

The Journal of Osteopathy

November 1911

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The Journal of Osteopathy

Edited by W. K. Jacobs.

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NOVEMBER, 1911

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Editorial

Articles By As announced in the last number of the Journal, these
Dr. Bryce and two articles have been carefully edited and put into
Dr. Whitehead pamphlet form prefaced by a suitable explanation.
in Pamphlet The first edition is almost entirely gone, and at the rate
Form. we are booking orders now, a second edition will be
imperative. Send a two cent stamp for a sample copy
This is splendid literature for distribution and you should get in on the
second edition.

Is Dr. Wiley Judging from the recent utterances of the Chief of the
The Candi- Bureau of Chemistry and Food and Drug Inspection with
date? regard to the National Bureau of Health, there is a
lingering suspicion that The American Medical Association is trying to take advantage of the wave of "popularity" and enthusiasm which is sweeping across the country incident to Dr. Wiley's vindication as a result of the recent investigation. This would be rather a clever idea and we would not be at all surprised if the medical politicians would try to take advantage of it; but it is our opinion that it would be rather hard on Dr. Wiley. His efficient service in the Bureau of Chemistry has gained a lot of enthusiasm for the man and his work, but what would be the attitude of these admirers and friends should they discover that he has been willing to lend himself as a tool in the hands of the A. M. A. to bring about a regime of state medicine, which all thinking people must oppose as at present outlined? We do not see how it could be anything but a disastrous move for him to make. We are convinced that nothing but the idea that he could be of greater service to the public would ever persuade Dr. Wiley to offer himself as a candidate for the proposed cabinet position, but he might not recognize the fact that this is the siren

song of the A. M. A. by which they seek not only to create a tender sentiment in favor of a National Bureau of Health, but to fool presidents, United States Senators and State Legislatures. For the sake of the splendid work that Dr. Wiley has done and the esteem in which he is held all over the country, let us hope that he will not allow himself to be thus used by a political machine who never for a moment would hesitate to sacrifice a man when the "popularity of the man may save a cause."

Have Gone to The Field. Although some of our readers may be acquainted with the fact that three of the regular members of the A. S. O. faculty last year have fallen victims of "the lure of the field," the Journal takes this opportunity to extend to them every good wish for their future success and prosperity. Dr. R. E. Hamilton, who for several years carried the burden of the deanship of the American School of Osteopathy, has located in St. Joseph, Missouri, where he is now busily engaged in the practice of his profession. It doesn't seem quite natural not to see him "fitting" about trying to quell the rising turmoil engendered by either too exuberant class spirit or over-much enthusiasm for athletics. Trying situations those, but there is compensation in the fact that his efforts for a greater and better school of osteopathy were successful.

Dr. Frank P. Pratt, who was a familiar figure in the lecture halls of the A. S. O. for five years, has located at 5 Clairmont Gardens, Glasgow, Scotland. He was one of the most popular lecturers ever employed by the A. S. O. His painstaking thoroughness and keen alertness, absolutely "bluffproof", made his lectures and quizzes things to be remembered. In his new situation, he has a vast field before him where osteopathy is practically new, and osteopathy and the osteopathic profession is fortunate in having the science represented by so able an exponent.

Dr. A. D. Becker, practiced for eight years at Preston, Minn., then decided to take a post graduate course at the A. S. O., directly after which he accepted a position on the faculty. His solid, unassuming efficiency soon won for him the respect and esteem of the entire student body. Patience and a painstaking attention to the details and intricacies of his subjects were characteristic of the man and made him popular as a lecturer. He always had the dignified bearing and personality of the efficient, successful physician. Dr. Becker has gone to his former practice at Preston, Minn.

All of these instructors entered the field entirely of their own accord and they take with them not only the well-wishes of the management of the American School of Osteopathy but of the entire student body.

Wisdom From Wiley; Let Him Apply It. An Open Letter to Him on the "Doctor's Trust."

Under this heading Francis B. Livesey, the editorial writer, writes as follows:

Dear Sir: You have given the country a timely utterance. It is this: "The country is full of fadists and fads. If you want to have a following just start something unusual, something unreasonable, something mysterious looking. The truth is not wanted, nor welcome."

"Now, Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the proposed National Health Department, as called for by the Owen bill, is the greatest fad of the day. It is something very unusual, very unreasonable and very mysterious looking. It has been urged by the American Medical Association, composed of allopathic physicians mostly, many of whom are now leaving the Association in disgust. The Association has obtained a following of 100,000 or more, and the department which it seeks to obtain is one merely to give fame of a certain kind to a few well known doctors and competence to a large number who are running around in excess of the demand.

"The doctors have seen that state education, with its compulsory laws, has brought occupation to thousands of teachers, and they now want the same for themselves and their profession. Frederick Almy, Secretary of the Buffalo Charity Organization Society has confessed along this line in that spreader of Socialism—the New York Survey. In part, he says: "Public health is quite as important as public education, and we shall at sometime have free doctors as well as free teachers, leaving the private doctors, like the private schools, for the few who can afford them and prefer them."

"Now, Dr. Wiley, we know that you have been of great service to the country. You have enough to do and you have sufficient governmental machinery with which to do it. You therefore, have no need of being tagged on the National Health Department as a Cabinet officer. If you so allow yourself to be tagged and the Owen bill aims, you will be the prince of fadists and necessarily also, the prince of tyrants. The proposed medical inquisition will surpass all others. I am telling you the truth on this matter; but, as you say of this age of fads, perhaps you will say of my say—"The truth is not wanted, nor welcome."

"You have no doubt noted in the past few decades how men full of vim, originality and individuality have started forth to be shortly gobbled up by some kind of a trust in which their independence was at once submerged. Think, now, if you are not doing the same in becoming a candidate for the "doctors trust." Of course, you have some things in

common. Of course, the doctors make some good propositions; but, as a whole, they are playing to tyranny and to practical State Socialism. That is the long and the short of it."

"The Owen bill has already met with three defeats. Your connection with it may, as its promoters fondly believe, add something to it, but to defeat it will surely go again with the forces of opposition now more completely organized than ever before. Thirty states now have formidable organizations and others are forming. If you go down with the Owen bill, where will you be? Every one of your past admirers and supporters, who like myself, are foes to the Owen bill, will nevermore sound your praises. What you want is a steady, natural, individual unfoldment and if you confine yourself to this, greater and more lasting honors will come to you from the people than from the doctor faddists, who now seek your seduction.

Very truly,

FRANCIS B. LIVESEY, Clarkson, Maryland.

Where is the Connection? In health matters, the position that the American Medical Association assumes in all its legislation either municipal or state, is that its members only are competent to be on state boards or to act as health officers. How does belonging to the A. M. A. make of an incompetent physician a competent one? On the other hand, how will a National Bureau of Health make the "family doctor," the local physician who comes to a community and puts in his bid to be depended upon in case of life or death, more safe and competent, when his previous life has failed to produce character and his medical education and training is only a "supposition?" In the final analysis, this is the man in whom the people are interested, and unless the American Medical Association is able to show a better connection between this proposed "Bureau" and this individual, the Owen bill with its mixture of purposely obscured possibilities and humanitarian generalities, must continue to be regarded only with extreme suspicion; a suspicion which the past history and the present tactics of this association will not allay in the least.

