

The Journal of Osteopathy

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The Journal of Osteopathy

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Entered at the Post Office at Kirksville, Missouri, as Second Class Matter.

While this is an unlooked for recognition and the college is to be congratulated for this sign of scientific progress, one cannot help but sympathize with Dr. Burt in his task of giving more than the most superficial idea of the principles of osteopathy in 'a lecture'. But perhaps it is only a "test meal;" if it works the students may get more next year.

But why is this particular school ready to commercialize the fact that Dr. Burt is a graduate of 'an osteopathic college,' but is not willing to indicate the degree conferred by this same college upon the doctor? His name is published as "James E. Burt, M. D.," the "D. O." conspicuously absent. But perhaps the school is not to blame.

The New Enrollment

Although the registrations are not yet complete, the prospects are that the enrollment in the American School of Osteopathy will equal if not exceed the high water mark in the attendance during this coming year. The increased facilities and the better equipment towards which the management is constantly striving, together with a constantly widening familiarity with osteopathic theory and methods among the laity, is responsible for this in a measure, but the splendid loyalty of many of the practicing osteopathic physicians to the "Old Doctor," and their Alma Mater, is a large and appreciated factor in producing so large an attendance. That the science of Osteopathy has taken a firm hold among the educated classes is evidenced by the great number of college men and women who are taking up osteopathy as a profession. The addition annually of this class of recruits in such large numbers to the ranks of osteopathy, is a factor of immense importance not only in the advancement of the science, but by this added strength osteopathy will become more and more firmly entrenched against the usurpations of political medicine. It is the kind of reinforcement which counts.

That Wiley Inquiry

Some of the officials and "adjuncts" of the Department of Agriculture have evidently started something down in Washington which has gotten beyond their control. Not succeeding with their intrigues and official hampering of the work of Dr. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, they were evidently ready to accept any method, fair or foul, which promised anything in the way of getting Wiley's official scalp. The cry of "irregularity," "illegal transactions," etc., was raised and all possible pressure was brought upon the chief to force his resignation. That Dr. Wiley has stuck to his guns is a cause for increased admir-

ation. The noise created by his enemies got beyond their control and an investigation of their charges has resulted. Observers of the workings of the Department of Agriculture with respect to the Bureau of Chemistry, have long suspected that something was not right and the investigating had not proceeded far until the revelations which Dr. Wiley promised, were duly forthcoming. The result has been that nearly all the newspapers and thinking people of the country have become pretty firmly convinced that it is not Dr. Wiley who ought to be "fired," but the first who ought to go is Solicitor George P. McCabe of the Department of Agriculture, who has had charge of all the prosecutions under the pure food law. The evidence so far produced has satisfied the Washington Times that Solicitor McCabe has been "bossing the whole works." In fact, so much evidence has been produced that the obstructive activities of this gentleman directed against the work of Dr. Wiley, have been to the entire liking of Secretary Wilson, that it is therefore a serious question in the minds of many whether his resignation is not next in order. The inquiry has also shown that in the restrictions which have been successively placed around the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, a definite effort has been made to "draw the fangs of the law" by making it impossible to carry out its real intent.

It has been shown that Solicitor McCabe and Dr. Dunlap were placed with Dr. Wiley on the Board of Food and Drug Inspection. In two-thirds of the cases that have come before the Board, Dr. Wiley says he has been overruled by his two colleagues, and the "secretary invariably upheld the decision of the Board." Then there is the Remsen Referee Board appointed by President Roosevelt and composed of such high authorities as Ira Remsen, Russell H. Chittenden, John H. Long, Alonzo E. Taylor and C. A. Herter. This is the Board which overruled Dr. Wiley in his decision against benzoate of soda. As to the Board, a New York Times correspondent has drawn the conclusion that "its principal function has been to restrict and oppose Dr. Wiley's efforts to enforce the law as he sees it." Beyond this, there is the "Board of Three Secretaries," consisting of the heads of the Departments of the Treasury, Commerce and Labor, and Agriculture which makes provision for the enforcement of the Pure Food law under certain conditions.

As to the part which "Lawyer McCabe has played in the game, the New York Times has summarized it editorially as follows:

"By the clever framing and manipulation of departmental rules he became the sole judge whether cases against manufacturers of foods and dispensers of drugs should be prosecuted or held in abeyance. More than one-fifth of the 2,800 cases recommended for prosecution by the

Bureau of Chemistry since July, 1910, have by Solicitor McCabe's fiat been kept out of the courts, and the manufacturers and the dispensers, if they were guilty, have been "protected."

"Solicitor McCabe, according to Chief Druggist Kebler, gave him an 'unmerciful dressing down' for conferring with a District Attorney about the prosecution without first obtaining the Solicitor's permission. While the Solicitor was employing scientific investigators as court witnesses, and paying them \$50 a day extra for their testimony, he was secretly formulating charges against Dr. Wiley, Dr. Kebler, Dr. Bigelow, and Dr. Rusby, recommending their removal because Chief Wiley had sanctioned a like salary arrangement in Dr. Rusby's case. By the Solicitor's instigation, Secretary Wilson was loaning out to the food packers his Government experts to testify in their private suit with the State of Indiana, and for this work they were paid by the Government.

"It was but a short step, to a man who could thus give to the courts or withhold from them evidence of violations of the law, to alter the court's decrees. Thus in promulgating Judgment No. 742 of the court in the Eastern District of Missouri, wherein a Company that dispensed a certain beverage pleaded guilty to an indictment charging the inclusion of 'cocain, benzoic acid, and coal-tar dye,' Mr. McCabe admits having changed the notice of the court as published by the Department of Agriculture, to read that the 'defendant was fined because the beverage contained 'cocain, caffenin, and 'harmful' coal-tar dye.' He had the reference to 'benzoic acid' erased 'because the Department had never alleged that of Benzoate of Soda. It was held the opposite."

The Washington correspondents further explain that none of these things came to light because of the departmental rule of "silence," "silence even toward members of Congress, as interpreted by Solicitor McCabe."

As to McCabe, his resignation should be demanded forthwith; dismissal should follow his refusal. So far as the Remsen Board is concerned, based upon the remark of Secretary Wilson soon after the appointment of the Board: "I want to say to you gentlemen that the referee board was organized and put into action for the very purpose of conserving the interests of the manufacturers, so you would have a sane hearing," the New York Globe declares its function to be no more nor less than the conservation of benzoate, and should be abolished.

As to the responsibility of Secretary Wilson, three members of the Board testified against the State in Indiana, two took a pro-benzoate stand at a Denver Food convention, all with the full consent of the Department of Agriculture. He also refused to let Dr. Wiley go to Indi-

anapolis to testify until a writ of mandamus was sued out in the District of Columbia which compelled permission. Floyd W. Robinson, a chemist of the Department, went to Indianapolis, in response to a summons, to testify; he was dismissed from the government service. The Secretary has manifestly been unable to keep the "interests" from interfering with the beneficent work of the Bureau of Chemistry, and by allowing Solicitor McCabe or anyone else to "boss the works," he has proved that the days of his usefulness are at an end. The situation is intolerable from every viewpoint. There can be little question as to the nature of the findings of the Committee of Investigation under Congressman Moss. There is a wide-spread and well-founded assurance that Dr. Wiley will retain his position and that the attack upon him will prove a boomerang.

Another reprehensible method employed by some one to discredit Dr. Wiley, is the distribution among editors of magazines and newspapers of unsigned pamphlets calling for the removal of Dr. Wiley. The pamphlets purport to be clippings from the "S. F. Chronicle, June 23, and July 14, 1911." It would be interesting to know the identity of the distributors and who inspired these articles. Just as we go to press comes the intelligence that Dr. Wiley has been fully exonerated.

Medical Monopoly— Shall it Be?

Commenting upon an editorial which appeared in the American Journal of Clinical Medicine, in which the theory was advocated that "the inhabitants of each community should be equally divided among the physicians," a California newspaper makes the following pointed observations, which we take the liberty of quoting:

"After announcing this rather startling plan assuring prosperity to members of the profession regardless of qualifications or the preferences of the dear people, the editorial goes on to say that 'if there were no extra fees for surgery, it is possible that operating would become somewhat less common."

"Are we to infer from this high medical authority that surgical operations are superinduced by the expectation of financial reward?

"But this editorial writer continues: 'The profession would (as a result of dividing the inhabitants of each community equally among the physicians) be more nearly approximated to the ideal of a fraternity; and while a few colossal incomes might be diminished, every member of the profession would have enough."

"Here we have as bold a proposal for public exploitation of suffer-

ing humanity and the personal aggrandizement of the members of the medical profession as one might expect to find.

"The editor of this medical magazine quoted does not stand alone and unsupported in this theory that the interests of the public are secondary to the pet theories of a would-be medical trust. Dr. William J. Robinson, president of the American Society of Medical Sociology in a public address, recently said: 'The public is not capable of judging as to who is and who is not a competent physician any more than it is capable of judging as to who is and who is not a good steamship captain, a good electrician, chemist, engineer, astronomer or mathematician.'"

He further advises that "no conciliatory attitude" should be shown toward osteopathy—"there is no excuse or reason except a selfish one, for the existence of 'different schools of medicine.'" Presumably the one system to be allopathic and the rest to be denounced as selfish. Can there be a more colossal selfishness than that betrayed by such a statement?

The paper referred to above continues to comment:

"Dr. Samuel D. Swope, in one of our American Journals, recently wrote: 'The public must be educated to take our advice in medico-political matters as they do our pills and powders without knowing of their contents or effects but with an abiding faith in their potency.'"

"It is unnecessary to quote further evidence of the foregoing character. Instances of the kind might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

"A single school of medicine boldly proposes to dominate not alone health regulations and banish every other known means of relief, but it would go farther, if permitted, and invade the sacred precincts of the individual home and compel all to bow to the medical trust.

"There are people, intelligent, thinking, well informed people, thousands of them, in every state in the Union, who, after exhausting every possible source of relief known to the old school physician, and after having been given up to die as hopeless sufferers, have found permanent relief and health, renewed life and energy, hope and restored efficiency in lines of relief repudiated as 'fraud' by these all-wise advocates of the medical monopoly.

"It ought not to be necessary to resort to misrepresentation and invective to sustain any theory capable of standing on its own merits.

"The people of this country are temperamentally so constituted that they never will submit to be deprived of the right of resorting to the means of relief from suffering which appeals to their individual judgment. This is more especially true in cases where materia medica confesses its inability to afford relief or has failed to afford relief.

