to Mother Nature and almost a subversion of all laws of physiology.

In Anatomical and Physiological Pictures of Diseases it was shown that diseases resulted from organ to another along lines of physiological relation. If then abuse of the vocal cords and organs of the voice generally resulted in affection of this kind, it indicated that the function of the tonsil has to do with these organs. It becomes a matter of inquiry to ascertain then of demonstrating what this relation is.

It will immediately occur to pathologists that this was already done when the larynx indicated in Laryngeal Diphtheria.

Dr. Sigler Goes Up in a Balloon

Dr. W. D. SIGLER, of Salem, Ohio, accompanied by two comrades, made a very successful ascent in the balloon "Sky Pilot," the latter part of last month. An average speed of 30 to 32 miles for fifty miles, and landing was accomplished without accident.

The start was made from the park of the Aero Club of Ohio, at Canton, and the trip was one of the most successful in the history of the club.

This is the second ascension made by Dr. Sigler (who has got to be a first-rate "sky pilot"), in the last few months, and on both occasions he fluttered an osteopathic pennant. It is prophesied with the Gee's been made in aerial navigation that Dr. Sigler may be coming to the A. O. A. meeting at Minneapolis next year by the balloon route.

Louisiana Osteopathic Board Not Yet Appointed

The expected appointments of the new Louisiana Osteopathic State Board have not yet been made. Governor Sanders slipped away on his vacation and left politicians and doctors, alike, in an unsettled frame of mind. Political gossip has it that the board members will be Drs. Murray Graves, Monroe; Wendell Hyde, W. A. McKeenan and E. J. Sanderson. These men are all members of the old state organization except Dr. Gourley, who has moved to West Monroe and represents a quasi-osteopathic society recently organized.

The osteopathic association put up a lot of hard work to get the board created by the Assembly—as our profession well remem-bered—but for the special efforts of the associations and active, and many members feel they both should be on the board. On the other hand, Dr. Tete being a man of his own people he would represent the interest of the state, which it is said the last trains of osteopathic sentiment in the state.

The quibble, then, of the identity or dual-
ity of these diseases is still "up in the air," and until it settles down to established facts the fact that smallpox confers immunity to smallpox. Taleo believes that vaccinia will confer immunity to smallpox.

Smallpox is undoubtedly not as prevalent as it formerly was. It is not a disease of the present day. Yet the elimination of yellow fever has gone on much more rapidly during the past one hundred years. Still the vaccination against smallpox is considered as one method of preventing the disease, although there are proved methods of sanitation rather than inoculation with cowpox, having been tried on the less susceptible race.

Smallpox is decreasing in severity and this also is attributed to vaccination. The aboriginal races when affected are almost without exception killed. An epidemic in a community such as lettuce, spinach, dandelions, onions, tomatoes, will have very little smallpox. This is due to the fact that vaccinia has been introduced into the body.

Some years ago I was in a town where smallpox was prevalent. Everyone had been vaccinated and the statement was published in the newspapers by the board of health that there was not a person in the town who had ever had smallpox, especially in recent years. There were many cases of the "wine, women and song" program, his habits being equal or worse in morals and health.

I investigated a family of three who were quarantined at their own home, a mother and two grown sons, none of whom had ever been vaccinated, but in each case the disease had been contracted from one who had been vaccinated, especially in recent years. It was the custom at that time to vaccinate the children, the boys being vaccinated in early childhood and the girls at the time of marriage.

The question of vaccination was very much discussed in every family. The mother of this family, a rosy-cheeked, plump girl of happy disposition and bounding spirits, the physician and family. I have known several whose health was ruined, one especially that had been vaccinated. The belief in vaccination by the physician and family.

In fact, those who had been vaccinated had never had a sick day in their lives. A rosy-cheeked, plump girl of happy disposition and bounding spirits, the life of a healthy family. Since vaccination about twenty years ago I have never had a sick day in my life; a rosy-cheeked, plump girl of happy disposition and bounding spirits, the life of a healthy family.

I have known at times of wholesale vaccination during smallpox scares, numbers of cases of constitutional illness from one to four weeks' duration with pronounced suffering when the same time the natural illness was less severe. Of course it is not right that we should have such experiences, but it is said that the smallpox was used as a matter of convenience. The Rosey, chief surgeon, attended her. He examined her arm, which had been vaccinated a few days before. The local reaction was severe, but the girl was very cheerful and remarked: "Only an ignoramus would do such work." "Well, you did it," said the girl. His vaccinating had covered more ground than his memory. Worry and fear cause much distress in the mind, but the body is free from disease.

An amusing incident along this line came to my attention. A daughter of a railroad man was presented at one of the largest railway hospitals in the West. The father of this girl was a doctor, who later became chief surgeon, attended her. He examined her arm, which had been vaccinated a few days before. The local reaction was severe, but the girl was very cheerful and remarked: "Only an ignoramus would do such work." "Well, you did it," said the girl. His vaccinating had covered more ground than his memory. Worry and fear cause much distress in the mind, but the body is free from disease.

Take from vaccination the effect on the vaccinated one's mind and you have removed its beneficial effects. The psychological factor is perhaps the most important of all, and of course this latter is not always true, for we all know of cleanly, well cared for people who have had smallpox. They were exposed when their system was in a condition which made them particularly vulnerable. They were practically all healthy, and their house was a constant source of contamination, but their body may not have been. The immediate and ultimate physical deterioration resulting from vaccination would in the aggregate be astounding. Following are some of the possibilities admitted by authorities favoring vaccination. I quote from Lister:

"A quiescent malady may be lighted into action by such circumstances as congenital syphilis, occasionally with tuberculosis. The height of vaccination convulsions may occur and be followed by hemiplegia."

The observations on the presence of antibodies in vaccine virus has been confirmed by W. T. Howard, Jr., who found it 24 times in 95 cultures from the virus of five producers in the United States.

As to the smallpox, the occurrence of this terrible complication emphasizes the necessity of the most scrupulous care in the preparation of inocula, as at the time bacillus almost constantly present in the intestines of cattle. (Underlings are mine."

While with a large percentage it is done unscientifically, and with the rational public it is unscientific and unsanitary, the question that vaccinia has been introduced into the body.

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Osteopath Sets a Broken Leg in the Mountains

As an instance of the emergency work that may fall on any who bear the title of doctor and stray from the beaten paths of civilization, and also as an endorsement of surgical training for osteopaths, may be cited a recent experience of Dr. Otis Akin of Portland, Oregon, who while on a mountain climbing expedition with the Mazama Outing Club found himself to be the sole physician within a radius of fifty miles. Within a week he was called upon to set a fractured limb.

