

The Journal of Osteopathy

June 1912

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The Journal of Osteopathy

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SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO**Man**

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,
 How complicate, how wonderful, is man!
 How passing wonder he who made him such!
 Who centred in our make such strange extremes.
 From different natures marvellously mixed,
 Connection exquisite of distant worlds!
 Distinguished link in beings endless chain!
 Midway from nothing to Deity!
 A beam ethereal, sullied and absorpt!
 Though sullied and dishonored, still divine!
 Dim miniature of greatness absolute!
 An heir of glory! a frail child of dust!
 Helpless immortal! insect infinite!
 A worm! a God!—I tremble at myself,
 And in myself am lost. At home, a stranger,
 Thought wanders up and down, surprised, aghast,
 And wondering at her own. How reason reels!
 O, what a miracle to man is man!
 Triumphantly distressed! What joy! what dread!
 Alternately transported and alarmed!
 What can preserve my life? or what destroy?
 An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave;
 Legions of angels can't confine me there.
 —Dr. Edward Young, "In Egypt the Cradle of
 Ancient Masonry."

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EDITED BY A. S. HOLLIS, A. B., D. O.

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JUNE, 1912

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Editorial

**The Detroit
Convention**

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the American Osteopathic Association is to be held in Detroit during the week July 29 to August 2. We are printing the program elsewhere in this issue and through the pages of this Journal we wish to urge all osteopaths to be present at the meetings. There are many reasons why you should attend the Convention both for your own good and the good of your fellow osteopaths. Every day's program is interesting and is bound to be instructive and helpful, and you will return to your work with an inspiration that is going to mean dollars and cents to you during the coming year. You owe it to the profession that has given you the wherewithal of your livelihood to give to them the inspiration of your presence at their meetings. There is a wonderful impetus obtainable from the association of the members of a profession, such as ours, which has to be experienced to be realized and we know that if you decide to go you will be glad. Make up your mind **RIGHT NOW**, and apply for a reservation. There are a large number of hotels in Detroit or you can obtain a room in a private house, but there will be "a plenty crowd" during the week of the Convention meetings. Put aside your hesitancy and decide to go—and you will never be sorry.

**Any but an
Osteopath!**

We recently received a communication from Dr. C. H. A. Davis of San Rafael, Calif., which showed as clearly as possible the biassed prejudice that underlies so much unfair criticism of osteopathic principles and practice. Dr. Davis writes to us: "A Mr. Joseph Joaquin has been coming to me for treatment and told me he was doing finely. He wanted to continue treatment but said that he would have to stop for a time as the American Foresters, Court 150 Sansatite Marin Co., Calif., would recognize any

doctor BUT an osteopath and if he went to an osteopath he must pay his own bill."

What a peculiar state of affairs and what a childish example of "cutting one's nose to spite one's face," this of refusing to allow a claimant to go to a physician who is curing him but preferring to continue payments indefinitely to any other physician having no regard to whether or not a cure is effected. It seems foolish on the face of it, to spend money and not get a result rather than spend less money and obtain a good result; yet that is what the policy outlined in the letter quoted amounts to. We simply state the facts and leave our readers to comment upon it further themselves.

Psycho-Therapeutics Our readers will notice that we have published in this number of the Journal an article under the caption of "Psycho-Therapeutics" and we wish to say a word in explanation thereof. Probably every practicing osteopath has had some cases that would not respond to the regular treatments, and these thoughts are forced into the mind: "There must be some cause for this condition. Evidently it is not purely osteopathic in its origin. To what kind of treatment would it respond?" Though we do not entirely corroborate everything that our contributor asserts, yet we believe that there is much solid truth in what is said. We are glad, therefore, to publish the article as a suggestive one in an undoubtedly fertile field of thought.

Twenty-five Questions Under the heading of "Twenty-five questions for the Osteopaths" there is a long article in a recent issue of the New York Sunday Call in answer to a series of preceding articles on Osteopathy by Edward Albright, D. O. The answer is by a Dr. W. J. Robinson and in part runs as follows:

"I am not going to discuss the absurdities and false claims of Osteopathy, its childish pathology, its ridiculous methods of treatment, etc. What's the use? 'Against stupidity the gods themselves fight in vain,' said Friedrich Schiller, and it is as true today as it was in his time. But I do trust that you will permit me to ask twenty-five questions of the osteopaths. They are straight, clear-cut questions, and I request straight, clear-cut answers. There is no use beating about the bush, or indulging in generalities, or speaking in "ifs" and "buts." Let the osteopaths answer these questions just the same as if they were before an examining board:

1. How would an osteopath treat syphilis—in the primary, secondary and tertiary stages—osteopathically?
2. How would an osteopath treat gonorrhea—acute, subacute or chronic—osteopathically?
3. How would an osteopath treat malaria osteopathically?
4. How would an osteopath treat scabies osteopathically?
5. How would an osteopath treat stone in the bladder osteopathically?
7. How would an osteopath treat a case of hematuria—persistent blood in the urine; how would he determine the source of the hemorrhage, the bladder, ureter, or kidney, and how would he treat it osteopathically?
8. How would an osteopath treat myxedema and cretinism osteopathically?
9. How would an osteopath treat ectopic gestation or extrauterine pregnancy osteopathically?
10. How would an osteopath treat an ovarian cyst occupying practically the entire abdominal cavity osteopathically?
11. How would an osteopath treat a suppurating cholecystitis osteopathically?
12. How would an osteopath treat a case of calculous anuria, where a stone has become incarcerated in each ureter and the patient has not passed any urine for forty-eight hours, osteopathically?
13. How would an osteopath treat gumma of the brain osteopathically?
14. How would an osteopath treat a case of tetanus osteopathically?
15. How would an osteopath treat puerperal eclampsia osteopathically?
16. During a severe labor a woman suffers a rupture of the uterus and is bleeding to death. If an osteopath were called in how would he treat the case osteopathically?
17. How would an osteopath treat a case of purulent pleurisy osteopathically?
18. A child swallowed a nail into its bronchus and is choking. How would an osteopath treat the case osteopathically?
19. How would an osteopath treat a cataract osteopathically?
20. How would an osteopath treat a tumor within the orbit of the eye—a tumor which causes excruciating pain, extrudes the eye and makes it useless—osteopathically?
21. How would an osteopath treat tapeworm osteopathically?
22. How would an osteopath treat psoriasis osteopathically?
23. How would an osteopath treat pediculosis osteopathically?

tion is made of the fact that for diagnosis osteopaths have recourse to 'all the recognized tests of older schools so far as they are found useful in addition to the characteristic osteopathic examination.' These tests include urinalysis, sputum examination, blood tests, tests of heart action and blood pressure and the use of the stethoscope, thermometer and the various specula, etc. Sometimes it is through these latter tests that the extent of diseases is determined. By osteopathic treatment the structural cause of the disease is removed.

"Many of the "twenty-five cases" might easily have been brought on or made possible by the original weakening of the affected part by an osteopathic lesion. By affecting the quantity or quality of the blood to a given part, accumulated effects which are later called disease, will be rendered possible. Even in two diseases with which Dr. Robinson is probably best acquainted by reason of long practice as a specialist it is well established that infection is not uniformly certain. Of two individuals equally "exposed" by contact "one will be chosen and the other left." This is evidence of immunity in the case of the one who is not infected. A lesion resulting in the impairment of the circulation and consequent reduction of the resisting power of the mucous membrane would account for infection in some cases. The one who escapes infection has a system which for some reason is strong enough to resist the invasion of the specific germ.

"It is because sufferers have not been cured by medicines of Dr. Robinson's "25" diseases and the 250 more which he would like to name that Osteopathy has grown up. It is also because Osteopathy has been successful in helping many patients who suffered from one or more of the 250 varieties that it has been accepted by millions of intelligent people as a boon to humanity.

"Medical authorities differ widely as to the proper drug treatment of most of the non-surgical cases in this list. This does not argue that there is anything like infallibility or lack of doubt in the medical handling of the diseases for which he demands positive specific treatment from the osteopaths. Where many remedies are offered specific medical answers cannot be given.

"The idea that the general public is not competent to judge as to the value of any particular treatment of disease contains a half truth that is in danger of being over-worked. It is used as an excuse for securing legislation on a national scale for the regulation of the practice of medicine. Such regulation would be in the hands of the political doctors of the dominant school and they would not hesitate to dictate what method of treatment it would be lawful for a citizen to have. A physician holding very

positive convictions on this matter would certainly prevent the sick from employing any but his own kind of physician. He could hardly be blamed for this, for he would feel that he was doing what was best for the public good. Incidentally it might also afford him some secret satisfaction to know that he was thus able to keep out the detestable competitors and "quacks." However, if the people want to exercise any choice in the selection of a physician it will be wise to withhold such dangerous arbitrary powers from any school of practice.

"Under the present system the safest way is to leave the choice of a physician to the individual the same as we allow him to choose his religion or politics. This method will keep all schools on their mettle to give the best that is in them. It will be safer than to allow any interested party to dictate to whom a patient shall carry his money.

"Calling names and firing a lot of irrelevant questions cannot weaken the osteopathic position. Summoning osteopaths before the bar of orthodoxy as though they were a lot of kindergarten pupils will not deceive any thoughtful person."

We are glad to find so prominent a paper as the New York Sunday Call publishing both sides of such an important question as this one is. When an issue at stake is one founded upon absolute Truth, there is little need to think of its ultimately successful outcome; it is just while we are waiting for that final outcome that sometimes it is hard to bear the scorn and sarcasm of some ignorant opponent.

One Kind of War

What is the true inwardness of this old school hostility toward the tranquil Osteopath? If it is a frank confession of the medicine man that he means to prevent—if possible—any patient's cure unless achieved by drugs, then, of course, one understands, from a business point, this persistent warfare upon a rival.

It appears from the records that no conspiracy is too vast, no trick too little, for the gratification of the Medical Society's vindictive wrath.

When the Osteopath first appeared in the field he was treated by these gentlemen merely as a harmless quack. But the men of drugs soon realized that their life-long patients, instead of loyally remaining life-long patients, were deserting in regiments to the newcomer, and were being cured. Then indeed, was time for action. Efforts were made, by fair means and foul, to enact laws declaring the practice of Osteopathy a criminal offense. Senator Platt, when appealed to for assistance in the holy work, said to the medical delegates, "I should like to oblige you,

gentlemen, but as osteopaths cured me when others failed, I really cannot join you in putting them out of business."

Meanwhile desertions multiplied. Life-long patients, erstwhile loyal, sneaked silently away, were treated by the invader, and became strong and well. This gross violation of "medical ethics"—sudden cures by unauthorized persons—was something not to be endured. The soulless patients, now impregnable in their illegal health, were, unfortunately, beyond the law. They could not be punished. But the viler criminal, the Osteopath himself, was open to attack. So, among other things, the Medical Society tried by every means in its power to withhold from the Osteopath his right to issue certificates of death. That failed. Public opinion was too strong.

Later on the New York Medical Society, inspired by the sanctity of its cause—the prevention of cures by any outside school—achieved a final victory. It procured a formal decision by a New York court, declaring null and void any burial permit, unless signed by a medical doctor. In other words, the Osteopath can furnish a proper death certificate, but the body cannot be removed from the house unless authorized by an M. D. This is, of course, a medico-practical joke. While not of vital importance to the Osteopath—his usual practice being to cure and not to kill—the case is interesting, as it shows the animus of the Society. The medicine man may suffer on the field of battle, but the court awards him the consolation prize of throwing a little mud at his successful rival.—Life.

Medical Straws

Straws that indicate the direction of the medical wind are scattered throughout current medical literature. Nearly every issue of the various periodicals have isolated points bearing upon or substantiating the osteopathic science. If all of these observations and experiences were diligently collected and correlated quite a formidable mass of facts would be gathered in support of our viewpoint. And a very noticeable feature would be that they do not pertain to any one section, or organ, or tissue of the body, but various areas and many disorders come under the osteopathic contention. No doubt much useful data is constantly buried and lost in medical literature; this pertains to nearly every subject. A discovery made today may remain isolated or useless. In after time some one else may independently discover the same thing and make practical use of it.

In the A. M. A. Journal of March 23 the following extract is made from a foreign periodical: "Hamburger remarks that Jehle's discovery

that lordosis induces albuminuria in some persons is certainly the greatest progress of recent years in the knowledge of albuminuria in general. It threw light at once on the albuminuria of puberty and orthostatic albuminuria, but it does not explain everything. Besides the mechanical factor of the impediment to the circulation in the kidney from lordosis, there must be vasomotor factors at work. This is the only explanation possible for the cases in which under identical mechanical and physical conditions the albuminuria occurs on some days and not on others."

This confirmation of the mechano-vasomotor theory that every osteopath believes in, in fact practically applies in his every day work, is interesting and satisfying if not specially new. Given well known osteopathic mechanical conditions, from the isolated lesion to the grosser lesions resulting in functional stress and strain of the physical conformation, it is simply physiological that the nervous equilibrium will be disturbed; and as equally natural that the vasomotors, the nerves of nutrition, will become more or less seriously involved. From functional disturbances as insomnia or cold hands and feet to a definite localized vasomotor ataxia is only a continuance of the pathologic process.

Whereas the medical trend of the past has been along pathologic and drug lines; still later on broad lines diagnosis was in the ascendancy; today the change records more attention paid to hygiene, diet, sanitation and environment. But today's adumbration is distinctly that tomorrow, the mechano-etiological view will receive due consideration. Therefore it occurs to us that upon these grounds as well as upon the more important one, that is, constructive reasons, that if Osteopathy is vitally in need of any one thing it is a more standard technique. Here in our opinion is our present weakest point, and there is not the least reason why it should not be our strongest. A thorough mastery of osteopathic applied Anatomy is the only road to this attainment.—Carl P. McConnell.

Dr. A. T. Still's Philosophy of Immortality

In a speech before the Missouri State and Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Associations, at Kirksville, Missouri, May twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and twelve, Doctor Andrew Taylor Still, the founder of the science of Osteopathy, said the following:

I do not know that I can make the Philosophy of Life and Death that I will present to you at all interesting.

