California Hospitality Makes San Francisco Convention Most Brilliant Social Event in Annals of Osteopathy

Serious Work Not Neglected. Scientific Program Well Arranged

As might have been expected, the hospitality of the San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley osteopathic hosts poured out in unmeasured quantities and nothing was left undone that could be done to administer to the comfort of the visiting D. O.'s and their families, to show them the sights (and there were sights for every countryman!) and to keep them entertained and happy.

In fact, the high water mark of hospitality in entertaining conventions was recorded by the California D. O.'s; and in future no other city will be found with the hardness of looking to equal or excel the Californians in the courtesies which become them so well. The Frisco bunch are beyond rivalry. Other noteworthy and successful conventions are going to continue to be held; and doubtless in some points probably these will excel the convention that has just passed into history; but none, not present a good program or pay close attention to a very gratifying degree.

Lots of Good Solid Work

No must it be inferred that this convention did not present a good program or pay close attention to the problems besetting the profession, for it did both. The program was not quite as elaborate as at some former meetings but all the features presented were good. There was plenty to engage the serious attention of the D. O., who was there mainly for what he could learn. Some of the individual features were very strong. Every forenoon was given up to work. Every afternoon and evening was devoted to fellowship and fun. At last some part of each night was devoted to sleep.

As Big as Average Meetings

The size of the convention justified the hopes of all who voted to take the convention to the Pacific. To all appearances it was as big as any former convention. There were as many in attendance at the sessions as is usual at A. O. A. meetings. While the roster showed something less than 400 D. O. signatures—which is not as much as at some former conventions—yet it was not possible to detect any breach in the ranks or want of crowds at sessions, in committee rooms, in corridors, or on pleasure excursions.

New Faces in Place of Old

As might have been expected from going so long a journey to the meeting, there was a notable absence of some old familiar faces. A good many of the old-time war-horses were unfortunately not there. Yet their places were taken by a couple of hundred new faces—now part of the A. O. A. for the most part—not seen at any previous convention—persons dwelling all along the Rocky mountains and Pacific slopes in many cases being well known osteopaths who somehow have not gotten the habit of convention attendance in previous years.

It is the hope of the A. O. A. people that Dr. Hildreth. lone has contended for it more consistently and persistently than he. And it is a tribute to the sagacity of Dr. Hildreth's leadership that after all these years of trying out various plans of boards-independent, composite, friendly, hostile, fair and bigoted, and no-board-at-all—that the profession is standing squarely up to the legislative policy of fighting for independent boards. Other conventions have gone on record to this effect regularly for several years past, but in this case the policy of fighting for independent boards was crystallized into a definite program; it was recommended to all state osteopathic associations seeking legislation to stand uncompromisingly for independent boards; those states having independent boards were warned not to surrender them or be betrayed into agreements for merger boards, no matter what the overtures or pretexts of the M. D.s; while to make this program more effective in a critical year when about 34 legislatures will be in session and when, in most of these, medical or osteopathic legislation in some form will be up for consideration, Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth, of St. Louis—the profession's best known legislative fighter—was elected as president of the A. O. A. This honor went to Dr. Hildreth both in recognition of the able, unstinted and unselfish work he has done in securing osteopathy's legislative status and as evidence of the belief of the convention that he was the best fitted man in the profession to direct these fights for independent boards the coming year.

Dr. Hildreth Sees His Policy Vindicated

No man in our ranks is more imbued with the idea of the wisdom of the single board than Dr. Hildreth. None has contended for it more consistently and persistently than he. And it is a tribute to the sagacity of Dr. Hildreth's leadership that after all these years of trying out various plans of boards—independent, composite, friendly, hostile, fair and bigoted, and no-board-at-all—that the profession is standing squarely up to the legislative policy he has been advocating from the first. Our A. O. A. affairs are surely in safe hands.

Dr. Tasker Made a Spirited Race

Dr. Dain L. Tasker was the only other nominee for the presidency of the A. O. A. and Dr. Dain L. Tasker made a spirited race. The race brought out the fact that Dr. Tasker is the strong and popular man that he is with his profession. Many of those voting for Dr.
Hildreth as the more available man this year, when so many contests over our legal standing may be on in the middle and eastern states, expressed the regret that they couldn't vote for Dr. Tasker, too. The prediction was fully justified. Dr. Hildreth has probably been honored with this office at the next or at some other convention.

Dr. Tasker Has Proven an Able Leader at Home.

Certainly no man has done more for osteopathy in his own state in a political way. Largely due to his sagacity and firmness in the conduct of state board matters osteopathy has not only secured its rights and full recognition before the California board but all factions in the board united to elect Dr. Tasker as president of the board without a dissenting vote. Nor was this recognition accorded as the result of bargain or compromise.

Dr. Tasker and his osteopathic associate—first Dr. Sisson, latterly Dr. Vanderburg—fought straight from the shoulder for the full and equal recognition of osteopathy and they worked out by honesty of purpose and strength of character, not by trading support or cheap politics.

The Osteopathic Physician

He Believes in the Independent Board Staunchly.

While recognizing that California is one state where a composite board has worked satisfactorily for the osteopaths up to this time, yet Dr. Tasker and his D. O. associates in the board, as well as all our other leaders in the state, agree as one man that an independent osteopathic board must be much preferred, has many advantages and fewer risks in comparison with the composite board.

I take pleasure in here setting down Dr. Tasker's real opinion, attitude and record in state board matters, inasmuch as it was widely misunderstood and freely misstated at the San Francisco meeting. Dr. Tasker is as good an independent board advocate as any of us.

"But for Dr. Tasker's force of character and political wisdom," said Dr. Ernest Sisson, "the composite board would probably have worked very differently for osteopaths in California. And, in this connection let me say one of the chief dangers of the composite board is to get D. O.'s on the board who are able enough and strong enough to get a square deal for our profession."

California Colleges Still Travel Different Ways.

Big Fight on in Middle and Eastern States This Year.