The patient in ascending Mt. St. Helena (Washington) a snow peak, had been struck by a rolling stone which broke both bones of the left leg. After thirty-six hours' work by successive relief parties the man was borne into camp on a litter. Surgical appliances were absent. Front splints were made of "shakes," soaked, warped and padded to fit the tibia while bread pans, hammered out and bent to a right-angle made a serviceable heel and calf splint. A blanket was cut into bandages. Reduction was effected, splints applied, and the man conveyed in comfort by wagon and automobile, fifty miles to the nearest railroad and thence to a Portland hospital, where plaster dressings were applied. The patient is making nice recovery with every prospect of the use of his leg without permanent injury.

Osteopath Attempts Suicide Twice

A NEWSPAPER dispatch to the Chicago Inter-Ocean from Los Angeles reports that Dr. D. Francis Smith, 577 Sn. Hope street, a graduate of the A. C. O. M. & S., Chicago, attempted to commit suicide in her apartments, September 5th, by inhaling carbon monoxide. It is probable that her attempt would have been successful but for the fact that Dr. Smith telephoned a newspaper office of her intentions. She neglected to state where she lived but a dozen reporters were rushed out on the case and by good sleuth work succeeded in locating Dr. Smith's place of residence before it was too late, although she was in unconscious condition. It developed that she had made another attempt to kill herself earlier in the afternoon by turning on the gas in her room. After being revived Dr. Smith was sent to the detention ward of the county hospital in the belief that she is insane.

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D. O.'s Should Educate Insurance Companies.

MUCH interest has been shown by the profession in this insurance boycott of osteopaths. Most of the boards of examiners have broached the matter in a late issue. A number of new examiners have been reported and others reported turned down because they are osteopaths.

Dr. Fletcher of Clarksburg, W. Va., says we were not too forgetful about D. O.'s in getting these appointments, but go to head-quarters and file our claims—establish with the organizations who we are and what we are entitled to. He is right. We publish his letter.

Says We Must Educate the Woodmen.

I have read with interest the discussion about insurance matters. I think it high time we bring some of the companies to time. I note that a number of D. O.'s have been turned down by the Modern Woodmen of America as examiners. Now I think we can correct matters with this company. The next Head Camp Meeting of the Modern Woodmen will be held in Peoria, Ill., in June 1908, and if all the osteopaths will put their shoulders to the wheel we can have the by-laws of the company amended to include osteopaths as examiners.

I am confident that at least 300 or 400 osteopaths are carrying insurance in the Modern Woodmen, and if they will see the state delegates, who will be elected in their respective states in May, 1908, and vote favorably on the amendment that will be introduced, that we can pass it. I wish you to consider the matter. We have given to this matter in the next issue of The O. P. and suggest that they get busy at once. I will make every move in the state and will see that the amendment is introduced.

There is no money in being an examiner for the Woodmen, but it will help us in other companies if we win in this, and it will help us in our practice by getting us better acquainted with members of the Woodmen order.

So let us all pull together on this—"Fraternally yours, W. A. Fletcher, D. O., Clarksburg, W. Va."

Of Course the M. D.'s Will—If They Can.

Of course, the slipping of the Masonic Modern Woodman, Oct. 21st last by W. M. Hilton, M. D., head physician of Wilmington, Delaware, is a matter of floats, and if all the osteopaths will put their shoulders to the wheel we can have the by-laws of the company amended to include osteopaths as examiners. The next meeting of the board will be held in Helena the first Tuesday and Wednesday in March, 1908. The officers of the board are: Dr. C. W. Mahaffey, Helena, president; Dr. L. F. Cramb, Butte, secretary; and Dr. O. B. Prickett, Billings, treasurer.

The above ruling was extended to the following states: Idaho, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, North Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin and Missouri under present ruling, not to those who were examined by the Minnesota board previous to May, 1907. The next meeting of the board will be held in Helena the first Tuesday and Wednesday in March, 1908. The officers of the board are: Dr. C. W. Mahaffey, Helena, president; Dr. L. F. Cramb, Butte, secretary; and Dr. O. B. Prickett, Billings, treasurer.

A physician out west was sent for to attend a small boy who was ill. He left a prescription and went away. Returning a few days later he found the boy better.

"Yes, doctor," said the boy's mother, "the prescription did him a world of good. I left it beside him, where he could hold it in his hand most of the time, and he can almost read it now. You didn't mean for him to swallow the paper, did you, doctor?"

NATIONAL PROTECTIVE LEGION WONT.

Dr. William G. Classen, of South Haven, Michigan, turned down by the examiners since Oct. 15th last by W. M. Hilton, M. D., national medical examiner of the National Protective Legion of Wavely, New York. Under that date Dr. Classen received a letter from South Haven: "Yours in regard to the appointment of Dr. Classen received. If he is an osteopath and not a graduate physician, we have no right to appoint him, as the constitution prohibits the appointment of any but an M. D. as examining physician."
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

I have made two certificates for parties insured in the London Accident and Guarantee Co., both accepted, one in the Red Men, one in The Traveler’s Protective Association, and one each in two other companies that I have forgotten, all being accepted. Aside from these I made out pension papers for a Spanish war soldier that were accepted and he is now drawing $15.00 per month pension. Uncle Sam wasn’t afraid of them. Very truly yours, T. M. King, D. O., Springfield, Mo., March 5th.

I have been accepted on benefits from the United Association Journeyman Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters’ Helpers of St. Louis and Chicago; Cigar Makers’ Union, Champaign, Ill.; the Loyal Protective Association, Accident and Sick benefits of Boston, Mass., and the Accident Company of the Modern Woodmen of Illinois, Danville, Ill. The above companies do not require medical examination for membership and accept our certificates for benefits. The Modern Woodmen of America Lodge will not accept me. Also the N. Y. Life Ins. Co. turned me down as examiner, yet the N. Y. Life wrote me they were willing to accept osteopaths if we would prove our standing—J. A. Novelin, D. D., Farmer City, Ill., March 4th.

I have filled out insurance papers: (1) Modern Protective Association, home office, Sayre, Pa.; (2) Accident Insurance Company, home office, Philadelphia, Pa. I both of these claims were ultimately paid under protest, and with a warning to the insured, as much as we say, do not employ an osteopath again. Also, I have for a number of years held a policy in the Modern Woodmen of America, and members of our local camp suggested my name as camp or physician examiner. But I did not permit my name to be used as I understand the head physician of the M. W. of A. will not accept an osteopath’s certificate. I think it is high time we all, to a man, put up a vigorous protest against this injustice.—J. F. Yeater, D. O., Altoona, Pa.

I have filled out accidental insurance papers for four different persons in four different insurance companies and all were paid without question as to the applicant’s physician. I cannot now give the names of the companies, but could do so by looking the matter up. I also served one term as physician for the A. O. C. W. here and the examination papers were accepted without question also.—A. E. Hook, D. O., Cherokee, Iowa, Feb. 27.

I hold commissions as insurance examiner from the following: The Knights and Ladies of Security, the Fraternal Brotherhood, and the Royal Neighbors of America. I was the first osteopath appointed (so the supreme physicians informed me) in any of these orders, and I followed a systematic course in securing each appointment, by which, I am sure, certain M. D.’s have become better informed as to what constitutes an osteopathic physician. I have other appointments pending, but cannot tell what the outcome will be—Jesse A. Russell, D. O., San Bernardino, Calif., Feb. 24.