For fifty years I have sought for some kind of gun or artillery that would slay the Black Wolf of Death, or fear, that is in all the pens of the lambs of God. I mean by the pens all the churches,—Catholics, Protestants, Mohammedans and all others.

When the priest or minister comes to the dying hour and you as his physician tell him that he is on the brink of the River of Death, that he cannot live twenty-four hours and tomorrow will be a corpse,—you know how he has lived, devoted all his time to the service of the living God,—even the pope, if you should tell him that tomorrow he would be a corpse and ask him what he sees beyond the river,—the answer of the priest and minister invariably is and I think the pope's answer would also be, "It is all a leap in the dark."

As a physicaian I have stood by the bedsides of all of them, both in war and peace, and I am now eighty three years of age. I have stood by the bedsides of ministers who were devoted and who tried to spend their days in preparing to cross that river, and when they asked me to be honest with them, saying, "Do you think I can possibly recover?"—and I told them they could not live, that they would be a corpse tomorrow, and asked them what they saw beyond the River of Death, their answer was, "It is all a leap in the dark."

I will begin with my father. From eighteen years old to seventy-one years he was a devout servant of God and practiced his religion. When he was very low with pneumonia I went to him and he said, "Andrew, be honest with me, don't be afraid,—tell me, is there any chance for my recovery?" I said, "Father, you have asked me a serious question,—tomorrow you will be a corpse. Now I know how you have lived, you are devout, and if there is anything in religion you have been a faithful servant of God,—tell me, what do you see beyond the River

of Death, you are on the brink of it." He answered, "Andrew, it is all a leap in the dark, I hope I am in the hands of a merciful God and that all will be right." I said, "I had hoped you would say, 'Beyond that river I see a brilliant light,' but it is a leap in the dark." I thought it was poor pay for his lifetime's religious service. His name was Abram Still, aged seventy-one, a Methodist preacher.

Abram Roffrock, a Dunker, was one of the most devout and religious men I ever knew. Peculiarly, he and my father both died at seventy-one. He had flux and asked me if he could live through it. I told him tomorrow he would be a corpse. Then I said to him, "What do you see beyond the River of Death, you are on the edge of it." He answered, "It is all a leap in the dark, I hope I am in the hands of a merciful God."

That wolf of dread is in all the pens or churches of all the lambs of God. The pope, bishops, elders and leaders of all the churches dread that wolf and will run into a corner and hide just as quickly as any sheep in the flock. They fear the wolf of death just as much as anyone. I know what I say.

For fifty years I have hunted in all the theological armories to find the gun and ammunition which would shoot that wolf of torture which the theologians all teach from this text,—

"Be ye therefore always ready for at such an hour as ye think not behold the Son of Man cometh."

I have at last found a gun that has driven that wolf of dread from me. Today I have no more fear of death than life. I have a choice for death. Why? Because when I am ripe and been in the body long enough I wish to come out, being confident that it will be a higher step, which is necessary to man's spiritual perfection.

After going to all the theologians for demonstratable truth I went to my henhouse, to my stable, to animal shows and I found that all animate nature, but man, came to the world qualified with perfect knowledge to know and do that which was necessary for their comfort and happiness. When two hours old the calf, colt and lamb got up, went to the mothers and to the right place on the mothers' body, took hold of the teat and sucked the milk of nourishment and every motion showed absolute mental perfection in their orbit.

When a chicken comes out of the shell and is two days old he proves the perfection of the knowledge that is in him, that is according to the orbit or sphere of a bird. You put a spider and a fly down on the ground together and he will eat the fly, leaving the spider. He will eat dry bread which he never saw before, and with a portion of this dry

bread in his mouth walk right over to a saucer of water, moisten it and continue his meal in that way. Should a hawk fly over a chicken which has been developed in an incubator it will hide until the hawk has gone. These examples of nature are ample evidence of the perfect intelligence and provision of God for all animate beings at birth, but man, in their various departments of life.

But alas, when I came to man he was both a physical and a mental dependent. He comes into the world a mental blank and when he dies he knows but little more, notwithstanding the days and years that he has spent in theological and scientific schools. By observation he has learned enough only to make a living for himself and those dependent upon him,—so he will have very little to carry away with him. You may go to all the schools you wish but when you come out you are still an immitator.

I learned more from an old hen than all the theologians have ever taught me. I learned the great lesson, which is, that our lives are in a body which could be called an incubator, developing the spiritual man to make the step from mortality to immortality. That hen sat on her eggs and kept them at a temperature between 96° and 108°. Had the temperature varied a few degrees either way the chicken would have died in the shell. When man's temperature goes below 90° or above 110° he is out of the shell and dead and the union of the spiritual with the physical stops. I thought these things over. What do they mean? We know an egg is a substance that will produce a chicken if it is kept in the incubator at the proper temperature. As sure as you run that above 108° the chicken dies.

My eyes have been opened by demonstration to the true philosophy of incubation in man and all animate beings and satisfied me that the union of matter and life is for the purpose of developing man to the degree of perfection which the God of Nature designed.

Man's life here represents the link in the ring which is connected to the ring of eteranal life. I had no difficulty in satisfying myself that the link represents the human body, and that when we come out after the period of incubation we are prepared to fill the sphere of perfect life for which Nature designed us. After the separation of the physical and spiritual, the spiritual leaves the body, or incubator, prepared to receive and use all the attributes of perfect intelligence which belong to his sphere, man.

This philosophy has driven from me everything like the fear of death when I leave the body and has made me a happy man. That philosophy has made me hope that at the mature hour of my develop-

ment I will come out with that perfection which the Architect of all nature intended. Every evidence that I have found in all nature is that the God of Life is an architect, a builder an engineer and no imperfection can be found,—and there is no perfection short of completion, for which I think the spiritual man is retained in the physical body until Nature says it is finished, having absolute perfect knowledge of all requirements for his comfort and happiness.

With me it has changed fear and dread to rejoicing at the perfect work of the Great Architect of the Universe, and I am ready to receive all changes that the Architect thinks are necessary to complete the work for which man was designed.

I will close by saying, "Know thyself and be at peace with God."

One on the Brakeman

The elderly matron with the bundles, who was journeying to a point in Wisconsin and occupied a set near the middle of the car, had fallen asleep. On the seat in front of her sat a small boy. The brakeman opened the door of the car and called out the name of the station the train was approaching. The elderly woman roused herself with a jerk.

"Where are we, Bobby?" she asked.

"I don't know, grandma," answered the little boy.

"Didn't the brakeman say something just now?"

"No. He just stuck his head inside the door and sneezed."

"Help me with these things, Bobby," she exclaimed, hurriedly. "This is Oshkosh. It's where we get off."—Erie Magazine.

**Are you going to attend the Convention?
Make your hotel reservations now.**

Psycho-Therapeutics*

A Symposium on the Sympathetic Nerve and the Subconscious Mind. Their Influence as Causative and Curative Factors in Disease.

CORINNE E. LARIMORE, D. O.

We may say that man is a machine. Shall we stop there? We say the osteopath looks within the body for the cure of disease—how far does he look? Only as far as the machine?

I need not tell you of the mechanism of this physical man. We know all his bones, muscles, ligaments, vessels, organs, etc. We have gone over them time and time again in anatomy, physiology, in the cadaver and in the living clinic. Nor need I dwell on this mental, this cerebro-spinal man with his brain and spinal cord, his twelve pair of cranial and thirty-one pair of spinal nerves, by which he moves in majesty where he wills. But it is this sympathetic man with the subconscious intelligence with whom we have to deal. To the gross anatomy of this I need only refer, for you already have the picture in your minds of the lateral chains from *Impar* to *Ribes*; their cervical and spinal ganglia and prevertebral plexuses and intrinsic ganglia; their intimate connection with the cranial nerves, superiorly, and the sacral nerves, inferiorly.

Subconscious mind is to the sympathetic nerve what the conscious mind is to the cerebro-spinal system; the intelligence that governs and controls it. It is the nut whereof all else in the body is but the husk and the shell. We all know that the conscious mind operates through the cerebro-spinal nerves—the voluntary system—and it necessarily follows that the subconscious mind operates through the sympathetic nerves—the involuntary system.

It has to do with all the finer gradations of thought and feeling that react upon the whole physical being; it stimulates and inhibits every minute portion of the body more powerfully than any work you can do over a definite nerve trunk; it opens up all the avenues of nutrition for the entire economy, and awakens to a newness of life until the whole being vibrates and glows, or it can depress with a heaviness that has never been measured, suppress internal secretions—lymph stream, blood

stream—block up the organs, hold the cerebro-spinal nerves in a vice from which they are powerless to react, and crush out all desire for life. It is unfailing in its work. Its sway is absolute. It is one with the "Spiritual laws that begird the universe and execute themselves with unfailing precision." It is self-regulating, self-executing, self-adjusting. It is all this in harmony and in it too is the chaos of the soul trying to adjust itself to circumstance—the conflict of the soul and the body. Listen to Amiel's description of this throbbing, living, breathing, highly specialized being:

"But after all I am a man and not a theorem. A system cannot suffer, but I suffer. Logic makes but one demand, that of consequence; but life makes a thousand. The body wants health, the imagination cries out for beauty and the heart for love; pride asks for consideration, the soul yearns for peace and the conscience for holiness; and our whole being is athirst for happiness and perfection; and we, tottering, mutilated and incomplete cannot always feign philosophic insensibility; we stretch out our arms toward life and we say to it under our breath, 'Why, Why hast thou deceived me?'"

I should never have dared to tell you this secret—that this psychological entity called the subconscious mind is really nothing more than what the philosophers, poets, and prophets from time immemorial have called the soul, but I read it in a medical book in an article written by a learned and scientific professor from Berlin, who is instructor in Neurology and Applied Therapeutics in one of our leading colleges. I am dissecting this soul for you, each of its minute parts, and holding it up so you can see it on my psychological scalpel and will give you a lever (the osteopath always uses a lever) whereby you can control this subconscious entity; purify and rejuvenate the head waters way up in the far mountain fastness of being, so that the streams of nutrition are poured back over every tiny cell—in other words, to make the sympathetic and its subconscious intelligence work in harmony with you, for you—to carry on body processes after you have liberated nerve trunks and directed the psychic phenomena through which they operate.

Our lever is suggestion and its underlying principle of confidence, faith, belief, or whatever you prefer to call it. Which of your patients improve quickly? Those who believe in you and in Osteopathy. Which of them never improve? Those in whom there is a psychic something, an elusive quality—whereby you feel that you have never gotten hold of them. There are of course exceptions to this rule.

The psychic phenomena of suggestion is no delusion. It operates over lines as demonstrable as any in the cerebro-spinal system; but we

*See Editorial.

have been so engrossed in the machine. Reflex phenomena is as clear as daylight to us. This is the same thing, only it takes place at the source of being and it is reflected over the whole economy. You know the tracks; first, a stimulus to a sensory end organ which produces a neural excitation, transmitted by a way of centripetal nerves to the brain; second, this produces preception, sensation or association of ideas (and lasts only as long as the stimulus acts); third, it results in action (motive or emotive). Give the patient a good strong suggestion and you force certain areas in the brain into activity and throw others into relative desuetude. This fortifies us with a strong psychic implement in our therapeutic armamentarium; for there occurs in the act of cerebration two rather remarkable psychological effects, namely: that in neural activity energy is discharged into motive or emotive action (unless such action be inhibited); and that such motive action or emotive effect inhibits the contrary issues. Here is our principles again of stimulation and inhibition; here is a double instrument. We stimulate certain areas in the brain to work for us and this inhibits opposite and harmful conditions.

Do you as bony lesion osteopaths, think it would be revolutionary to say that suggestion is a very potent therapeutic measure in the handling of disease by **any** method of therapy? That it is a basic element in all therapy?

But says the Simon-pure, straight-laced, orthodox, osteopath (with a complacent smile), can you remove bony lesions by suggestion? No, but you must remember that the whole human family lived for many, many years without an osteopath. Some were very, very ill yet they were cured. Perhaps they took drugs, you say? But listen!

Our formidable and hoary foe who traces his proud lineage back to the days of Hippocrates, and is so rational and superlatively regular that he alone has the wisdom to dictate how you shall be cured, has only been (chemically) rational and regular since 1827. Yet even before that the human family lived and some had good health. Others no doubt, were very, very ill, but they also were cured. The man who today uses charms, mysterious potions and fantastic pantomime, we call a quack. Unreasonable we would be to apply such a term to all who practiced prior to our knowledge of chemical analysis. See the vast army of physicians marching up through the centuries, ministering to human suffering,—honest, conscientious, self-sacrificing. Let us keep the ideal before us. They administered their treatment, whether pills, snake oil, the laying on of the hands or beating on a tom-tom and their

patient **believed** in them and their treatment and he was cured. They obtained a desired result and that is the test.

Oliver Wendell Holmes says, ninety per cent of your patients will recover without your interference.

What does it? It is the inherent, recuperative power in nature—the universal principle of life; this subconscious mind operating through the sympathetic nerve; this nerve by which we respire and circulate and digest and assimilate; by which we build up and tear down, by which we take on food and carry off poison. This nerve that invests every involuntary muscle fibre that encloses all the infinitesimal tubes in the body, blood vessels, lymph stream, sweat glands, respiratory, genito-urinary and gastro-intestinal tracts; and presides over that powerful and mysterious function known as internal secretion.

Do not be narrow and hang labels and limitations upon your intelligence. Do not build orthodox fences around yourself professionally. Come out into the realm of TRUTH which is the only science.

I do not doubt but that you will find the bony lesion and correct it,—you recognize a pathological anatomy and preceding that a pathological physiology, but go one step farther—trace it back to its source and know that in the beginning you had a pathological psychology. The use of suggestion in functional diseases is now recognized by the most skeptical, and why not in organic? Your pathology is in process, you have every grade from the first disturbance in the brain cells, whether it be over stimulative or inhibition to gross anatomical pathology.

Psychic therapy is the oldest of all therapies and the least taught in our colleges. In no other branch of science do we lag so far behind the continental schools.

Psychic therapy is the oldest of all therapies and within it abides a basic principle in all cures, past, present and future, because within it is the universal principle of life—and health is a condition of life.

I consider the science of Osteopathy the greatest science today, but it cannot be great and live, it cannot reach the sum total of human ills if it limits itself to operating on a purely physical plane.