Of course, the local boom for the Californian called forth active political work to checkmate it. So, for several days, politics made the meeting highly interesting. Some who voted against Dr. Tasker said they did so because they disliked the plan of taking the people into honest conversation and telling them about their ills, telling them what osteopathy is, what it has done for others, and what it may be able to do for them—that plan, as exemplified in osteopathy's popular standard, has not only gained this convention, but is one of the means to bring osteopathy successfully to the front, and is to be retained. Let the M. D. world do to the M. D. degree what is done for others.

Our D. O. Degree.

The degree of D. O. is the best on each for the osteopathic practitioner, and the "Old Doctor" was wise at the outset to take a new symbol to stand for his followers. Had he not conferred the degree of M. D. on his disciples, it is now evident, our school would not have enjoyed its growth and independence. The D. O. has made his degree represent more achievement and rational hope to the sufferers than centuries have encrusted about the title of M. D. Therefore the D. O. does not need the degree of M. D. to give him standing or proclaim his value to society, and our schools are not justified in conferring the degree of M. D. (The Pacific school—which has been figuring on taking this step for a year or more—announced that it would stick to the D. O. degree and forego giving the M. D. degree).

Our Independent Boards.

Independent boards of osteopathic examination and registration are far better in every way than the composite board. Osteopathic affairs ought to be conducted by osteopaths in every state in this union and are not to be left to the mercies or machinations of those who advocating oppose our system.

Our Educational Literature.

The good old osteopathic plan of appealing to the common sense and justice of the people—which Father Andrew adopted at the time that he gave osteopathy to the world—the plan of taking the people into honest confidence and telling them about their ills, telling them what osteopathy is, what it has done for others, and what it may be able to do for them—that plan, as exemplified in osteopathy's popular standard, has not only gained this convention, but is one of the means to bring osteopathy successfully to the front, and is to be retained. Let the M. D. world do to the M. D. degree what is done for others.

Our Therapeutics.

Osteopathy is better than materia medica and as such does not need to call on drugs to do what it cannot, for, if it fails to restore by the natural methods, it is not to be supposed that artificial methods will work a cure either. Any system of treatment must often fail, and the fact that osteopathy does not represent a good precedent and "The O. A. It is

A. O. A. Museum of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO

View of Dr. Fred E. Moore (Looking South) Trying to Keep Warm, Despite the Frisco Fogs. This Picture is Given to Show the Type of Weather We Encountered.
the age of almost twenty years—has taken account of itself and finds that, as of yore, it fearless, independent, full of confidence in itself and its own ideas and is willing to compromise with the M. D.'s or truckle to them in nothing.

The weather proved a Joker to most of the eastern visitors. They all took Frisco for a semi-tropical climate. They took the injunction to bring overcoats as a pleasantry. Few of them did. As a matter of fact the summers are cold in Frisco and at night many a D. O. shivered. The local osteopaths did their best to piece out the wardrobes of their guests with warm wraps. (The editor acknowledges his indebtedness to Dr. Audrey C. Moore, alias "Skinny," for 1 overcoat, 1 sweater, 1 cap and 1 pair earmuffs,). The D. O. who stayed away because he wanted his vacation in a cool climate played a joke on himself and the convention, too. Dr. Franklin Hudson (who was there) said the climate reminded him of the raw, cool highland air of bonnie Edin-burgh, Scotland. It was ideal convention weather. The clans began to gather at the end of the week before the big meeting. There was a good delegation on hand by Saturday. Drs. Audrey C. Moore, Ernest Sisson and Chas. F. Ford picked this advance guard up in their motor cars and spent Sunday showing them the town. The junket took in the main points of interest in the city and its parks, the Presidio (the U. S. barracks and harbor forts), out to the Sutro baths and museum and Cliff House. The trip wound up at the home of Dr. Moore, where Mrs. Moore served luncheon to the party. So by Monday morning, when the meeting of the California Osteopathic Association began, the easterners were already initiated into western hospitality.

This California state meeting was a good one and presented a strong program. The A. O. A. clans of course attended. It was a good idea this, holding the state meeting at that time so that many D. O.'s from a distance could have the pleasure of attending.

Monday evening the A. O. A. "business" really began. That was in the nature of a reception and ball in the Colonial ballroom of the St. Francis hotel. The dancing continued till midnight. Drs. Horace Ivie and...
As A Matter of Comparison

Some form of support is a necessity in ninety per cent of the cases of Spinal Curvature, Pott's Disease, etc. These supports have usually been made of rigid, hard, unyielding material, which, while perhaps supplying the required support have other undesirable features, making the remedy almost as bad as the disease. Restricted respiration and heart action, hindrance to growth and development, muscular atrophy, scaled skin, etc., are some of the minor ill that accompany the wearing of jackets made of Plaster of Paris, Sole Leather, Steel, etc.

Here are a few of the many hundreds of old jackets and supports we have replaced with the Sheldon Appliance to the infinite satisfaction of physician and patient.

Here's The Comparison

This Sheldon Appliance is humane, cool and comfortable. It does not chafe or irritate even in the hottest weather. It provides just the required support, exerting a gentle, firm pressure where needed, yet permitting full respiration and proper muscular action. It lifts the weight of the head and shoulders off of the spine and corrects any deflection of the vertebrae. It weighs ounces where other spinal supports weigh pounds.

Every appliance is made to order, to fit the individual requirements of each patient in accordance with measurements taken by the physician. It is as easy to take off and put on as a coat. It cannot be detected through the clothing. In over 15,000 cases, this Sheldon Appliance has produced results and given comfort to the patient far exceeding that derived from the usual Plaster of Paris or other unyielding Jackets.

We will be glad to send to any physician our plan for mutual cooperation which explains in detail just how the Sheldon Appliance is adapted to all forms of Spinal Curvature, Irritation and Pott's Disease.

Phil Burt Mfg. Co., 141 20th St., Jamestown, N. Y.