"The people of this country are going to submit to no medical tyranny or trust, or monopoly of any kind. They are not going to deliver their liberties into the hands of men who, while forced to confess their own inability to afford relief from suffering, would nevertheless prohibit citizens from a free exercise of individual judgment.

"This proposed medical monopoly constitutes the most tyrannical and gigantic effort to throttle personal liberty ever undertaken, and it will meet with the public rebuke which it deserves. Human cupidity and self-interest have in this particular quite overreached themselves."

The Editor Back at His Post All mail intended for the editor of the Journal should be addressed to Kirksville, Mo., instead of Freeport, Ill., where he spent the summer.

Thoughts on Osteopathy Under this heading, the "Journal of Physiologic Therapeutics" boldly affirms its stand for fair play with regard to osteopathy:

"When in the course of our editorial duties it seems advisable to make some definite and pointed statements, we do so in full anticipation of the possible influence that such statements may have on those of our esteemed readers who may not be fully in harmony with every one of the ideas that may be aired in these columns.

For example, in a recent issue we printed an editorial with the title "A Plea for Fair Play," in which several unquestioned statements were made regarding our views on osteopathy, and those who practice this science. We actually stated that "the osteopaths have proved that they can do some things better than they have been done heretofore," and that "while it is sometimes argued that many osteopaths are ignorant, ignorance is not monopolized by any school of practice"—and thereby hangs a tale.

Quite a number of subscriptions were cancelled without comment, and a few new ones came in—from osteopaths. We feel to make this an opportunity to say a few more words on this subject, in spite of the fact that still more subscriptions may be lost.

There is no doubt whatever that the science of manipulative therapeutics, osteopathy, or whatever you may like to call it, is worthy of consideration; and those who pass it by with a sneer are narrow-minded. Personally, we have never studied osteopathy, at least other than from the standpoint of a reader and investigator. We have never been to Kirksville, nor have we had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Still, but we have seen patients who have been treated by competent osteopaths who have unquestionably been benefited, where other methods have failed. Results count. We cannot get past them, and we are not going to be narrow enough to mumble when we come to a discussion of this subject. Let us speak in clear and plain terms and give the osteopaths their due, realizing that it is just as possible for human beings to spend four years studying osteopathy and learn something helpful as it is for the same kind of human beings to spend four years studying medicine and learn something. Let us also remember that no one "school of medicine" monopolizes all knowledge of the healing art."—The American Journal of Physiologic Therapeutics, July, 1911.

Technique and Results

(Paper delivered by Dr. Orren E. Smith of Indianapolis at the K. O. A. Convention in Louisville, Ky.)

Each year the public is becoming more strict in its requirements of all public servants. The physician has felt this pressure along with others, and especially the graduates of our school of medicine. It is true that more is required of our school of practice than any other, because osteopathy is an improvement over other methods of treatment and is therefore more successful in handling disease, and for this reason people expect more of us. They not only ask that we cure them, but that we also prevent future illness—a request that is reasonable, so far as chronic illness is concerned, because results from treatment are more or less permanent.

These requirements lead up to the fact that we must perfect our technique, if we expect to show results that are reasonably permanent. It is not enough to make the patient feel well just while he is under our care, but we must administer treatment that will maintain normal function long after the patient discontinues treatment.

A good technique is both an art and a science. The science has reference to a knowledge of the principles governing technique, while the art is comprised in perfection of performance of that technique. Many physicians have the science of technique without the art, and they never become first-class physicians. The correct application of knowledge is quite as important in producing results as the possession of that knowledge. Applied therapeutics takes precedence of all results.

It is convenient to consider treatment of two kinds, viz.: preparatory and corrective. Strictly speaking, this classification is not easily defined. It is like the divisions of surgery into major and minor operations. The query is where does one leave off and the other begin?

Preparatory treatments are those used for the purpose of leading up to the point where corrective treatments may be given with impunity. The term "preparatory" does not have reference to time in the course of treatment, so much as to conditions of the tissues that must be brought about prior to advanced treatment. Preparatory treatments are given throughout the whole course of treatment. They are treatments which

make less radical changes in structure and hence disturb function much less than corrective treatment.

Chronic illness presents a very complicated pathology. The capillaries and interstitial spaces are extensively engorged with blood; the cells contain toxic substances, which create and maintain a greatly increased tensile state of the entire structural mechanism, and in advanced stages of disease degeneration processes are present in varying degree of development. In cases presenting such conditions it is worse than folly to attempt radical correction of the structural mechanism at this time, even though the structural mechanism has deviated far from the normal position, and is beyond a reasonable doubt, the cause of all the symptomatology.

Preparatory treatment approaches disease in a more diplomatic way, making use of the already existing, but heavily taxed, natural laws of vital phenomena. Prior to degeneration, the cellular tissues are responsive to mechanical stimulation, and in beginning treatment, need only to be furnished with a small amount of this stimulus, artificially, in order to obtain a strong reaction. Owing to the fact that the tissues are already carrying a cumulative stimulus imparted to them by the general pathology, a heavy stimulus, such as would be produced by a corrective treatment, is not required. The increased irritability of the cells, in disease, is nature's method of stimulating functional activity, and the fact that this irritability is already increased above the normal state, is good reason why the artificial stimulus imparted by the physician should not be too intense in beginning treatment.

If the treatment is too stimulating at first, it calls forth a reaction in functional activity beyond safety and benefits to the organism. The debris of disease is already taxing excretion to its utmost limits, and any factor which throws waste and cell wreckage into the circulation beyond the eliminating capacity of excretory organs, is in danger of exhausting the functional action of those organs, and thus retarding excretion.

Overtreatment is very likely to raise the temperature in the organism, either locally, or generally, which stimulates catabolic metabolism excessively due to the fact that chemical reactions take place much more rapidly in high than low temperatures, and therefore in this way toxins are released into the general circulation much more rapidly than elimination can take place.

These excesses of toxic substances circulating through the body affect the nervous system profoundly, and bring on sensations of fatigue and malaise. And through the nervous system, intense tension in the

muscles and ligaments of the body is also produced by these toxins. It will be apparent on studying the effects of pathogenic micro-organisms, in acute disease, that the deleterious effects of these organisms is due to their excretions, which set up toxæmias in the body. These fever cases all show intense contraction of muscle and ligaments due to the effects of toxic substances in the blood.

This tensile state of muscles and ligaments, whether produced by micro-organisms, or by excess of cell wreckage from treatment, is a very detrimental factor to the patient, as it lessens mobility in the joints, obstructs circulation, retards excretion, lowers the vitality, and should certainly not be produced by over-treatment, as the very purpose of treatment, i. e., the restoration of normal physiologic activity throughout the entire body, is thereby defeated.

Preparatory treatments are for the purpose of producing milder reactions in function. They are more artificial and also less permanent than corrective treatments, but highly essential in many cases. The pathology of many diseases is so grave, and of such long standing that any other than preparatory treatment would be out of the question for the patient. Failure to recognize this fact has cost many of us our patient and thereby injured our profession.

This kind of treatment can be given oftener than corrective treatment, as the reaction is not only milder but also of shorter duration—a fact which makes this treatment very adaptable to, and very serviceable in acute practice.

There is a certain per cent of our profession who never get beyond the preparatory treatment stage in the practice of osteopathy. They are drawers of water and hewers of stone all their days. This is certainly one of the most deplorable situations that could come to any part of our profession, because their work will never be entirely satisfactory to their clientele, for the reason that it will be temporary at most, and moreover, many diseases will not yield at all to such treatment.

There is one principle in the practice of osteopathy which stands out clear-cut and alone. Failure to grasp this one point has been the undoing of many a promising osteopathist. It cannot be put more tersely than Dr. Hulett states it in his Principles of Osteopathy, viz.: "DISEASE IS NORMAL TO THE STRUCTURAL CONDITION PRODUCING IT." That is to say, that so long as structure remains unchanged in the patient the disease will continue. Therefore, we come to this conclusion: CHANGE THE STRUCTURE.

After a sufficient number of preparatory treatments have been given old lesions in the spine to lessen the irritability of the nervous system, improve circulation, increase excretion, etc., then it is time to begin the adjustment of structure whereby the self-regulating government of the organism is to be re-established.

Osteopathic treatment is meant to restore automatic functioning of the organism, by adjusting the physical mechanism of man, which, in disease, varies from the normal.

Here is where a good technique is of inestimable value. Just any one can massage a patient, but it requires skill and long treating to adjust chronic lesions, which have a complicated pathology, without setting up very disagreeable reactions.

Long experience in practice, and good technique, is required of the physician to be able to adjust lesions with a minimum amount of pain and after soreness. When he can create the desired reactions in function, without causing the patient any discomfort by administration of treatment, the physician is approaching the ideal technique. There is no virtue in a treatment which lames the patient and causes him to dread the next treatment. A rough shot-gun treatment is not necessarily a good treatment. An effective treatment does not consist in the amount of force used in administering it, but in the extent and kind of reaction obtained. It should be remembered that the purpose of treatment is to change function from the abnormal to the normal, and the reaction produced by treatment is the one accurate and scientific guide in making up a good technique. As the reaction varies, so should the treatment. Of course, it is understood that the reactions from treatment are not always pleasant to the patient, no matter how careful the physician may be. This is especially so of the first treatment given a patient, and also of those given later where extensive corrective adjustments are made. Here the reactions are sometimes very troublesome to the patient and also cause the physician much concern. It is a notable fact that many old lesions cannot be reduced without setting up extensive reactions, no matter how much preparatory treatment is given, or how finished and skillful the technique employed.

While it is very necessary to perfect technique in the way of its administration, it is of much greater importance to have a technique that is effective. Patients will forgive the physician for crude and rough treatment if in the end good results are obtained. The unpardonable offense is that of failure to cure.

In order to produce good results it is necessary to have a technique that will remove lesions. It is absolutely necessary to have methods

of treatment that furnish an unlimited amount of power for adjusting structural deviations of anatomy. Many times failure to cure the case lies in the fact that the physician has not the power at his command to make the adjustment. In pathology, nature makes many changes in structure. In order to strengthen weak places in the anatomical mechanism, adhesions are formed and increase in strength until the weak place becomes as strong as the original normal tissue. Adhesions are formed of cicatricial tissue which is one of the most resistant tissues in the body, yielding almost imperceptibly to treatment. In order to cope with this tissue successfully, it seems necessary to use the blood stream as a means of absorbing it by setting up excessive congestion or mild inflammatory processes in these cicatricial tissues. In order to accomplish this end, successfully, enough force is used to strain the scar and thus engorge the local area. Of course such treatment as this is to be used with extreme care, just as one would use the keen edge of the surgeon's knife in operating. In fact, this kind of treatment is really bloodless surgery.