Socrates complains that the physician in his day tried to separate the soul from the body (that may sound wicked, but he did not mean it that way). Are we not plodding along in the same rut? It remains for us to evolve out of the physical, to recognize in the sympathetic nerve and its subconscious intelligence a powerful factor in the cure of disease. Look within the body for the cause—for the cure. Your lesion may be central.

Differential Diagnosis

Diseases of the Throat

BY DR. S. B. MILLER

Paper read before the Eastern Iowa Osteopathic Convention, Cedar Rapids, April 25, 1912.

Someone has said that a diagnosis is the first act in the drama called "Post-Mortem." Perhaps there have been and may continue to be sufficient grounds to warrant the statement. Differential diagnosis attempts to distinguish between diseases having some similarity of symptoms. Diseases of the throat are largely diagnosed by palpation and vision, and the recognition of the condition by exclusion of all other possible or probable conditions. There is perhaps no other region of the body having so many complications or combinations of disease.

There is therefore a number of symptoms common to several diseases, and also but few conditions that do not produce symptoms of diagnostic value in other parts of the body.

I. Goitre—From external conditions we might begin with goitre—the enlargement and hyperplasia of the thyroid gland, accompanied by a variety of degenerative processes, named according to pathology. The **EXOPHTHALMIC** is differentiated from the simply by tremors, tachycardia and exophthalmos.

THYROIDITIS or suppurative goitre is detected by softened areas of single or multiple abscesses, which may work their way up or down along the trachea or œsophagus and perforate into them.

CRETINISM of children and **MYXŒDEMA** of adults—the absence of function or imperfection of function are accompanied by constitutional symptoms which are diagnostic.

INTERNAL GOITRE so-called, which might better be called "infernal goitre" is no goitre at all, and is a neurosis not strictly belonging to this area for study.

II. Scrofula or really **tubercular lymph-adenitis** is found mainly in children, and is recognized by the enlargement of submaxillary and anterior cervical glands, usually unilateral,—hard, smooth, more or less adherent to each other and sometimes to the skin, not painful on pressure, varying in size and consistency until suppuration ensues,—other lymph glands of the body ultimately affected as the disease spreads.

HODGKIN'S DISEASE or lymphatic anemia is differentiated by glands being more moveable, less adherent, do not suppurate, more groups of glands involved, including posterior cervical and occipital, disease less chronic than scrofula, more common to adults.

SYPHILITIC ADENITIS is differentiated by the history of the case and other such symptoms as chancre and eruption, together with the infection of other glands than the cervical.

III. Mumps is the acute infection of parotid glands and occasionally the submaxillary, affecting either or both sides, frequently accompanied by an orchitis or ovaritis. General symptoms of tinnitus aurium, earache, epistaxis, and a pharyngitis or tonsillitis, the swelling displacing the ears backward and outward at the base, a feeling of tension at the angle of the jaws, pain and difficulty in speaking or swallowing.

ACUTE CERVICAL ADENITIS is differentiated by the swelling below the ramus of the jaw, not directly over the parotids and includes the submaxillary and anterior cervical glands,—redness and tendency to suppuration, with constitutional symptoms much less severe than mumps.

ABSCESS OF THE CHEEK from **CARIOUS TOOTH** gives a swelling forward of the ears and does not displace the ear as in mumps and signs of suppuration are in evidence.

Of the diseases of the Buccal cavity—one of the rarer today is

IV. Scurvy, yet occasionally found among infants which have been poorly fed with tainted food, a monotonous diet, and a lack of vegetables and fruits. Whether subacute or chronic it is characterized by inanition, anaemia, and asthenia with a tendency to swelling and bleeding of the gums, and hemorrhage into the cutis. The symptoms are sometimes misinterpreted until the disease is well-developed, the swollen red, nodular gums bleeding on slightest touch, purpura, emaciation, pallor-feebleness. The only diseases with which scurvy may be confounded are the varieties of purpura.

V. Glossitis is a rare disease due to stings of insects, trauma, burns or corrosives causing the tongue to become swollen, red, painful, burning, difficulty in speaking or swallowing, and even protrusion from mouth by extreme swelling. The sides of the tongue become œdematous and indented by the teeth, back of tongue coated and a general malaise, fever and headache.

MACROGLOSSIA or congenital enlargement.

SMOKER'S TONGUE is a mis-nomer as it is not necessarily due to irritation of smoke or a hot pipe. The sides of the tongue present

white elevated patches of epitheliomata, and similar papillomata may be found on the surfaces of lips and cheeks. The surface of the tongue becomes fissured causing painful mastication.

SYPHILIS OF THE TONGUE is differentiated by its ulcerated and gummatous condition, accompanied by infiltration and deep fissures. The history of the case should also be diagnostic.

VI. Acute Stomatitis is an inflammation of the mucosa of the mouth common among ill-fed, poorly nourished children, and in adults following irritation from foreign bodies, acids, caries of teeth, condiments, tobacco fumes, food or drink, too hot or too cold, resulting in swollen tongue, gums, lips, cheeks, with patches of swollen mucous follicles, natural secretions first deficient, then profuse, with no constitutional symptoms, so a correct diagnosis is usually an easy matter.

FOLLICULAR STOMATITIS is the formation of small elevated vesicles on lips, cheeks or edge of tongue, which rupture leaving a grayish yellow base and red areola. It is common in dentition, indigestion in wasting diseases and may accompany skin eruptions of childhood. The ulcers appear singly or in groups of a dozen or two, varying from a pinhead to one-eighth inch in diameter, tender, painful, intense burning and bleeding, interfering with taking of nourishment, accompanied by profuse salivation, fever, restlessness and indigestion.

ULCERATIVE STOMATITIS is differentiated by swollen, red, bleeding gums, deep spreading ulcers, loosening of teeth, muco-pus pockets between teeth giving fetid breath, and general debility of patient.

MERCURIAL STOMATITIS is differentiated by the case history, the swollen, pale tongue, gums and salivary glands and extreme salivation.

THRUSH is differentiated by dryness and redness of mouth, spots elevated, without pain or bleeding, white spreading patches cover more or less of mouth, tongue, cheeks, palate and tonsils.

VII. Pharyngitis is manifested by irritation, frequent swallowing, unproductive cough, moderate pain, lymph-follicles behind the faucial pillars soft and red, and may contain cheesy matter.

SUPPURATIVE PHARYNGITIS may be caused by abscess formation in uvula, or mucosa of pharynx or spreading from tonsillar infection, the abscess rupturing a very foetid pus into the mouth or oesophagus. Previous to rupture there is extreme pain, oedema, dyspnoea, and dysphagia.

ULCERATIVE PHARYNGITIS may be catarrhal, tubercular, syphilitic or carcinomatous according to specific infection.

VII. Tonsillitis varies according to pathological variations, having practically the same lesions and appearances—swollen tonsils and uvula,

isolated yellowish spots, easily detached without hemorrhage, swelling of submaxillary glands—masses of yellowish white matter in crypts of tonsils, if both sides affected, the tonsils may swell to meet the uvula, closing the pharynx.

SUPPURATIVE TONSILITIS or **QUINCY** results from prolonged or badly infected tonsils, dyspnoea, pain, salivation, coated tongue, foul breath, whispering voice, rigid jaws, pain to the ears.

TUBERCULOUS TONSILITIS positively diagnosed is operative surgically.

IX. Laryngitis results from colds, over use of voice, inhalations of smoke or vapors, or complication from measles, grip or acute infections, mild constitutional symptoms, painful croupy cough, throat dry and painful, use of voice producing whispering or aphonia.

TUBERCULAR LARYNGITIS differentiated anemic mucosa, the irregular swelling, chronic hoarseness, whispering or aphonia, small discrete ulcers on throat, vocal cords, epiglottis or partial necrosis of epiglottis, arytenoids or base of tongue, no enlarged cervical glands.

SYPHILITIC LARYNGITIS—enlarged cervical glands, ulceration of vocal cords, necrosis of laryngeal cartilages, epiglottis affected or partly destroyed, excessive hyperaemia, choking on swallowing.

X. Diphtheria may be easily diagnosed correctly during an epidemic, but the difficulty arises in sporadic cases. Positive diagnosis can only be made by bacteriological analysis. There is always more or less tonsillitis, pharyngitis or laryngitis. The coated tongue, foul breath, inflamed faucial pillars, thirst, dysphagia, grayish patches on tonsils or pharynx, tending to spread, creamy exudate, difficulty in removing membrane, followed by bleeding and quick reformation.

NASAL DIPHTHERIA is a serious form common in children, mucopurulent nasal discharge excoriating to nares or mucosa, danger of hemorrhages or nasal obstruction by fibrous exudate.

LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA, accompanied by hoarseness, heavy-breathing, cyanosis and jactitation.

MEMBRANOUS CROUP is rarely differentiated—steam inhalations always beneficial, and antitoxin of no benefit.

XI. Infections. In measles, scarlatina, or small-pox, the eruption may appear in the mouth before appearing on the body. The diagnosis is made by difference of eruption and locations.

MEASLES—the tongue is coated, tonsils swollen, eruption involves lips, gums, cheeks, hard palate, larynx, rarely cervical glands swollen.

GERMAN MEASLES, cervical glands swollen, round, discrete, elevated spots on palate.

CHICKEN POX sometimes invades the mouth, with superficial ulcers, easily detached, appearing on hard palate, larynx, trachea.

SCARLATINA, swelling is extreme, false membrane over tonsils, simulating diphtheria, easily removed, no bleeding, small red elevated papillæ on soft palate, uvula and tonsils.

SMALLPOX, there appears minute red points developing ulcers instead of pustules, located on cheeks, nares, soft palate, pharynx and upper œsophagus.

SYPHILITIC ULCERS are small shot-like papules on dorsum of tongue, mucous areas moist and red, papules covered with a gray film on lips pharynx or tonsils.

A Case for Vaccination

They were having tableaux across the road at Willie Brown's, and Willie's mama came over to ask Jack Snow if he would not like to come also. Jack's mama was not at home, and Jack with a very sober face declined the invitation.

"Why Jack," said the lady, "why don't you want to come over?"

"I 'xpect Mama wouldn't let me," answered the little fellow politely, "'cause I's never had tableaux, and I might catch 'em!"

—Nettie Rand Miller.

**Are you going to attend the Convention?
Make your hotel reservations now.**

American School Commencement

Commencement exercises of the American School of Osteopathy began Sunday afternoon, June 2nd, when the Doctorate sermon was preached at the Presbyterian church, by Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism, of Missouri University. His subject was "The Supreme Service," and he handled his subject in his own easy-going style, a style all his own. He interested the large audience which filled seats and aisles and all available space, in what to his mind is the Supreme service,—the service of man to man and man to his maker. "Love Thy Neighbor as Thy Self" was emphasized by the speaker. He gave wholesome advice to the class as well as to all his hearers.

Large numbers were turned away who came too late to get a seat in the large church. Dean Williams will always have an audience when he comes to Kirksville.

Monday at 8:30 a. m. the graduating exercises were held on the lawn in front of Dr. C. E. Still's residence. The address was delivered by Hon. John E. Swanger, State Bank Commissioner and candidate for governor on the republican ticket. Mr. Swanger has appeared before Kirksville audiences at different times and always pleases. He has a way about him that makes every one feel "at home" when he speaks. His address was instructive and entertaining and his advice was good.

Following Mr. Swanger's speech the "Old Doctor" made a talk and delivered diplomas to the following one hundred forty-six students:

Allabach, Lazarus B., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Bush, Lucius N., Syarcuse, N. Y.
Ashton, Frederick H., Heaton Moore, Eng.	Carlson, Edward Joseph, Warren, Penn.
Bailey, Walter E., St. Louis, Mo.	Caruthers, Ivy M., Cleburne, Texas.
Bales, Grace M., Hanford, Calif.	Champlin, Charles, Bentley, Ill.
Balfe, Sarah L., Toledo, Ohio.	Champlin, Etta, Bentley, Ill.
Ballew, W. H., Wichita Falls, Texas.	Chase, Jennie May, Charleston, Ill.
Barber, Charles W., Oil City, Penn.	Clark, Clayton N., Lockport, N. Y.
Baum, John, East Liverpool, Ohio.	Clark, Clyde A., Windsor, Conn.
Baxter, Oscar D., Durham, N. C.	Clark, Fred W., Marion, Ohio.
Bebout, Esther M., Greenwick, Ohio.	Clement, Henry W., Nashua, N. H.
Bell, Haney H., Wilburn, Va.	Cole, Earl A., Deleware, Ohio.
Bell, Lewis J., Braman, Okla.	Collins, Paul R., El Paso, Texas.
Blankinship, Homer W., Niantic, Ill.	Crehore, Mary Alice, St. Louis, Mo.
Branner, Louise Mai, Jackson, Tenn.	Davis, Ida M., Bloomington, Ill.
Brinkerhoff, Van Wyck, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.	Davis, George R., Palisade, Colo.
Buffalow, Oscar T., Martin, Tenn.	Deitrich, Pauline J., San Antonio, Texas.
	Doron, Charles B., Rochester, N. Y.