How the M. D.'s Achieve Publicity by Lectures and Literature

OCCASIONALLY one of our osteopathic practitioners, in the interest of radical persuasion, takes the question as to the wisdom, dignity, and ethics of using popularly written educational matter to promote the cause. It is true that he labors under the misapprehension that any individual, who, in an attempt to educate the laity on therapeutic principles is not contermanded by the M. D.'s, and reason from the supposed attitude of the drug physicians, he is fearful that the "dignity" of our profession will be lowered by use of literature which takes the people into confidence about their health matters.

This is curdled moonshine. It is true, but doubtless, that M. D.'s are opposed to our educational propaganda for the simple reason that they are not anxious that the public should come to know anything more than they have about osteopathy, as osteopathy—although many recent utterances and writings indicate quite clearly that the M. D.'s are becoming more and more willing to take over our principles if they can do it under some other name like "Spinaltherapy" or absorb it into their own system without naming it at all.

It is true, however, that the M. D.'s are adverse to ingratiating themselves with the public by public explanations of their theories and practices. The M. D. is fearful that the "dignity" and the preservation of health. Their prestige is such that they are able to get generous space in all leading magazines and periodicals, and daily newspapers for general medical discussions, but they are particularly fond of the lecture system of publicity, and that fondness is growing. This plan of publicity is more or less freely used by physicians of the "regular" school throughout the country.

For some two or three seasons, for instance, the Faculty of Medicine of Harvard University has been giving free public lectures on medical subjects at the medical school, Longwood avenue, Boston, on Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoons. These lectures are given during the winter and spring months. Lecture covers a wide range of subjects, such as: "The Story of Vaccination, ""Clean Milk," "Voice Production," "The Hygiene of Early Life," "The Growth of School Children and Its Relation to Education." Circulars are distributed giving the course of lectures with the names of the lecturers and their subjects and announcements are made in the newspapers. While apparently such lectures are all most disingenuous and disinterested, they are, in fact, in design and execution both, only the vehicles of filling the public mind with the importance, authority, value and claims to support of the dominant medical school.

It is easy to realize, from the viewpoint of the medical profession, that this is a very valuable educational and publicity movement. It would require a very fine distinction to establish why the lecture propaganda is any more ethical than a literary propaganda. If a man may ethically invite the public to listen to his views on therapeutics promulgated from the dominant medical school, he most surely has the right to reduce his views to writing and present them to the public by means of the printed page. Pamphleteering has long been a method of the M. D. advertising himself and it has the full sanction of his profession. What Dr. Eddy says, or what Dr. Harry W. Forbes, both of Los Angeles, made two very interesting lectures on the joint subject of "Stereopticon Association of Anatomical Lesions." The two addresses were arranged to cover complementary phases of the subject and were both exceedingly instructive as well as interesting.

Wednesday had another good, interesting session. The clinics were weak, owing to the

(Continued on Page 15.)
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Authoritative in statement, pure in language and dignified in style, free from personal obtrusion and presented with a conscientious desire to give the public information they have a right to know.

Osteopathic physicians have something to offer the public that will benefit them, and if we educate them on osteopathy will guide them to quit educating the people to osteopathic ideas.

American Medical Association Inaugurates Nation's Wide Effort to Coerce Political Support for National Medical Bureau

The American Medical Association is making the most desperate fight of its existence to establish a monopoly in medical matters. Let some preparatory popular propaganda, the Owen bill was launched at Washington and was strongly supported by the state League of Medical Freedom.

Although the bill failed of passage at the last session of Congress, its sponsors have no means given up hope. On the contrary they are redoubling their efforts to secure its enactment into law.

The latest move is purely political and shows that the medical men believe that if they fail to convince and persuade the people at large they will at least coerce the politicians. The plan in a nutshell is to have both the big political parties endorse and commend the proposed National Department of Public Health in their various state platforms. The modus operandi is explained in a letter sent out to the profession by Frederick R. Green, of Chicago, secretary of the Committee on Medical Legislation of the American Medical Association.

A proposition to establish a Department of Health with a Secretary in the Cabinet of the President is now pending in Congress (Owen Bill, R. 1049). The congressional elections are to occur within a few months. It is, therefore, of the highest importance, if justified by the public sentiment, that you at once take the necessary steps.

1. To secure the delegates from your county to your congressional nominating conventions of all parties, men and women, making a National Department of Health with a Secretary in the cabinet, and an act passed to secure the adoption of a plank in your respective platforms in favor of the Owen National Department of Public Health.

2. To secure, if possible, a definite promise from each candidate for Congress to support such a measure, if asked; if asked, to make such promise, to secure either an expression of the attitude of the candidate on the question or his refusal to make such an expression. The position of all candidates, whatever it may be, should be made known to the voters the Norman Convention, at the New York Herald, shouts of laughter and derision filled the hall when the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions announced that after due consideration, they had decided that it was not good to recognize such a plank.

Out of six hundred and eighty-nine delegates only three answered aye when the vote was called for, and a big roar filled the hall when those opposed were asked to signify.

The outcome of the affair in Vermont was distinctly satisfactory and encouraging, especially so for the reason that Vermont is a state in which the M. D.'s are politically strong, a number of them holding offices of various sorts. Great credit is due Dr. Brock for his perspicacity and energy in handling the situation. However, it must be remembered that this is only the first gun in a nation-wide campaign. The proposition will probably come up in every state in the Union, and we must be forewarned before the crisis is upon us.

A brief synopsis of this Montpelier controversy, showing the affair in its true light, should be left to the public press as soon as possible. Get the people everywhere wide awake to the fact that the M. D.'s have inaugurated a great political campaign, and that they are liable to be hood-winked into giving an indorsement to an injurious measure and one that will event-

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Leading Objections to the Proposed National Health Bureau

B. O. FLOWER, editor of the Twentieth Century magazine, in his article on "The Menace of a National Health Bureau," presents the following recapitulation of the leading objections to the proposed legislation:

(1) It would imperil one of the most sacred rights gained by the people since the dawn of modern times, because it would place the health supervision of the nation in the hands of the representatives of a great privilege-seeking body, that for more than fifty years has been adopting the tactics of trusts, corporations and privileged wealth to secure monopoly rights which would prevent the citizen from enjoying freedom of choice in selecting a practitioner when ill.