While the finished operator is able to use his skill quite as much as his method, yet the method is always of great importance, for the reason that the technique furnishes the principle upon which the application of treatment is based. A technique is good when it is adapted to the purpose for which it is used. It should contain the principle of adjustment; it should yield enough power to correct lesions; it should admit of specific application; it should not arouse fear in the patient; it should not injure the physician using it. Keep on the look-out for a good technique. Go to all your state and national conventions. Consult your friends in the profession. Think for yourself. Use every means in your power to discover and possess a good technique, for it will repay you a thousandfold.

From time to time we hear complaints from some of our profession, in which it is alleged that osteopathy is an incomplete system of therapeutics. There seems to be a desire on the part of these practitioners to add something to osteopathic care of the sick. It is reasonable to infer that these persons have been unsuccessful in the practice of osteopathy—they have failed to make good, otherwise they would be satisfied with the science.

The probabilities are that these physicians have a very poor technique and are unable to correct lesions, hence their patients do not get well.

It is safe to say that a large per cent of our profession have never understood the power and effectiveness of corrective treatment. It is equally certain that many of our profession have recognized the unlim-

ited harm that may be done by corrective treatment being applied improperly, and have been very conservative about endorsing it openly, although perhaps using it extensively in their own private practice.

Corrective treatment is, of course, dangerous if improperly used. No one doubts, or will dispute, this fact. A lethal dose of osteopathy is by no means an impossibility if administered carelessly by the ignorant or unskilled person. Corrective treatment is not a toy to play with, but a sharp-edged tool to be used by the intelligent operator as an emergency agent. Even though it be conceded that harm may be done by the wrong use of right methods, that is no argument against the right use of a dangerous method.

We must leave behind us the two extremes of radicalism and conservatism, and adopt the intelligent use of a technique that is of great service to us, if we are to serve the public most successfully. Educate our profession in the use of osteopathic mechanics, as the surgeon is trained to use the knife, and we will have fewer dissatisfied practitioners with the osteopathic science, and more appreciative patients. The proper use of osteopathic technique is difficult and requires long training to acquire skill in its administration. It is often necessary to spend months in learning to use a new method of correcting lesions, and it may be necessary to modify the method of another before it can be used successfully in practice.

Reactions have to be studied very carefully to use corrective treatment successfully. It should not be forgotten that the reactions from corrective treatment are cumulative and that the administration of such treatment should be limited and infrequent.

The lesion cannot be shifted radically each time the patient is treated, because it disturbs function too much. Nature does not have time to adjust herself to the change in structure, if administered too soon, until another change is created. In this way cumulative reactions are created. Dr. Still puts the question squarely before us when he says, "Fix it, then let it alone." The last part of this sentence is just as important as the first.

We must learn to let the lesion alone, for a time, after administration of a corrective treatment. Reactions from corrective treatment often do not set in until the third, fourth or even later day, after treatment. In such cases, if treatments are given every other day, or three times a week, the effect of the last treatment has not begun to take effect before another treatment is given. Now such treatment is exactly similar to the methods employed by physiologists in producing tetanus or continuous contraction of muscular tissue by experimenta-

Non-Alcoholic Medication: What Is It?

BY DR. FLORENCE ALICE COVEY.

(Read before the W. C. T. U., of Portland, Maine.)

At first glance it seemed that our subject was a myth. Talking it over with some regular physicians, we were assured that we had been asked about a matter of mythology, because commonly, the term "medicine" indicates a healing art which only includes the giving of drugs. Thus applied, the word is universally used by the laity and by many physicians.

Knowing that this organization does not usually trade in myths, further research was made. Geo. M. Gould, A. M., M. D., author of our Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology and allied sciences, says that Medicine is the science and art of preserving health; of preventing and curing disease; a healing art.

Drugs of all kinds are preserved in alcohol. It is invaluable as a solvent of the active principles of substances that are insoluble in water and that would soon decompose in an aqueous solution. These alcoholic solutions are generally called tinctures.

In the History of Medicine we find that the healing art was first practiced through stews from herbs, the laying on of hands and prayer. Its first use was by the healers of the soul, and priests, to promote cleanliness and prevent contagion. The first physicians were in Egypt, and the first medical school was at Alexandria, 300 years before the Christian era. Later Chiron, the Centaur, introduced the art of medicine among the Greeks. Chemistry was united with physiology during the seventeenth century. Then began our complicated prescriptions and our pharmacopeia. For the two following centuries the healing art was largely practiced by a dose from a bottle or a pill-box, commonly called drugs. In the nineteenth century there was a revolt and non-alcoholic medication became popular. During the nineteenth century we had the epoch of physiological experiment and clinical observation. The physical diagnosis of disease has been facilitated to an extent far beyond what the most hopeful physicians of the eighteenth century would have deemed possible, by the discovery and use of the stethoscope, sphygmo-

graph, speculum, ophthalmoscope and laryngoscope. Chemistry and the microscope have been applied to the urine and its deposits. The above named instruments are absolutely necessary for diagnosis.

By Whom is Alcoholic Medication Used?

Our missionary field is great, as whiskey, brandy and wine is used in disease in every township and county of these United States; not as many are used in Europe. A bill was introduced in Congress last year to provide for a national health bureau. Although subtle, the contents of their bill provided for the recognition of drug medication as the national way to combat disease. If passed, such a bill would establish a condition similar to what was formerly known as state religion. This bill was killed.

Alcoholic medication has been so common that, by its abuse it has caused its own death. An allopathic physician will not allow wine in an eggshake for tubercular cases at the present time.

The morning dram begun in early life causes cirrhosis of the liver, atrophy of the muscles and pigmented deposits beneath the skin. This amount taken by healthy people when not needed does not give nature a fair chance, and punishes the individual by causing disease.

In New York City, the amount of whiskey used in the hospitals in 1902 was 375 gallons; in 1909 there were 938 gallons used. For the sake of economy in 1910 there were 25 gallons used. This economical decrease will be a benefit to the health of the patients.

Today many physicians in our own and other lands agree with Dr. Joslin of the Harvard Medical School that alcohol is rarely helpful in the treatment of disease.

It is only review to you to state that alcohol makes the well man sick, and does not make the sick man well. It is not a strength giver. People whose walks in life require a clear head cannot indulge; and yet, during 1910 one man sold \$75,000 worth of his concoction, a patent medicine, so-called, in Boston, and we know of persons in our own city who are taking alcoholic preparations and keeping their diseases. Certainly there is a feeling of exhilaration after taking a dose, but so there is from food, and the latter does no harm in moderation. Many times when people feel sick they are not as ill as they are in need of easily digested, nourishing food. Because your brother eats three times a day does not signify that you need three and three only. Perhaps you need more, perhaps less. When you have that "tired feeling" eat six oranges or drink four glasses of water sufficiently cold to be palatable;

take a ride or walk; open a window wide, put on a sweater and laprobe and sit by the window; have a good laugh; lie down to relax on a stiff-sprunged couch or the floor. Now, these things will remove tired feelings, but not all of them. Saner it is to try a simple remedy as above suggested than to partake of the bottle on the shelf.

Realizing the non-development accompanying alcoholism, France at the present time is exerting her powers to eradicate it.

France has discovered a number of cases which started in drinking strong coffee. We scorn a man for being held in serfdom by liquor, and yet we are often slaves to bonbons, tea or coffee. There is no influence so strong as the personal; I admire and believe in women, and the strongest pillar is the true mother in the home. So when we practice all that our Union represents then will ground be rapidly gained.

If a man desires to sell flying machines he must give his customers a ride in a flying machine and not an oxcart. He must be enthusiastic over airships, think it is the only way to travel and never ride in any thing else himself.

What Are its Advantages?

Milton compares the enchantment of Circe to intemperance in the following:

"Soon as the potion works, their human countenance,
The express resemblance of the gods, is changed
Into some brutish form of wolf, or bear,
Or ounce, or tiger, hog, or bearded goat,
All other parts remaining as they were;
And they, so perfect in their misery
Not once perceive their foul disfigurement."

No gain, but loss, says Milton.

The Biblical teaching of temperance in every point is the only road to health and success.

One advantage in alcohol is its antiseptic property.

As previously shown, we were twenty centuries without alcoholic medication. We tried it for two centuries, and at present we are in the revolt, and civilization will be bettered as alcohol runs away.

Drugs are being produced in our bodies every instant. Not strychnine, morphine, digitalis and the rest of the list, but gastric juice, laxative bile and intestinal juices; saliva, a digestive. In childbirth the antiseptic amniotic fluid; the secretion of the pancreas; the manufacture of blood cells in the bone marrow; the lymphatic circulatory sys-

tem, which works over the worst trash in the body and then it is turned into the venous system and then into the lungs, for the last purification of the blood.

And so wonderful provision is made in nature for the health of this body. Therefore, let us have faith in the structure of divine creation.

Boundless intemperance in nature is a tyranny; it hath been the untimely emptying of the happy throne, and fall of many kings.

FRUIT AS MEDICINE

Apples, pears and quinces are all members of a botanical family that includes the roses and is scientifically known as *pyrus malus*. Incidentally, the apple has a wider range of growth than any other fruit, and the United States is the largest grower of any country in the world. Ripe apples eaten raw and thoroughly masticated, are excellent for digestive troubles.

The pear shares the medicinal qualities just recited, and in addition, is somewhat more easily digested by weak stomachs than is the apple. The quince is only used in the form of preserves, as a rule. It is said that owing to its excessive astringency when raw, it is employed by the peasantry of Europe to stop hemorrhages by placing slices of it on wounds.

The curative powers of the grape are established facts, as the history of the "cures" in which the vine plays the chief part, testifies.

Rhubarb, owing to the large proportion of oxalic acid that it contains, is a capital anti-scorbutic. In the case of minor forms of scurvy, it acts as a curative. The young plant, when stewed and eaten at breakfast, is of great assistance to the constipated. Its laxative qualities in general are well known.

Bananas should be used with caution by the constipated.

The fig possesses laxative powers of a high order. This is also true of dates and tamarinds.

Peaches, apricots and nectarines have marked laxative effects.

The plum, greengage, damson, and so forth, all have medicinal qualities.

Blackberries, raspberries, huckleberries and most other berries act as blood purifiers and laxatives.—From Physical Culture for July.

Novel Advertising

BY DR. FRANK C. FARMER, CHICAGO, ILL.