I have filled out accident insurance papers which were accepted by the North American Accident Insurance Co., of Chicago, during the summer 1906.—Lenna K. Prater, Spring­ville, N. Y., March 2.

I have been examiner for the American Order of Foresters of Peoria, Ill., and Mystic Workers of the World, of Fulton, Ill., for some time. Have never had an applicant refused. Am also physician for the American Mutual Benefit Association, of Chicago. I have complete charge of their work. If any member becomes sick or injured I am to take care of him and the company pays the

OSTEOPATHY AND ITS HISTORY

One hour of practical, sensible explanation of Osteopathy and its principles; then one hour of pictorial history.

I am now prepared to book engagements to lecture on above subject on each Saturday evening during the school year, exclusive of those which occur in vacations. My time for those being already engaged. My lectures are fully illustrated by a selection from over 300 slides. To all osteopaths in practice at points where it is possible for me to reach by six o’clock on Saturday, leaving Kirksville at 11:14 a.m., Friday, I extend an invitation to write to me for explanation of the nature, press and other opinions. Early application will be necessary, as in the school year I have only about twenty-five available dates.

Wm. Smith, M. D., D. O.,
Kirksville, Missouri

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Two spacious buildings house the most complete equipment in any osteopathic institution, and provide ample accommodations for expansion.

Skimped quarters and equipment are fatal to scientific study and research—waste the student’s three years and send him out half prepared.

The new Main Building has four floors—comprising College Hall, large lecture halls and classrooms, extensive laboratories for experiment and research, gynecological operating room, and the Infirmary and Dispensary.

Anatomical and Dissecting Departments are housed in the Annex, a few yards from the Main Building.

Net earnings of the College are turned into equipment and betterment. The Philadelphia College pays no profit to its stockholders.

But the strength of any college must be its teaching staff. Buildings and equipment are but tools, useless in unskilled hands.

The Faculty of the Philadelphia College is made up of Osteopaths known throughout the profession for their resourcefulness in treating patients. Every member is active in class-room and clinic, imparting to the student the individual methods he finds successful in practice.

**Write to the Dean for Catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and a copy of the Journal.**

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**Sensational Pipe Dream in Osteopathic Office**

WILY press agents (alleged) of Drs. A. L. & W. P. Goff, Tacoma, Wash.—or else some hungry space men on the local press seem to have been very busy late on the night of Saturday, August 1st. At any rate there appeared in the Tacoma papers next morning a harrowing story—occupying something over a column—telling how, in the offices of Drs. A. L. and W. P. Goff, osteopaths, in the Provident building, a Miss McCullum, a beautiful twenty-four year old, the daughter of the Rev. Neal S. McCullum, was bound, gagged and chloroformed, but not otherwise injured by "two well dressed intruders."

The supposed robbers are supposed to have made a supposed search for surgical cotton, antiseptics, vaseline, adhesion tape, stethoscopes, a skeleton, a swing, and such other laces and petanas as adhere to an osteopathic office, but it does not appear that they got away with any of this loot.

The police at first regarded the affair as a mystery, but later seem to have adopted the conclusion that it was a hoax—probably the result of over-wrought nerves of somebody’s press agent. It seems to us there was once another great story of “broken ribs,” springing in osteopathic circles in this same town. Next-ee-pass?

Osteopathy Commemorated in Song.

At the Kirksville convention the following song, entitled “Osteopathy,” written by Miss Mary E. Hinchliff, of Denver, was presented by the C. O. A. to the A. O. A. and was sung at every session to the tune of “America.”

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

We thy glad victories
Come here thy name to praise,
Osteopathy.
May we but worthy be,
Our liver to give to thee,
Loyal and true we’ll be,
Osteopathy.

Suffering humanity,
With glad hope turns to thee,
Osteopathy.
They will their pains relieve,
Correcting those that grieve,
Triumphs unknown achieve,
Suffering humanity.

Great Master, unto thee,
Who this great truth did see,
Osteopathy.
We bring our love and praise,
Our voices loud we’ll raise,
We’ll bless thee all our days,
Osteopathy.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Our Pioneer Gallery

Dr. J. R. Shackleford, of St. Louis, a Pioneer Who Does Things

A FEW months ago there removed from the city of St. Louis, Tenn., a man whose departure caused such much regret and occasioned such hearty expressions of esteem and goodwill that it singled out the recipient as a fellow citizen and elder brother and not only to Kentucky, but to the profession in general. We take pleasure in reporting that these tributes were accorded to one of our pioneer osteopaths, and that they came in recognition of his skill in administering to suffering as well as of his splendid character as a man. He is Dr. J. R. Shackleford, now of St. Louis, Mo.

In company with so many men who have fought their way to prominence and success, Dr. Shackleford was born on a farm, first scene of his boyhood experiences, in North Carolina, July 18, 1850. He lived on the farm until of age, attending the country schools. In 1870-90 he was a student at Christian University, Canton, Mo., and later took a business course at Selma.

For about three years Dr. Shackleford was engaged in a mercantile business at Lewiston, Mo., but deciding to adopt the profession of osteopathy, he entered the American School at Kirksville, Missouri, in 1891, and graduated in June, 1895. He selected Nash­ville as a location for the practice of his profession and went there in October, 1897, where he enjoyed a growing patronage until his removal to St. Louis in December, 1907. When he located in Nashville, Dr. Shackleford was the first and only osteopathic physician in the city and the science was not yet recognized by state law. By his ability, genial nature and enthusiasm he drew to himself many strong friends and it was largely through his work and influence that osteopathy received state recognition in Tennessee. Do you remember how our bill was passed unanimously by the Tennessee legislature and senate? Not one opposing vote. This was a great tribute to the esteem in which Nashvillians held our champion, for it was largely they who secured the enactment of our law.

Dr. Shackleford organized the Tennessee Osteopathic Association in the spring of 1899 and was its first president. When Nashville came to have an osteopathic society of her own he was an active member and supporter.

April 28, 1905, Dr. Shackleford was honored by the governor by the appointment for the five-year term to the Tennessee State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration. He was at the expiration of the term elected to a second term by the Board. Dr. Shackleford had not yet reached the age of forty when he was given the important position.

At the regular meeting at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 20, 1908, the Tennessee Osteopathic Association passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE T. O. A.

WHEREAS, Dr. J. R. Shackleford, the pioneer osteopath in Tennessee and the first president of the T. O. A., has since our last annual meeting brought credit to osteopathy and the profession:

And, whereas, during his long residence in Tennessee, he has rendered enduring service in the advancement of osteopathy, aiding generously with his time and influence in character and ability:

Therefore, be it resolved by the Tennessee Osteopathic Association that we devoutly fitting that we hereby express our appreciation of the unselfish labor he has performed and the inestimable value of the service he has rendered to the cause of osteopathy in Tennessee during the past decade, and that we extend the earnest hope that in his present field of labor he will attain to that measure of happiness and prosperity which his ability as an osteopath and his worth as a man entitle him.