(2) It would be a blow to scientific advance and the sound intellectual progress that can only flourish under the agents of freedom, as it would discourage free and independent research and investigation, such as has been responsible for so many of the greatest and most beneficent discoveries in the domain of the healing art, as well as in all other lines of scientific advance and intellectual progress throughout the world. Whenever an arbitrary power, whether it be a religious hierarchy, a medical hierarchy, or a political despotism, holding dogmatic tenets and enjoying special privileges, is able to discourage freedom of thought and investigation, progress, enlightenment, and scientific advance are retarded.

(3) It is unnecessary. Our government, acting through its various departments, has had no difficulty in stamping out yellow fever and cholera. What more could a bureau with unlimited wealth have done in Havana than was done by our government through the proper channels? The bureau would also entail an enormous and ever-increasing burden of expense for the taxpayers to meet.

(4) It would be another wide stride in the march of centralization and the establishment of a Russian bureaucratic system in the place of a democracy of the fathers, iminical to the rights of the people, a burden to the taxpayers and contrary to the growing spirit of opposition to trusts, monopolies and privileged interests, which is so marked at the present time.
The Osteopathic Physician

The Secret of Sex

The Discovery of a New Law of Nature: How Sex is Caused

Explaining fully—

How the Czar of Russia Secured a Male Heir to the Throne;
How to Forecast the Sex of the Unborn Child;
How to Determine or Produce Either Sex at Will

By E. RUMLEY DAWSON
L. R. C. P., London; M. R. C. S., England
Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Late Member of the Council of the Obstetrical Society of London. Formerly Resident Obstetric House Physician to the Westminster Hospital

The author demonstrates that it is by this law that the Czar of Russia secured a male heir to his throne, and he proves at the same time that all of the children of Queen Victoria were born in accordance with this law.

Dr. Dawson has found a very simple law of nature, and all that any father or mother has to do to insure the sex of the next child is to know this law and be guided accordingly.

The theory is built up essentially on clinical material and facts—Medical Journal.

It is the first publication of the discovery on this side of the Atlantic.

—Alienist and Neurologist.

The general public should be acquainted with this law; this monograph presents the essential features that any ordinary man or woman can understand it, and regulate the family accordingly.

—Medical Herald.

Dr. Dawson has stirred all Europe by the announcement of his discovery.

—Ill. State Register.

Physicians ought to be acquainted with this theory.—Dr. Albright, in Office Practitioner.

Please send us at your earliest convenience 500 "Secret of Sex," the remainder of the 1000 ordered.—The (Phila.) Medical Council.

The author is not writing to pander to morbid curiosity, nor to please the prurient. The argument and evidence which he presents seem to us to make his claim reasonable.—Signs of the Times.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Lawrence vs. the Western Accident & Health Insurance Company, in which the insurance company refused to pay the claim of Lawrence, stating as a reason that he had employed Dr. Goff, who was an osteopath and not a qualified physician. Dr. Goff, in the course of his testimony, claimed that he was a physician and surgeon, and furnished the Board of Ball the Dr. Goff’s case on medicine and surgery. When asked if he gave drugs he answered, “No,” and in explanation stated that there is in gaining legal recognition, all this is due, in some degree, at least to the utter neglect of the regular profession to measure up to its responsibilities. Likewise, those who advocate the specialty pupils, are following their vocations outside of the so-called regular profession simply because, regular schools will not overlook their opportunities. In the hands of scientists and all of the foregoing medical agents and I have not named, can become valuable additions to our therapeutic armamentarium.”

Osteopathy on a High Plane in Michigan

By virtue of examinations held by the Michigan State Board of Registration in Osteopathy, on June 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, eighteen out of twenty-four applicants for certificates were granted licenses to practice the new profession. The six who were not registered filed the necessary preliminary equipment, namely, a diploma from a high school, or a college, accredited by the University of Michigan, as required by the board.

The result of this examination should be a most gratifying one to all friends of osteopathy, everywhere, as it furnishes additional proof that the fact that the graduates of our osteopathic institutions are not only well trained and equipped for their profession, but by virtue of the examinations they also have general educational qualifications on a par with the best.

The regulations governing admission for practice of osteopathy in Michigan are stringent. The following quotation from Section 2, Act 163, of 1903, of the state law shows the requirements.

Any person before engaging in the practice of osteopathy in this state must upon the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars, make application for a license to practice osteopathy to the Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination, on a form prescribed by the board, giving, first, a statement of age, not less than twenty-one years—of residence, second, evidence of one of the following: University or college degree, or medical degree approved by aforesaid board; third, the date of his graduation, or evidence that he was graduated from a recognized medical school. The diploma was granted on personal attendance and completion of a course of study of not less than three years of nine months each, and must be completed one year before the issuance of his diploma, as determined by the board.

If the facts thus set forth, and to which the applicant shall be required to make affidavit, are not presented in the manner prescribed by the board, as laid down in its rules, the board shall not issue a certificate to practice. Osteopathy, which shall include the subjects of osteopathic and surgical physiology, chemistry, toxicology, pathology, bacteriology, histology, neurology, physical diagnosis, obstetrics, gynecology, surgery, hygiene, medical jurisprudence, principles and practice of osteopathy, and some other subjects as the board may require.

With a commendable desire to live up to the spirit of the act, Dr. Madison Goff is prepared to attend two recent newspaper news articles. In the first, a story is related of the employment of drugs. This is the first department of its kind to be established in a medical school.

“Dr. Madison Taylor, one of the leading physicians of this city, has been chosen to head this new department of the University’s medical school. The new department has been given the name of ‘non-pharmaceutical therapeutic,’ and Dr. Taylor will hold an adjunct professorship, which office is held by Dr. Charles E. De M. Sajo, a distinguished research scholar, whose work on internal secretions has formed a basis for the exact explanation of the action of all remedies, drugs and animal extracts.