*Class of June
American School of Osteopathy
1912*

- Dudley, Claude S., Hico, Texas.
 Dunning, John J., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Eckert, D. Ferne, Daleville, Ind.
 Fahrney, Sangree, Harrisburg, Penn.
 Faries, Mary, Laddonia, Mo.
 Gants, S. L., Ligonier, Ind.
 Gay, Mrs. Virginia C., New York, N. Y.
 Gidley, John B., Davison, Mich.
 Gillett, Mrs. Lea J., Enid, Okla.
 Gilmore, Stephen J., Macon, Ga.
 Goodrich, Mrs. Julia E. Finney, Goshen,
 Ind.
 Goodrich, Joe K., Showhegan, Me.
 Gordon, Louis E., Montezuma, Ia.
 Greathouse, Paul A., Franklin, Ohio.
 Griggs, Henry R., Harper, Kansas.
 Gripe, Otto H., Goshen, Ind.
 Guthrie, Marion E., Marysville, Mo.
 Hancock, Herbert W., Groveland, Ill.
 Harker, Glenn L., Muncie, Ind.
 Harker, Wade C., Muncie, Ind.
 Harrison, John H., Valentine, Texas.
 Hess, C. Florian, Marion, Ohio.
 Hoard, Tom Howard, Beresford, S. Dak.
 Howard, Warner W., Jefferson, Ia.
 Hughes, Arthur L., Limestone, N. Y.
 Hull, William P., Iola, Kansas.
 Illing, Harold E., Toronto, Canada.
 Jeffrey, James C., State College, Penn.
 Jensen, Mrs. Ida Swain, Grand Junction,
 Colo.
 Jewell, John W., Connersville, Ind.
 Jones, Mrs. Martha E., Cherokee, Ia.
 Jones, Sarah E., Patterson, N. J.
 Johnson, Oscar E., Bucklin, Mo.
 Keithler, Andrew M., Summitville, Ia.
 Kelly, Mrs. Jean C., Hatfield, Mo.
 Kerrigan, Mrs. Lulu M., Beatrice, Nebr.
 Kincaid, Fred, Showhegan, Me.
 Kintz, Adolph J. H., Terre Haute, Ind.
 Kline, Curtis A., South Bend, Ind.
 Landis, Harvey L., Harrisburg, Penn.
 Lightsey, DeWitt T., Bartow, Fla.
 Linss, Bess, Augusta, Ky.
 Lippincott, Archie A., Palisade, Colo.
 MaAnelly, Mrs. Ivy M., Gregory, Tex.
 McBeath, Mrs. Ruth, Cameron, Mo.
 McBeath, Thomas L., Cameron, Mo.
 McCarthy, Mrs. Corinne, New York, N. Y.
 McCarthy, John A., New York, N. Y.
 McCole, George M., Noblesville, Ind.
 McCowan, Don Cabot, Collegan, Mich.
 McWilliams, Royal A., Detroit, Mich.
 Malcolmson, Emily, Sewickley, Penn.
 Mayhugh, Norman B., Plainview, Texas.
 Meek, Nancy K., New York, N. Y.
 Meleski, Mary M., Dunkirk, N. Y.
 Miller, Chester, L., La Center, Ky.
 Miller, Wililam Clair, Mount Ayr, Ia.
 Mills, Anna M., Straughus, Ind.
 Messick, Charles W., Chicago, Ill.
 Messick, Orville W., Chicago, Ill.
 Moore, George W., Moore, Penn.
 Moore, Harry J., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Myrick, Edward W., Eddyville, Ia.
 Nichols, W. W., Hutchinson, Kansas
 O'Neill, Margaret, Strong City, Kansas
 Opdycke, Florence M., New York, N. Y.
 Palmer, Walter W., Plattsmouth, Nebr.
 Pearl, David E., Readley, Calif.
 Peck, John F., Gotebo, Okla.
 Penfold, Margaret, Gardenville, N. Y.
 Phares, Lizzie B., Kremlin, Okla.
 Pheils, Ervin H., Toledo, Ohio.
 Pickrell, Arthur L., Eddyville, Ia.
 Pippinger, Mrs. Cora, Red Lodge, Mont.
 Powell, Wilbur S., Toledo, Ohio.
 Prislér, Ethel, Ottawa, Ill.
 Prudden, Meryl A., Chelsea, Mich.
 Reid, Thomas C., Columbus, Kansas.
 Reinecke, Harry J., Oil City, Penn.
 Reznikov, Anna, St. Paul, Minn.
 Richmond, R. P., Pittsburg, Penn.
 Rifembark, Roy D., Huron, S. Dak.
 Robb, Lewis G., Enid, Okla.
 Roddy, Robert, San Antonio, Texas.
 Roleke, Helen A., Bethany, Mo.
 Roop, Ethel D., Berkley, Calif.
 Roscoe, Percy E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Sanford, Charles F., Sewickley, Penn.
 Schillinger, Josephine, Moline, Ill.
 Schloesser, Alma C., Kirksville, Mo.
 Sharp, Fred J., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Shaw, Minnie A., Enid, Okla.
 Shugrue, Laura F., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Smith, Andrew M., Petersburg, Va.
 Smith, William P., Blackland, Ohio.
 Stoltenberg, Anna, High Hill, Mo.

Sullivan, Richard, Rogers, Nebr.	Weaver, Calvin R., Goshen, Ind.
Sutcliffe, Dora, Cathedral Gates, Manchester, England.	Weaver, Charlotte W., Akron, Ohio.
Taylor, Aletha L., Selma, Calif.	Willet, Mabel, Stanberry, Mo.
Taylor, John C., Zenith, Kansas.	Williams, Elmer, Urbana, Ill.
Treichler, Mrs. Amy McQuary, Dayton, Washington.	Williams, Sidney S., Paul, Okla.
Tuttle, John C., Chicago, Ill.	Wilson, Porter A., Princeton, Ind.
Van Vleck, A. E., Lawton, Mich.	Wise, Hugh T., Goshen, Ind.
Warden, Alice J., Worcester, Mass.	Wood, W. A., Schuline, Ill.
	Wright, Ernest P., Green Castle, Ind.

The following was Monday's program:

Selection	Orchestra
Class History	H. Corinne McCarthy
Farewell Address, by Class President	Charles B. Doron
Selection	Orchestra
Address	Hon. John E. Swanger
Remarks	Dr. A. T. Still
Conferring of Degrees	Dr. A. T. Still

Class President's Farewell Address

CHARLES B. DORON

There are some incidents in the lives of every person which are more prominent than others. Events that stand as mile-stones along our pathway. Some are painted a brighter hue and will reflect clear from the dim past if we only look back and calmly note their sharp outline.

A majority of these are never recorded and early pass into that "twilight state" which has so recently been impressed upon us. Some of those which do stand out in the bright sunlight more vividly than the others, mark farewells given to early school and college life and to some that all important state of single blessedness.

These markers of time cannot all bear the same bright coloring; some take on a somber hue while others stand out more vividly because they are draped in mourning.

One of these time indicators is being planted today by the Class of 1912 and marks the place where the cares of a profession and the responsibilities connected therewith are girded on and we stand face to face with success or failure. Our past three years have been under the guidance of experienced hands but from this date we must push ahead using the search light of our Alma Mater as the narrow white path that stretches far ahead of us and shows where duty calls and suffering can be allayed.

Fellow students, your labors of this year may have seemed arduous and at times irksome. The present is the golden opportunity, grasp all knowledge within your reach, do not lose a single point through idleness, as in the future that omission may cost the life of one who has confidence in you.

To those who have led us through the intricate technicalities of this science and who have borne with our varied idiosyncracies and short comings we would say that we trust your efforts have not been in vain and that many times in the future we will recall advice and instruction given by you that has been indelibly stamped upon our memory. May your labors bring forth much fruit.

There is one whom we all revere, who stands out from his fellowmen as the lighthouse tower above the thatched roof of the fisherman's hut. His beacon light will

show the way to many who have temporarily lost their bearings, and to those who are already upon the rocks of suffering, a clear and deeper channel will be shown that leads to safe and peaceful shores. All reverence and affection to the Old Doctor and may continued life and peace be his reward.

Fellow Classmates, for these short years we have labored side by side, striving to reach the goal from which we can succor our fellow man, make his life brighter and free him from the many ills that lurk along his pathway. Our association together has been beneficial to all; our differences are now a matter of history.

In a few hours our A. S. O. life will be in the past, and our faces turned to the cold world. Success will follow those whose hearts are in the work and who will conscientiously strive to do their duty. Our paths at present greatly diverge but as this is a small world a few must necessarily cross again as the years roll by. Let us all be faithful to our trust, and when we are relieved of our responsibility, see that a true and concise chart is left behind, free from all unprofessional blemishes. I wish you all God speed.

History of Class of June, 1912

H. CORINNE McCARTHY

It is not without a certain sadness that we rise to give the last record of our class—a feeling in which all, I think, participate.

The June Class of 1912, sitting so sedately before you this morning, represents the evolution of that simple, unicellular organism, known as Freshman, into the more complex and highly specialized product,—that of "near Doctor."

You may not at a glance see the change as you look into our faces, but when you reflect that we have been here for almost three years,—worked upon, moulded many hours daily by the skillful faculty,—also, nearly all paying for extra work in manips, quizzes and labs,—you will realize that we must have picked up quite a good deal—as well as our instructors. This acquisition on both sides began from the time we entered the A. S. O. and took the elevator up to Doctor Bill Smith's anatomical near-roof garden. This was in September, 1909 and there were 156 of us going up, counting men, women and children, 100 being males and the remainder females. There were 34 married men and 16 married women; 67 single men and 39 single women.

Since then there have been some changes in our numbers. One death late in the first semester, eleven persons leaving the class for various reasons and ten getting married, "without rhyme or reason."

There are thirty States represented (not including those just mentioned) with four foreign countries.

Thirty-five per cent of the class came here fresh from college and the school room as teachers. The major portion, while not so fresh, perhaps,—being out of school a few years,—were representatives of prominent professions and business callings.

It was with this mixed company that we enrolled as a class and shall not soon forget the experiences we have had since then.

At the beginning, we were initiated by a long, double line of Juniors, through whose ranks every male member had to pass, which was a most touching experience. Shortly after, with our first President as a fearless leader and warrior, we met the juniors on the campus and walloped them in the mud, getting a little clay on our own clothes in return.

About this time the women of the class chose the beautiful blue and white pennant as our colors, adopting the suggestion made by Mrs. Shugrue.

We also defended the colors successfully, and showed ourselves to be the juniors' equals by clever work in baseball and football. It was in this latter sport, in our first tussle, that Mr. Jeffery got a sprained knee and Mr. L. J. Bell lost a Cluett shirt,—but it showed everyone what material we had in the class.

And this is how we learned to become friends, adapt ourselves to the new situation and the name of "Doc."

We elected for our first semester the following officers: Don C. McCowan, President; Charles B. Doron, Vice-President; Walter E. Bailey, Secretary; Charles W. Barber, Treasurer.

Second Semester: Charles B. Doron, President; Nancy K. Meek, Vice-President; Harold Illing, Secretary; Charles W. Barber, Treasurer.

It was in this first year that we had the brilliant Doctor Smith for Anatomy instructor, and as story teller. Now that he is dead we shall remember him for his favorite pipe, genial manner, talent and zeal in fighting for the furtherance of Osteopathy in its earlier days,—letting the matter of Anatomy go now as we had to, so often then.

In the second year our loss was more than made up by the untiring devotion to us of Dr. Pratt, who succeeded to the chair of Anatomy.

At the beginning of the second year we elected new officers: W. W. Howard, President; Mrs. Kerrigan, Vice-President; Harvey L. Landis, Secretary; Charles W. Barber, Treasurer.

In the second semester, Charles W. Barber, President; Miss Larmoyeux, Vice-President; J. A. McCarthy, Secretary; V. W. Brinkerhoff, Treasurer.

We also chose our editor for the year book, W. P. Smith, who chose as helpers, ten assistants: In the business department, Doron, Roscoe, and McCarthy. Literary editors: Corinne McCarthy, Nancy Meek and Josephine Schillinger. Goodrich for art, and the clubs and frats represented by Barker, Cole, and Jeffery. The work now became more interesting. Those little, diverse islands of knowledge we had acquired in the first year,—like budding capillaries, now began to grow together and assume shape. The long laboratory hours of the first year, laboring with a test tube and Bunsen burner, or trying to find structures under the microscope that seemed to exist nowhere but in the mind of the textbook author, were now over, only to find ourselves in new laboratories, hunting bugs.

It was our duty as Juniors to discipline the new Freshman class, which we did uniquely with paddles, and in the color rush which soon followed, locked most of them in a box car and maintained our prestige.

These incidents may not sound like it, but we have as a class been peace lovers, that is, each a separate piece when any measure came up for consideration. So individual in thought and speech we could not unite in action.

We were unlike that little red pepper bunch, who always stood together, making the whole school cough and sneeze, faculty and janitor included, whenever they wanted anything,—and that's how they got it. Just once in this last year (O Recording Angel write it down) our class united as a whole. We forgot our silly prejudices of societies and sororities, which are such a bane to class unity, and pulled together.

When notice was given that we were to exchange our pleasant North Hall with the Freshies, we going up to the old amphitheatre, as some of their women did not like the climbing and ventilation, we rebelled. Ye Gods! Who were they? Well, we

answered that question unitedly and satisfactorily, and proved that we did have some class spirit after all.

From our class, much of the best athletic material has come, both on the diamond and gridiron. With Gripe, Pearl, Prudden, Gidley, Baxter, Dudley, Reid, Allabach on the varsity baseball teams, and Reid Hess, Harker, Allabach, Pearl, Prudden, Bailey, Myrick, Wise, Gripe, Palmer on the Varsity Football teams, we have had a bigger representation than any other class.

In the last "Osteoblast" we gave the names of our class who acted as subheads and assistants in the different departments of the school,—Mr. Robb in Physiology; Mr. McBeath in Pathology; Mr. Guthrie in Chemistry and Mr. Buffalo now in charge of the Dissecting Room.

The list of able assistants and prosectors is too long to give again, as we have been allowed certain time only for this history. We desire to say, however, that our class has shown varied and marked ability—it seems as easy for us to scintillate talent as for a flower to shed perfume or a star to shake out its light, as instance—the editing of our year book, which was no enviable task, but which was done so successfully. In the book appeared the beautiful poem in blank verse, a classic of the Old Doctor, done by Miss Charlotte Weaver.

In the third year we elected our final officers, which were, for the first semester: George McCole, President; Arthur L. Hughes, Vice-President; Robert Roddy, Secretary and Van Wyck Brinkerhoff, Treasurer and for the second and last semester, Charles B. Doron, President; Arthur L. Hughes, Vice-President.

This third year has found us with an intelligent understanding of our work and just in a position to learn. It also gave us a new title. Just repeat the word "Senior." How much dignity it carries and what a soothing sound it holds. But with it came added work and responsibility in the treating room and lecture hall.

With this semester we have had a perfect whirlwind of work,—five daily lectures, clinics, State Board horrors and banquets, not any one having time to raise the customary Senior chin whiskers.

Doctor Waggoner kindly responded to a request from the class and gave us an excellent review, covering the brain and spinal cord.