It further resolved that these resolutions be spread upon our records and a copy furnished Dr. Shackleford.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. LINK
T. L. DRENNAN
R. S. ADNET
B. A. DUFFIELD, Secretary.

These resolutions speak volumes for the esteem in which their subject is held by his fellow practitioners.

Dr. Shackleford was married November 8, 1898, to Miss Amelia Illinski, who studied osteopathy in the same class as the doctor and who is a daughter of Dr. A. X. Illinski of East St. Louis, Ill., who was the oldest practicing allopathic physician in the State of Illin­ois when he died at the age of 90 in 1897. Dr. and Mrs. Shackleford have two fine boys of whom they may be justly proud, James Illinski Jr., who attended the Put-in-Bay meeting with his father, and Xavier Illinski Shackleford, who lacks a few months of being seven years old. The doctor says they are strictly "osteopathic products, born in the hands of osteopathic doctors and have never taken a pill."

Since moving back to his native state Dr. Shackleford has laid the foundations of an ex­cellent life work in his St. Louis practice. He occupies a nice suite of offices at 1003 Century building. His influence will ever be felt for osteopathic brotherhood and advancement and the amelioration of human kind.

Diagnoses of Two Doctors.
The late Ambrose L. Thomas, of Chicago, once told a story about two doctors.

"To illustrate my point," he said, apropos of an advertising error, "I'll tell you about my friend Bones."

"Bones was taken ill, and, his family physician being out of town, a specialist was called in."

"But the family physician unexpectedly re­turred, and he and the specialist entered Bones' chamber together. They found the man in a high fever and partially unconscious. Each put his hand under the bed clothes to feel Bones' pulse, and each accidentally got hold of the other's hand."

"He has typhoid," said the first physician.

"Nothing of the kind," said the other. "He's only drunk."—Chicago News.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Dr. McKenzie then attacked the board. It is said the matter will go to Governor Folk.

Dr. McKenzie brought down a good deal of censure on his head at the big Kirkville hearing, the first took place in Washington Street, Chicago.

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Vol. XIV.
September, 1908.
No. 2.

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!

EDITORIAL

"Here to the line, let chipa fall where this soil!

DR. "BILL" SMITH'S CAMERA PRESERVES HISTORY.

The O. P. is much indebted to Dr. William Smith of Kirksville for the excellent photographs we reproduced in our issue showing the big parade and other incidents of the recent professional meeting. Dr. Smith's recent kodak is doing a good work for the profession in preserving for the historian views of osteopathic history which will be immensely more valuable in years to come than any mere wordy descriptions. This acknowledgement of our indebtedness to Dr. Smith was intended to have been printed in the Convention Number, but was crowded out by accident.

ROT, IRA!

One of Collins' two column ads in the El Paso Herald of Sept. 10 wound up with this jerk:

Even the germ theory of disease has been attacked by high medical authorities, and Dr. Ira W. Collins, the eminent osteopath of El Paso, Texas, who made an examination in 1906 of the gaseous effluents of the tank, and wrote "Osteopathy vs. Microbes," in which he showed that no diseases were ever caused by germs, or that those ever known which were known and has been sustained by no less personage than Dr. Alexander M. Ross, fellow of the Royal Society of England, member Hygiene College of Physicians and Surgeons of Quebec and Ontario, professor of hygiene and sanitation," etc., etc.

Ira, you're the cheapest lemon ever handed to osteopathy in its sixteen years of written and printed history. And may fate never send us your double!

DR. MCKENZIE RAISES A FUSS.

Dr. A. L. McKenzie of Kansas City has been getting himself talked about and likewise the Missouri Osteopathic Board in recent weeks. A little over a month ago the Kansas City Times had a half column story on the subject under the heading "Osteopathy in a Row Now." Dr. McKenzie is reported to have charged immorality and malfeasance against the board. His attack was really directed over the heads of the board at the parent school.

The board investigated Dr. McKenzie's misconduct charges, who has made a point of being the "typical McKenzie" a name that has the consistency of moonshine.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

and teacher of relaxation and constriction as the method common to all disease, might have enlarged his ideas to the degree without

entirely upon which that makes osteopathy.

entirely the lid blieff of a boiling kettle, and perhaps put upon it to hold it down, or applied the

and McKenzie's article "Dr. McKenzic then attacked the board. It is said the matter will go to Governor Folk."

newspapers.

Dr. McKenzie then attacked the board. It is said the matter will go to Governor Folk. McKenzie brought down a good deal of censure on his head at the big Kirkville hearing, the first took place in Washington Street, Chicago.

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Basic information about the image:

- The newspaper is titled "The Osteopathic Physician." It is a publication related to osteopathic medicine, as indicated by the title and the content of the articles.

- The issue is from September 1908, specifically volume XIV, number 2.

- The articles discuss various topics related to osteopathic medicine, including editorials, news, and reflections on osteopathic practitioners and their work.

- The context provided highlights the evolution and challenges faced by osteopathic physicians and their role in the medical community at that time.
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

When Antitoxin Is Not Indicated in the Treatment of Diphtheria

By Dr. W. S. Corbin, Chickasha, Oklahoma.

I HAVE selected this subject with no thought of converting the osteopathic profession to my ideas, but, as modern medicine has sold itself to the government and ray treatment, it is a live issue, and I believe we should meet and face the question by discussion.

The ability of the body to resist or even to eliminate itself from toxine is demonstrated in most every chronic case where elimination is defective.

Take a simple case of acute biliary catharrh and note results. There is constipation, nausea, headache, accelerated pulse and elevation of temperature, due to the absorption of toxic products of elimination. These toxines, indeed, having eliminated they should be taken up by the lymphatic system and carried by it into the general circulation, and immediately the system reacts to it. But allow this condition to become chronic and many times the amount of toxine will be absorbed, in the course of the toxine reaction of the system. Should the last state of affairs be thrust suddenly upon the system it would undoubtedly prove fatal.

That it is possible to immunize the human system against infection I think will not be questioned.

That "antitoxin" is a misnomer and does not contain antitodal properties is demonstrated by its action upon the healthy subject. For it is a fact that the body can be made so sensitive by the subcutaneous administration into the healthy subject of any germ secretion, or toxine, the reaction of the system becomes as above described. Increase the amount of such toxine at regular intervals until the maximum for the human system is reached, and the system ceases to react by elevation of temperature, acceleration of pulse, etc., the person is considered sensitive.

That all infectious diseases are self-limited, no one with experience in the healing art will deny. The reason that some infections run a longer course than others is only accounted for in the ability of the individual micro-organism to secrete toxine enough to sufficiently change the death of the individual with toxine to produce its own death, and then, and not until then, will the patient recover.