“Dr. Taylor for several years has been a close student of the late restoration of health not only by drugs, but by massage, exercise, suggestion, rest, diet, baths, electricity and light. His course will be a two-year proposition, in which he will study the advanced methods of dealing with this branch of therapeutics. His new department will teach also special cures, and the department is expected to become one of the most valuable in the entire medical course in the university.”

Dr. J. Madison Taylor is not unknown to the osteopathic profession. He is the man who wrote “The Hand as a Therapeutic Agent”, and the professor of osteopathy in the Cleveland side. Some time past he has been desirous of getting just such a position as he now holds. That the institution of such a new and valuable subject as this one could be done, and the scope of influence of this branch of the school will be enlarged and extended just as fast as Dr. Taylor can accomplish it.

In the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat appears the following: “The American Medical College will have an osteopathic department in St. Louis. The chair will go under the name of physical therapy and will be in charge of Dr. Charles Shriver. The doctrine of the law, as it is quoted, is as follows: "The remarkable popularity of osteopathy, the hold it has obtained upon the public, the great respect it has acquired in all circles, the spirit of this ruling is clearly entirely antagonistic to the recent ruling in the suit for collection of account. If an osteopath is a physician and surgeon, and a man who has qualified to practice osteopathy and surgery, should he be entitled to present a bill for such services and be entitled to a collegiate degree?”

The exact status of our practitioners in the country is now confronted by the dangers of losing the fruits of victory through the wholesale appropriations of its principles by medical schools and the adoption of its system of practice by the M. D.’s as an adjunct to the practice of medicine and surgery. The court upheld him in their regulation and record, and he is no different from physicians; that an osteopath was a physician and could do whatever he pleased, and that the law of the land overlooked the spirit of this ruling is clearly entirely antagonistic to the recent ruling in the suit for collection of account. If an osteopath is a physician and surgeon, and a man who has qualified to practice osteopathy and surgery, should he be entitled to present a bill for such services and be entitled to a collegiate degree?"
THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

10. Differentiate the cervical, dorsal and lumbar vertebra.

Surgery.
1. What is a spasm? Give treatment of spasm of the back.
2. Give the treatment for luxations of the vertebral column.
3. What changes occur in inflammatory conditions.
4. Give local preparation for patient for operation.
5. Define: hydrocele, haematocele, varicocele and sarcocoele.
7. Define classification of forms of bandaging.
8. Give indication between polyposis of the rectum and hemorrhoids.
10. Give treatment for appendicitis, detail operation.

Osteopathy: Theory and Practice.
1. Define a nerve center. What is the effect of continued pressure on a nerve?
3. What is function of ramus communicans medullae spinalis?
4. How would you detect a displaced rib?
6. Name the physiological centers in the medulla oblongata. Why?
7. Give treatment for chronic diarrhea, chronic constipation.
9. Give location of spinacines; give effect on urine to stimulate splancnics.

Physical Diagnosis.
1. Define: (a) objective symptoms; (b) subjective symptoms.
2. Give five principal methods of eliciting objective signs or symptoms.
3. (a) Give normal boundaries of cardiac dulness.
   (b) What conditions may increase the area of cardiac dulness.
   (c) What is the normal position of the apex beat heart, and how is it affected by disease of the heart.
4. Differentiate dislocation of the head of the femur from fracture of the neck of the femur.

2. Describe the normal knee-jerk. Give diagnostic significance of loss and exaggeration.
3. What is Babinski's reflex? What is Kernig's sign? What is Babinski's reflex? State in what condition each may be found.
4. Give etiology and symptoms of migraine.
5. Differentiate between hysterical paralysis and paralysis caused by spinal lesion.
9. Give definition and most common cause of multiple neuritis.
10. What is sciatica and how would you treat it?

Pathology, Bacteriology and Toxicology.
1. Of what are all tissues composed? Of what is a cell composed?
2. What are the characteristics of tumors by which they can be recognized?
3. Differentiate between homogenous and heterogenous neoplasms.
4. What is anemia? hyperemia? positive congestion.
5. Classify bacteria. What will arrest or kill bacteria.
6. Describe in detail the Widal agglutination test.
7. Give in detail the examination of sputum for tubercle bacilli.
8. Give symptoms, antidote and treatment for carbonic acid poisoning.
9. Symptoms, antidote and treatment for poison ivy, or state why.
10. Present set of examination papers and that they provide an adequate test of the general education of the candidate.

11. How would you diagnose isodermia poisoning? Give cause of such poisoning.

It will be generally admitted that this is a formal examination of the candidate.

The examination was conducted before the officers of the board, Dr. Carrie C. Clasen of Ann Arbor; Dr. B. A. Bullock, of Detroit, and Dr. H. H. Jones, of Adrian. The rules were strictly followed without deviation and so that many of the applicants came through with flying colors was a source of great satisfaction to the officers and examiners, and we extend our congratulations to the class on the splendid showing made.

Osteopathy has so completely demonstrated its value to the public that it is recruiting to its rank, an ever-increasing number of intellectual men and women of broad educational attainment. It is pleasing to know

Group Picture of D. O.'s Who Took Examination Before Michigan Board at Recent Meeting.
Reappointed to Pennsylvania State Board. Governor Stuart, of Pennsylvania, has announced the reappointment of Dr. Frank B. Kane, of Harrisburg, and Dr. Berton W. Sweet, of Erie, as members of the Board of Osteopathic Examiners of Pennsylvania.

The Passive Pressure Appliance is indispensable in all acute diseases, and will, when properly used, secure results in many chronic ailments where manual treatment alone is ineffectual.

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Session of 1910 opens Tuesday, September 27.