About Eyes and Spectacles

BY W. B. VAN DE SAND, D. O., M. D.

Fifty years ago glasses were a rarity on the face of a young man or woman; not so much because they did not need the glasses but because the ways and means for examining and testing eyes and correcting the various errors of refraction were practically unknown even to oculists. The simple fare of our ancestors and the out-of-door lives of the farmer do not tend to strain the eyes. In the cities the most convincing proof is found in the fact that our eyes are not as good as they were even a few years ago. Nowadays young men and women and children are wearing glasses because they need them, and there is no doubt that eyesight, generally speaking, is deteriorating.

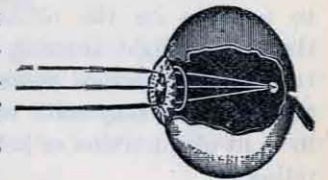
Years ago practically all the glasses used in the manufacture of spectacles, were moulded; naturally these lenses were not properly centered, and their surfaces were very irregular. These lenses were then fitted into crude frames and the person in need of glasses would "try on" all the glasses a dealer had (sometimes a basket full) and finally select one pair which happened to suit him better than any of the rest.

Today the glasses for the cheap grade of spectacles only are moulded. All glasses, in order to be true and perfect must be ground, but not all glasses that are ground are true and perfect. The grinding is done by skilled workmen and is a delicate process.

Errors of Refraction.

In the normal eye all parallel rays of light are brought to a focus, on the retina, while the eye is in a state of rest. When such is not the case we have some form of refractive error to deal with.

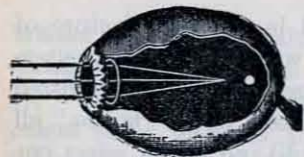
At birth all eyeballs are too flat and all children are farsighted until at the age of six or seven years their eyes should have developed to the normal length and have perfect vision; but as a matter of fact the majority of eyeballs do not grow to the proper length but remain slightly flattened. When the eyeball does not grow to its proper, or normal length, farsightedness ensues, and when the eyeball grows too long, nearsightedness results.



Normal eye. Parallel rays of light focus on the retina

In other words, when the eyeball is too short, or the refractive media of the eye are of too low power, the rays of light are not brought to a focus on the retina; and when the eyeball is too long or the refractive media of the eye is of too high power, the rays of light are brought to a focus in front of the retina. But when the eyeball is of the proper, or normal, length, and the refractive media are normal so that parallel rays of light are brought to a focus on the retina WHILE THE EYE IS IN A STATE OF REST, that constitutes normal vision.

The "refractive media" of the eye is the cornea, the aqueous humor, the crystalline lens, and the vitreous humor; they are called "refractive" media because they re-



Myopic (nearsighted) eye. Parallel rays of light focus in front of the retina

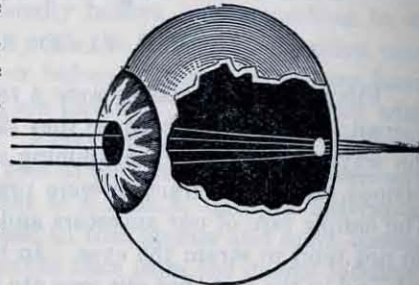
fract, or bend, the rays of light, bringing them to a focus.

In simple far sightedness all rays of light from the various meridians of the same eye come to a focus, at the same point, beyond the retina; while in simple nearsightedness the rays of light from the various meridians of the same eye would come to focus, at the same point, in front of the retina.

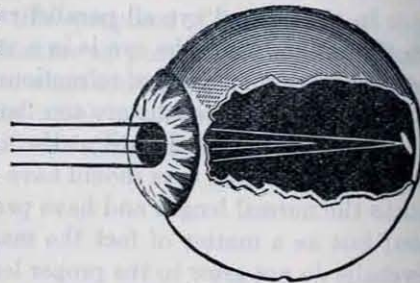
Astigmatism—Its Various Forms.

Astigmatism is a condition in which the rays of light from the various meridians of the same eye are not brought to a focus at the same point. For instance: The rays of light entering the eye through the horizontal meridian may come to a focus on the retina, while the rays of light entering the eye through the vertical meridian (of the same eye) may come to a focus in front of the retina or behind the retina.

Again, the rays of light from the horizontal and vertical meridian



Hypermetropic (farsighted) eye. Parallel rays of light focus beyond the retina



An Astigmatic eye in which some rays of light focus on the retina while others focus in front of the retina.

may both focus in front of or beyond the retina but not at the same point. Strange as it may seem to the reader, the same eye may be myopic (nearsighted) in one meridian, and hypermetropic (farsighted) in the other meridian.

Defective Muscles.

In addition to the various "errors of refraction" there are "muscular" defects to consider. The reader knows that the movements of each eye are controlled and carried on by six muscles. When these muscles are not properly balanced the person is apt to suffer with severe headaches or even double vision.

The writing of a prescription for glasses to correct the various errors of refraction or muscular trouble, is a matter of dimensions and measurements. It contains dimensions for the spectacle frame together with specific directions for the grinding of the glasses themselves. It is just as important that the frames fit the face, as for the glasses to fit the eye. The oculist must prescribe the proper lenses and see that they are worn properly. Each particular case of defective eyesight requires glasses made especially for that individual, and some strange complications arise occasionally.

Anyone who will think this matter over carefully will realize that it requires skill, patience, and time—often hours of time—frequently several sittings before the most competent oculist with modern apparatus can diagnose the error and prescribe glasses that will correct the condition.

On the other hand it requires no great amount of skill to select a pair of glasses that the patient can "see through" or that will "brighten up" things a little for those who have defective vision. The object of wearing glasses is to relieve the eyestrain by correcting the errors of refraction. Improperly fitted glasses are apt to be harmful and injurious.

People suffering with eyestrain are severely handicapped; especially is this true of children at school. The strain often produces inflamed and sore eyes and headaches.

The Care of the Eyes.

Whatever impairs the general health impairs the eyes to a greater or less degree; and eyestrain not infrequently causes disturbance of functions of other organs of the body. The "strenuous life" with the attending nervous strain, brings many persons to wearing glasses before they reach middle age.

That tired feeling comes after a certain amount of exertion, or dissipation, or may be due to overstrain. Only a small percentage of people

rags and burn them immediately after using. When simple remedies fail to give relief consult a physician.

The use of stimulants is injurious to the eyes; the excessive use of tobacco is about the worst thing for them. The habit of stooping over while reading or writing has a very bad effect on some eyes, especially nearsighted ones, and should be avoided. While reading sit erect or lean a trifle backward; have the light on the left side and behind you if possible.

Keeping the general health good, avoiding the use of stimulants, keeping your eyes properly fitted with glasses if you need them, refraining from reading by poor light, or while lying on the back, all these will aid in preserving your eyesight.