The disease is not so much on the microorganism as it is to sustain the system until the microorganism has produced its own death by its own action. The system ceases to react by elevation of temperature, acceleration of pulse, etc., the person is considered healthy.

If the system cannot be made to withstand the effect of the toxine, the patient will succumb; for it is the toxine and not the micro-organism that is the disease.

Take an individual whose system is attacked with the bacillus of diphtheria. These microbes are large and multiply with great rapidity in the devitalized tissues, for they can thrive in no other. The more virulent the micro-organism, the more active and the more virulent its toxine. The stronger the microorganism is reproduced, the less virulent they become, and in this way is account made for the first cases of an epidemic always being the most fatal. When the system is putting up the greatest possible fight to overcome the effect of the toxine, it is not adding insult to injury to introduce—not an antitode, but more of the same identical toxine into this system? And in addition to this, the medium through which it is conveyed (horse lymph) is antagonistic to the human system, and is often the tool that breaks the last thread of life by paralyzing the heart muscle.

In the recent epidemic of sore throat—so-called diphtheria—it is my judgment that many lives were sacrificed upon the altar of ignorance. Antitoxin was introduced only by those ignorant enough to be afraid of it. I have in mind the example of a little child of five whose life was saved by the use of antitoxin. The parents were so ignorant to introduce—not an antitode, but more of the same identical toxine into this system? And in addition to this, the medium through which it is conveyed (horse lymph) is antagonistic to the human system, and is often the load that breaks the last thread of life by paralyzing the heart muscle.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Dr. Wright Was Right
Also Would You Give a Hypo of Strichnine?

By Dr. Arthur Taylor, Northfield, Minn.

I READ Dr. Wright's experience in the case he cites with interest and pleasure, for I have been placed in similar circumstances and have always wished to "do unto others as I wished them to do unto me," but whenever they did it, I had not received the same professional consideration I had to have them tell that I could not assist them until they did. I have told them also that they could not expect any other brother practitioner to serve them under such conditions and that they should not expect me to do so any sooner than any one else.

Had Dr. Wright simply gone to work in that case and said, "Why, yes, I will do as Dr. So-and-So says," right then and there he would have depreciated himself as a physician and likewise the profession of osteopaths.

On the other hand, I, myself, would not have cared to give any abdominal manipulation anyhow in that case, simply giving a spinal treatment, but I would have given a careful thorough examination of that patient in order to know what I was treating and that I might well know the conditions.

Brother M. D. was so careful in giving directions, the first thing I would have asked for was a good thorough examination of the conditions of the abdomen, and I would certainly "touch" that abdomen then. If I were not allowed to examine the case, safely I would not treat it. By so doing it would show Brother M. D. up in the light that he should be shown in — prejudice.

We are physicians and must be treated as such. When we are called in on consultation, we must expect and insist on receiving all the courtesies that are accorded to any other physician, and if we do not receive them from the M. D. before going to, see that case, we should simply refuse to see the patient. Those are my ways of doing at least, and I have been treated just as Dr. Wright was that time—once, I recall, but never after, and I have been called in many times for consultation since and have been shown all due respect. People and other doctors will probably not accord us any more authority or consideration than we demand for ourselves.

Physicians or Bonesetters, or Both?

And right here let me say that I am greatly pleased to read the articles in the last issue regarding bone setters and all-around physicians. Both the editor's own article on "We Need to Know More Than Bone-setting," and Dr. Pearce's, are two articles that I feel like "Amen" to very emphatically. There is not a truer statement than where you mentioned that "A correction of a bony lesion would suffice in chronic cases, and would not fully cover the ground in acute bedside practice."

A true physician goes to the bedside of his patient in acute infectious diseases and does all in his power to make that patient easier and does everything that will tend toward the recovery of that individual case. He surely will do so if that patient is in the balance between life and death, or else he will back out of the door and leave the case—leave it to the family to call in an M. D., or else he will himself call in a Brother M. D. for consultation, and that is apt to look to the public also, though an osteopath was not competent to handle such cases and that he had to call in someone to give the patient some medicine.

Suppose, now, that your patient is at the crisis or turn of the disease and you know a good man is going to call for a week or longer he is well out of danger: you have done all that is in your power to prevent heart failure in a patient who has a weak heart anyhow, and you are called in in a hurry.
PHYSICIAN my peris more natural than nature M. D. do Chi true physician is one who will save his patient if it was necessary until the danger please goming—yom M. surgery, for instance, is part of our sa"e gone, give a definition of a lathing other well D. O...Clinic. to touch him causes pain in the precor—life? You could not call in an ow do not misunderstand me. I do not as all others that we ow, who is going to be the doctor to 9x107; orated with flowers at this moment. [9x115]as I am satisfied that his grave would be dec—out a hypo and given my patient a hypo of else, I have reached into my pocket and pulled strychnine. The heart rallied. The patient really was all that was necessary in that case. I have been placed in just such circum­stances and as a last resort, after trying all bounds. We have specialists for the nose, the throat, the ear, the heart, the geni­touinary organs, the rectum, the mouth, the brain, etc. It seems to me, gentlemen, that if it will not be long ere the specialist, like Alex­ander, will have to sigh for new regions to overcome. So far as I can see the umbilicus is about the only portion of the human body not allotted to a specialist." Whereupon a veteran practitioner, raising his hand, ex­claimed: "Doctor, you're forgetting the naval surgeons!"—Chicago Medical Recorder.

A Little Medical Slap.
The Illinois osteopath may call himself "doctor" whenever he wants to. That is the decision of the Attorney General and it is very apt to stick. With all the joy this may bring to the osteopath, it must bring a certain amount of shock. It is the first shadow of success that Illinois osteopaths have had since Father Still discovered Kirksville.—The Chi­cago Clinic.
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The American School of Osteopathy

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

The Law of the Movements of the Spinal Column

By Dr. William L. Grubb, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The question of a stable, or rather a scientific osteopathic technique, has been a serious problem for our profession for several years. So far as the literature on the subject is concerned it does not appear to be any nearer a scientific solution now than it ever was. We hear the cry on every hand for research work in the fields of pathology and physiology. Our current literature is teeming with it. But there is not very much being said about research work in the field for a scientific technique. I should think that we need a technique abreast with, if not in advance of, our osteopathic pathology.

Our technique is more or less founded upon the principle of exaggeration, rotation, traction and pressure, which is very good as preliminary procedure, but as a foundation to build a scientific technique upon, it is the grossest empiricism. Our various works on principles and practice base their technique upon this basis, whereas it seems to us that students are taught our technique. It is no wonder the practitioners in the field have so much to say about our weakness along this line. Since entering the osteopathic field I have been more interested in this question than any other: I have had treatment from the older osteopaths in the field and from the younger ones, too. Also from graduates from the different osteopathic schools, with the view of getting data that would be more satisfactory than what I already had. But I was sadly disappointed. The same old base—exaggeration, rotation and pressure, while some injected a change; muscle stretching and muscle rubbing.