In Pediatrics, with his intimate knowledge and experience with babies, he has been able to teach us how to bring them up so they will never cry or want to be carried at night, nor nurse except at mathematical intervals.

We had a full course in Gynecology and in obstetrics under Doctor Bigsby; he has given us two baby cases and the fractional part of another, generously hurrying up the last one to accommodate us before graduation,—thus showing his usual zeal for our class.

We want to go on record as enthusiastic admirers of our teachers, and would add to those already mentioned, Doctors George Still, Laughlin and Gerdine.

To listen to our surgeon is an education. He is clear, concise, practical and abounds in wit. At the close of his work with us he gave us all a fine post-mortem with the aid of one of his mother's helpers—Tommy.

Doctor Laughlin's work on diagnosis and treatment has been most valuable, and his farewell address to us, a most comprehensive lecture on our attitude toward Osteopathy; and though Doctor Laughlin is disposed to be lenient with us in final examinations, the "Life-Saver" which was thrown out on examination day and caught by Cline and Harker, undoubtedly helped us through.

The two periods daily with Doctor Gerdine, who has moved his pedestal an inch nearer our class, has shown us his skill as a diagnostician and him to be an intelligent osteopath. While understanding its limitations there is no more enthusiastic and rational believer in Osteopathy than our peerless Gerdine.

And Daddy? The wisest and best of them all—who has threaded in and out among us these three years. Only a few days ago he came before us, talking of that, which his ripening spirit is full of now—his philosophy of Immortality. There was stillness over the room—a sense of solemnity; the feeling that he was speaking of things with which his spirit was in touch. We listened with full hearts in reverence and love to the man who, above all others, we desired to honor. He was still speaking at the end of the period and the hush remained unbroken. There was no restlessness and murmur of voices, as always follows the ringing of the bell. Guarding the doors against all intrusion we paid him the homage of silence.

He is the creative figure of the century; overturning the traditions of decades and fashioning a new world of thought. In a physical sense only it may be said of him "He came that we might have life and have it more abundantly."

The Clever Osteopath

A certain osteopath was treating a young lady who had very weak ankles and wrists. As she lived in a town quite a distance from his own city, he was forced to leave the city Saturday of each week and go to the town in which the young lady lived, give her the treatment on Sunday, and return in the office on Monday. A friend once asked the osteopath how he had arranged to give the young lady the treatments for her ankles and wrists, when she lived at such a distance, and the osteopath replied, "Oh, I go out and treat her week ends."

—Lippincott's.

**Are you going to attend the Convention?
Make your hotel reservations now.**

Legal and Legislative

North Carolina State Board Examination.—The North Carolina Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration will meet in Raleigh July fourth and fifth for the purpose of examining applicants to practice in the state. Any communication will please be addressed to Dr. E. J. Carson, Secretary, Fayetteville, N. C.

Nebraska State Board Examination.—The Nebraska State Board of Osteopathic examiners will hold the next meeting for the purpose of examining candidates for license on Friday and Saturday July 5 and 6, at the Capitol at Lincoln, Nebraska starting at 9 A. M.—C. B. ATZEN, Secretary.

Excerpts from Virginia Medical Law.—A copy of our recent Medical Law has just reached me and feeling that the practitioners generally would be interested in its contents, I give here a few excerpts from it.

In April 1914 the Board will be re-appointed as follows: One allopath from each congressional district and one from the state at large; one osteopath, recommended to the Governor by the Virginia Osteopathic Society and one homeopath, recommended by their state organization.

Admission to examination etc: (a) Candidates must be twenty-one years of age. (b) Good moral character. (c) Have High School Diploma, its equivalent or better before beginning medical study. (d) Have studied medicine not less than four school years, including four satisfactory courses of at least eight months each in four different calendar years in a Medical School having preliminary requirements satisfactory to State Board of Education.

Section (d) does not go into effect until April 1914.

Definition of Practice of Medicine: "Any person shall be regarded as practicing medicine within the meaning of this act (1) who opens an office for such purpose, or announces to the public in any way a readiness to practice medicine in any county or city of this state, or prescribes for, or gives surgical assistance, or heals, cures or relieves those suffering from injury or deformity, or disease of mind or body, or advertises or announces to the public in any manner a readiness or ability to heal, cure or relieve those who may be suffering from injury or deformity, or disease of mind or body, (2) or who shall use in connection with his name the words or letters "Dr." "Doctor," "Professor," "M. D." or "Healer," or any other title, word, letter or designation intending to imply or designate him as a Practitioner of Medicine in any of its branches, or of being able to heal, cure or relieve those who may be suffering from injury or deformity or disease of mind or body."

Penalty for violation of this act: Fine of from \$50.00 to \$500.00 for each offense with an optional three to six months in jail.

This law went into effect on March 13, 1912, except, as before stated, the educational requirements, which allows three year osteopaths to take the Board until 1914, after which a four year's course is required of all applicants.

We may be criticised for helping to pass a law for a composite Board, but we, who are in Virginia, and familiar with circumstances here are unanimously in favor

of this law. We have a few fakirs, Chiropractors and Mechano-Therapists. Recently, we successfully prosecuted a Mechano-Therapist and the grand jury reports a bill against a Chiropractor whose case comes up soon.

We badly need more osteopaths in Virginia and trust that many from the present graduating classes of the different schools will come and cast their lot in the "Old Dominion," where the pastures are green and "the field ripe unto the harvest."—**J. MEEK WOLFE.**

Chiropractors and Mechano-Therapist Arrested for the Practice of Medicine and Osteopathy Without License.—E. E. Richardson and E. V. Edwards, Chiropractors and Nerve Specialists and Rene Thirion, Mechano-Therapist were arrested and arraigned in Judge Allison's court, May 17 in Knoxville, Tenn., charged with practicing Medicine and Osteopathy without license or registration. They waived examination and were bound over to the grand jury which meets the first Monday in July.

Proposed Bill for the District of Columbia.—A bill to regulate the practice of Osteopathy in the District of Columbia has been passed by the House and after being favorably reported by the Senate District Committee, was recalled, Senator Gallinger stating that a request, by a number of medical physicians, for a hearing had been overlooked. This action predicts a hard fight by the medical societies of the District to prevent the passage of the bill.

This bill would create a board of five osteopathic examiners to be appointed by the District Commissioners. They would be selected from a list of ten made up by the Osteopathic Association of the District of Columbia or, in case the association should fail to make up such a list, from members in good standing of that organization.

Those who were practicing Osteopathy in the District February 1, 1912, would be granted licenses to continue practice, if their written applications for a license show they are each twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character, and that they hold diplomas from a reputable school or college of Osteopathy recognized by the American Osteopathic Association, a fee of \$10 being required for each such registration.

Those who desire to obtain license hereafter and who were not practicing last February are to possess the qualifications already outlined and to pass an examination at a general average of 75 per cent. The fee, however, is to be \$25, instead of \$10, for those already practicing.

Provision is also made for the issuing of license to those who have practiced outside of the District for a year, and who have held licenses issued upon requirements similar to those issued in the District.

It is also specified "that osteopathic physicians shall observe and be subject to all the laws and all legal regulations of the District of Columbia relating to the control of contagious diseases, the reporting and certifying of births and deaths, and all matters pertaining to public health, and such reports shall be accepted and honored by the officers or departments to whom the same are made."

It is provided that those who fraudulently hold themselves out as practitioners of Osteopathy and fail to comply with the provisions of this proposed law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of between \$50 and \$500 or imprisonment for a term between ten and ninety days, or both.

Secretary of Iowa State Board of Health Says Osteopaths Are Not Physicians.—The state registrar of vital statistics, in the person of Dr. Guilford Sumner, secretary of the state board of health, refused to file a death certificate signed by an Osteopath.

The trouble arose over the question as to whether an osteopath is a physician. Dr. Sumner says not. The state association says yes. When efforts were made by the president of the Osteopathic Association, during the convention in Des Moines, May 22 and 23, to get Dr. Sumner's statement on the question he invariably quoted the law to them, pertaining to the matter, which is as follows:

"None but a duly registered physician can legally sign a certificate of death.

"In cases there has been no attending physician, or in the physician's absence, the health officer of the city, town or township, as the case may be, is authorized to sign and issue a certificate of death; provided the facts are properly laid before him, and the cause of death is not of such a nature as to require investigation by the coroner.

"Where the cause of death is obscure, or the direct or indirect result of unlawful means, the matter should be referred to the coroner, he being the only person authorized by law to sign or issue a death certificate under such circumstances."

The osteopaths claim that as they are summoned to administer to the sick and as they are licensed to practice in Iowa, they are therefore attending physicians. In reply to this claim, Dr. Sumner again quotes the letter of the law on the question of the practice of Osteopathy, which in every instance terms the practitioner an osteopath and not a physician. Again the law on the signing of death certificates reads, physician, in every case and no mention is made of the word, osteopath.

It was reported that the matter would be referred to Attorney-General Cosson for opinion, and if he failed to give the association any satisfaction, a committee would be appointed to put the matter before the next legislature, asking for a change in the wording of the law.

Graduates of Des Moines College Are Eligible.—Dr. Sumner, the Secretary of the Medical Examining Board, refused to accept the graduates as eligible to examination before the board, but the attorney general ruled in favor of the school and that point is settled regarding all the rest of the students that have been attending the school the past year.

Hospital Placed Upon Accredited List.—The Des Moines General Hospital has now been upon the accredited list for over a month.

One Hundred and Twenty-Four Take Missouri State Board.—The Missouri State Board examination was given to one hundred and twenty-four osteopaths, at the American School of Osteopathy, in Kirksville, June 3, 4 and 5. The examination in full was given by Drs. J. B. Cole, Columbia, Mo., and W. J. Deeming, Brookfield, Mo., the only members of the board who were present.

Louisiana State Board Elects Officers.—A meeting of the State Board of Osteopathy was held in New Orleans, May 1.

Dr. Paul W. Geddes, of Shreveport, was elected president. Dr. Henry Tete, of New Orleans, was elected secretary, to succeed Geddes, who was formerly secretary, and Dr. J. Roussel was elected to fill the position of treasurer, which Dr. McKeehan resigned owing to his growing interests and professional duties.

Routine business was transacted and preparatory steps were taken to encourage the settlement in this state of a large number of the June graduating classes of the

various Osteopathic colleges. It was decided to put before the colleges in pamphlet form the wonderful resources, opportunities and climate of this state.

The secretaryship was transferred to the city of New Orleans, as a majority of the board is resident there and it will facilitate the transaction of business.

Examinations will be held in October, unless a large number of applicants justifies a meeting earlier.

Proposed Amendment to California Law to do Away with Unnecessary Examinations.—Dr. Tasker, member of the legislative committee of the California Osteopathic Association, and also a member of the state medical board, said, before delegates to the Osteopathic Convention, in Sacramento, May 18.

"Undoubtedly a clause will be offered at the next Legislature in the form of an amendment to the medical laws of California governing the examination to applicants for doctor's certificates. This clause, which has already become known as the reciprocity clause, will be effective between States of equal requirements as California. In other words, any doctor receiving a certificate of practice in a State of equal standing with California in a medical way will not have to take an examination to practice here."

It is said that the Governor favors this measure, and that it is looked upon as only fair by a majority of the medical organizations. It will not change the nature of the bill, and will probably not affect its administration, but will simply make it easier for doctors coming from other States to obtain certificates here. Its provisions will not throw down the bars of restriction, but will obliterate useless and unjust measures with doctors who have already taken examinations in States equal in medical requirements to California, according to the Osteopaths.

Dr. Tasker urged the association to keep the law as it is, because, he said, "It is a good law, fair to all medical students who are examined under it, and is probably among the best medical laws in the United States." He declared that the great virtue of the bill was that under it medical students are examined in facts, and not in theory.

Experience

A man on a train noticed that a woman opposite him was giving her infant small pieces of fried fish. He mildly suggested that such was not suitable for a baby. The dame, however, replied: "I'll thank you to mind your own business. I ought to know how to bring up children; I've buried eight."

**Are you going to attend the Convention?
Make your hotel reservations now.**

Associations

Program of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the American Osteopathic Association.—to be held at Hotel Pontchartrain, Detroit, July 29-August 2, 1912.

Monday, July 29

10:00 State Meetings.

8:00 P. M. General Reception and Annual Ball.

Tuesday, July 30

9:30 Invocation.

Address of Welcome.

President's Address Dr. James L. Holloway

10:30 Osteopathy vs. Drug Therapy Dr. C. B. Atzen

11:00 The Inherent Weakness and Developed Deformity of Every Man's Spine,
..... Dr. Earle S. Willard

11:30 Report of Publication and Education Committees.

CLINICS

2:00 Diseases of the Heart Dr. J. Ivan Dufur

2:40 Treatment Dr. Eugene Link

3:00 Diseases of the Lungs Dr. T. J. Ruddy

3:40 Treatment Dr. A. C. Williams

4:00 Round Table—Acute Practice. Moderator Dr. Leslie Keyes
Leaders..... Dr. A. D. Becker, Dr. J. S. Bach, Dr. Della B. Caldwell

Wednesday, July 31

9:00 Mechanical Principles of the Human Body Dr. R. K. Smith

9:30 Mechanical Changes Incident to Puberty Dr. G. W. Bumpus

10:00 Osteopathic Examinations on Public School Children. (Benefits and
Possibilities)..... Dr. W. D. Dobson

10:30 Relation of Osteopathy to Social Problems Dr. J. W. Jones

11:00 Report of the A. T. Still Research Institute.

CLINICS

2:00 Diseases of the Stomach Dr. George Laughlin

2:40 Treatment Dr. A. B. Clarke

3:00 Diseases of the Liver Dr. D. S. B. Pennock

3:40 Treatment.

4:00 Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Section. (Program given below.)

Thursday, August 1

9:00 Border-line Cases Between Osteopathy and Surgery Dr. S. L. Taylor

10:00 Legislative Report Dr. Asa Willard

12:00 Election of Officers.

CLINICS

2:00 Osteopathic Conception of Arthritis Dr. Kendall L. Achorn

2:30 Open.