Montrose, Pa.

THOUSANDS of years ago a leaf fell on the soft clay, and seemed to be lost. But last summer a geologist in his ramblings broke off a piece of rock with his hammer, and there lay the image of the leaf, with every line and every vein and all the delicate tracery preserved in the stone through those centuries. So the words we speak and the things we do today may seem to be lost, but in the great final revealing the smallest of them will appear.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Tonsillitis

A. P. TERRELL, M. D., D. O.

It has been said, "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." This is certainly true of the author of this article. He has had a number of cases of tonsillitis recently, which have been treated. He has watched these patients, read text books and applied remedies, and given manipulations until he feels like he must say something in order to get relief. I want all the help I can get, hence I would like for the "brethren" to speak their minds freely after they have read what I have to say. Had I the space at my command I would like to discuss the subject at length; but others are to be heard and I must desist. I will discuss three points only, viz:

1. What is tonsillitis?
2. The symptoms of tonsillitis, what are they?
3. The treatment of tonsillitis.

I.—What is Tonsillitis?

The word itself tells what the disease is. It is an inflammation of the tonsils. Acute tonsillitis is an acute catarrhal inflammation of one or both tonsils. But it is not enough to know this, we must know more. We must know all we can about the scope of the disease. The writer once had an excellent teacher of Greek who would frequently say to him: "Now, Mr. Terrell, tell us all you know about that word. Introduce the class, sir, to its father and mother, brothers, and sisters, aunts and uncles, nephews and nieces, and all of its distant kin."

We cannot, gentlemen, have a correct knowledge of the whole without some knowledge of each individual part. In studying diseases we must acquaint ourselves with each member of the family so that we can recognize their faces and call each one by name. In the disease under consideration the inflammation may involve the crypts of the tonsils, the entire mucous membrane, or the mucous membrane and the tonsillar tissue. There is usually some inflammation of the faucial mucous membrane. The cause of all of this I need not discuss. I care not what causes a disease, or a trouble of any kind, if I know what it is and how to cure it. When a man sees a storm cloud arising, sees the lightning flash and hears the muttering of distant thunder, he does not stop to inquire

about the strange phenomena in nature that has produced the storm. That the storm is raging he knows. The question with him is not what caused the storm, but the question of questions with him is, how shall I escape its fury? How shall I save my family from premature death? When the family is safe, and the storm is gone then, and not till then, can he stop to discuss the cause. So it is with a sensible, sympathetic physician. That his patient is sick needs not to be proved. He sees it in his eyes, in his face and on his tongue, hears it in his voice, feels it in his pulse and his throbbing side. He does not stop to inquire how came the patient sick; but runs quickly over the symptoms to decide what is the matter, or what disease he has, and casts about at once for a remedy. He wants to alleviate the pain, check the fever, staunch the blood, or set the limb. He cares not for the cause; he wants the remedy that will heal and save his patient.

II.—What Are The Symptoms.

This is one of the most important questions connected with the practice of medicine. If a man cannot read and interpret symptoms, he cannot practice medicine. He is working in the dark, and will do more harm than good. He will frequently find himself treating his patients for the wrong thing. Let me give you an example or two. Recently I was speaking with a "regular" physician of a case he was treating. I was treating the physician at the same time. He said to me, "I fear I am up against a case of typhoid fever. The boy's fever seems high and continues. It don't seem to yield to the treatment at all." After inquiring about the symptoms, I said to him, "Have you examined the boy's throat? Probably you have a case of bronchitis or tonsillitis. I feel satisfied, from what you say, that the boy has tonsillitis." When he returned to the case he found, on examination, that the boy had a severe case of tonsillitis, and he had been pouring medicine into him for the wrong thing. Again, I was called a few weeks ago to see an eight months old child. The parents told me the child had fever, was stupid, would not take its bottle, was restless and wouldn't sleep. They said that they had done all they knew to do, but the child got no better. I called for a spoon, depressed the tongue and found a good case of tonsillitis. I have a third case of wrong diagnosis and hence wrong treatment which I wish to present. An old lady came here recently from Winnipeg. She was unwell when she reached Dallas and is still sick. A physician of the regular school was called to see her. She was pale, weak, had no appetite, urine scanty, rough furred tongue, lower limbs oedematous, smothering sensations or difficult breathing and drowsiness. She had

pain over the kidneys and there was albumen in the urine. With all of these symptoms set plainly before him, he told the family that her condition was attributed to a change of climate. The atmosphere, he said, was not suited to her. Some of the symptoms he had not noticed at all. He had not availed himself of all of the help he might have had. The oedema and the albumen in the urine he took no notice of, and hence his wrong diagnosis and wrong treatment. We should read, think, study, ask questions until we know what we have to deal with. It is a miserable feeling to be treating a patient and not know what you are treating him for.

The symptoms of tonsillitis are pronounced. The disease may be ushered in by a chill, followed by fever and a burning pain in the tonsils. There is dryness of the throat followed by an accumulation of mucus and a desire to swallow. There are also general malaise, headache, backache, loss of appetite and painful swallowing. The tonsils are enlarged and inflamed. In children we find high temperature, loss of appetite, restlessness and constipation, usually.

III.—Treatment.

There are many fine diagnosticians who are almost failures in treating ailments. They seem neither to understand the powers and possibilities of the body, nor the potency of the remedies at their command. They do not know whether to relax, stimulate, or astringe. Granting that he knows just what he wants to do, frequently it happens that he is not familiar enough with his remedies to know just what to give. He may, through ignorance, or carelessness, do the very reverse of what he desires to do. Familiarity with body, familiarity with disease and familiarity with remedies are absolutely necessary to a successful practitioner. "Know you are right, and then go ahead."

No one can successfully treat a bad case of tonsillitis who does not take into consideration the general constitutional condition. A good, thorough, general treatment, I find, greatly benefits any local trouble. A good, genuine case of tonsillitis affects the whole system, and in treating it, we should give a thorough systematic treatment. Arouse the liver, kidneys and skin. Each of these must perform its function well, if you would cure the disease. You may give all the local or neck treatment you please with these channels closed and you will make little progress. Open up these and the work is easy. A thorough relaxation of the muscles and a stimulation of the nerve and blood supply of the neck are very essential. The muscles are tense and the blood and nerve supply to the diseased parts are poor. This work on the neck must not

be done jerkily, spasmodically; but gently, deeply, and thoroughly. The cervical plexus of nerves and the tonsillar plexus of veins must be influenced to perform their functions properly. Treatment over the tonsils aid the flow of blood through the tonsillar plexus of veins into the external jugular vein. Put the patient in bed, prescribe liquid diet and ventilate the room well. Do not be afraid that your orthodoxy will be called in question if you order a good antiseptic gargle of some kind, and require a cold compress around the neck at night. Keep the bowels open, and deal with the fever, should the patient have fever, just as you would in any other case. If the disease persists in being ugly and will not down, lance, cleanse with peroxide of hydrogen, and put the patient on some good antiseptic gargle. If it is a child, use a mop three or four times a day and put the cold compress about the neck at night.