For relief I turned my attention to the study of the spinal column—that masterpiece of workmanship and the backbone of osteopathy—the joints, ligaments, and the articular facets, and the relations of these to the various movements in the different regions of the spinal column. I found that the vertebræ assume certain definite positions corresponding to the various movements of the column, and they will always do this. I have called this the law of the movements of the spinal column. I find it just as universal and absolute in its field of operation as the same old law of workmanship and the principle of exaggeration, rotation, traction and pressure, which is very good as preliminary procedure, but as a foundation to build a scientific technique upon, it is the grossest empiricism. Our various works on principles and practice base their technique upon this basis, whereas it seems to us that students are taught our technique. It is no wonder the practitioners in the field have so much to say about our weakness along this line. Since entering the osteopathic field I have been more interested in this question than any other: I have had treatment from the older osteopaths in the field and from the younger ones, too. Also from graduates from the different osteopathic schools, with the view of getting data that would be more satisfactory than what I already had. But I was sadly disappointed. The same old base—exaggeration, rotation and pressure, while some injected a change; muscle stretching and muscle rubbing.

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This law is simple in its application after we once understand the anatomy of the spinal column. At this point our weakness begins to manifest itself. I hesitate to speak of this fact, but it is true nevertheless—I have yet to meet the first osteopath who can describe the anatomy of a spinal joint and the relation of the inter-vertebrate disks, the ligaments and the articular facets to the movements of the joint. Take for example the basis for our technique to adjust innominate lesions. It is based upon the movements characteristic of this joint, which is rotation around a transverse axis. This knowledge of the movements of the joint is the final step in our diagnosis and furnishes the key for the technique to be applied to make the adjustment.

The law of movements applies with greater force to the spinal joints because they are better type of joints. Pierse says: "Remove the restrictions from a spinal joint and it becomes practically a universal joint." A thorough knowledge of "The Law of the Movements of the Spinal Column" means a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the spinal column and the relations of the articular facets to the movements which is the key. Then we know positively the positions of the bodies and spines processes in any of the various movements.

A thorough knowledge of the mechanical construction of the lumen facets and the re...
The Osteopathic Physician

Osteopaths Wanted in Arkansas.

Doctor, if you are looking for a location, you will find lots of good ones in Arkansas. Write for catalog containing 2,500 to 13,000 in population, in which there are no osteopaths. D. O. (Member State Board), Stuttgart, Ark.

Dr. McClain Goes to Philadelphia College.

With characteristic readiness, Dr. James B. McClain, the well known osteopath of Cookeville, Tenn., has accepted a chair in the faculty of the College of Osteopathy at Philadelphia, Pa., and will leave for the city there to begin his duties.

D. O. H. Halliday.

Nashville, Tenn.

Osteopathic Have Good Meeting.

The Denver Osteopathic Association held a meeting at the Brown Palace hotel, Sept. 5th, after a vacation of two months. Tuberculosis was discussed and there was meeting was a good one. There were thirteen osteopathic physicians present, and the meeting was held October 3rd—Pannie Laybourn, D. O., Sec'y.

Mary Enroll at Still.

With the opening of the fall term, the Still College of Osteopathy was assured of the best start in its history. The College makes it certain that the attendance will be larger than ever before. Some of the excellent improvements have been made and the college is in the best condition throughout.

Osteopathic Delegate to Tuberculosis Congress.

Dr. A. A. Kaiser has been appointed by Act­ing Governor John Ewell to represent Colorado as delegate to the International Congress on Tuberculosis to be held at Boston, Mass., September 6th to October 12th. Dr. Kaiser is one of the leading osteopathic men in the state, and this is a recognition of his authority on such subjects.

Visceral Column to our graduated osteopaths as I think not.

They are now spending a two weeks' honeymoon in Chicago and were visitors at "The Fair." 

Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique

Osteopathic Diagnosis and Technique

With Chapters on Osteopathic Landmarks

By MYRON H. BIGSBY, Professor of Scoliosis at the Burtner School of Osteopathy and Assistant Professor of Anatomy at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

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By MYRON H. BIGSBY, Professor of Osteopathy at the Burtner School of Osteopathy and Assistant Professor of Anatomy at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

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The Osteopathic Physician

Dawes, Dillon; secretary, Dr. W. H. Heggmey, Missoula; treasurer, Dr. C. E. Danz, Glendiva; trustee, Dr. W. L. Churchill, Butte; vice-president, Dr.治疗 Association, Dr. Ada Will-

Missouri Osteopathic Association, Dr. Ada Wil-

Convention, Da J. H. Lee, Billings. Boxman was re-elected to the same position for the next year. Pleading social features were enjoyed at the event, and the program included a "Seeing Butte" car trip at the close of the con-

SORE SPOTS IN THE BACK

OSTEOLOGY CONTRASTED WITH MASSAGE

The Too-Hasty Surgeon a Menace • Needless Removal of Ovaries and Uterus

Leucorhia and Backache

OSTEOPATHY REMOVES CAUSES • Sterility

Surgery Should be the Last Resort "Cysts and Benign Tumors" A Case

Curettage Doesn't Reach the Cause

Cystic Fibrosis of the Uterus and Ovaries Disease

Constipation

INSOMNIA COMES FROM TENSE NERVES

SICK NERVES

WHY YOU MAY FEEL WORSE AFTER TREATMENT

PATIENTS WEAR TREATMENT ROBES

SORE SPOTS IN THE BACK

OSTEOPATHY CONTRASTED WITH MASSAGE

BEWARE OF FALSE PRETENDERS

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX ON OSTEOPATHY

A BOON TO DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL—OR NONE

CANT WORK FASTER THAN NATURE

CHILDREN LIKE OSTEOPATHY

ECONOMY OF OSTEOPATHY

Dr. Williams in his talk on legislation gave many valuable suggestions as to how best to con-

fect against the doctor's opponent. At the next annual meeting of the Association, Dr. Clark has been attending the summer course at Kirkville, Mo., and was elected president of the post grad-

uates. He will issue, the call as soon as he returns to the state. There are not far from thirty members engaged in active practice of osteopathy in Mississippi—Jackson (Miss.) News.

O. P.'s Enjoy Social and Scientific Program.

The president's address was delivered in behalf of the National Association in their new and pleasant home Satu-

day, Aug. 29th. The president's address, a talk on "Tuberculosis," by Dr. Malry, and a paper on "The Relation of Osteopathy to Surgery," by Dr. David Simons, were the most interesting that we have had. Conversa-

tion was free and friendly, and the members engaged in active practice of osteopathy in all practical ways. I am

O. P. in Politics.

Dr. J. S. Alleman, of California, was nominated at the democratic convention in Los Angeles as a candidate for assemblyman for the 85th district. When the votes were opened, the doctor's opponent would know there was a f

Dr. E. A. Heist; report of historian; applications for

Dr. W. C. Bunting, of Philadelphia, and Charles Reum were arrested yesterday after-

noon in New York for violation of the drunk and noisy law, under which the defendants was released under $500 bond.