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Osteopathic physicians will see in this volume an attempt to "steal" osteopathy, or rather an insignificant part thereof. The reference to "others, less scientific but more astute," and the belittling chapter on Osteopathy, and other parts, frankly confess the source of at least part of the ideas, even while they insist the practice whose propriety has compelled this attention, and from whose work the medical profession itself—the volume implies, might take valuable lessons. The profession which is responsible for the present practice of medicine is not in position to throw stones. The word "steal" is too strong a word, no doubt; there is no private right to scientific knowledge; anyone may take what items he likes and make what he can of them. Dr. Abrams has simply taken what he found of value in osteopathy and worked it over to suit himself.

But while he was taking ideas from osteopathy, why did he not take something that was of real value? Why did he see nothing but the good to be gotten from stimulation of spinal nerves? Osteopathy has nothing either to fear or to hope for from such minds as this. So long as one sees only this element, and misses the great fundamental principle of osteopathy, he will remain a medical man, with adjuncts. When, however, any one has grasped the great fundamental concept of the body as it is held in osteopathy, when he has had dawn in his mind the whole of the thing that is osteopathy, the thing that has transformed the whole concept of therapeutics, and is working great changes in even anatomy and the other subjects dealing with the body, then no doubt he will become different even as we have become different. The change which will dawn in the mind by this simple principle is so great and so profound that the old structure of medical ideas is no longer tenable. Justification for it. Men are the same the world over; and we have hope, and some expectation, based on past experiences, that when an adequate idea of what osteopathy is has grown in the mind even of a person trained in medicine, he will suffer a change, even as we, and become an osteopath.

What could have been the motive for such a work? In the first place the author is evidently one of those who in the age of medical nihilism are feeling around for new ideas and new methods in therapeutics. Dr. Abrams hails from Heidelberg, sufficient reason for his interest in rational therapeutics. This is a fair explanation for his book; but what of his attitude toward osteopathy? Can it be that he has met only such men as could have given him the idea he evidently has? What is wrong with the California Society of Osteopathy? Can it be that he has thus written of osteopathy with no other investigation than the reading of fragmentary or popular literature? Either for his interest or for his attitude toward medicine, he should have heard of the work of Dr. Burns, Dr. Connel, and others, or else he is intentionally belittling a system of medicine only to secure for himself the glory among his medical brethren of having brought to light important truths.

---

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The work, however, has value. Had it been done by an osteopathic physician, it would have had its value as a contribution to osteopathic knowledge of centres, and as a verification of the principles of osteopathic technique. Doubtless the gentleman is honest in his own opinions of osteopathy; we can forgive him for his misinformation, and appropriate the valuable part of his work even as he would appropriate from ours.

The valuable part of this work begins with the discussion of pseudo-visceral disease. Dr. Abrams denounces as pseudo everything that yields to his freezing method. Without discussing his therapeutic methods, it is evident that he has verified some osteopathic centres. His work with the plexor and pleximeter (we pause to wonder if it would have had the same effect had it been called a mallet and pad) also verifies other osteopathic centres. Quite an amount of work on the seventh cervical as a centre for anglo-neuroses is done. A very marked effect is seen in convalescence from aortic aneurysm is given on page 262. Many such valuable points are found scattered through the work, which are well worth the trouble of finding them. To deny the possible value of this work to osteopathy is as narrow and as bigoted as is the doctor's belittling of osteopathy. Good reckonings make good friends. Let us frankly express our feelings and attitude; but let us hold a judicious attitude, departing in neither the one direction nor in the other from it; and then we will be in a position to hold friends in the medical profession when we chance to make them.


This is a work on massage. Its wide circulation and success indicate to what an extent the decadence of drugs is being matched by the advance of physical methods, in this country. In Europe this movement has done to a remarkable length; and every year thousands of invalids congregate in the health resorts of that country for the sake of the hygienic and rational methods, as contrasted with the empirical medical methods. The object of this volume is stated to be to keep these people at home.

The work begins way back in Metaphysics and Natural Philosophy, with definitions of matter, motion, and force, etc., to get what the author evidently considers a proper perspective for his subject; this is after the manner of a man too much in zeal for his topic is so great that it prevents his having any sense of proportion at all. It may make one smile but rather prepossesses toward the author and his
work. After at this length introducing the principles of his subject the author goes on to say that the real basis of his belief is experimental, not dogmatic all; it works, and therefore I believe in it. But it is shot through, nevertheless, with discussions of such matters as the place of antisepticism in the genesis and evolution of living forms.

Massage is not osteopathy, and bears no more resemblance to it than splashing water does to building a bridge. It is not even a good introduction to osteopathy; for a certain superficial resemblance in the attitude of the physical therapist and the latter when compared with the former. But every discussion against the universality of the drugging method, every movement towards a new point of view, especially a mechanical point of view, is a movement that must be regarded with sympathy.

As a work on massage it is first class and should form a part of every well equipped library.

Convention at San Francisco Brilliant Success

That afternoon was devoted to one of the most delightful chapters of the convention. A complimentary trip by Sausalite boat from Ferry station, at the foot of Market street, across the bay to the foot of Mt. Tamalpais. There a log-line railroad had two trains ready which carried the party up the difficult mountain right to the summit. This afforded an excellent view of the whole bay, the Golden Gate, Muir woods, and finally, as the ascent was completed, below spread out literally a sea of clouds far below the mountain top, which on their reverse side (which the beholder is not accustomed to look upon), resembled the expansion of the Pacific ocean.

At the Inn, almost at the summit the visitors had time for refreshments, and a very excellent photograph was taken of the convention group. The party then returned as planned and the party arrived back at the St. Francis in time for dinner.

That evening Dr. Fred C. Farmian of Chicago was introduced to the assembly by Dr. C. P. McConnell, who in his extensive laboratory experience has been using living animals to establish the facts of osteopathic pathology, gave an interesting lecture with stereopticon illustrations. Dr. Farmer told in simple, unaffected manner of the progress of this work for several years and recounted some of the things accomplished for osteopathy. He paid glowing tribute to the patient work of Dr. McConnell for the science and profession in pursuit of this subject.