Just around the corner is one of Chicago's largest drug stores, the Economical, Chas. McConnell, President.

Mr. McConnell is a shrewd, keen business man, as evidenced by the following.

Some time ago, in the show windows were placed several garbage cans filled with patent medicines; while about them were placed several red paper bags bearing such labels as "Dope," "Rot," "Humbug," "Swindle," "Trash," "Fake." Attached to the garbage cans were cards reading as follows: "Nostrums consigned to the garbage can by the Economical." Large posters announced the following:

"NOT ON SALE

BY THE

ECONOMICAL DRUG CO.

"The following nostrums having been condemned by the U. S. Agricultural Department, have been thrown out of stock and will no longer be sold by us: Acker's English Remedy; Adamson's Batonic Cough Balsam; Dr. Agnew's Catarrh Powder; Ascatce; Dr. Birney's Catarrh Powder; Dr. A. Boshee's German Syrup; Children's Comfort; Coca Bola; Dr. Coles' Catarrh Cure; Crown Catarrh Powder; Espey's Syrup for Children Dentition; Dr. Fahey's Pepsin Anodyne Compound; Dr. Fahney's Teething Syrup; Dr. Fenner's Cough Cold Syrup; Dr. Fowler's Strawberry and Peppermint Mixt.; Dr. Grove's Anodyne for Infants; Habitina; Prof. Hoff's Consumption Cure; Hooper's Anodyne—the Infant's Friend; Jackson's Magic Balsam; Ladway's Elixir for Infants; Dr. James' Soothing Syrup Cordial; Kohler's One-Night Cough Cure; Kopp's Baby Friend; Linseed Licorice and Chlorodyne Cough Lozenge; Linseed Licorice and Chlorodyne Pastelles; Dr. Miller's Anodyne for Babies; Dr. Moffet's Teethina—Teething Powders; Pastelles Pajerma; Piso's Cure; Royal Headache Tablets; Shiloh's Cure; Tobacco Bullets; Tucker's Asthma Specific; Victor Infant Relief; Von Totta's Cough Pectoral; Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; Wonder Workers; Yonkerman's Consumption Cure. No SUBSTITUTION.

"We will not knowingly be a party to that or any other fraud, deception or swindle.—CHAS. McCONNELL, Pres."

To those would-be suicides who pushed by this display and asked for one of the condemned nostrums was handed a red card reading thus: "To the Customers of the Economical: This card explanatory:

"We do not carry in stock the nostrum you ask for because it is condemned by the U. S. Pure Drug Bureau as either impure, poisonous, habit-forming or fraudulent and dangerous to health. If after this expose, you still see fit to imperil your life by taking this noxious drug, you can doubtless be accommodated at almost any drug store in Chicago.—CHAS. McCONNELL, Pres."

Which all goes to show that the Economical is blessed with an efficient and clever corps of advertisers.

To attack a medicine already bearing the Government stamp of approval is not an act of courage. It is only an incident in the war against nostrums and is evidence that the pharmacist has been in cahoots with Lydia Pinkham, et al, or else this militant stand would not attract the attention it has.

The above list is only an atom compared to the volume of "life-saving nostrums, good for man or beast," yet upon the market. McConnell and Company know full well that their shelves still horde nostrums as dangerous as the ones in the garbage cans, but the Government Juggernaut not having reached them, consigning to the public garbage can is fraught with prospect for a touch upon the company's till via a civil suit.

The phrase, "No doubt almost any other drug store will accommodate you," has the ring of the mart and money-changer, thereby debaring McConnell from a Carnegie hero medal for saving the lives of would-be suicides.

But there is another side to the question. So-called patent nostrums as a rule, are prescriptions of practicing physicians that are put upon the market and advertised and sold to whomsoever possesses the price. If, in their patent form they are worthless or perilous to health and life, were they not thus when written by the physician?

McConnell's garbage can is a sad commentary. Into it went a glimmering the financial hopes of Drs. Birney, Boshee, Bull, etc., and from it we extract the bait that lured thousands to an early grave. Methinks, could these garbage cans be rattled loud enough to retract their victims through the valley of the shadow of death, State Street would record its mightiest host. And as the patriotic Japanese, in fancy

sees the march of his dead comrades, we could review the parade of the multitude of nostrum victims.

In the van, we see the phalanx of pale, wan remnants of stalwart young men, who, having caught a hard cold, placed their trust in good old Dr. Yonkerman at a dollar a tryst, and blindly followed him to a point beyond recovery. Here and there we see a nicotine-soaked old man perforated by a Tobacco Bullet. Over there is a galaxy of women who hovered about the standard of Von Totta until called hence. Myriads of children bespeak how wondrous were the works of Mrs. Winslow.

But why specify? Dr. Moffett's Teethina, et cetera, have found a resting place in the garbage can. The photographs of the victims will ne'er adorn testimonials in this world, and the hosts in heaven and elsewhere, look down upon those garbage cans, we are loath to say—

"O, death, where is thy sting?"

THE BUSINESS MAN AND HIS DIET

Beyond a doubt the average business man consumes more food than is necessary to supply the energy he expends, to say nothing of the quality and murderous combinations he daily indulges in.

Every business man who regards his health as of any value should know something about the food articles that contain staple life-giving elements.

Every calory of any particular food taken in excess of the physical requirement must be disposed of at great expense and hazard.

Nature is ever striving to bring to perfection everything she produces. One of her methods of doing this is to strike a trial balance at certain periods of time between her structures and structural material. This she does in some cases daily, sometimes weekly, monthly or annually. Her best efforts to enforce obedience to her laws of nutrition are to give signals daily, or after each meal, so that errors, if there be any, can be removed or omitted. The so-called bad stomach is really the best stomach. It will not permit its possessor to abuse himself.

Now and then some may succeed in killing all distress messengers, sniffing out all the red lights by "taking something," and beyond middle life may boast that they can eat whatever they want in any combination, and quantity. Against this class Nature keeps her unswerving records and the day of settlement can under no circumstances be escaped.—From Physical Culture.

The Socialization of Osteopathy

BY DR. JENETT HUBBARD BOLLES.

In Addison's "Vision of Mirzah," the seer saw a deep valley crossed by a bridge, hidden in mist at both ends. It had three score and ten perfect arches and a number of broken ones. There were originally a thousand arches, Mirza was told, but a great tempest arose and the number was reduced to what he now saw. Myriads of people emerged from the mist on the one side, all travelling in the same direction, upwards to the top in the first half of the bridge and then downwards to the last half. One person in every six, however, stepped on a dangerous trap-door and fell through. Before the fifth arch was reached one-third had sunk below the waves. Toward the other end of the bridge the travellers grew so few that only a few went on. "Is this necessary?" Mirza cried as one of a devoted pair fell through and the other went on alone.

"Is it necessary?" cried a modern Mirza as he looked on three little forms only recently emerged from the mist and yet already caught in a trap known as spinal meningitis, "must one-third of us be caught in these fearful traps?" But the Mirza of today determined that something should be done to close up the fearful hazards that yawn at the feet of unconscious humanity. So he spent years of toil and slowly the way of closing up these pitfalls grew clear to him. He saw what no others through the long centuries had been able to see. Long years of experiment showed him that the human body is a wonderful machine. It contains within itself the power of producing from raw materials everything necessary for its sustenance. It contains the power to repair damage, not mortal to its own mechanism. It is an exquisitely delicate balance; maintain the balance, health; and disturb the balance, disease. A simple theory, but upon it hangs the health of mankind. It is the application of this idea and this only that will close up the horrible chasms that yawn at our feet.

But one unfortunate thing is that each one must close the pitfalls for himself. Such huge ones as smallpox and tuberculosis can be closed in a great measure by outside influences, but a great majority of people are caught in the individual traps, and these can be closed only by the individual himself. Consequently, it is the individual who must be taught how to avoid the dangers.

But it is well known to the student of sociology that the socialization of knowledge is slow. Thirty-seven years ago Dr. Still gave to the world the most important scientific discovery ever made on this side of the Atlantic, but today the knowledge of these important principles is the property of a few. How to bring it to the many; how best to accomplish the socialization of osteopathy, is the problem which we have to deal with, and I wish to mention some methods of making it known.

In Colorado we have learned that nothing can be done without organization. Practically every member of the profession has received a request to join the union. Every member should use every endeavor to get new members into the association and convert the indifferent into active, enthusiastic members. Colorado had the first State association. It was formed only a few months after the national organization was formed, and had four members, but it was strong.

Osteopathy must fight for its life. Nothing shows so well its growth, as the opposition it now encounters. First we were ignored, then tolerated, and now we have grown big enough to be formidable and opposition is being systematized in the most careful manner. The state secretary of the medical board is most bitter. He has told the state organization that their problem is to fight osteopathy. Literature is being sent out to the voters. No stone is left unturned to down this dangerous rival. Many good things have had to give way to determined and organized opposition, and if osteopaths do not organize, they will be exterminated or absorbed. The enemies of our profession have carried organization to a very high degree. They have members in the state legislature and are preparing to carry the struggle to Congress itself. They are prepared to fight for the benefit of a decadent profession; shall we not fight for a profession immeasurably superior to theirs?

The Colorado State Association has adopted two general methods of reaching the general public,—of getting the knowledge of our principles before the public and taking away their dependence on drugs.

First, through our literature. Many use that published by the eastern publishers. We take the O. P., Osteopathic Health, Osteopathic Journal and others, and distribute them. We must not expect results from sending one copy, or two or three. In a majority of cases results will follow in time. We also have a little osteopathic magazine, "The Colorado Osteopath," and the editing is a labor of love. It is found that the local magazine often satisfies local conditions that cannot be so well satisfied by the more distant publications.

Another way is by the lecture and informal talks given by the different members of our profession. The medical people have been trying to reach the public through their interest in health. We must do the same, because health is one topic in which the public is interested. A hearing is gained for our speakers in many ways. Our association sends out speakers to all places where audiences can be gathered together, composed mostly of converts. Parents' Associations are held and are a most excellent means of reaching the mothers of the land. Here we do not talk osteopathy directly, but hygiene and perfect mechanism of the body.