3:00 Diseases of the Blood Dr. C. A. Whiting

3:40 Treatment Dr. R. D. Emery

4:00 Round Table—Pediatrics. Moderator Dr. M. L. Sims
Leader Dr. M. A. Hawke

Friday, August 2

- 9:00 Vaccination from an Osteopathic Viewpoint..... Dr. J. Deason
 9:30 Demonstration of Exercise Accessory to Treatment..... Dr. Wm. S. Nicholl
 10:00 Care and Treatment of the Pregnant Woman..... Dr. E. R. Proctor
 10:30 Routine Examination of the Nervous System..... Dr. H. W. Forbes
 11:00 Open.
 11:30 Open.
 2:00 Indication for Surgical Interference in Gynecology..... Dr. J. B. Littlejohn
 2:30 Uterine Mal-positions. Diagnosis and Treatment..... Dr. Orella Locke
 3:00 Gall-stones. Treatment and Experience..... Dr. R. W. Conner
 3:30 Main Points of Weakness of the Profession. (A constructive criticism)
 Dr. George Still
 6:30 Annual Dinner, at Hotel Pontchartrain.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Section—C. C. Reid, Chairman.

A symposium on the eye, ear, nose and throat giving stereopticon views—

- (a) Examination and Diagnosis of Diseases of the Eye, Chas. C. Reid.
 (b) Examination and Diagnosis of Diseases of the Ear, M. M. Ring.
 (c) Examination and Diagnosis of Diseases of the Nose and Throat, T. J.

Ruddy.

Exact Methods of Diagnosis and Treatment in Diseases of the Eye. R. H. Emery.

Instruments Used in Eye Work, S. M. Hunter.

Results of investigations the past year by osteopathic treatment of the ear, nose and throat. Mary S. Vrosswell.

Treatment of Nasal obstruction by the osteopathic physician. A. H. Hall.

Program of Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Illinois Osteopathic Association.—Hotel Peoria, Illinois June 15, 1912.

Morning Session. 9:30 A. M. Call to order, Dr. Emery Ennis, President. Address of Welcome, Hon. E. N. Woodruff, Mayor of Peoria. Response, Dr. F. W. Gage. Reading of minutes of 12th Annual Convention. Reports of Select Committees. 10:30 A. M., Address of President, Dr. Emery Ennis. 11:00 A. M., Paper, Dr. Geo. A. Still, Topic, "The Scope of Osteopathy in the Surgical Field." 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 A. M., Clinic, Dr. Geo. A. Still. 12:30 P. M., Adjournment.

Afternoon Session. 1:30 P. M. Call to order, Dr. Emery Ennis, President. 2:00 P. M. Paper, Topic:—"How to Secure Proper Legislation." Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan. 2:00 to 2:30 General discussion on Legislation. 2:30 to 3:00 Paper, Topic:—"The Research Institute." 3:00 to 3:30 Discussion, Led by Dr. C. P. McConnell. 3:30 to 4:30 Quiz Box, Dr. Geo. A. Still. 4:30 P. M. Election of Officers. 7:30 P. M. Banquet.

Annual Convention of Tennessee Osteopaths.—The fourteenth Annual Convention of the Tennessee Osteopaths was held in Nashville, May 17 and 18. That this meeting of the association was the most successful in its history was the universal sentiment of all the members.

The following program was given:

Friday morning. House called to order by President, Dr. E. C. Ray. Invocation, Rev. W. L. Caldwell. Address of welcome, Mayor H. E. Howse. Response, Dr. H. R. Bynum, Memphis. President's address. Secretary-Treasurer's report, Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, Nashville. "Harmful Drug Medication," Dr. A. J. Harris,

Nashville. "Typhoid Fever," Dr. F. J. Boulware, Murfreesboro. Discussion. Adjournment for lunch.

Friday Afternoon. Call to order by President. "Our Attitude Towards Drugs," Dr. W. S. McClain. "Symposium of Innominate Bones, Demonstrations and Technique," Dr. P. K. Norman, Memphis; Dr. M. E. O'Conner, Columbia. "Diet in Acute Diseases," Dr. Ethel Brittain, Dyersburg. "Shall We Become More Militant?" Dr. Benton A. Williams, Gallatin. "The Significance and Importance of the Osteopathic Lesion," Dr. J. W. Skidmore, Jackson. "Photographical Osteopathic Lesions," Dr. J. Earl Collier, Nashville. "Infantile Paralysis," Dr. W. Miles Williams, Nashville. "Neuritis," Dr. C. T. Mitchell, Nashville. "Osteopathic Treatment in Diseases of Children," Dr. Richard Boyd, Tullahoma. "Treatment of Pneumonia," Dr. H. C. Cupp, Memphis. "Pathology and Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Dr. W. B. Meacham, Ashville, N. C.

Saturday. Called to order by President. "Publicity," Dr. Percy H. Woodall, Birmingham, Ala. "Biliary Calculi," Dr. Henry Viehe, Memphis. "Reminiscences of a Pioneer Osteopath," Dr. Wesley Ammerman, Franklin. "Ethical Publicity," Dr. C. J. Rhoades, Union City. "Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of the Intestines," Dr. L. A. Downer, Chattanooga. "Diagnosis and Treatment of the Kidney," Dr. A. L. Dykes, Bristol. "Osteopathy in Asthma and Hay Fever," Dr. Sunora Whiteside, Lebanon. "A Discussion of Cases of Acute Inflammation of the Spinal Cord," Dr. M. A. Smoot, Nashville. "Osteopathy and Diseases of Children," Dr. Harriet Carver, Columbia. "Etiology and Pathology of Certain Affections of the Spinal Articulations," Dr. W. F. Link, Knoxville. "Osteopathy in the Field of Preventative Medicine," Dr. L. A. Downer, Chattanooga. "Some Common Structural Abnormalities of the Uterus," Dr. Lola K. Barnes, Chattanooga. Report of committees. New business. Election of officers. Public lecture, Hermitage Hotel lecture hall, "The Evolution of Medicine," by Percy H. Woodall, M. D., D. O., 8 P. M.

Chattanooga was chosen as the next meeting place and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Henry Viehe, Memphis. Vice-President, Dr. Walter S. McClain, Nashville. Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Ethel Britton, Dyersburg. Trustees, Dr. Benton Williams, Gallatin; Dr. P. K. Norman, Memphis; Dr. J. W. Skidmore, Jackson.

Program of New England Osteopathic Convention.—Held in Boston, Mass., May 24 and 25.

Afternoon of First Day. 2 P. M. Opening Exercises, Welcome Address, Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston. Cervical Lesions, Dr. Lottie C. Barbee, Springfield, Mass. Discussion, led by Dr. Harrie V. Dunsmoor, Boston, Mass. Osteopathy and its Relation to Children, Dr. Ward C. Bryant, Greenfield, Mass. Discussion, Dr. I. Chester Poole, Fall River, Mass. Something Further on the Subject of Auto-toxemia, Dr. Willard D. Emery, Manchester, N. H. Discussion, Dr. Aubrey W. Hart, Boston, Mass. Osteopathic Diagnosis and Practical Bone Setting, Dr. Francis A. Turffer, Rensselaer, Indiana. Discussion, Dr. Howard T. Crawford, Boston, Mass. The Innominate, Dr. Louis B. Triplett, Springfield, Mass. Discussion, Dr. L. Curtis Turner, Boston, Mass.

Evening. Typhoid Fever, Dr. Mark Shrum, Lynn, Mass. Discussion, Burton H. Proctor, Boston, Mass. The Pathology of Joints with Micrographs, Dr. Guy Wendell Burns, New York, N. Y. Discussion, Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, Cambridge, Mass.

Second Day. 9:00 A. M. Arthritis, Dr. A. B. Clark, New York, N. Y. Discussion, Dr. Kendall L. Achron, Boston, Mass. Symposium: Nervous Diseases. General Survey and Clinic, Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, Philadelphia, Pa. Some Individual Ideas on Neurasthenia, Dr. C. Edward Farnum, Newport, R. I. Physical Examination, Dr. C. Roy Clemens, Boston, Mass. Discussion, Dr. Alfred W. Rogers, Boston, Mass. The Prostate: Dr. Hardy W. Carlisle, Patterson, N. J. Discussion, Dr. Alexander F. McWilliams, Boston, Mass. Flat-foot, Dr. Norma D. Matison, New York, N. Y. Discussion, Dr. George D. Wheeler, Melrose, Mass. Brachial Neuritis, Dr. Norman B. Atty, Springfield, Mass. Discussion, Dr. Warren A. Rodman, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Afternoon. 2:00 P. M. The Osteopathic Management of Gynecological Cases. Symposium: General Survey, Dr. Lallah Morgan, Providence, R. I. Osseous Lesions, Dr. Eugene C. Link, Stamford, Conn. Bi-manual Manipulation, Dr. Clarke F. Fletcher, New York, N. Y. Discussion, Dr. Ada A. Achron, Boston, Mass. 4:30 P. M. Business Meeting. Adjournment.

Evening. Banquet 7:30 P. M. Speakers: His Excellency, Eugene N. Foss, Governor of Massachusetts, Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Mayor of Boston, Hon. M. J. Murray, Judge of the Municipal Court, Boston, Representative John F. Meaney, of Blackstone, Member of the Massachusetts Legislature., Mrs. Florence E. Shaal, Mgr. Woman's Department Equitable Life Assurance Society, Edwin Mulready, Probation Commissioner, Congressman, William F. Murray. Artists: Lotus Quartette. Nakoma Mandolin Club. William J. Troy, Humorist.

Report of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Iowa Osteopathic Association, Held at Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, May 22 and 23, 1912.—After a music number by the College Quartette and a Piano selection by Master George Hibbetts, son of Dr. U. M. Hibbetts of Grinnell, the Association was opened by prayer by Rev. J. W. Abel of the Wesley Methodist Church.

The President's Address by Dr. Della B. Caldwell containing a resume of the year's activities and many valuable suggestions which were later crystalized in the business meeting was well received as evidenced by the resolution adopted regarding the activities of the President for the year.

After the interesting and profitable papers and discussions of the subjects of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by Dr. C. E. Clark on Onawa, and Dr. J. S. Baughman of Burlington, and the paper on Differential Diagnosis and treatment of Gastritis and Cholelithiasis by Dr. Norman D. Wilson of Manchester, and Dr. R. S. Dysart of Webster City, followed by the paper on Differential Diagnosis and Treatment of Appendicitis and Cholelithiasis by Dr. Bruce E. Fisher of Ida Grove, and Dr. F. G. Cluett of Sioux City the remainder of the program of the afternoon was postponed until the following day to make way for the paper upon Legislation, by Dr. Asa Willard of Missoula, Montana, Chairman of the National Legislative Committee.

Dr. Willard's paper was especially well received and closely attended to the end and was a very conclusive statement of the workings of the composite board of medical examiners showing the unfairness of the most of such boards in their dealings with the osteopaths and telling how such boards have had to have action brought against them in court before they would even live up to the letter of the law, in allowing examination and granting certificates to osteopaths for the right to practice in those states. Dr. Willard's paper was ordered printed in our Journal so that those that were not permitted to be present and hear the evidence might not be deprived of it,

but would, after its perusal, be better able to realize the true legislative dangers of our profession.

In the evening a banquet was enjoyed at the Chamberlain Hotel where Dr. D. E. McAlpin of Boone, presided as toastmaster, and all got together for the annual love feast of the profession.

Thursday morning the program was resumed as printed and the paper by Dr. E. H. Beven of Cedar Rapids, upon the Physical Examination of School Children brought out many good points upon the best management of such an examination. He stated that the best place for such an examination would be in the homes where the children would not be frightened and would not be publicly brought to the attention of the rest of the pupils of the school which might be very harmful in its effects.

At the business meeting several important matters were brought up and adjusted to the best interests of the profession.

A publicity bureau was started by the appointment of committees to report the meeting and with power to occupy space in the papers under the charge of the board of trustees, another committee to be composed of a member from each health District, that member to act as publicity agent for that District; and another committee to act in conjunction with the Publicity Committee of the A. O. A.

Des Moines Still College was recognized as being in good standing with the I. O. A. as our law gives to the Association the right to decide as to what schools are in good standing and whose graduates are admissible to examination for the right to practice in the state. A technicality on this point was raised by the Secretary of the medical examining board but was overruled by a later decision of the Attorney General, thus leaving no doubt as to the eligibility of graduates of the Des Moines School to take the examination.

Officers elected were: President, Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines; First Vice-President, Dr. A. E. Hook, of Cherokee; Second Vice-President, Dr. M. E. Brown, Sioux City; Secretary, Dr. Carrie B. Collier, Clarinda; Treasurer, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak; Trustees, Dr. T. C. Stevenson, Dr. S. B. Miller, Dr. J. S. Baughman, Dr. R. S. Dysart, Dr. A. E. Hook, Dr. Charlotte McCuskey, Dr. J. R. Bullard, Dr. Lillian Wagoner.

At the afternoon session case reports were presented by Dr. Lillian Wagoner and Dr. Ruth M. Right followed by the presentation of an illustrated lecture on the subject of Internal Versions, by Dr. Lola Taylor, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy.

Dr. D. W. Roberts, Professor of Osteopathic Technique, Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy gave some valuable suggestions upon technique in general, followed by Dr. Carl P. McConnell of the Osteopathic Research Institute, Chicago. Dr. McConnell gave many valuable points on the subject of Visceral Ptosis bringing out its bearing upon so many diseased conditions of the system, it being in many instances the remote effect that is responsible for mere acute manifestations later. More detailed importance of the effects of mal-positions of the organs was gained by all and each felt well repaid in hearing of the work of the research institute and its bearing upon the growth and efficiency of the profession.

Dr. S. L. Taylor, President of Des Moines Still College brought several interesting cases of emergency work before the convention and pointed out some of the right ways of treating them as well as some of the wrong ways, the effect of which he was able to illustrate from the subjects present. He gave simple but effective illustrations of the difference between good and poor surgery.

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We were disappointed in not being able to hear from the representative of the National League for Medical Freedom, Mr. George H. Delmedge of the progress of the work and achievements of the League.

All expressed themselves as feeling that the meeting was the best that they have attended of the Iowa Osteopathic Association.

Resolutions unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Iowa Osteopathic Association held at Des Moines Iowa, May 23, 1912.