INDIAN Summer is the time to be in the woods or on the seashore—a sweet season that should be given to lonely walks, to stumbling about in old churchyards, plucking on the way the aromatic silvery herb “Everlasting,” and smiling at the dry flower until it etherizes the soul into aimless reveries outside of space and time. There is little need of trying to paint the still, warm, musty, dreamy Indian Summer in words: there are many states that have no articulate vocabulary, and are only to be reproduced by music—and the mood this season produces is of that nature. By-and-by, when the white man is thoroughly Indianized if he can bear the process, some native Haydn will perhaps turn the Indian Summer into the loveliest andante of the new Creation.

—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Shall We Have a National Health Bureau?

By H. D. BOWERS, B. S., D. O.

The National League for Medical Freedom was organized about two years ago to fight the “Bureau” because it became apparent that its purpose was to establish an Allopathic medical oligarchy in America. Officers of the “League” are:—B. O. Flower, Boston, Mass., President; Wm. R. Brown, Indianapolis, Ind., 1st Vice-President; Hon. Chas. W. Miller, Waverly, Iowa, 2nd Vice-President; A. P. Harsch, Toledo, Ohio, Secretary; Astor Trust Co., New York, N. Y., Treasurer.

The League has an “Advisory Board” of forty members, consisting of many of our leading men and women, among them a goodly number of M. D’s, Editor Marden of “Success Magazine,” Wm. O. Partridge, Sculptor, New York, Chas. M. Carr, Editor, Organ of the N. A. R. D. (National Association of Retail Druggists) Chicago, Mrs. Diana Belais, Pres. N. Y. Anti-Vivisection Society, Drs. A. T. and son Chas. Still, the two leading Osteopaths of the world, etc., etc.

The American Medical Association had President Roosevelt appointed the “Committee of One Hundred for the Advancement of Science on National Health,” and their work has been done, of course, at the behest of the “The Association.” Give us “privilege and power” is their cry. Privilege is a great argus-eyed, hydra-headed, multiform monster which is out for prey. They have spread their nets, reached out their thousand sucking tentacles eager to sweep all power into their capacious maw.

Because of such complete agreement with my sentiments, I desire to quote briefly from an article on “State Medicine” in the Homeopathic Recorder of July 15, 1910, by Dr. W. B. Clarke, Indianaopolis, Ind. “This medical oligarchy, state medicine; this medical inquisition answerable to no one; this medical priestcraft of political doctors, with its modern tendency to paternalism, assumes judicial functions that are absolutely tyrannical and leaves official injustice, disease and death in the wake of its acts. Fortified by cupidity and upheld by custom, it is rapidly growing in power and makes tens of thousands of physicians mere unconscious instruments in the furtherance of its designs.

"State medicine controls the army and navy, the Government departments and institutions, soldiers homes and a whole raft of government jobs. It has charge of and often takes entire control of small-pox, scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, croup, typhoid fever and many other so-called contagions and is insidiously working to officially introduce a full line of compulsory serum treatments for all. It oracularly tells us that these and some other diseases can be prevented or cured by these logus nosodic, specific, vaccines, serums, et al; "State medicine juggles" and falsifies statistics. It tests diseases and kills our cattle with immunity, and ditto for our children, (as we see in the many cases of tetanus, blood-poisoning, eruptions, erysipelas, acute Bright's disease, etc., following vaccination and the sudden deaths from anti-toxin used as a preventive). It causes, spreads, introduces and transfers diseases, its latest great feat along this line being the widespread foot and mouth disease experience of a year or more ago, which it cost the people via the National Department of Agriculture more than three hundred thousand dollars to suppress or eradicate, including the slaughter and destruction of thousands of animals and necessitating the confiscation and destruction of all the vaccine in the plants near Philadelphia and Detroit, proved to have been the original cause of the trouble among the cattle. Other than the spirited discussion of the whole matter in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 25, '09, as published in the Congressional Record, did state medicine allow the news to be given to the public in the newspapers?" Not much!

"The American Medical Association, the patron fiend of state medicine, with perhaps 30,000 members and as many sympathizers is a political machine of vast power and rigid discipline, and is dominated by a tyrannical clique that has created a medical despotism which Dr. J. Frank Lydston of Chicago publicly proclaimed the "Russianizing of American medicine."

I might quote Dr. Clarke much further but this will suffice. You see he isn't afraid to call "a spade a spade" and doesn't mince matters in the least. Judging by the quotation he is well posted on current events.

Now note what Dr. Samuel G. Dixon of Harrisburg, Pa., said in the Journal of the American Medical Association in the issue of June 8, 1907. It is on page 1926. "It is not too much to say that on state medicine depends the happiness of our people and the success of the nation." Any one who opposes it is put down as "an undesirable citizen." Later he says: "Compulsion not persuasion, is the keynote of state medicine." What a prospect! What would become of all else but allopaths?

But Dr. George F. Butler, speaking before the same association with Dr. Montgomery, declared the health bureau scheme "monstrous" and "an insult to our independence and intelligence." This idea of a National Department of Health is the foster-child of the A. M. A., and in the words of another in discussing their work before the last Congress: "The ramifications of the Association, its political workings and the lobby it operated, were a revelation to the oldest and ablest of the capital's campaigners. Its members openly declared their intention of creating a regular medical oligarchy." So it seems that Dr. Dixon of Pennsylvania, knew whereof he spoke a few years ago.

The Red Men's Weekly, a publication by the Fraternity of that name, is taking up the fight against the A. M. A. and the National Health Department in no uncertain way too, and "Health Culture" of New York City declares that it is inadvisable to establish a medical autocracy, in view of the past experience of Homeopathy and Osteopathy. It is, they say "difficult to tell how much harm is done by the exclusive drug-devotees with their prescriptions and "cure-alls" when in fact it can hardly be said to cure anything. What would be the benighted state of Allopathic medical practice today were it not for the humanizing influence invited by Homeopathy, Osteopathy and other non-drug schools?

The healing art is in a state of slow development from the system of the dark ages and it would be unwise now to stop the influences that have wrought so great a reform that the world's foremost medical educator can stand before a State Medical Society, as Dr. Osler did two years ago, and say that "there are only four drugs that are of any value at all,"—rather slender legs for the Trust to stand on! "And if the unfortunate bureaucracy is to be avoided, some energetic work must be done.

Senator Robert L. Owen has fathered a bill to firmly entrench the A. M. A. in power by clinching it with a National Health Department. He has upheld it in spite of the fact that the measure has had eighteen millions of citizens ranked against it from the first; he yet openly defends the bills, and in the face of all that storm of protest against it. In the words of another: "He is either a willing tool in the hands of the crafty medical gangsters, or does not comprehend the significance of the tremendous opposition his bill has inspired."

The National Eclectic Association in convention assembled at Boston, Mass., July 1, last year, adopted strong resolutions against the assumption of a power thus accruing to the A. M. A. should the "Department" be established. On June 27, 1910, at Kansas City, Mo., the International Hahnemannian Association adopted like resolutions. And

The American Osteopathic Association did likewise August 3, last year, in their National Convention in San Francisco, California.