The arrests were made upon complaint filed in the police court for violation of the provisions of the law which says that physicians shall regis-

ter any those under the influence of alcohol. Practicing their age, postoffice address, place of birth, and term of practice., and to which the complaint against Ira W. Collins was furnished by E. W. Earl.—El Paso (Tex.) Times, Aug. 30th.

A Great "Woman's Number" for October

OUR campaigner for October is a "Woman's Number" and a peach. Just don't overlook the women for the support they are able to give you in practice building. They can be valiant helpers for their full worth they must get these osteopathic ideas clearly in their heads. They must also have scores of copies of "O. P. in Politics." to take with them to drop where they will supplement their personal work as nothing else but clear-cut ideas and well presented facts can do for osteopaths. Our Trust Osteopathic Health for completing this personal appeal. That's what it's for.

Put in your order today, doctor, for a year's service, beginning with this October issue. That will cost you $6 a month includ­

ing blank envelopes. Your express bill can be reduced by having us mail out your maga-

zines from this office under 1-cent postage, which we will do for only 25 cents a hundred, addresses on the typewriter, plus the

postage. Put your order in today.

Oct. Issue of "Osteopathic Health" Contains

WOMAN'S DELIVERANCE FROM THE KNIFE

Dr. J. C. Bunting delivered a speech on "Osteopathy in All Prac-

tical Ways. I am

ECONOMY OF OSTEOPATHY

With the object of furnishing the members of the American Advertise-

ing clubs with information as to the value of osteopathic treatment, the Associated Advertising Clubs of America at their 23d annual convention, Aug. 26th. He appeared on the program with William J. Irwin, Assistant Postmaster General Lew homosexual, Arthur Bristle. editor-in-chief of the Hearst papers, who also participated. The speech was delivered in behalf of the National Association of Advertising Novelty Manufacturers, who elected Dr. Bunting to represent them as dele-

gates at the annual convention of the advertising clubs. The speeches given by these advertising magazines and build-

ings have since reprinted this speech, so it seems to have hit its mark satisfactorily.

Montana Eighth Annual Convention.

Montana osteopaths held their eighth annual convention at Ira W. Collins, Butte. A very complete program was carried through

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postage. Put your order in today.
There Are Bread Pills—Even in Osteopathy.

Even those of us who are in no sense initiates in the science of medicine have often had good reason to be convinced that there is a deal of common sense in the old-fashioned method of the ancients in treating every ailment as readily to a little cheerfulness or a bit of good luck as to drugs, said the Evening Wisconsin, of Milwaukee.

The physicians with which some physicians are so daze their patients as are merely in need of the attention of one who can sympathize with them in a supposed ailment, are not so much of a joke as they may seem to be. It appears that the bread pill theory is not so much for use on occasion, even by such an advanced school of medicine as that of those who call the science of manipulating the cords, muscles and veins osteopathy.

For a certain osteopathic practitioner in a western city tells a story of himself to a few privileged friends that proves that the bread pill era has not departed. It seems that he was visited one day by a woman who was clearly a hypochondriac. The special disease with which she herself believed afflicted her was headache. When Dr. H., who is a good observer of correct disease was cited the story might adduced that the woman concerned and mean trouble for her and possibly for the osteopath.

Within the osteopathic present, as the stethoscope proved, nor was there sign of other trouble. But the practitioner did not say that. Had he done so his patient would have gone away to bewail his ignorance, perhaps publicly. The doctor went to work and in the course of his treatment Slichter induced a slight inflammation in the muscles of the knee.

The treatment completed, he assured the patient that her heart trouble was a secondary symptom merely. "The main trouble is in your knee," he said. If this correct disease were the story might adduced that the woman concerned and mean trouble for her and possibly for the osteopath.

In three more treatments, the knee was cured and so was the fancied heart trouble. It strikes me that this osteopathic bread pill did a real service, and that, I suppose, is what doctors are supposed to furnish.

The Osteopathic Physician

of Drs. Hodges and Stuorns has been in a disturbance of business affairs, having to attend to "most everything" himself.

Dr. J. F. Bumpus and his wife, of Steuben-ville, Ohio, have recently returned from their wedding trip through the lakes and the St. Lawrence Bay.

Dr. Anna Stuhba Schwarzes has assumed the practice of Dr. William Eofford, at Lacon, Ill.

Dr. B. A. Woodard of Harvard, Ill., has purchased the furniture and practice of Dr. R. D. Mitchell, at Joliet, Ill., his Harvard office in the church block. He will run the same days of the week as the late Dr. Mitchell.

Dr. S. E. Wright, who has heretofore maintained his office at his residence, is arranging to open an office in the Queen City block within a short time.

Dr. Ella X. Quinn will open her offices at Pulaski and St. Augustine, Fla., about October 1st.

Dr. Nellie Pridle of Burlington, S. D., has recently returned from an extended trip along the Pacific coast where she has enjoyed a pleasant vacation and good rest.

Dr. T. H. Morrison, of Port Jefferson, L., N. Y., expects to open an office in Minneola, N. Y., which is a central point, having trolley and train connections with a good many towns in its vicinity.

Dr. W. L. Klugherz, who has offices in the Roddick building, Philadelphia, Pa., has returned to his residence at Jenkinton, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia. He spends three days a week in the latter city.

Dr. Daniel W. Doolittle, formerly of Pomona, Cal., has removed his office to 142 E. 7th street, Denver, Colo., for practice for three months at Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. F. J. Harr purchased the practice of Dr. A. C. Graves at 267-8 Mokha bldg., Portland, Ore.

Dr. Wm. O. Flick of Portland, Ore., was recently burned out with considerable loss and has since again located at 796-7 Market bldg.

Dr. A. J. Malone is in charge of the practice of the late Dr. C. L. Scott, of San Antonio, Texas, while they are enjoying an extended vacation.

Drs. L. S. Scorpion and J. A. Malone recently purchased the Texas State Medical Board without any trouble.

Drs. Geo. W. and Jennie W. Parker, of Madisonville, Ky., who have been touring Europe, and while there stopped in Dublin and entered on the practice of Dr. Harvey R. Foote while he attended the convention at Kirkville, will return to America in October.

Drs. Della K. Stevens of Smithfield, N. C., who visited the osteopathic conventions of Mrs. A. F. Crider, and Dr. F. D. Tubb. Dr. H. B.cp. Dr. B. F. Tubb is taking the post-graduate course in Kirksville two weeks, and has since visited her mother, Dr. Petoskey, Mich., before returning to Biloxi in October.

Among the out-town osteopaths who called on The O. P. were Dr. Alonzo Ussing of Cranston, Dr. Bullas will also visit her mother in Beavven avenue, Biloxi, before returning to Biloxi in October.