There are college societies, church societies, clubs, in fact, any organization where two or three are gathered together, furnishes a field for the dissemination of the gospel of health or osteopathy. Clubs are everywhere. The program committees are seeking whom they may devour in making up the programs. In Denver the medical people have been asking for places on the programs. We must be on them and be ready for them as well. Describe the body as the house in which we live. Illustrate if possible by charts and a skeleton. Locate the organs of a person as he stands on the platform. Take a little girl, unbutton the dress and show the mothers how to notice irregularities in the spine and tell them what such things mean when they exist and are not attended to. Don't be too technical. Don't give minute descriptions. Don't tell how muscles are attached and describe the different tissues of the body. Don't give too much of the history of osteopathy. A brief account of its origin and growth is not out of place and a tribute to the dear Old Doctor is only just, but make it brief. I have yet to meet an intelligent person who does not become an advocate on a proper understanding of the principles.—(Synopsis of Address at the San Francisco Convention, by special Journal correspondent.)

Children's Diseases

DR. MINA ABBOTT ROBINSON.

Osteopathy has no greater field than the prevention and treatment of children's diseases; results being quickly achieved and they are most gratifying as a rule.

It is the duty of every osteopathic physician not only to treat the various maladies of children, but to teach the parents how to keep their offspring physically strong and healthy, as many serious diseases might be prevented if children were carefully guarded and treated during infancy. The careless handling of infants by parents and nurses often produce lesions to the delicate structures, which if allowed to remain uncorrected, may mean suffering and even invalidism in later life. We call to mind a case where a parent persisted in swinging a child by its arms, producing upper dorsal and rib lesions. As a result the child developed asthma, which was finally cured by an osteopath with the correction of the lesions. But how many just such cases do not receive the proper treatment?

Again, through ignorance of parents many children develop spinal curvatures from faulty postures during the time of development of the physiologic dorso-lumbar curvature. Another cause for spinal curvatures and various abnormal conditions of bony structure, is allowing school children to assume careless and wrong positions while reading and writing. Of great importance to the growing child is the correct position in standing and walking, as a good carriage, with chest well forward, means better oxygenation, as well as correct and better position and relation of pelvic and abdominal viscera. Then, too, there are the inevitable falls and blows which may produce direct lesions, lowering resistance and paving the way for disease.

Hence the importance and necessity of having children examined, at least twice a year, by a competent osteopath, since the early recognition and correction of any abnormal condition causing or maintaining disease, will serve in a measure to prevent acute diseases, as well as spinal curvatures, wasting diseases, and other chronic pathologic processes.

This is a line of work of which any physician should be proud to make a specialty, since it means so much to humanity in general to have the children physically strong; and we are grateful to Dr. Still for giving to the world a system of therapeutics that can do so much in treatment as well as prevention of disease.

Science Circles of Osteopathy

These reports are made up of the opinions of the members of the circles, and are published without comment. The Journal does not assume any responsibility for any of them. We would suggest that any criticisms pro and can be sent to Dr. Arthur Taylor, Torinus Block, Stillwater, Minn.—Ed.

Minnesota Science Circle No. 2.

Many of the physicians being away on their vacations and at the National at Chicago, the report must be somewhat limited this time; however the above reasons are essential to an ambitious practitioner.

One member reports a case of congenital pulmonary stenosis. Lady age 49 was confined, normal, presentation, etc., but it was a "blue babe." This was the tenth child born to this mother, the other nine being normal labor, and children all healthy. Father is in excellent health, but during the last year mother has developed weak lungs and tachycardia, due to over-work and exposure. This (tenth) child was cyanotic and dyspnoea was very marked, on the slightest exertion on the part of the infant, dyspnoea and cyanosis was greatly increased.

There was a marked weakness of the second, or pulmonary heart-beat. The infant died after 36 hours. Treatment consisted of raising the ribs as much as possible, keeping the infant warm and as quiet as possible. The prognosis in these cases is usually bad; however there are rare cases where they have developed into weak children, being able to do some very light work. The tendency is toward pulmonary disease, especially tuberculosis. The local health officer, at first, questioned the right of a D. O. to handle such a case and fill out both the birth and death certificate, but upon being informed that a D. O. can handle these cases better than the average M. D. and that the trouble would all be on his side, if he attempted to make trouble, he became very agreeable and wished to learn more about our methods.

The discussion on phlegmasia alba dolens brought out the following points: That there are two kinds, thrombotic phlegmasia and cellulitic. The former may be due to the pressure on the vessels during pregnancy or to septic inflammation of the wall of the blood-vessel, causing secondary thrombosis. Cellulitic, as the name implies, is inflammation of the cellular tissue, extension of the same to the limb produces the well known symptoms. Prognosis must be guarded. The danger lying in pyemia, abscess formation ulceration, gangrene

may set in on account of the obstruction to the circulation, elephantiasis may even result, if the congestion is long continued. The greatest danger lies in pulmonary embolism where a portion of the thrombus is detached.

TREATMENT.—The reports show that the most satisfactory results have been obtained by resting on the back in bed, to avoid embolism. Elevate the limb to aid the return circulation, keeping the eliminative organ functioning freely and good nourishing food which does not overtax the digestion. The patient must not get up too soon. Manipulation of the lumbar region and rotation of the thigh with correction of all other lesions possible in such a case. The ordinary termination is by absorption of the thrombus and, of course, restoration of the circulation. Most of the cases cared for by the members of this Circle were following the puerperal period; however, one member reports a case, which followed an operation for appendicitis. The above methods were followed and, after the period of a year, patient is as well as ever, with the exception of a slight varicosity of the veins of the right limb. If many more of our physicians, who are in such a hurry to use the curette, would think of the danger due to extension of the inflammation following such a procedure, the curette would not be used so hastily.

The experience of this Circle is that a large percentage of the operations for adenoids and tonsillitis can be eliminated by osteopathic treatment, yet it is necessary to operate when these cases have progressed too far.—**DR. ARTHUR TAYLOR**, Torinus Block, Stillwater, Minnesota, Leader.

Forum

THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, Kirksville, Mo.

GENTLEMEN:—There are three things in the August number of the JOURNAL that greatly please me, and I cannot refrain from writing you a line about them. The first and best is the very remarkable article which you reproduce from that distinguished surgeon, Walter Whitehead. The second comes in very nicely at this time, for the manner in which you received this article from Dr. William Smith is in line with the arguments of Dr. Chiles on page 606 (not "606"). Dr. Chiles desires a committee of Osteopaths "to cull the best on all subjects," etc. I have often thought of some plan similar to this, and really felt that I was not doing all I could do to help my fellow osteopaths along educational lines. Whenever I read something particularly interesting and instructive, I just wish for a journal or paper in which I can reproduce it. I take seventeen medical journals and I find so much trash and yet so much meat that I feel each month as I go over these journals that if the meat could be carefully selected the other osteopaths could be spared this awful task.

Now I do not mean to suggest that I do all the work outlined by the Doctor, but I would do my part and others make selections along certain lines that appeal to them, and thus the entire field would be fairly well covered. There are hundreds of our people who do not take a single medical journal.

The third thing that I referred to was this quotation from Dr. Hildreth: "If a national secretary of public health is established the osteopathic profession demands that a man be selected to fill the position who is non-partisan and that he be guided by a COUNCIL OF PHYSICIANS, ONE TO BE CHOSEN FROM EACH OF THE DIFFERENT SCHOOLS OF THERAPEUTICS, WITH NO ONE DOMINATING." This plan of Dr. Hildreth's is in harmony with the views of the Hon. Chas. W. Miller, who is one of the officers of the National League for Medical Freedom, and one of the brightest of Iowa's statesmen. By the way, it is no secret that he is likely to receive the nomination for Governor of Iowa from one of the great political parties.

With every good wish for the continued success of THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY, I am, Yours for a greater osteopathic literature,—**S. S. STILL, D. O.**

Legal and Legislative

Suit Against Osteopath Purely Spite Work.—The Southwestern Osteopathic Association is rallying to the defense of Dr. Eugene F. Pellette, an osteopathic practitioner, who has been arrested at Liberal on the nominal charge of assault and battery.

It is charged that Dr. Pellette unduly spanked his one-year-old baby. The complaint was sworn to by his next-door neighbor. Dr. Pellette asserts that the prosecution is part of a conspiracy to force him to quit his practice and leave Liberal, and he asserts that the other physicians of the regular school are back of the movement. Two prominent physicians were witnesses when the preliminary hearing was held, and testified to bruises on the child's body.

Counsel has been retained by the Osteopathic Association, and ample funds have been offered Dr. Pellette to aid in the defense of the case, which will come to trial at the next session of district court in Liberal. From information we have that this suit is purely spite work and a conspiracy on the part of medical men to induce Dr. Pellette to "move," seems to be substantiated, and it is another illustration of the length to which a certain class of medical men will go with the idea of putting something over osteopaths and osteopathy.

Medical College a Political Tool?—Charging that the medical college of the Oklahoma State University is merely a tool in the building of a powerful political machine, Dr. L. Haynes Buxton and Dr. A. L. Blesh, both of Oklahoma City, lecturers on the faculty of the medical college, tendered their resignations to the state board of education.

Dr. Buxton in his letter of resignation charges that the subject of medical education at the state university has been handled with indifference, incompetence and political maneuvering. He says that his resignation would be tendered if for no other reason than for the contempt with which the board treated Dr. C. S. Bobo, late dean of the old medical faculty.

Dr. Blesh also speaks in his letter of "political intrigue" in which the board is alleged to have indulged, and the general strictly political lines along which affairs were conducted by the board of education.

Osteopaths to Oppose Medical Council.—A concerted movement on the part of the osteopathic physicians of the City of Toronto,

Ontario, and the Province, is under way to oppose to the utmost any efforts to place the osteopathic profession under the ban of Canadian law.

The resolution passed at the last meeting of the Ontario Medical Council has been taken as a renewed threat of hostilities against osteopathy, and a meeting has been called for December 4th, in plenty time for the next session of the Legislature, at which the Ontario members of the profession will all be present. At that meeting a bill will be read, which it is intended to introduce at the next session, giving the osteopaths more definite standing in the Province and allowing them to establish a college for the training of physicians.

To Adjust Misunderstandings.

A plan is also under way to solve the difficulties between the osteopaths and the medical men by having the Government appoint a board of independent and qualified examiners before whom all osteopathic graduates shall appear for examination in nearly all branches with the exception of materia medica.

The osteopaths are to ask for the privilege of administering anti-septics in cases of need, but are willing to forego the privilege of using chloroform in dealing with cases the latter of which would be necessary in surgical work. At present there are 100 qualified osteopaths in Ontario, all of whom have spent either three years in training of eight months each or four years of five months each.

Accuses Medical Council.

"The resolution of the Medical Council was aimed directly at the extinction of our profession," said Dr. J. S. Bach, the osteopath. "They have been trying to get an interpretation of medicine to cover the cure of all diseases, and thus deny us the right to practise."