The Detroit Free Press of Sept. 25, last quoted Dr. L.H. Montgomery of Chicago, in a meeting of the American Association of Medical Examiners; he credits the osteopathic physicians with "being among the principals who defeated the Old or dominant School of Medicine and Surgery in their attempt to create a national bureau of health at Washington, D. C." Well, what of it? The youngest and smallest school, or remnant people of the healing art—the osteopathic physicians—don't deny their power and influence in things national.

The Journal of the American Medical Association of Feb. 25, 1911 in the Department "Medical Economics" under the caption "Senator Owen Introduces New Health Bill" on page 610, publishes the bill by sections. In a careful perusal of same we find some statements rather paradoxical in character. The Secretary of Health who is to be head of the Department of Health will receive \$12,000.00 salary per annum, while the Assistant Secretary is to receive \$7,500 per year. Just wherein that is so economical is somewhat difficult to see, in view of quotations above. And from Sec. 6 we note: "All power and authority" is given unto them not only to "rearrange and consolidate" the bureaus of said Department, but also to call on other departments for any information that he may deem wise. It certainly is Federal Medicine with a high hand and puts most other departments of government in the position that they must bow to their beck and call. And sec. 9, which empowers the Secretary to call an "Annual Conference" of the Allopaths of all the States and Territories and the District of Columbia to convene in the City of Washington at government expense. But get the new bill and read it. It will pay you. It is to be hoped that this bill will be defeated, too.

In his article "Weak Medical Schools as Nurseries of Medical Genius" in the Journal of the A. M. A., Feb. 25, 1911, Henry S. Pritchett takes occasion to belittle osteopaths and osteopathic methods. He says: "In a number of states the osteopaths are conducting schools which, while nominally osteopathic establishments, are really, by the aid of feeble departments of anatomy, pathology and physiology, turned into the weakest of ordinary medical schools." He says a number of other things just as far from the mark and void of reason, but the editor gives him ample room to dilate on something neither of them knows anything about.

How is it we wonder, that some of the professors of medical colleges take such a different view of osteopathy? On the subject of Composite Medical Boards for medical examinations some of them have considered

it "unfair to the medical graduate to be compelled to go before a composite board where anatomy or physiology was in charge of an osteopath." They have declared that "An osteopath ought to know more of these subjects than a medical man." Not much indication here that the rank and file of their own profession believe, as some of them pretend, that the standard in the osteopathic colleges is low.

There are now practicing between five and six thousand duly graduated and accredited practitioners; there are in school at this time fifteen hundred students whose preliminary training would admit them to the medical (drug) colleges, who are putting in as many hours in preparation for the practice of osteopathy—physiological medicine, if you please—as if they were preparing for the practice of drug medication. But further comment is unnecessary.

The A. O. A. is not opposing the A. M. A. in their campaign for a "Medical Bureau" because they want a bureau of their own; they merely ask for fair play. We stand on our merits, and ask for no official position to uphold our power and prestige before the people. Osteopathy asks no entrenchment from the State.

The League with its many M. D. assistants are certainly giving the friends of the Owen bill and of the department of health the tremors. According to the Columbus Medical Journal (Mch. No.) Dr. Norman Barnesby in his book "Medical Chaos and Crime" has given the opponents of the measure timely assistance. It says: "In this work he attacks just that class of doctors who are foremost in the American Medical Association and in all efforts to fleece the people through municipal, state and national legislation. Dr. Kelley of Baltimore and others can find in Dr. Barnesby a foeman in their own ranks worthy of their steel—he is rousing the nation."

The political M. D's. of West Virginia are peevish because the National Health Bureau has been defeated. An editor characterizes what its opposers said as "puerile slanders" and makes a grand stand play for the poor Old School doctors. In short, as "The Osteopathic Physician" of Chicago, for February says: "The moral that the editor of a W. Va. paper would have us realize is that nothing good in medicine can possibly originate or exist outside the great A. M. A. The fact, however, that the greatest progress in medical science today is being made outside the ranks of the A. M. A. sadly detracts from the wisdom of his conclusion." Wonder how much of their "virtuous indignation" is really inspired?

Regardless of their insatiable appetite for power the M. D's of course, are without guile in their efforts to establish a National Bureau

of Health. Haven't they said so many times over? Why is it, then, that they word their bill so as to give them such broad dominion? Listen, please, to the comments of A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the proposed Health Bureau: "To give them the latitude they ask, to place work of this kind in a department of public health is so preposterous that it is doubtful if the advocates of the bill really intend to do this; yet such is the meaning of the language employed in the bill.

"The large amounts expended by the Government for the protection of the health of livestock are sometimes contrasted with the small appropriations for protecting and promoting the health of the people. Such comparisons are fallacious and misleading. The money appropriated by Congress for the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry is not appropriated because of any sentimental feeling for the welfare of the animals themselves, but the real object is to provide a sufficient and wholesome supply of food for the preservation of human life and health."

The National League for Medical Freedom is especially opposing Federal Medicine. The Committee of One Hundred appointed by Ex-President Roosevelt has made a good screen for the A. M. A. to hide behind. They can push and urge the establishment of the "Department" and ostensibly be inert. Nothing could delight them more. The tremendous moral influence of this Department handling, as Prof. Fisher of Yale (the chairman of the Committee) prophesies, "millions of government money," with their one thousand health writers and one hundred editors working under National authority and prestige, will be felt in every hamlet throughout the nation. That is certainly "Medical Economics" with a vengeance. What are those 1000 health writers, the 100 editors and that Committee working for—love? How can any sane American citizen consent to the union of state and medicine any more than state and religion? With that in view, it is certainly amazing, yes, incomprehensible—how the leading monthly magazine of the Seventh Day Adventists, "Life and Health" can support such a Trust and Bureaucracy?" It is true that its Editor and Contributors are M. D's—perhaps members of the A. M. A.—but, are they political Drs? That is the class of allopathic doctors that would benefit by this Owen Bill—this monstrosity of so-called "Health Regulation." Is the Magazine consistent? Does it believe in the union of Church and State, and wish to inculcate that same belief in its readers? If not, it can't well afford to preach State Medicine, at least, in the light of reason and logic. The passage of such a law means the beginning of a form of medical tyranny and monopoly such as the monarchies of Europe have never attempted or even dreamed of. It is both un-American and un-democratic.

Not all the medical journals bow and cringe before the A. M. A. Note this from the Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic of Sept. 3, 1910—"There are a number of surgeon-generals in the United States. One could hardly throw a brick in Washington City without hitting some gigantic case of official arrogance. It will be a sad day for the country when a new medical general is added to the now formidable corps of gold-laced doctors who honor the A. M. A. by their presence." The "Medical Brief" of St. Louis, Mo., and the Columbus Medical Journal of Columbus, Ohio, stand with the Lancet-Clinic—and there are other besides these, too.