Dr. C. C. Rude, formerly of Tuscola, Ill., has removed to 1814 Sutter street, San Francisco, Calif., and is associated with Dr. T. W. Sheldon at that address.

Dr. Warren Hamilton, secretary of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Mo., has been a business visitor in Quincy, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., recently.

Dr. May A. Vanderburgh, of San Francisco, Cal., has decided to locate permanently in San Jose, and has secured offices in the Garden City Bank building. Dr. Vanderburgh has had several years of practice and was your secretary and treasurer of the San Francisco osteopathic society.

Dr. Louis B. Scott, editor of the "Dickson," formerly of Carbondale, Ill., has returned home after several weeks visit at Kirkville, Mo. She was at the national convention in Chicago recently, since been attending the summer lectures.

Dr. A. J. Tarr, of Oswego, Ill., has opened new offices at the Ellis building, 114 Frederick street.

Dr. Lee K. Cram, of Anacorda, Mont., secretary of the state board of osteopathic ex-

aminers, has been attending the semi-annual meetings in Kirksville of the state boards for licenses to practice in Montana, which was held at Helena.

Dr. W. N. Mitchell, of Johnstown, N. Y., has closed his office, and is visiting friends in Batavia. Later the doctor expects to go to Missouri and open an office.

Dr. L. B. Nelson, of Great Falls, Mont., was among those attending the state association convention at Butte.

Dr. Bertha West, of Washburn, Ia., who has been practicing two days a week in Fairbury for some years past, has been compelled to give up her visits until she can secure suitable accommodations for those visits.

Dr. M. P. Browning, of Macomb, Ill., has opened an office at Golden, Ill., and will spend two days a week there.

Dr. Garrett E. Thompson, of Elmwood, Ia., has just returned from a five weeks' vacation. He attended the Kirkville convention and then took a trip east.

Dr. George E. Hassmann, of Litchfield, Ill., has given up his visits to Morrisonville on account of unprofitable accommodation.

Dr. Homer Sowers, of Decatur, Ia., will take another graduate course at Kirkville. His practical will be looked after two days a week by Dr. W. H. Johnston, of Ft. Wayne.

Dr. William Armstrong Graves and Miss Clara Welton of Chicago, Ill., will be married October 7th, at the Fairchild Friend's Methodist church, at home after December 1st at 1226 Allegheny avenue.

Dr. John H. Wilson, of Napoleon, Ohio, is staying in Chicago for a few weeks, doing p. r. e. with the osteopathic school and was a recent visitor at "The O. P. office."

Dr. Charles W. De Mars, Ia., has made arrangements to open an office in Stiley, la., and will spend two days a week there.

Locations.

Dr. Chas. G. Hatch, A-08, at 813-14 Bay State bldg., Lawrence, Mass.

Dr. Mary E. Altschlag, A-08, at 1345 W. Denver street, Boston, Colo.

Dr. Samuel Scorpion, A-08, at 628 Wilson bldg., Dallas, Texas.

Dr. A. L. Arneke, A-08, at 1709 50th avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn.

Dr. Gertrude Scovill, A-08, at 309 Martin, Tenn.

Dr. Johanna Young, A-09, at 814 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

Removals.

Dr. Chas. L. Wieland, secretary from Red Lodge, Mont., to Bozeman, Mont.

Dr. J. H. Oshorn, from Mt. Vernon, Wash., to 409 E. 75th street, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. L. H. Walker, from the Olympia bldg., to 1225 First avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Dr. G. F. Lathrop, from Battle Creek, Mich., to New Market, Iowa.

Dr. Gay W. Eldier of Whittier, Calif., to the Atlas bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. Robert W. Rogers, from El Paso, Texas, to 410 Commonwealth bldg., Denver, Colo.

Drs. Colyer & Colyer, from 653 25th avenue, to the Pope building, Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Daniel W. Doolittle, from Pomona, Cal., to 287 market street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Charles J. Mutart from the Mint Arcade to 87-2 Flanders bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. M. R. Spafford, from Fairmont, N. D., to Plover, Wis., at 709 3rd street, Rock Rapids, Ia.

Dr. Lizzie O. Griggs, from Wheaton, Ill., to 1815 14th street, Harvey, Ill.

Dr. Geo. W. Whiteley, from Milton, Mo., to 155 19th street, Des Moines, la.

Dr. P. T. Corbin from Tecumseh, Neib., to Anadarko, Okla.

Dr. S. A. Thompson from 121 Wisconsin street, to 267 Caswell bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

The State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination of Missouri will meet at the University of Missouri, Kansas City, on the 1st day of October.
Los Angeles College of Osteopathy
313-20 Clay St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Harry W. Forbes, D. O., President.
Charles H. Spencer, D. O., Vice-President.
R. M. Shaw, B. S., D. O., Secretary and Treasurer.
R. W. Bowling, M. D., D. O., Dean.

Faculty of nineteen earnest professors.
Including those of great and successful experience in Osteopathic College work.
Who have given instruction to a large proportion of all the regular graduate osteopathic physicians in the world; who make a business of it, not a side line or diversion.

Who love their work, and get the enjoyment of it as they go along.

Where the mountains meet the sea, and the southern sun kisses the valleys into blushing of flowers and fruit.

New five-story, brick, fireproof college building, 165 feet by 234 feet, with 250 rooms, all finished and equipped, costing over $1,000,000, built in every detail of laboratories, recitation rooms and treating rooms, for the most advanced osteopathic education.

Our 250 osteopathic college students of 1908 have best instruction, the maximum of practical experience and the minimum of expense.
Here 65 per cent of our students earn all or a portion of their expenses without interference with studies.

For catalogue and literature, address, Dr. H. W. Forbes, Pres., or Dr. A. B. Shaw, Sec'y, 313 Clay St., Los Angeles.

Los Angeles College, Osteopathic Physicians
Infirmary on same Block with the College
337-1/2 South Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Harry W. Forbes
Dr. Charles H. Spencer

L. M. L. Reed, M. D., D. O.
Dr. E. B. Rude, M. D., D. O.

The usual business office hours, though emergency and obstetrical telephone calls at any hour of the day or night will receive prompt attention.

Experienced X-ray diagnosis.

Sierra Madre Villa Sanitarium

(Formerly Dr. Harper's Home for Mental and Nervous Cases.)

An up-to-date Institution of 25 rooms, situated on the main line, in the Ideal Environment for recovery from disease. The Sanitarium is more than 300 feet in length, of two and three stories; Sun Porch 210 feet long, 150 acres, orchards; famous flower-blooming carville, waterfall, mountain hunting; within three miles of Pasadena, 14 miles from Los Angeles. Excellent courses, licensed attendants and nurses. Billiard, reading and rest rooms.

Staff: The Los Angeles College Osteopathic Physicians
Dr. R. C. Shaw, House Physician.

Address: 313 Clay St., Los Angeles.

To Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Crampton of Kansas City, Mo., August 26th, a daughter.