Be it Resolved, That we affirm our allegiance to, and endorsement of the Principles of Osteopathy as promulgated by our beloved founder, Dr. A. T. Still, and we congratulate him on long life, continued good health, and wish for him many years of usefulness in our cause, and recommend that a telegram be sent him expressing our love and fidelity to him.

Be it further Resolved, That we extend our heartiest thanks to Dr. Asa Willard for his most excellent address on Legislation, and that we pledge ourselves to continued activity in securing a separate Board Law for Iowa, and that the Association's Legislative efforts from now on be entirely to that end, and that this campaign shall be continued until otherwise voted by this Association.

Be it further Resolved, That we endorse the work of the research institute of our profession and pledge our moral and financial support to same, and extend to Dr. McConnel, its representative, our most sincere thanks for his presence among us and his lecture.

Be it further Resolved, That we appreciate and endorse the fidelity and the work done by our President, Dr. Caldwell, and the other officers of the Association for the greatest year of our profession in Iowa.

Be it further Resolved, That we extend to Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy our thanks for favors extended and the use of this Assembly Hall during the session.—Signed by Resolutions Committee.

Fourteenth Annual Meeting of Kentucky Osteopathic Association.—The Kentucky Osteopathic Association held its annual convention at the Seelbach Hotel, in Louisville, May, 9 and 10. The first day was given to discussions and papers on various subjects by members of the Association. In the afternoon a business meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. W. Patterson, of Dawson Springs. Vice-President, Dr. R. H. Miller, Bardstown, Ky. Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Martha Petree, Paris, Ky. Trustee, Dr. C. J. Johnson, Louisville, Ky. Delegate to the A. O. A., Dr. K. W. Coffman, Owensboro, Ky.

At six o'clock, all the attending Osteopaths met at the Seelbach at an informal dinner, which was a most happy occasion.

Next day, Dr. Geo. Laughlin, Dean of the A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo., was the guest of honor. He gave a most instructive talk on "Differential Diagnosis in Hip, Shoulder and Spinal Diseases," and also, on Pulmonary Tuberculosis, with several interesting clinics. The meeting adjourned at 4:00 P. M.; with all the Osteopaths feeling that Osteopathy had never been in so thriving a condition as at the present time, and that the K. O. A. had never had so successful a convention.—**MARTHA PETREE**, Secretary.

Reunion of Iota Tau Sigma Alumni Association at Detroit.—Plans are being perfected for the largest reunion of Iota Tau Sigma men ever held. This will take place during Convention Week at Detroit. It is proposed to have a good old

time rousing banquet as special feature, together with other features which will be announced later. A committee of Detroit Iota Tau Sigma men is working in conjunction with a committee of the Iota Tau Sigma Alumni Association to make this the biggest success the fraternity has ever know. All members of the fraternity who plan to attend the convention are asked to accept this as their official notice until the committee plans are made known to them.—**THOMAS. H. NICHOLL**, Secretary-Treasurer.

Arkansas Valley Osteopaths Organize.—The Arkansas Valley Osteopathic Association held a meeting May 18, at Pueblo, Colorado, where the organization was perfected and the following officers elected: Dr. H. G. DeTienne, president; Dr. Fannie B. Laybourne of La Veta, first vice-president; Dr. S. M. Kellogg of Toek Ford, second vice-president; Dr. W. S. Maddux, secretary-treasurer.

Dr. G. W. Perrin, president of the Colorado state association, and Dr. Jenette H. Bolles of Denver were present. The question of the appointment of an osteopathist upon the medical board of examiners was thoroughly discussed, but the sentiment of the meeting was unanimously in favor of an independent board of osteopathic examiners.

Arrangements for a full attendance at the mid-summer state meeting in Denver were completed.

Regular Meeting of Miami Valley Osteopaths.—The regular monthly meeting of the Miami Valley Osteopathic Society was held at the office of Dr. E. H. Cosner, in Dayton, Ohio, May 2.

Dr. J. E. Hoskins of Piqua, O., was the speaker, his subject being "The Sympathetic Nervous System—Its Relation to Osteopathic Technique."

A clinical case was presented. The subject was handled in a very able manner. The attendance was unusually large.

There were present besides the local practitioners Drs. Gravett and Hoskins, of Piqua, Sackett and Minear of Springfield, Linville of Middletown, Caldwell of Troy and Martin of Xenia.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, June 6, in Dayton. Dr. W. A. Gravett of Dayton will be the speaker.

Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association Meets.—The members of the Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association met in regular session May 11, at the office of Dr. C. H. Nicholls, At Scranton, Pa.

Among the interesting features of the meeting were the reading of the following papers: "Legislation," by Dr. J. T. Downing, of this city; "Seventh Cervical, First and Second Dorsal," by Dr. Edna MacCollum, of Wilkes-Barre; "Case Report," by Dr. E. M. DeWitt, of Wyoming; "Skin Diseases," by Dr. E. M. Rosengrant, of Wilkes-Barre.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Association.—The fourteenth semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Association met in Indianapolis, May 4. The following program was given: Physical Exercise as a means of Correcting Lesions, Dr. A. M. Oswalds, Auburn. Osteopathic Treatment for Children, Dr. D. Ella McNicoll, Frankfort. Technique—Theory and Demonstration, Dr. J. E. Baker, Brazil. Osteopathic Treatment of Catarrhal Enteritis, Dr. C. A. Rector, Indianapolis. Osteopathic Pathology and Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Bowels, Dr. W. C. Stephens, Westfield. The Value of Internal Secretions

of the Ductless and Other Glands of the Body as an Anti-toxin Treatment for Pathogenic Bacteria, Dr. C. W. Proctor, Buffalo, N. Y. The meeting was attended and much interest was shown by questions asked concerning papers and talks by various members. Its being a mid-year meeting no business was transacted. Program and Press Committee.

Rochester Osteopathic Society Holds Annual Banquet.—At their annual banquet in the blue room of Hotel Seneca, in Rochester, N. Y., May 25, members of the Rochester District Osteopathic Society, their wives and many out of town physicians were addressed by Dr. G. W. Riley of New York City, an ex-president of the New York State Osteopathic Society. His topic was upon Osteopathic Treatment of intestinal auto-intoxication.

Covers were laid for thirty guests and the banquet began at 7:30 o'clock. Among those who responded to toasts were Dr. Charles F. Bandel of Brooklyn, an ex-president of the state society, who responded to "Professional Ethics." Drs. F. C. Lincoln and H. S. Wiley of Buffalo also spoke.

Dr. John P. Chase, district president, presided.

Annual Meeting of the California State Osteopathic Association.—The eleventh annual meeting of the California State Osteopathic Association, in Sacramento, May 16, 17 and 18, was the best the association has ever held. There were about one hundred in attendance and marked enthusiasm was shown by all present during the entire program.

Thursday, May 16, 1:30 P. M. called to order by president. Address of welcome by Mayor. President's address, Dr. L. Ludlow Haight. 2:30 P. M. Symposium on acute Diseases. Dr. C. J. Gaddis, leader; Dr. Susan Orpha Harris. Discussion.

4:00 P. M. Spinal Curvature and Treatment for Same, with demonstration, Dr. Otis Akin. 5:00 P. M. Serum Therapy., Dr. W. Curtis Brigham. Discussion. 5:30 P. M. Clinic on cured case of Hip Joint Disease, Dr. D. L. Tasker. 8:00 P. M. Reception to visiting Doctors.

Friday, 17. 10:00 A. M. Relation of Practitioner to Public Health, Dr. C. A. Whiting. Discussion led by Dr. J. Leroy Near. 10:45 A. M. Legislation, followed by Vaccination and School Medical Inspection, Drs. Tasker, Vanderburgh and Sisson. 12:00 M. Clinic B— Palsy, Dr. Louisa Burns. Lunch to visiting ladies by wives of Sacramento Osteopaths. 1:30 P. M. Discussion of Anterior Polio-Myelitis, and Treatment of Same, Dr. Harry W. Forbes. 2:30 P. M. Results of Osteopathic Treatment as shown by Laboratory, Dr. Louisa Burns. 3:15 P. M. Demonstrations of Technique with Philosophy of Same, Dr. Edwin P. Watkins. 4:35 P. M. Business Nomination of Officers for Ensuing Year. 5:00 P. M. Congenital Hip Operation by Dr. Otis Akin. 7:30 P. M. Pulmonary Tuberculosis—Its Treatment in Sanitoria, Dr. W. Hayden. Clinical and Laboratory Observation on Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Dr. Louisa Burns. Discussion. Demonstration of Technique, Drs. L. R. Daniels and William Horace Ivie.

Saturday, 18. 9:00 A. M. Minor Surgery and Emergencies for General Practitioner, Dr. Otis Akin. Tonsilectomy, Dr. T. J. Ruddy. 10:45 A. M. Discussion. Demonstration of adhesive strapping in innominate lesions, Dr. Otis Akin. 11:45 A. M. Business. Election of Officers. 1:30 P. M. The Problems of a Well Balanced Diet, by Dr. T. Brailsford Robertson, Professor of Physiology of the University of California. Boat ride up Sacramento River, Compliments of Chamber of Commerce. 7:30 P. M. Banquet at Hotel Sacramento. Dr. L. Ludlow Haight, Toastmaster.

The following responded to toasts at the banquet: Drs. Louise Heilbion, D. L. Tasker, Otis Akin, Carrie Slater, William Horace Ivie and Ada Sisson.

Dr. Akin held many interesting clinics not mentioned in the program. One especially interesting feature was the re-application of a cast to a congenital hip case on which he had operated at the February meeting of the Bay Association and which had not been successful owing to the extreme shallowness of the acetabulum.

The members of the association were so impressed by the great good that might result from the Association of State Secretaries, that is to be organized in connection with the Detroit Meeting of the A. O. A., that it agreed to pay the railroad fare of its secretary to that meeting in order that California might be represented in the good work.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Lester Daniels. First Vice-President, Dr. Susan Harris. Second Vice-President, Dr. Grace Hain. Treasurer, Dr. C. A. Haines. Secretary, Dr. Effie York. Trustees, Dr. C. J. Gaddis and Dr. W. H. Ivie. Editor osteopathic organ, Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh.

The next annual convention of the association will be held in Pasadena in the spring of 1913.

An X-Ray Result

"This X-ray machine is a marvel,"

Said a medical man to his friend;

"It is showing up many a wonder,

And serving a mighty good end.

"Last week I examined a puppy—

You know how they hang out their tongues—

Just a plain, every-day kind of doggie;

I took a good shot at his lungs.

"And when I developed the picture—

Now don't tell your sisters and aunts,

For it sounds just a little bit shocking—

I discovered the seat of his pants!"

—Charles Irvin Junkin

**Are you going to attend the Convention?
Make your hotel reservations now.**

Personals

Spending Summer in the United States.—Dr. Rhoda Curtis Haley, member of the '09 class, A. S. O., who has been practicing in San Juan, Porto Rico, with her husband, Dr. Stanley Haley, is spending her vacation in the United States. Dr. Stanley Haley cannot leave his practice which is reported to be very large.

Taking a Rest.—Dr. Mary E. Morgan of Gustine, Calif., is in Paso Robles, while taking a much needed rest. She may open an office in Paso Robles if she likes it there.

Resigns Office.—Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, who had held the office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Tennessee Osteopathic Association for the last twelve years tendered her resignation at the last meeting of the association, May 17th and 18th.

Osteopath Dies.—Dr. Gertrude Ilgenfritz Henderson, member of the 1900 class, A. S. O., who has been living at Port Huron, Mich., died of heart failure, Saturday, at nine a. m., June 1st, and was brought back to Kirksville for burial, June 4th. She leaves her husband, three children, father, mother and brother to mourn her loss. Her brother, Dr. Harry F. Ilgenfritz died over a year ago.

Class 1898, A. S. O. Alias Octoberites, Alias Kickers.—Dr. Ancil B. Hobson, Committee on Reunions, requests a report from the 1898 Class as to probable number who will attend the Detroit Convention. Members of Class are requested to report at once to Dr. Ella McNicoll, J. W. Coulter Block, Frankfort, Indiana. If you cannot attend the Convention, send a line of greeting that she may report at the reunion that you are still loyal to the old class.

Married Under Arch of Roses.—Dr. Lucy R. Prindle, recently of Kirksville, Mo., and the Rev. John Holcombe Holloway, pastor of the M. E. Church of Cape Charles, Va., were married recently. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Porter Hardy, of Capeville, Va., her former pastor at Bon Air, Va. The bridal couple stood under an arch of garden roses—the gift of Charlotte friends. Mr. and Mrs. Holloway left for Opelika, Ala., where his mother and brothers reside, going from there to Cape Charles, where they are "At Home." The out-of-town guests were the bride's mother an sister, Mrs. J. R. Prindle and Miss Edith, also from Kirksville, Mo., and her brother Dr. Richard H. Prindle, from Washington, D. C.

Operation at Hospital.—Dr. H. E. Bailey, of St. Louis had a patient at the Hospital on May 28th for an orthopedic operation by Dr. George Laughlin. The operation was to break up adhesions in the knee-joint which resulted after a fall two years ago. More than half of the knee cap is eroded, but the process is quiescent, and good results are expected.

Attended Commencement.—Drs. Thomas C. and Mattie Moffett of Windsor, Mo., attended the commencement of the A. S. O.

Removal Notice.—Dr. Lena Creswell, who has occupied the same office in San Diego, Calif., nine years has recently removed to 508 American Nat'l Bank Bldg., one of the best buildings in the city.

In Kirksville for Sister's Funeral.—Dr. M. E. Ilgenfritz and wife of Britt, Ia., were in Kirksville several days, having come to attend the funeral of the former's sister, Mrs. Gertrude Henderson, June 4th.

"the basic value of a remedy is the result which it produces.



Laboratory demonstrations may prove the purity, or the component parts of a product, but by therapeutic application and clinical observation must its true value as a remedy be determined.

Upon the basis of clinical manifestation of dependable uniformity, the value of antiphlogistine has been established and most generously acknowledged by its extensive employment.

In inflammatory and congestive conditions, antiphlogistine has proven of particular service and as a seasonable suggestion, its application thick and hot well protected by suitable covering, to sprains, strained or stiffened tendons so prevalent during vacation time, will afford the patient relief from pain and an early use of the part.