In an editorial in Good Health, February Number on "The Opposition of the National Health Bill," J. H. Kellogg, M. D., Battle Creek, Michigan with much strong language and some abuse flays that "opposition" mercilessly. He closes with the following: "The National Department of Health is as certain to be as though it were already here. We may have to wait a year or two; we hope not, but it will come." We mustn't forget that he is one of the famous Committee of One Hundred, that his Magazine is one of the 100 subsidized by the A. M. A., and that he is one of their 1000 writers. Besides, now, let us contrast the opinions of J. H. K. with those of another M. D., T. C. M., on that very subject, in the Lancet-Clinic of Sept. 10, 1910; T. C. M. says: "There is not the least danger that an American senate or congress will ever pass a bill giving any set of doctors the right to impose remedies under the plea of public health." Both are strong statements, but they are as opposite as the antipodes. Well, we shall see what we shall see.

Note what that fearless fighter for medical freedom, Dr. J. H. Tilden has to say about our National Health(?) Bureau, and the Committee: "Instead of giving President Roosevelt credit for bringing it about, it is safe to say that he was used as a cat's paw and that the Committee is also a cat's paw. The whole scheme was laid and hatched by a few of the leading members of the A. M. A. It was an incubation period of about six years."

"Along about A. D. 1903, the future outlook for the political members of the great medical procession began to be a little gloomy. Christian Science, Mental Science, Divine Science, and other types of mind cures, had educated thousands of people out of the drug superstition, so that today there are many thousands of people in this country who will never take another dose of drugs; neither will they, if they can help it, submit to the vaccine and antitoxin treatment, which our "Committee" commends so highly." And, as Harry B. Bradford says in "physical Culture" July No., in his article on "Dangers in The Proposed Health Department": "The gist of the matter, as cited above, is that the profession has felt the landslide of patients away from its tender

care,—and I may as well add, disease-spreading treatments—and feels it imperative that the time has arrived to seek government aid, whereby laws may be passed to drive back these thousands of “free-thinkers” again into the meshes of meddling medicine.”

President O. B. Flower of “The League” recently said: “The A. M. A. had its machine pretty well perfected for the furtherance of the doctors’ trust five years ago and since then its activities have been redoubled” He further states: “There are millions of highly intelligent citizens whose belief in regard to the healing of the body is diametrically opposed to that of the regular profession. In our midst today are many great and rapidly growing schools or systems of thought that number among their adherents thousands of individuals who have been restored to health and the enjoyment of life after they had signally failed to obtain relief under the regular medical treatment.”

The A. M. A. denies that it is using “lobbying” methods to secure a monopoly in the care and treatment of the sick, yet there is a letter out to its members written on the “official letterhead” of its Committee on Medical Legislation under date of May 10, 1910 which shows very plainly that they have a lobby of enormous power, and not only that, but it bears out even “between the lines.” The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, in its issue of June 3, 1910 has one of the strongest advertisements of The National League For Medical Freedom” that it is possible to conceive. It is certainly against the A. M. A. It is a one-quarter page “ad” under the caption “Have You Protested Against The Medical Trust?” It quotes their lobbying letter and reprints what was said, concerning this proposed legislation, editorially, in the New York Herald of May 25. It follows: “Standard Oil is a puling infant in the way of a trust compared with the gigantic combine for which these doctors are working. It would create a monopoly more odious than was ever before conceived, one which would touch and control the life of the people at a thousand points of contact, and—the most audacious features of all—would impose the cost of its own support upon the country to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

“Some notion of what this trust would be at the start—Heaven only knows what it might not be made to include when once firmly established as a part of the federal government—may be gleaned from the statement made by one of its promoters as reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association. It would control hygiene, sanitation, food, education, immigration public and private relief, labor conditions and a dozen other things, besides “research laboratories and equipment.” In other words, the American people through their government would be engaged in experimentation upon living animals—vivisection.

“Nothing so needless, nothing so audacious in the way of a trust was ever before conceived, much less proposed to be incorporated into the government.”

The Oregonian published “The Leagues” Coupon too, for the signature of any one who is in sympathy with the idea of “Medical Freedom.” One man here said, “It’s the stoutest ad” I ever saw in any papers against monopolies and combines.”

Frank G. Lydston, M. D., a member of the A. M. A. and a Professor in the Medical Department of the State University, Chicago, Ill., in addressing the Ohio Valley Medical Association, Nov. (1909, said: “Despotism in medicine is not a theory. It is a condition—one that should alarm all save its direct beneficiaries. No physician can with equanimity survey the trend of affairs medical in America unless he has no interest in personal liberty and has forgotten the ideals of our medical forefathers.

“The more speciously fair the mask self-interest wears, the more dangerous it becomes. Under the present political regime the A. M. A. has developed into a medico-political and commercial Trust which is the direct antithesis of what the machine which runs it promised it should be.”

You see Dr. Lydston of Chicago and Dr. Tilden of Denver, both eminent M. D’s are fighting this “National Health Bureau.” They will not allow the A. M. A. by all their seductive wiles to use them as cat’s paws.”

In Senator Owen’s speech (the sponser for the bill) he pointed out that over 19000 cases of typhoid fever occurred in four camps—Chicomauga, Alger, Mead and Jacksonville—with 1460 deaths of the finest young men of America.” Is that so? Where were their army surgeons? They are accredited superior intelligence; and yet he speaks of it nearly all being “preventable loss.” “Preventable loss” forsooth! Presume they were surgeons of eminence to lose one out of every 14 (fourteen). It was unfortunate that Mr. Owen should speak about “medical supervision” in our army. As Mr. H. B. Bradford remarks, “What do you think of 19,000 cases of typhoid and 1460 deaths, among a picked body of young men whose daily habits were supposed to be looked after by the medical men of the army? What do you think of 46% smallpox mortality in our Philippine army soldiers in 1911,—highest ever reported in any army—much higher than occurred one hundred years before vaccination was ever heard of, and when sanitation and hygiene were unknown. What do you think of medical men, “army surgeons,” who practice “antiseptic surgery” and then put rotten calf directly into the

blood of sound, healthy men, every six weeks? Yes, what do you think of them? Don't you think it would save millions from suffering and disease in this country to have a hungry horde of fee-seeking medical experimenters, (like those who half blinded some out of the one hundred and sixty little orphans of St. Vincent's Home, upon whom they experimented with tuberculin recently) in absolute control of our health affairs? Could any rhinoceros live through all the modern preventives of medical science? I wouldn't give two cents for his life after he tried it." (See N. Y. Herald of April 18, 1910.)

Hon. Chas. W. Miller recently said: "So long as the Committee of One Hundred was able to maintain the appearance of being a body of disinterested and patriotic persons who were genuinely concerned about the welfare of their country, its health propaganda had excellent standing before the country, but now that it is known that this committee is the creature of the A. M. A., I do not think its appeals on patriotic grounds will be taken very seriously."