D. O. Degree Declared Sufficient.

Dr. Farmer also talked about the sufficiency of the D. O. degree of the osteopathic practitioners and the necessity of making it stand for all the education that the osteopath needs and could acquire. As himself a graduate of both allopathic and homeopathic schools, he gave his view that the M. D. degree and not a substantial help to the osteopath, but rather a handicap to him in many ways, and his opinion that our profession develop its own colleges to give all the work that our students and practitioners require, and that these go to our osteopathic colleges for their advanced education, instead of going through the medical wringer.

Thursday morning, in the Colonial ballroom was the usual convention session; the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat section held session in the red room and the Gynecology section in the blue room.

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Delightful Trip Through the Golden Gate.

Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, the convention took a steamer at the Clay street wharf, Pier No. 1, for an extended complimentary excursion around San Francisco bay, going out first through the Golden Gate to the Pacific, and on return going almost as far inland as Muir woods. This was another delightful outing and, taken together with the trip up Mt. Tamalpais, held enough recreation alone to justify the easterners traveling to the coast by sea rather than another pleasure or benefit connected with the trip.

That night Dr. Harry W. Forbes, of Los Angeles, delivered a remarkable stereopticon lecture on the "Organic Diseases of the Heart." It was attractive and full of interest.

The business session of Friday morning was largely occupied with the elections. The voting for the president was, of course, the most spirited feature of this program, resulting in the election of Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth of St. Louis. Other officers were, in part, elected by acclamation. There was also a spirited balloting for trustees, resulting in the following:

The Result of the Election.

President, Dr. Hildreth, St. Louis; vice-president, Dr. A. F. Akin, Portland, Ore.; second vice-president, Dr. R. R. Emery, Los Angeles; secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, Orange County, Ca.; treasurer, Dr. T. Monroe, New York; treasurer, Dr. M. F. Hultet, Columbus, Ohio; trustee, Dr. E. C. Pickler, Columbus, Ohio; trustee, Dr. J. E. Berlin, San Francisco; Dr. Gertrude L. Gates, Portland, Ore.; George W. Perrin, Denver.

Humor and Good Feeling at the Banquet.

Friday night the banquet in the Colonial ballroom was a notable social success. Probably the only thing that has rivaled it in osteopathic annals was the reception to Dr. McConnell held this evening in the Civic Club of the Hotel Knickerbocker. The Colonial ballroom, at the St. Francis, lends itself particularly well to functions of this sort. The assembly was as hand­some a gathering of men and women as any one would wish to see anywhere. Some of the visitors from San Francisco complimented this osteopathic convention as being as dis­tinguished a looking crowd of men and women as one ever sees assembled.

Dr. Edwin C. Pickler, retiring president, presided in the chair. The toast list was as long as the going and the party arrived back at the St. Francis in time for dinner.

That evening Dr. Fred C. Farmian of Chicago was introduced to the audience by Dr. C. P. McConnell, who in his extensive laboratory experience has been using living animals to establish the facts of osteopathic pathology, gave an interesting lecture with stereopticon illustrations. Dr. Farmer told in simple, unaffected manner of the progress of this work for several years and recounted some of the things accomplished for osteopathy. He paid glowing tribute to the patient work of Dr. McConnell for the science and profession in pursuit of this subject.

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Thursday morning, in the Colonial ballroom was the usual convention session; the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat section held session in the red room and the Gynecology section in the blue room.
way things had shaped up and worked out.

His remarks were well timed and exceedingly well received. Everybody cheered him and Dr. Hildreth, who listened to him in the race, gave him the right hand of fellowship and assured him that they stood on the same platform and were life-long friends and co-workers.

At the conclusion of the banquet the crowd sang "Shall Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot?" and Dr. Mrs. William Horace Ivie, who sang with the fury and sweetness of a prima donna, leading the refrain.

Saturday morning the program went on as usual with gynecology in the blue room and chiropody in the red room; a meeting of an open session of associated colleges having occurred on Friday.

Earlier in the week Dr. Forbes performed an operation on a little girl for the reduction of a congenital dislocation of the hip, in which he was assisted by Dr. Ruddy, Dr. Jennie C. Spencer, Dr. Frank T. Young and others.

Atlas and Axis Reunion.

On Tuesday night the members of the Atlas and Axis Club held a meeting and sat down to dinner at the Cliff House overlooking the Pacific, intending to see the sunset and enjoy two hours of pleasant fellowship before it was time to begin. The sun set all right, but it was behind the bank of fog and mist which are so persistent at San Francisco at certain hours of the day in the summer season. So the sun was not present, but the fellowship was and the occasion was most enjoyable. Arrangements for this affair had been made with exquisite detail by Dr. and Mrs. J. LeRoy Near, of Berkeley; Dr. Near being the chairman of the committee comprising himself, Dr. Ivie and Dr. Bunting, and he, accommodatingly, doing the whole job with the assistance of Mrs. Near. The tables were beautifully decorated in a profusion of California flowers in pink, and appropriate souvenirs were given both the men and women. The list of speakers comprised Dr. Florence A. Covey, of Portland, Me.; Dr. Julia P. Sarratt, of Waco, Texas; Dr. Hildreth, Dr. Bunting, Dr. Ernest Sisson, Dr. Asa M. Willard, and Dr. Charles Hazzard. Several other class and school reunions were made all through the week.

The visitors fell in love with California. The city of San Francisco stands today as a living marvel and it is almost impossible to imagine that it had ever lain in ashes, as some five years ago.

One interesting Californian ventured the declaration that if Christopher Columbus had approached America by way of the Golden Gate—so rare and beautiful was the scenery on the Pacific slope—that the New England states would undoubtedly have remained as yet an un-discovered wilderness; but the reply was that the natural resources of New England were so sparse in comparison that there would have been no inducement to settle those parts. This was taken good naturedly by the New England representatives, who admitted that there was some truth in the observation.

The press work done by the Frisco osteopaths was excellent. They followed the plan of retaining a press agent from one of the daily newspapers, who made it his special duty all week to write good stories and furnish them to the several papers. The result was that we usually had half a column stories, reporting the convention in the best way that they would like to have it reported every day throughout the week.