LISTERINE is a powerful, non-toxic antiseptic. It is a saturated solution of boric acid, reinforced by the antiseptic properties of ozoniferous oils. It is unirritating, even when applied to the most delicate tissue. It does not coagulate serous albumen. It is particularly useful in the treatment of abnormal conditions of the mucosa, and admirably suited for a wash, gargle or douche in catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat.

There is no possibility of poisonous effect through the absorption of Listerine.

Listerine Dermatic Soap is a bland, unirritating and remarkably efficient soap. The important function which the skin performs in the maintenance of the personal health may easily be impaired by the use of an impure soap, or by one containing insoluble matter which tends to close the pores of the skin, and thus defeats the object of the emunctories; indeed, skin diseases may be induced, and existing disease greatly aggravated by the use of an impure or irritating soap. When it is to be used in cleansing a cutaneous surface affected by disease, it is doubly important that a pure soap be selected, hence Listerine Dermatic Soap will prove an effective adjuvant in the general treatment prescribed for the relief of various cutaneous diseases.

"The Inhibitory Action of Listerine," a 128-page pamphlet descriptive of the antiseptic, and indicating its utility in medical, surgical and dental practice, may be had upon application to the manufacturers, Lambert Pharmacal Co., Saint Louis, Missouri, but the best advertisement of Listerine is



Osteopath Wanted at Arlington, S. D.—We quote the following from a letter sent us by Dr. C. E. Dove, Glendive, Mont.: "Patients of ours are moving back to Arlington, S. D., at which place they would like an Osteopath. They say an osteopath would do well as the people there and in the surrounding country take to osteopathy."

Called at the Journal Office.—Dr. P. W. Gibson of Winfield, Kansas, while in Kirksville for a few days' visit, called at the Journal office May 29th. Dr. Gibson is a member of the '08 class, A. S. O.

Brought Patient to Hospital.—Dr. Mary Ewing-Murray, who has been practicing in Glasgow, Mont., was in Kirksville the first of the month, having brought a patient to the hospital. While here she sold her practice in Glasgow to Dr. Cora Pippinger, who finished the course at the A. S. O. with the June class. Dr. Ewing-Murray went to Clinton, Ind., to visit her mother who has very poor health.

Member of '00 Class in Kirksville.—Dr. R. C. Dugan, Marion, Ohio, was in Kirksville, recently, for a few days visit.

Pleased with Location.—Rr. R. M. Wolf, member of the January Class, A. S. O. has purchased the practice of Dr. R. J. Northern at Big Timber, Mont., and writes that he is much pleased with the location. It is a beautiful place and there is abundant hunting and fishing.

Attended Convention in Kirksville.—Dr. Fannie S. Parks of Tiffin, Ia., attended the convention in Kirksville, May 24th and 25th. Since the death of her mother which occurred in December, she has not been practicing as it is necessary for her to care for the home.

Commencement Week at Still College.—The Commencement week festivities were especially enjoyed this year. The faculty reception held at the residence of Dean Johnson was pronounced to be a very pleasant and enjoyable evening by those present.

The Junior-Senior banquet held at the Hoyt Sherman place was conceded to be the pleasantest and most successful event socially in the history of the school, as far back as any of those present had known of such events. The heartiest good will prevailed and the sorrow of parting with those that were going away was softened by the intensity of the loyalty to the school, so that all present felt that those going out were simply removing their bodies to other fields but leaving their spirits here with us to inspire us all to greater achievements.

The commencement address was made by Hon. Frank S. Shankland, member of the Legislature from this county and was a stirring appeal to greater usefulness along the broadest lines of social service, his subject being "Professional Success and Social Service." Music was interspersed between the numbers on the program and after the presentation of the class by Dean Johnson and the conferring of the degrees by Pres. Taylor, Rev. J. E. Kirbye who made the invocation pronounced the benediction.

The festivities of the week were a fitting ending of a very successful year of work.

Will Spend Summer at Lakes.—Owing to extreme hot weather in the South, Dr. Delia Randel will spend the summer with her daughter at Welland, Ontario, Can.

Opens Summer Office at Asbury Park.—Dr. Benj. F. Still, of Elizabeth, N. J., will be in his summer office at Asbury Park, N. J., from June 15th, to Sept. 15th. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Will Spend July and August Abroad.—Drs. Frank A. Collyer and Lillie M. Collyer sail July 3rd on S. S. "Ivernia" from New York for Naples, Italy. They will spend July and August abroad.



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Philadelphia College Sends out Its Largest Class.—The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy held its twentieth annual commencement last night in Witherspoon Hall when a class of forty-four was graduated with the degree Doctor of Osteopathy. The class is the largest since the institution was incorporated.

The members of the graduating class are:

John H. Bailey	Lydia E. Lippincott
Arthur S. Barrett	Marharet Mac Ewen
Karl B. Bretzfelder	Melville Marx
Raymond J. Burke	William P. Masterson
Lawrence L. Butcher	Bertha M. Maxwell
Hedley V. Carter	H. T. Maxwell
Edward W. Cleveland	D. C. McClenny
Blanche V. Costello	Frank Miller
Anne Farson	Frank C. Nelson
Evalena S. Fleming	Anna F. Pollock
Charles A. Furey	Arthur Rupp
William J. Furey	Charles J. van Ronk
Cora B. Gehr	Lillian P. Shenton
Maud L. Gomel	J. H. Slauch
Edward S. Haigis	Harold L. Stem
C. P. Harrison	Paula A. Stevens
William H. Hart, Jr.	Pruella Taylor
Webster S. Heatwole	Harry E. Thornley
Franklin B. Ingersoll	George H. Tinges
Eugene R. Kraus	Linley H. Yerg

Fourth Year Graduates.— May R. Anderson, D. O., Ida S. Campbell, D. O., Irene K. Lapp, D. O., Frederick D. Baker, D. O.

Commencement at Central College.—Fourteen graduates in osteopathy were given diplomas at the commencement exercises of the Central College of Osteopathy at the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Building, May 28th.

The following were the graduates: Epatha R. Kreunter, Hannah Elizabeth Leinebach, George Washington Evans, August Andrews Kaiser, David Lovan Robison, George Jennings, Myrtle J. Moore, W. P. Moore, D. D. S.; Mary Quisenbery, Julian Knight Lobb, Wesley Osear Fanson, Harry Edward Eustace, Forrest Clare Allen, J. A. Mollison, M. D.

After the commencement exercises the alumni association met and was joined by the new graduates.

Reappointed Member of Examining Board.—Dr. E. G. Houseman of Nampa, Idaho, has been reappointed as a member of the state osteopathic board of examiners by Governor Hawley. Dr. Houseman has been a member of the board for the past five years.

Buffalo Osteopath Entertained in Indianapolis.—Dr. C. W. Proctor of Buffalo, N. Y., was entertained by the Indiana Osteopathic association at its fourteenth semi-annual meeting at the Denison hotel. The program continued throughout the day and was altogether technical. Among those on the program were Dr. A. M. Oswalt, Auburn; Dr. D. Ella McNicoll, Frankfort; Dr. J. E. Baker, Brazil; Dr. W. C. Stephens, Westfield, and Dr. Kate Williams, Indianapolis. The program committee consisted of Dr. Orren E. Smith, Dr. John F. Spaunhurst and Dr. William P. Abell of Indianapolis.

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Osteopath Talks at Mother's Club.—Dr. C. A. Whiting, of Los Angeles, one of the visiting osteopaths who attended the conference in Sacramento spoke before the Highland Park Mothers' Club May 17th at the school house on the subject of sex hygiene.

The physician advocated the teaching of sex hygiene in the schools and condemned the practice of keeping such knowledge from the growing generation.

D. O. Brings Suit Against M. D.—A curious state of affairs has arisen in Boston, Mass. Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of 19 Arlington Street has secured an injunction against Dr. J. L. Plunkett, an M. D., restraining him from publishing statements that Dr. Smith indorses his method of treatment. Dr. Plunkett circulated literature in which he quoted, to the extent of a page, from a reprint of an address made by Dr. Smith before the American Association of Clinical Research, in which he emphasized strongly the value of the X-ray as a diagnostic measure, not saying a word of the X-ray from a therapeutic standpoint. Yet, the defendant used a headline in his literature stating that the osteopath indorsed his method of treatment and followed the quotation with the statement that these methods had always been used in Dr. Smith's treatment.

Brought Sister and Daughter to Hospital.—Dr. E. S. House, Manhattan, Kansas, brought his little girl and his sister, Mrs. Sherman of Denver, Colo., to the hospital for operations, May 20th.

In Kirksville for Visit.—Dr. J. F. Spaunhurst and wife, Indianapolis, Ind., came to Kirksville the last week in May, to visit the latter's mother and to oversee repair work which was being done on property owned by Mrs. Spaunhurst. After a week's stay the doctor returned home leaving his wife to spend a month with her mother.

Called During Convention.—Drs. M. C. Burrus of New Franklin, Mo., and J. W. Hofess, of Kansas City, Mo., called at the Journal office while in Kirksville attending the convention, May 24th and 25th.

Appointed Surgeon Major of the First Missouri Regiment.—Dr. James D. Edwards of De Sota, Mo., has been appointed surgeon Major of the First Missouri Regiment. He will also have complete charge of the local signal corps. He is an experienced telegraph operator, and will give the boys an excellent training in practical work.

Thursday afternoon, May 23, Dr. Edwards began a series of lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" at the High School. These lectures were educational, practical and beneficial to any boy. The course was outlined as follows: 1st, Anatomy; 2nd, Simple first aid materials; 3rd, Common accidents; 4th, Injured by foreign bodies; 5th, Sunstroke and heat exhaustion, freezing, injury from electricity and lightning; 6th, Common emergencies such as burns, drowning, nervous disorders; 7th, Vocational accidents as of factory, shop, railroad, farm, etc.; 8th, injuries from indoor and outdoor sports; 9th, transportation of wounded, injured or sick. One lecture each week.

Osteopaths at Play.—A picnic was held at Redonde Beach, Calif., May 3rd, by members of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. About 300 were present and enjoyed the regular beach program. The program began with a baseball game and included a track meet in front of the pavilion, also swimming races in the plunge. The dancing pavilion was open to them in the afternoon and evening.

Osteopath Ill.—Dr. C. G. Howard, was attacked suddenly by hemorrhage of the bowels and fell on the floor unconscious at his home at Canton, Ill., May 23rd. As his condition continued unimproved, Dr. Heckard, a doctor of medicine from Chicago, and Dr. Laughlin, an Osteopath from Kirksville, were called to perform an opera-

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tion. Dr. Laughlin was convinced that Dr. Howard's condition would respond to Osteopathic treatment, eliminating the necessity of an operation, and under his treatment the hemorrhage was controlled, and Dr. Howard is so much improved that he expects to be able to be out before long. Dr. Laughlin returned to Kirksville as soon as the patient's condition was believed safe, leaving the case in charge of Dr. H. T. Miller, who is handling it successfully. Dr. Howard has arranged for a competent Osteopath from Kirksville to take charge of his practice until he is fully recovered.

Visits Parents.—Dr. E. E. Davis of Salida, Colo., visited his parents in Kirksville, during the commencement exercises at the A. S. O.

Visits Sick Father.—Because of the serious illness of her father, Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford of Seattle, Wash., was called to Iowa, recently, and while so near came to Kirksville for a visit with relatives of her husband, Dr. W. J. Ford.

Brought Patient for Surgical Operation.—Dr. C. W. Sherfey, Watertown, S. D., brought a patient to the hospital for a surgical operation, May 14th. Dr. Sherfey reports a good practice.

Taking Work at the A. S. O.—Dr. Asa Willard of Missoula, Mont., who came to Kirksville to attend the convention May 24th and 25th, is spending the time between that convention and the one to be held in Detroit in "brushing up" on the latest things in Osteopathy.

Appointed Member of State Board.—Dr. B. J. Mavity, of Nevada, Mo., has been appointed member of the Board of Osteopathic Registration and Examination by Governor Hadley.

Members of the board, five in number, are appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, the term of one member expiring each year. Their compensation is not to exceed \$10 per day and expenses.

Dr. Mavity was appointed to succeed Dr. V. H. Greenwood, of Buffalo, Mo., whose term expires. The other members of the board are: Dr. John A. Bell, Hannibal; Dr. J. B. Cole, Columbia, Dr. Wm. J. Deeming, Brookfield, Dr. A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis. The board issues licenses for the practice of osteopathy, and has general supervision over the practice of the profession in the state, also the prosecution of violations of the law in regard to the practice of osteopathy.

Abdominal Support in Pregnancy.—The wisdom of supporting the abdomen during the late stages of pregnancy and occasionally from the very beginning, is becoming more generally recognized. The advantages have been conclusively demonstrated, not alone by assuring greater comfort but quite as substantially by the prevention of many of the disagreeable and more or less serious complications of pregnancy traceable to abdominal sagging. The large amount of thought that has been given to the proposition is shown by the development of special forms of support. Unquestionably any measure or appliance approaching closest to everyday customs and requiring the least possible change in a patient's usual manner of dress, deserves special consideration. To the painstaking medical man the Storm Binder is bound to present a special appeal. Careful scientific study of the anatomical requirements are reflected in this splendid maternity supporter, and the physician is bound to commend the effective support afforded without forcing a woman to wear an unnatural and unpleasant apparatus.

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tion of the many important and interesting facts connected with the Storm Binder, and every physician who is interested in promoting the welfare of his pregnant patients should turn to page 393 and send forthwith for full description.

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Schneider, F. C. E., St. Louis, Mo., to 1428 Bluff St., Peru, Ill.
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Taylor, Lily F., from Stillwater, to Northfield, Minn.
Treichler, Mrs. C. E., Logan, Kansas.
Van Doren, Mae Hawk, from 16 E. North Ave., to 700 W. North Ave., N. S. Pittsburg, Pa.

Married

Dr. Homer Earle Watkins, of Muskegon, Mich., and Miss Ella Elizabeth Gill of Princeton, Ill., at the bride's home, May 18th.

Born

To Drs. Parker and Parker, at Carlinville, Ill., May 13th, a son, John Lowe.

Died

Dr. Gertrude Ilgenfritz Henderson, at Port Huron, Mich., June 1st.