"The storm of protest that has been aroused as a result of the publicity campaign conducted by the League for Medical Freedom during the last few weeks, has probably blocked all doctors' trust legislation, so far as the present session of Congress is concerned. Still it is not yet by any means safe for the opponents of that character of legislation to assume that all danger is past. The telltale letter reproduced in the New York Herald, May 26, 1910 shows that the powerful organization of the A. M. A. will take a hand in the Congressional Elections each fall." Who wants his life jeopardized by a privilege-seeking class coated with avarice and greed and firmly entrenched behind a "Health Bureau" of that class?

With Mr. Miller we believe that neither this measure nor any similar measure can pass congress at this session. And as the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association says (June issue, 1910) "It may not pass next session, but it will pass unless the osteopathic practice unites to a man, using every influence at its command to let members of congress know that people who still cherish love for liberty in matters of medicine as well as in matters of religion, see possible dangers in the measure.

The Bill gives the Secretary absolute power of appointment of a great many thousand men, and all physicians and surgeons who get appointed must be in good standing with the A. M. A. Enact this measure and all power as to the nation's health will be in the hands of this huge medical autocracy,—and not on account of merit or efficiency, but because of numbers.

A parting word of advice: Sound your Congressional Candidate as to his standing on this matter and accept no evasive answer.

Adenoids

BY DR. LOUISA BURNS.

This paper was prepared at the request of the chairman of the section on ear, nose and throat and it was expected that this paper should deal with the experimental aspect of the question but I have added statistics derived from the study of as many as possible of the cases treated in the clinic of the Pacific College of Osteopathy.

By a study of the causes leading to changes in the general blood stream, it has been found that an increase in the leucocytes in the circulating blood depends to a large extent upon changes in the blood pressure, in other words, a low blood pressure in general is associated with a multiplicity of leucocytes. This was demonstrated by several experiments upon people, that is by taking people who had bony lesions of such a nature as to cause a lowered blood pressure, making a blood test and finding excessive leucocytosis. Then correct the lesions, give them whatever changes are required by their conditions and the relative number of leucocytes becomes decreased until it approaches the normal, average percentage. From this we may conclude that the multiplicity of the number of leucocytes is to a large extent a matter of circulation.

An adenoid is a hypertrophy of what is known as the pharyngeal tonsil. This is a mass of lymphoid tissue occupying the vault of the nasopharynx. It consists of a layer of epithelium covering a layer of small lymphoid nodules. It is an over activity of these glands in part which gives the acute symptoms of coryza. A series of bad colds in the head is associated with a permanent hypertrophy, both of the glands and of this lymphoid tissue.

The adenoid experiments which were performed in the hope of throwing some light on the nature of this inflammation, included tests made upon about a dozen different animals and about the same number of people. The animals chosen were normal; they were cats and dogs and white rats condemned to death because they were superfluous. We did not take anybody's pets and kill them for the purpose of experimentation. They were given an anesthetic of ether most commonly until they reached the point of surgical anesthesia. The anesthetic makes our results more accurate, since an animal suffering is not fit subject for any experiment.

The animal was anesthetized, then the nasal pharynx was exposed to view, in some cases merely by prying the mouth open and in some cases by cutting the jaw away. The bony lesions were produced simply by throwing tension upon either the transverse processes or the spines of the vertebrae which were to be tested. The malposition which produced the most conspicuous changes was a bony lesion of the lower cervical and upper dorsal, the 1st, 2nd, and third. The changes were a dilation of the blood vessels of the naso-pharynx and a turgid condition of the pharyngeal tonsil. Not only did it become redder but swollen up as if there was an exudation of lymph through the walls of the capillaries. This was the first effect of the bony lesions upon the animals subjected to the test. You will remember that this turgid condition of the mucous membrane and the swelling is the first step in the production of the adenoid.

In case of the people, a number of people who were willing to lend themselves to this test, understanding the matter, were chosen. First we had a series of normal people, that is, people who had no lesion in the upper dorsal were chosen. We produced an artificial or temporary lesion in the upper dorsal and found that it brings about a reddening or turgid appearance of the structures of the naso-pharynx. Examine the pharynx, produce the lesion, examine again, and we get the reddened and turgid appearance of the naso-pharynx. Next we chose a number of people in the clinic who had lesions in the upper dorsal and cervical regions. In the case of the cervical there was not so much effect produced except in the lesion which makes contraction of the anterior cervical muscles. A lesion which does not contract these muscles does not produce a great effect in the naso-pharynx, but a congestion of the brain. Examined these patients, gave a treatment and examined again. In every instance as a result of a single corrective treatment, with a varying time from a few minutes to an hour, the mucous membrane became perceptibly less congested and less turgid.

In examining the cases operated on for adenoid in our clinic during the last four years back; in every case of a child who had adenoids, there were found lesions of the upper dorsal and cervical vertebrae. In the first place, as a result of reflex action the innervation will bring about the muscular contraction and in this way bring about the slight malposition of the vertebrae. On the other hand, in studying those clinic cases, we must recognize the fact that no doubt the existence of the adenoid is in large part due to the pre-existence of the bony lesion.

Even if it were possible to cause an absorption of these growths within a period of a few months, it would still be more honest to remove

them for the sake of the interference with the breathing which would occur during the time of absorption. The two or three months of bad breathing would hurt the child more than is necessary. But if children have adenoids removed, that is no reason why the bony lesion should not be corrected. That should be done at once. Why should we permit the bad circulation to go on? Every physician must act, not from theory, not as a result of premature decision, but in accord with the individual necessity of each individual case, not forgetting ever that a few months of mouth breathing and poor nutrition, together with the increased liability to infection, may be sufficient to interfere with the child's mental and moral development throughout his whole life time.

Suppose we choose the second dorsal for lesion. You have white rami connecting with the sympathetic centers which control the dilation of the pupil, the caliber of the blood vessels of all of the cranial mucous membranes, that is of the Antrum of Highmore, nasal pharynx, of the mouth, buccal pharynx and even to some extent of the ear. You will get congestion of all of these tissues as well as dilation of the pupil. All of these effects are slight, and I have no doubt that local infection, an abnormal way of using the voice, a wrong way of sitting in school, the breathing of dust, all of these factors, have their effect in the production of the adenoids.—(By special Journal Correspondent at San Francisco Convention.)

Legal and Legislative

Meeting of The Louisiana State Board.—The Louisiana State Board of Osteopaths held its annual meeting Oct. 21, at Dr. C. E. Hewes' office, in the Godchaux building. One applicant was admitted under the reciprocity clause. Reciprocity with Oklahoma was agreed upon. The following officers were elected: Dr. C. G. Hewes, president, re-elected; Dr. Paul W. Geddes, of Shreveport, secretary; Dr. W. A. McKeehan, of New Orleans, treasurer.

Lectures Against Medical Trust.—"Every man has the right to choose his own physician during the hour of illness, no matter whether the physician be a homeopathic, osteopathic, Christian Scientist, or any other kind of physician," said Dr. Lewis F. Crutcher in an address against "organized medicine" before a large audience of physicians and laymen Oct. 20, at Memorial hall, Cincinnati, Ohio. "To allow a national health department," continued the speaker, "would lead to as much discontent as has been caused between the church and the state. It will be taking away the people's liberties."