The convention souvenir given by the Californians was a very pretty thing. It was an oxidized, silver finished medallion button, showing the finely engraved head of the Old Doctor in profile. It is an expensive souvenir and one that the visitors will long cherish.
every influence and honorably bring about every condition to insure its earliest possible universal application.

Too much credit cannot be given the stal-warts of San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, for their hard work in arranging this excellent program. It seems unfair to mention any names without printing the whole list of generous contributors of time, money and work to make the convention the greatest success that it was. I intended to ask for this complete list and print it, but forgot it. I cannot help mentioning and complimenting those whom I saw chasing from the mezzanine floor of the St. Francis to the dock and from Cliff House to the top of Mt. Tamalpais, busy with the work of looking after the guests and giving everybody a good time. There were others in this list, but those who were always at the front busy with this work included Dr. William H. Ivory, A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. J. LeRoy Near, Dr. Daniel C. Farnham, Dr. Charles F. Ford, Dr. Andrey C. Moore, Dr. W. W. Vanderbilt and Dr. Efie York. This is not saying that all the rest of the loyal osteo-pathologists of the Golden Gate were not on hand and busy entertaining and helping to boost the meeting from morning till night, but as the writer can judge, the foregoing were the workers who assumed the chief burden and too much praise cannot be given Dr. William H. Ivory, A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

The President of this committee and his first assistant, Dr. Sisson, for pulling off the affair with the eclat and distinct success that will send it down through history as the year 1910 being the greatest success of all.

Roster of D. O.'s Registered at Convention.

Adams, W., A. S. O., Oxnard, Cal.
Adams, J. Lester, P. C. O. and L. A. C., Los Angeles, Cal.
Allen, Nelson, P. C. O., San Jose, Cal.
Armstrong, A. S. O., San Francisco, Cal.
Baird, Martha, P. C. O., Berkeley, Calif.
Bartlow, W. E., A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Bates, Grace M., Hanford, Calif.
Bass, Elizabeth, Colorado College, Denver, Colo.
Bean, W., C. C. O., San Francisco, Calif.
Bolles, Jennifer Hubbard, A. S. O., Denver, Colo.
Bopp, Emma B., A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Broyer, C. R., Los Angeles, Cal.
Boyler, Mrs. G. R., A. S. O., Perris, Ill.
Bodam, Julia, A. S. O., New York, N. Y.
Bowers, Alice C., A. S. O., Newberg, Ore.
Brewer, L. D., A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Brigham, Margaret C., L. A. C. O., Pasadena, Calif.
Briley, Josephine, A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Brooke, Isaac C. C., San Francisco, Calif.
Buck, W., C. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Burns, Louisa C., A. S. O., Chicago, Ill.
Burns, Louise, P. C. O., Healdsburg, Calif.
Burns, M. A., A. S. O., New Franklin, Ohio.
Butcheltz, Chas. S. O., Oakland, Cal.
Burns, N. K., A. S. O., San Diego, Cal.
Caldwell, E. Wm., A. S. O., Canton City, Ohio.
Carlow, Evan M., Medford, Ore.
Carlow, F. G., A. S. O., Medford, Ore.
Chappell, Elmore C., A. S. O., St. Louis, Mo.
Chiles, Harry L., A. S. O., Orange, N. J.
Clark, Oliver, A. S. O., New York, N. Y.
Clark, Annie S., A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Clements, Nettie E., A. S. O., Amarillo, Tex.
Connor, Mary A., A. S. O., Cincinnati, O.
Colvin, Anna L., A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Conway, Florence A. S. O., Portland, Me.
Copp, Margaret, A. S. O., Berkeley, Calif.
Cooper, Helen V., C. C. O., San Francisco, Calif.
Cresswell, Lena, A. S. O., San Diego, Cal.
Curtin, Katherine L., A. S. O., Portland, Ore.
Cunningham, Helen C., P. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Coombs, Ethel, A. S. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Chaffee, Alice R., L. A. C. O., Los Angeles, Cal.
Catterall, L., Lynn, A. S. O., Portland, Ore.
Dickey, Elizabeth P., A. S. O., Santa Cruz, Cal.
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100-yard dash, 10 4-5 seconds ......... 811
800-yard walk, 4 minutes 40 2-5 sec. ... 576
Pole vault, 10 ft 3 in. ..................... 672
120-yard hurdle, 17 7-5 sec. ........... 540
100-yard dash, 10 1-5 seconds ........ 504
Bread jump, 19 3-5 inches ............. 704
Shot put, 55 feet 11 7-5 inches ....... 491

Total 4,831

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Dissolution Of Partnership

Dr. Alice N. Willard and Dr. Savill H. Bright have dissolved the partnership which formerly existed under

the name of Drs. Willard and Bright. The firm being composed of Dr. William D. Willard, Dr. Alice N. Willard

and Dr. Savill H. Bright. Dr. William D. Willard, as

elsewhere reported, died recently, and Dr. Alice N. Wil-

lard retains the offices on the second floor of the Paul-

Gale Green building, stories, and Dr. Savill H. Bright

has formed a partnership with Dr. J. R. Hauser, and

now has offices on the first floor of the same building.

Dr. Ernest A. Plant and Miss Mary A. Colberton, July 26th, at San Diego, Cal.

Dr. M. P. Hulett to Geneva Lord, July 14th, at Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. C. J. High on both to Emily Wilkinson, July 31st, at Lake Bluff, II.

Dr. Orren E. Smith to Nellie Jane Schrock, July 25th, at Decatur, Ind.

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Dawson, of New Castle, Ind., July 14th, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. Neville E. Harris, June 26th, a daughter, Mary Collins.

To Dr. and Mrs. Franklin Bumpus, of St. Louis, Mo., August 16th, a daughter, Evelyn Elizabeth, To Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Onum, of Oakwood, Illinois, August 8th, a daughter.

DIED.


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