Canada a Dumping Ground.

As pointed out to The News by another leading practitioner, "The osteopaths have no desire to dictate to the public who or who not they should employ when sick, but simply desire a license to practice their profession and a law to protect the good name of osteopathy and stop unqualified persons from calling themselves by our name. There are laws enacted, licensing all qualified osteopaths, in practically all of the States of the American Union. And as a result, Canada and particularly Ontario is being made a dumping ground for all the so-called os-

teopaths from the American side whose only qualification is a few weeks' correspondence course and maybe not even that."

It is understood that the position taken by the osteopaths has been assured of ratification at the next meeting of the Ontario Legislature.

Medical Schools and the Proposed Health Bureau.—The American Medical Association, in its argument for the establishment of a national bureau of health, emphasizes the asserted fact that "no school of medicine will be discriminated against." What this means is shown by the following communication from New York:

"In this matter it will be well for you to keep in mind that regardless of the character of the examination, the fact remains that even though a homeopath or an eclectic or an osteopath should pass the prescribed examination, he would not be allowed to practice his system after having gained an entrance to the government service. It was difficult to prove that the examinations are allopathic, since the allopaths vehemently deny that there is any such thing as an allopathic examination or an allopathic doctor. Whatever the character of the examination, it is sufficient for us to know that examination is held and passed upon by an allopath, and in this connection it is also sufficient for us to remind them that there are no homeopaths or osteopaths in the employ of the United States government, and that we cannot hope for this innovation, so long as representatives of the dominant school have the power to sit in judgment upon the proficiency of one who holds views antagonistic to their own. The most convincing point in this connection is to be drawn from Senator Owen's Bill No. 1, Section 3, which reads: 'And provided further that the Department of Health shall recognize no so-called school or system of medicine.'"

"In the light of this provision it would be well for you to keep in mind that the dominant school and the American Medical Association protest against any suggestion that they belong to, or are a part of any so-called school of medicine. (See editorial from A. M. A. Journal.) Therefore, when Senator Owen pretends to provide for no other than the allopathic school, the fact is, that he has put into his bill a provision that specifically outlaws all other schools of medicine, leaving the allopaths (who deny school affiliation) in full control of the situation."

The extract from the editorial in the Journal of the A. M. A. above referred to, is as follows:

"Common talk about 'schools of medicine' is too often allowed to go unchallenged because we do not emphasize the fundamental standpoint of scientific medical work. 'Regular' physicians belong to no

'school of medicine'; they are thus differentiated from those who hold certain tenets. That they are not 'allopaths,' that, in fact, there is no allopathic school, needs perennially to be insisted on."

Osteopaths Barred from Regular List.—Attorney Benjamin T. Waldo, of the Louisiana State Board of Health, has again rendered an adverse opinion on the question of the State Board of Health registering osteopathic physicians. The present inquiry was due to the request of Dr. Henry Tete that osteopathic physicians be included in the list of physicians published by the Louisiana State Board of Health in its quarterly journal. The opinion of Attorney Waldo is as follows:

"Replying to yours of August 29, enclosing letter from Dr. Henry Tete, secretary Louisiana Osteopathic Association, in which Dr. Tete requests that osteopaths practicing in this State be included in the list of physicians published by the Louisiana State Board of Health, I beg to say that I have given the subject matter of Dr. Tete's letter much consideration, and am forced to conclude that the opinion rendered by me to the board immediately after the passage of the osteopath's act (Act No. 185 of 1908) was, and is, correct, and that the Louisiana State Board of Health cannot register osteopaths.

"Under Section 6 of Act No. 185 of 1908, osteopaths must register with the Clerk of the District Court of each parish in which they practice. There is nothing in this act indicating that it was the remotest desire of the Legislature to have osteopaths register with the State Board of Health, a fact which pleased Dr. Tete greatly at the time my original opinion was given to the board. For at that time Dr. Tete did not want the osteopaths registered with the board, and complimented me upon the stand I had taken.

"I am sorry, on Dr. Tete's account, that I cannot recommend to the board that it undertake to register osteopaths and include them in the list of physicians which the law requires be published; but the act which requires the publication of the list of physicians and surgeons specifically points out that this list shall be of those practicing under the act requiring the registration with the board; that is to say, the medical practice act, relating to physicians and surgeons (Act No. 49 of 1894, amended by Act No. 244 of 1908), and in which there is no reference to osteopaths."

Osteopaths to Ask for Reciprocity.—At their recent meeting for reorganization the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of Pennsylvania declared for a policy of reciprocity with other States. It was announced that the Board had insisted upon an era of fair dealing and

that the new law under which the board is working will permit of the enforcement of this principle.

"All we desire," said Dr. O. J. Snyder, president of the board, "is a square deal. You may know that even the regular medical men who have qualified to practice in this State cannot practice on that license in, say, New York and New Jersey, for instance. Now, if the physician is qualified to practice here, why should he not be qualified to practice in New Jersey? It is to the detriment of the public to have it otherwise.

"Many of the states will not reciprocate with us. Ohio and California, for instance, will not recognize our license. The law at first was worded that we 'shall' reciprocate, but we had that word changed to 'may.' Now, we are in the position of accepting the license of any other State, if they will recognize our licenses. As a matter of fact, our standards of required education are higher than those in California, yet in California our licenses are not recognized. Our requirements both on the one board bill and the osteopathic bill are higher than the standard of any State in the Union. We require two years more study than does any other State."

Associations

Michigan Osteopaths Have Meeting.—The Southwest Michigan Osteopathic Association held its September meeting in the office of Dr. Conklin of Battle Creek. One of the features of the meeting was a paper on "Medical Inspection of the Schools," by Dr. Snow; a general discussion followed. A plan was also discussed to obtain prominent men in the profession to appear before the association during the coming year. The November meeting will be held in Kalamazoo the first Saturday in the month. It will take place in Dr. Platt's office.

Montana Osteopaths Hold Annual Meeting.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Montana Osteopathic Association was held at Hunter's Hot Springs, September 7 and 8. The following program was carried out:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH

9:30 a. m.—Call to order by President Dr. C. E. Dove, Glendive; invocation; address of welcome; response; clinical demonstrations.

1:30 p. m.—Call to order; Cretinism, its course and treatment, Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman; Torticollis, Dr. Marie C. Crafft, Deer Lodge; Paralysis following spinal injury, Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula; "The Physician and the Law," Dr. L. K. Cramb, Butte; Acute diseases, Dr. Eva M. Hunter, Livingston; Fractures, Dr. C. B. Spohr, White Sulphur Springs.

7:30 p. m.—Banquet. Toastmaster, Dr. L. K. Cramb, Butte.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH

9:30 a. m.—Call to order; Infantile paralysis, Dr. Carrie Cramb, Butte; General practice, Dr. Daisy Rieger, Billings; Question box, conducted by Dr. W. C. Dawes, Bozeman.

1:30 p. m.—Call to order. Osteopathic legislation, Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula; business, reading of minutes, reports, election of officers, etc., adjournment.

Pennsylvania State Board Organizes:—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Osteopathic Examining Board, held at Harrisburg, the election of officers resulted thus: Dr. O. J. Snyder, Philadelphia, President; Dr. Virgil A. Hook, Wilkes-Barre, secretary; Dr. Harry M. Goehring, Pittsburg, treasurer. Dr. W. B. Sweet, Erie, and Dr. F. B. Kann of Harrisburg were appointed members of the board. Both Dr. O. J. Snyder and Dr. Goehring were re-elected officers, Dr. Virgil A. Hook succeeded Dr. John P. Downing of Scranton as secretary. Dr. Goehring and Dr. Hook are both appointees of Governor Tener.

During the recent session of the Legislature the osteopathic law was amended and gives the board more power in protecting legitimate practitioners in this State. An immediate campaign will be started to discover any irregular doctors.

South Dakota Osteopathic Association.—Dr. J. H. Mahaffy, President of the South Dakota Osteopathic Association, called a meeting of that organization here for Wednesday, September 13, State Fair week. It will be the annual gathering, and besides the discussion of papers and matters affecting the interests of the profession, officers for the ensuing year will be chosen.

Meeting Of The Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association.—The meeting was held at Luverne, Minn., September 5th, 1911, and the following program was carried out:

- 8:00 Breakfast, Manitou Hotel
- 9:00 Delagate report of American Osteopathic Ass'n Convention, Dr. W. H. Albertson, Austin, Minn.
- 9:30 Neurasthenia, Dr. W. H. Bedwell, Mankato, Minn.
- 10:00 Pelvic Lesions and their Corrections, Dr. Ella D. Still, Des Moines, Ia.
- 11:00 Success and Failure in Practice, Dr. Arthur Taylor, Stillwater, Minn.
- 12:00 Dinner, Manitou Hotel.
- 1:00 Business
- 2:00 Open Parliament, Dr. Geo. L. Huntington, St. Paul, Minn.
- 3:00 Clinics, Dr. Ella D. Still, Des Moines, Iowa.
- 4:00 Minor Surgery, Dr. J. P. Smith, Pipestone, Minn.
- 4:30 Contagious Diseases, Prophylaxis and Treatment, Dr. A. F. Steffen, Worthington, Minn.
- 5:00 Automobile Trip, by courtesy of the Luverne Automobile Manufacturing Co.
- 6:00 Supper, Manitou Hotel.

Will Hold Annual Meeting.—The Nebraska Osteopathic Association will hold its 12th annual meeting at the Millard Hotel, Omaha, Nebr., on Friday and Saturday September 22nd and 23rd a good program is assured.

C. B. Atzen, Secy.

* * *

A Literary Contest.—The announcement which appears in our advertising forms that the Marvel Co., makers of the popular Marvel Whirling Spray Syringe have decided to offer a series of cash prizes for the best articles upon the "Therapeutic Value of the Vaginal Douche" deserves careful attention. With characteristic energy and progressiveness, the Marvel Co. have taken what is undoubtedly the best and most ethical means to demonstrate the value of their instrument which is already well and most favorably known to the profession.

The contest will be managed with absolute fairness toward all competitors. The articles submitted will be judged strictly upon merit and the names of the writers will not be known by the judges until after the awards have been made.

The result of this competition should benefit every physician, whether he competes or not, since there will be many articles of such scientific and practical value as to well deserve reading and preserving. It is the intention of the Marvel Company to publish the best of the articles submitted for distribution among physicians.

We advise our readers to enter the competition and make every effort to secure a prize.

Book Reviews

The Nerve Centers.—Studies in The Osteopathic Sciences Series. By Louisa Burns M. S., D. O., D. Sc. O., Professor of the Pacific College of Osteopathy. Illustrated. Pp. 328. Published by Monfort & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 1911.

The profession is already thoroughly acquainted with the excellent character of the research work which has been conducted by Dr. Burns, and this latest volume will be welcomed as a very important addition to the strictly Osteopathic literature. The book represents carefully written chapters, reinforced by dissections and much experimentation and original work, on the Structure of the Neuron, the Metabolism of Neurons, Relations of Neurons, the Physiology of Nerve Centers, the Nutrition of the Nervous System, the Sensory Conduction Paths, the Control of the Motor Neurons, the Spinal Centers, the Medullary and Pontine Somatic Centers, the Medullary and Pontine Visceral Centers, the Cerebellum, the Mid-Brain Centers, the Ganglionar Centers of the Cerebrum, the Cortical Centers, the Control of Special Functions; Table—The Osteopathic Centers, Glossary, Bibliography, and Index.

This work cannot be too highly recommended to students of osteopathy, as all this information is presented by an osteopath and from the standpoint of osteopathy. Furthermore, the work is scientifically accurate and besides the other advantages, it will serve as a splendid review of the anatomy and physiology of nerve centers. Dr. Burns is to be congratulated upon the production of this second volume of the series "Studies in Osteopathic Sciences."

* * *

The Physiology of Reproduction.—By Francis H. A. Marshall, M. A., (Cantab.), D. Sc. (Edin.), with a preface by Prof. E. A. Schaefer, Sc. D., LL. D., F. R. S., and contributions by William Cramer Ph. D., D. Sc., and James Lockhead, M. A., M. D., B. Sc., F. R. C. S. E. Pp. xvii-706. With illustrations. New York, Bombay, and Calcutta. Longmans, Green and Co., 1910.

Hitherto this subject has been, of course, discussed in a limited way in the regular textbooks on Physiology, but anyone desiring more particular and precise information, has found great difficulty in obtaining what he desired. In this work, for perhaps the first time, the subject is presented in a fairly complete form. Besides presenting the

subject thoroughly and comprehensively, the references to literature is very extensive, thus opening up a vast field to anyone inclined to do special research work long these lines. The information given covers a field of literature which is scattered and the various phases of the phenomena of reproduction are discussed more fully and specifically than it is possible to present in either embryology or physiology. The knowledge of these matters is important not only to the medical men but a great deal of good could be accomplished by a further dissemination of this knowledge among the laity. We welcome this work, therefore, as without it a most important branch of Physiology would remain neglected.

* * *

On Diseases of the Lungs and Pleurae Including Mediastinal Growths.—By Sir R. Douglas Powell, Bart. K. C. V. O., M. D. Lond., F. R. C. P., etc., etc., Physician in ordinary to H. M. the King., Consulting Physician and Emeritus Lecturer on Medicine to the Middlesex Hospital; Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, at Brompton, and Ventr Hospital, etc., and P. Horton-Smith Hartley, M. V. O., M. A., M. D. Cantab., F. R. C. P., Late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; Hon. Secretary of the Executive Committee of the King Edward VII Sanatorium, etc. Fifth Edition. Illustrated. Pp. xxvii-712. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 1911. Price \$6.00 net.

In presenting this edition the authors have taken upon themselves the task of revising and rewriting practically the entire volume. The need for this is at once apparent, as eighteen years have elapsed since the previous edition was published and much of our practical information regarding the diseases covered by this work has been obtained since.

Tuberculin and the various serums have come and almost gone, and the era of vaccines is fairly under way and some of them are already going. However, great advancement has been made in the knowledge of the exact nature of the various diseases of the lungs, particularly emphasizing tuberculosis and also pneumonia. Although the authors still place a great deal of reliance upon drug medication, natural agencies such as cleanliness, fresh air, proper diet, exercise, climate, etc., are thoroughly discussed and their importance is in no way underestimated. Particularly good are the chapters on the Sanatorium treatment of Tuberculosis. The references which have been added to the end of each chapter, is a splendid feature. The illustrations are ex-

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cellent and the book is to be heartily recommended. Osteopathy has developed a distinct addition to the etiology and pathology of these and other diseases, and it is predicted that before many years elapse, the information can be obtained in all standard works on pathology.

* * *

Truths. Talks With a Boy Concerning Himself.—By E. B. Lowry, M. D. Cloth Cover. Pp. 95. Chicago. Forbes & Co., 1911. Price 50 cents.

Here is another little book designed to assist conscientious parents to teach boys concerning the mysteries of nature and practically demonstrates how sex knowledge may be imparted and the sacredness of the human body instilled into youthful minds from the very beginning of their growing curiosity. It is the duty of every parent to see that these important truths are given to their children in their true light before companions have had an opportunity to make the first impressions with their vulgar representations. Of course, judgment must be exercised as to the manner in which the child may be best approached and how much it is best for them to know at their particular age, but the fact cannot be minimized that such a book as this is an invaluable aid.

* * *

Confidence. Talks With a Young Girl Concerning Herself.—By Edith B. Lowry, M. D. Cloth cover. Pp. 94. Chicago, Forbes & Co., 1911. Price 50 cents.

What has been said about the companion book, "Talks With a Boy Concerning Himself," may be said concerning this little work. As has been said, "the policy of silence has resulted disastrously," with girls as well as with boys. "Ignorance as to facts and the best way of presenting them," has been the greatest hindrance to parents who have refrained from instructing their children until it was too late. Physicians can do solicitous parents a real service by referring them to these little books.

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Personals

Retires from Practice.—Dr. Louis M. Goodrich of Hackensack, N. J., announces his retirement from practice, which took effect September 1st.

Return from Vacation.—Dr. George Still and party have returned from a short vacation in Northern Minnesota.

Following a week's operations after the A. O. A. Convention in Chicago, the doctor repaired to his summer home for a little recreation, but since his return to Kirksville has been quite busy with operative cases. Everything indicates a most successful season at the Hospital this year.

Matrimonial Surprises.—Friends were genuinely surprised when they learned that Dr. Linnie Lindsey, of Elsberry, Mo., and Dr. Leon Williams, a lung specialist of Chicago, had been married in St. Louis. Scarcely had they recovered from the surprise when the St. Louis papers announced the marriage of Dr. Clem Lindsey to Miss Vesta Green of Elsberry. Drs. Linnie and Clem Lindsey have been practicing Osteopathy together for the past several years but last week the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent.

Transact Business in Des Moines.—Dr. Chas. E. Still and Sec. E. C. Brott of the A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo., made a business trip to Des Moines, Ia., recently.

Called at Journal Office.—Dr. T. C. Moffat of Windsor, Mo., called at the Journal office Sept. 14th. Dr. Moffat was on his way home from a vacation spent in Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois.

East for a Year.—Dr. Ida Glasgow and daughter of Hanford, Calif., will spend a year in the east, where the doctor will attend special lectures in New York and at Kirksville, Mo., at the osteopathic colleges and hospitals there. During her absence her home and practice will be taken care of by Drs. Mina and C. S. Robinson.

Still College of Osteopathy Closed.—Dr. S. L. Taylor, President of the Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, has announced that the institution is permanently closed. Notices to all students who have been signed for the coming year were sent out. All money paid in advance tuition will be returned.

Visiting Sister in Gilroy, Calif.—Dr. F. O. Edwards a recent graduate of Los Angeles School of Osteopathy, is visiting his sister, Miss Anna Edwards of Gilroy, Calif.

Depart for Deer Hunt.—Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh of San Francisco and Dr. Dain L. Tasker of Los Angeles left their homes for an extended deer hunt in northern Sonoma and southern Mendocino counties. They are both members of the State Board of Medical Examiners and Dr. Tasker is president of that body. They stopped off at Santa Rosa, Calif., where they were guests of Dr. and Mrs. S. I. Wyland at luncheon.

Resumes Practice.—Dr. Blanche C. Bunker has returned to her home in Aberdeen, S. D., after a month's vacation in Woodstock, Ill., and will resume her practice in the Van Slyke block.

Spends Day in Kirksville.—Dr. E. C. Brann of the June Class, A. S. O., was in Kirksville September 5th, and made the Journal office a very pleasant call. He and Dr. O. L. Daniel are practicing together at Corydon, Ia.

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Descriptive circulars, etc., sent on request.

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Entertained in St. Louis.—Dr. J. L. Holloway of Fort Worth, Tex., president of the National Association of Osteopaths, was given an informal dinner at Forest Park Highlands August 16th by members of the St. Louis Society. Dr. A. G. Hildreth, former national president, was toastmaster. Dr. Holloway was returning from his vacation.

Openings for Osteopaths.—We have been informed that there are good openings for Osteopaths at Iowa Falls, Ia. and Colome, S. D. Information regarding the latter may be obtained by writing to Miss Flossie Whitmer of that place.

Returned from Abroad.—Dr. Roy E. Tilden of the New Arcade Building Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied by his charming wife has just returned from a four month's Post Graduate Course on Alimentary Diseases in Vienna and other European Schools.

Location.—Dr. Maude E. Ward informs us that she has located in Oregon, Ill., a pretty place of 2,500 inhabitants.

Reports Good Practice.—Dr. D. B. Roberts, who removed from Redford, Ia. to La Junta, Colo. last January, reports a splendid practice.

Form Partnership.—Dr. T. L. Bennett has removed from Orlando, Fla. to Pensacola, Fla. where he has joined Dr. C. E. Bennett. Dr. C. E. Bennett is recovering from illness and will rest for a short time.

Returned to Work After a Vacation.—Dr. Wm. O. Black and wife of Portland, Ore. have recently returned from a three week's vacation spent at the coast. He says "It feels good to get back in the harness again after a good rest and a dip in the Briny Deep."

Will Close Branch Office.—Dr. C. A. W. Howland, who for the past four years has maintained offices in Boston, Mass. and Providence, R. I., will from Sept. 1st devote his entire time to his practice in Providence, where as heretofore, his offices will be located at 290 Westminster St.

Visits Mother.—Dr. Louis Brenz and wife of Arkansas City, Kans., were visiting his mother in Kirksville the first of Sept. Dr. Brenz is a member of the 1902 class, A. S. O.

Removal.—Chauncey G. Rust has left his practice in Tacoma, Wash., with his brother Dr. Otto J. Rust, and located at San Francisco, Calif.

Has Charge of Practice.—While Dr. M. F. Smith of Hartford, Mich., is taking a vacation of about six weeks, Dr. Isabell O. Barber of the June class, A. S. O., is in charge of his practice.

Returned From Trip in the East.—Dr. Nellie Evans of Seattle, Wash., has returned from her vacation, which she spent traveling in the East.

Stops on Way Home from A. O. A. Convention.—On her way home from the A. O. A. convention, Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford called on practitioners in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Billings.

In Kirksville For a Few Days.—Dr. Emmet Hamilton, who recently resigned his position as Dean of the A. S. O. and opened offices in St. Joseph, Mo., was in Kirksville about the 10th of Sept. packing and shipping his household goods.

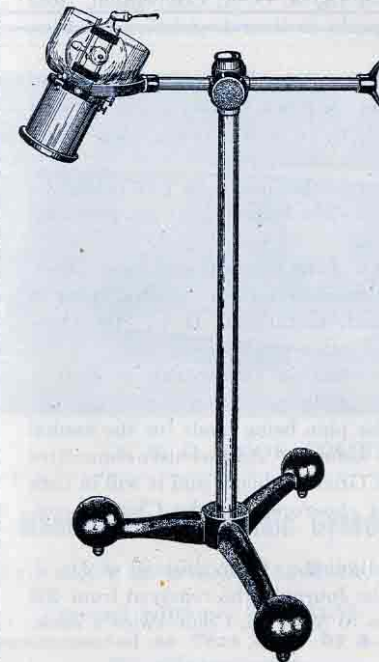
Another June Graduate Married.—On August 3rd, Dr. Wm. E. Crutchfield of Durham, N. C., was married to Miss Ida Belle Stainback of Weldon, N. C., at the home of the bride. Dr. Crutchfield is now located in Greensboro, N. C.

Gave Paper at Woman's Club.—At the September meeting to the Woman's Century Club, one of Seattle's leading clubs, which has a membership of over three hundred, Dr. Roberta Wimer Ford gave a paper on "Food Sanitation."

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Location.—Dr. J. B. Murphy has opened up offices in Bremerton, Wash.

Passes Connecticut State Board.—Dr. Roger Nelson Squire, A. S. O., 1911, has been granted a certificate to practice Osteopathy in Connecticut.

Remarkable Cure by Osteopathy.—Child regains speech and use of limbs through osteopathic treatment. One of the most remarkable cures heard of in this vicinity has just come to light in the case of the child of Samuel Converse residing on Francher avenue.

Last October the child was taken ill with infantile paralysis resulting in the loss of speech and complete paralysis of both limbs.

The child lay in this condition for several weeks when Dr. R. A. Northway of Mt. Pleasant, Mich. was called. The child showed steady improvement under this new treatment and has now completely recovered, having regained his speech and the complete control of his limbs.

Opens Branch Office.—Dr. Chas. H. Wimpres of Upland, Calif. has opened a branch office at Claremont, Calif. for the convenience of patients at that place.

Reopens Former Office.—Dr. Effie Roach, who removed to Altus, Okla. from Holdenville, Okla. the first of the year has returned to Holdenville.

Called at Journal Office.—Dr. George T. Nuckles, of Marshall, Mo. called at the Journal office August 24th. After a short stay in Kirksville he was accompanied home by his wife who had been visiting here two weeks.

Another Location.—Dr. J. A. Quintal has opened an office in Suite 8, Converse Building, Laramie, Wyo. Laramie is in the midst of an extensive stock raising country. Irrigation has but fairly begun, and bids fair for vast development of that state. The State University, State Agricultural College with a large ranch in connection for experimental farming and stock raising, and the State Normal School are located there. A \$60,000. High School has just been completed. The U. P. R. R. Co. is now building a \$250,000. round house. In April Dr. Quintal passed the State Medical Examination in Colorado and was granted a reciprocal license in Wyoming on his Colorado certificate.

Osteopath Dies.—Dr. Rebecca M. Magill of the June Class, 1901, A. S. O., died at her home at 500 Knoxvill Ave., Peoria, Ill., August 19th. Cause of death was a stroke of paralysis, which occurred April 23, 1911. The last four weeks she suffered excruciating pain. Ever since her graduation she has been assisting Drs. Wendell and Magill in their practice.

Osteopaths in Demand.—Washington, Mo. wants a live Osteopath. Many patients are going to St. Louis for treatments.

Dissolve Partnership.—Drs. George P. Long and Robert H. Long announce that on October first they will dissolve partnership, Dr. G. P. Long removing his office and residence from Jamaica, L. I. to The Oruenta, 302 West Seventy Ninth St., New York, with a branch office as heretofore at The Renaissance, 488 Nostrand Avenue., Brooklyn. Dr. R. H. Long will continue his practice at 309 Shelton Ave., Jamaica, N. Y. with a branch office at Rockville Centre, Long Island as heretofore.

Making Annual Visit.—Dr. Mary A. Conner of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dr. W. J. Conner of Kansas City, were in Kirksville the first of Sept. making their annual visit to their mother.

Return from Trip in the East—Dr. and Mrs. C. J. Gaddis of Oakland, Calif. have recently returned from an extended trip in the Eastern states, where a part of the time was spent in visiting hospital clinic and calling on D. O's., gathering points for the Bay Association, of which Dr. Gaddis is president.

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Visits Seattle.—Dr. Counsel Faddis, June 1911 Class, A. S. O., accompanied by her mother is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Mead in Seattle.

Pass State Board Examination.—The Montana State Board met in Helena Sept. 5th and 6th and conducted examinations, granting licenses to the following: Dr. Fred H. Butin, locating in Harve; Dr. C. H. West, locating in Lewistown; Dr. Martha S. Arledge, locating in Lewistown; and Dr. C. L. Shafer, locating in Helena. The Board in Montana requires an average of 74 per cent in all subjects and an average of 80 per cent in the three fundamental subjects, Anatomy, Physiology, and Principles and Practice, with a minimum of 75 per cent allowed on any one of the latter. Board members are Pres. Asa Willard of Missoula; Sec. L. K. Cramb of Butte; and Treas. W. C. Dawes of Bozman.

Visits Coast.—Dr. Carrie Miller of Grand Island, Nebr. is making a tour of the Pacific Coast States.

Fishing at Summer Resort.—Dr. Walter J. Ford spent a couple of weeks at Solduck Springs recently. Fishing is the chief pastime of this popular Washington summer resort.

Elect Officers.—At a meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination held in Hartford, Sept. 5, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. L. C. Kingsbury of Hartford; Treasurer, Dr. Margaret Laughlin of Norwich; Secretary, Dr. H. A. Thornbury of Bridgeport.

Osteopathic Picnic.—The second annual picnic of the Osteopaths of north-central Kansas was held in Markey's Grove at Minneapolis, Kansas, the 30th of August.

A large and enthusiastic crowd gathered to hear a fine, well rendered program of music, recitations, short talks and papers, all emphasizing the value of Osteopathy.

An effort is being made at several points to organize an association as an auxiliary of The State Association. It seemed to be the general wish to call it The Northern Kansas Osteopathic Association.

The noticeable growth of the sentiment favorable to Osteopathy was so marked that it was a subject of comment and contrasted strangely with the feeling of ten years ago. It is only and solely on account of patient, persistent good work in the past. No one physician deserves the credit but all who have struggled and won.

Red Cross Seal Campaign Opens.—If expectations for the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals this year, as announced by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis today, are realized, one hundred million of the holiday stickers or a million dollars worth, will be sold.

The National Tuberculosis Association will this year for the first time be National Agent for the American Red Cross in handling the sale of seals. A new National office has been opened in Washington, and an initial order has been placed for 50,000,000 seals, although it is expected that double that number will be sold. The charge to local agents for the seals will be 12 1-2 per cent of the gross proceeds, the national agent furnishing the seals and advertising material, and taking back all unsold seals at the end of the season.

Postmaster General Hitchcock has approved of the design of the seal. Owing to the fact that many people last year used Red Cross Seals for postage, the Post Office Department has given orders that letters or packages bearing seals on the face will not be carried through the mail.

This will be the third year that the seals have been sold on a National basis. In 1908 over \$135,000 was realized from the sale; in 1909, nearly \$225,000; and

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New York State led the sale last year with 5,955,872 seals, Ohio coming next with 3,743,427, and Wisconsin third with 2,770,112. In addition to these, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, California and Rhode Island sold over a million each. Nashville, Tenn., selling 200,000 was the only city receiving over 100,000 seals which sold every one of them.

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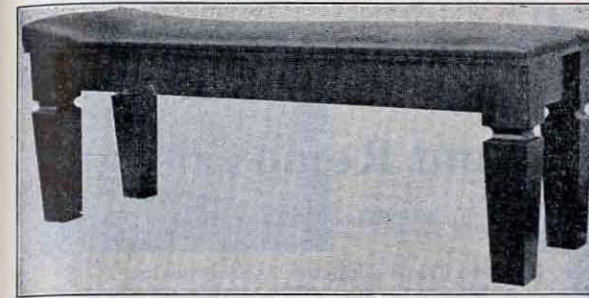
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Born

To Dr. and Mrs. E. Clair Jones of Lancaster, Pa., August 23rd, 1911, a son, Phillip Harris Jones.

To Dr. and Mrs. Walter Smith of Marlin, Texas, August 11, 1911, a son, Walter Scott Jr.

Died

Dr. Robert L. McClearn of Iowa Falls, Ia., died August 9th.

Dr. Antoinette Smith, one of the pioneer Osteopaths of Washington, died of cancer, at the home of here daughter in Seattle, recently.

Dr. Rebecca M. Magill of Peoria, Ill., died on August 19th, after a long illness.

Mrs. Marcella Gibson, mother of Dr. Edith J. DeJardin, died Sept. 7th, at Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Mason Frederick, son of Dr. U. S. Parish of Storm Lake, Iowa.

Married

Dr. Wm. E. Crutchfield of Durham, N. C., and Miss Ida Belle Stainback of Weldon, N. C., were married August 3d.

Dr. Ethel M. Cook of Lansing, Mich., and Dr. M. C. Carpenter of Long Beach, Calif., were married in Chicago, August 30th.

Dr. Clem Lindsey and Miss Vesta Green, both of Elsberry, Mo., were married in St. Louis, Mo., in August.

Dr. Linnie Lindsey of Elsberry, Mo., and Dr. Leon Williams of Chicago, Ill., were married in St. Louis, Mo., in August.

Dr. Laura Wodetski of Lincoln, Ill. and Rev. William Roberts of Slater, Mo., were married August 29th.