"The Owen bill, which was introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, to have a physician put in the president's cabinet, is only a political attempt to form a 'medical trust.' We have been fighting against this bill ever since it originated, and will continue just so long as there are enough members in the National League of Medical Freedom.

"To pass a bill compelling vaccination is unjust. Every person who objects to such an operation has a perfect right, and it would be taking away one's freedom to make him submit to something he did not believe in. What we want is an open field, where every person may do as he thinks best."

The Owen bill, declares Dr. Crutcher, was founded by a number of political physicians and fostered by the Oklahoma senator. He contended that the American Medical Association had been changed to nothing more than a "political association," and was only working in the interest of those who had a political pull.

To Drive Out Fakes.—Fake doctors will be driven out of town if the crusade of the Philadelphia County Medical Society is successful. First steps in the crusade against these graduates of "physical culture" schools were taken at a meeting of the society in the College of Physicians.

Dr. A. Bern Hirsh introduced a resolution providing for action at the second meeting in November, when the society will join forces with the district attorney in a fight against the so-called "mechano-therapists" and others.

It was declared by physicians present that steps must be taken to protect the public from fakers, who are declaring themselves to be practicing a school "similar to osteopathy." This war is not directed against regular osteopaths, but against fakes and irregulars of all sorts which infest the city.

Proposed Hospital Legislation.—One of the principal matters taken up at the thirteenth annual convention of the New York Osteopathic Society at Buffalo last week was the proposed drafting of a bill for the introduction at the next session

of the Legislature. The proposed legislation is to the effect that hereafter no appropriation of state funds be made to any institution which excludes from practice within it registered physicians of particular or exclusive schools.

It is the idea of the osteopaths that while the state has no right to interfere with the details of the medical management of hospitals and compel them to admit osteopaths to practice in them, it has a right to adopt legislation stopping appropriations of the money of the people to institutions managed by one class of medical practitioners.

The osteopaths think that if any institution wishes to bar any physician whom the state has examined and licensed, it has a right to do so, but it has no right to money belonging to the citizens of the state under such circumstances.

For All State Institutions.—The law will be broad and so framed as to include all state institutions of every sort where physicians are employed, and also all chartered and private institutions which are ever given state aid or appropriations to help maintain them. From a humanitarian standpoint such a law would help to alleviate suffering and to prolong life in public institutions. It would also be of great benefit to scientific progress, as there would be built up side by side with medical statistics, in public institutions, official records of the results of osteopathic treatment, both acute and chronic diseases.

The osteopathic profession in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts will also seek similar laws in those states, and will invite the state homeopathic and eclectic societies to unite with them for that purpose.

Big Convention In Health Fight In Kansas City.—Conservation of the public health—by the saving of the babies, the improvement of factory conditions, the sanitation of cities, the education of the people, by whatever means are available—is to be presented this month as a national issue, and an issue as important as those of currency, of business and of land conservation.

The Transmississippi Commercial Congress, with 4,000 delegates from every state west of the Mississippi and from Alaska and the island territories, will meet next week—Nov. 14 to 17—in Kansas City in its twenty-second annual session. Many of its recommendations in previous years, notably those regarding irrigation, drainage, waterway development and postal savings banks, have had their influence in national legislation. This year the health of the country and how it should be treated by state and nation will be considered.

Dr. W. A. Evans, former health commissioner of Chicago, will be one of the speakers in this discussion. Others will be Governor Hadley of Missouri, E. W. Randall of St. Paul, president of the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, and P. D. Gold, president of the American Life Convention.

Owen will present plan.—United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma will address the delegates, presenting the details of his plan for a federal department of public health, with a cabinet position for the head of the department. The opposition to the Owen plan, which was presented during the last Congress, will also be heard.

Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago and George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, are among the principal speakers on another national issue to be brought up at the convention—the currency reform question. Former Senator Aldrich, Champ Clark, Gov. Hadley, Gov. W. R. Stubbs of Kansas, Gov. Lee Cruce of Oklahoma, and W. H. Fuqua, president of the Texas Bankers' association, are expected to speak on the subject.

It is likely that important amendments to the original Aldrich plan will be suggested, as there is known to be opposition to certain details of the original program.

Declines to Decide.—The Franklin School Board asked State Health Commissioner Samuel G. Dixon of Pennsylvania to decide if osteopaths are eligible under the new School Code to serve as medical inspectors in the public schools.

The Commissioner has replied that he does not care to decide the point and suggests that it be submitted to the legal adviser of the board. Dr. Dixon lets the matter drop by citing the fact that all inspectors shall be physicians legally qualified to practice medicine."

Dr. Henry Hoefner, who agrees to inspect pupils for 75 cents each, and his wife, Dr. Kate W. Hoefner, osteopaths, who agrees to do the work for 50 cents per pupil each, contend that, being subject to the same regulations as the physicians of other schools they are eligible to fill this position.

Bronchial Pneumonia.

I was called to see a child of four years and found temperature 105 degrees, flushed cheeks, eyes bright and restless. The child had bronchial pneumonia. I immediately applied Antiphlogistine about the thickness of a dollar over the bronchial tubes and apices of lungs, also giving the child thorough treatment in lower cervical and upper dorsal region. She was well in five days.

D. S. HARRIS, D. O., Dallas, Texas.

Storm Binder—The Favorite of the Medical Profession.—We note with much pleasure the wonderful growth of the Storm Binder in the favor of the medical profession. From a comparatively small beginning but a few years ago the business has grown into a large and profitable one. Dr. Katherine L. Storm, the inventor and head of the concern, is to be congratulated on this success, which has been won through the worth of her binder and her fair dealings. Dr. Storm not only has the satisfaction of having built up a paying business, but she also has the greater satisfaction of having scores of grateful patients to whom her name is a synonym for relief and comfort. The testimony of the numbers whom she has helped in various conditions through the efficacy of her excellent binder and supporter means more to Dr. Storm than any other phase of her success. Probably no other binder on the market has to so great a degree the favor and confidence of the medical profession. The Journal rather especially rejoices in the success of this woman physician.

Associations

Announcement.—The eighth annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association will be held in Boston, May 17-18, 1912. It will be the first time in five years that the association has met in Boston and it is planned by the various committees to make it a successful meeting. Several leading osteopaths have already consented to contributed to the program.

Indiana Osteopaths Meet.—The fourteenth annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic Association was held at Denison Hotel, Indianapolis, Wednesday, Nov. 1, 1911. There were a number of interesting papers read, including, "Osteopathy as a Praphylactic," Dr. J. C. Blackman. "Vomiting, its Control," Dr. J. G. Morrison. "Chronic Gastritis," Dr. J. F. Spaunhurst. "Dieting"—Fasting, Dr. Hugh Conklin, Battle Creek, Mich.

Dr. Conklin's lecture was illustrated and he gave us many interesting facts regarding the dietitic treatment of disease.

The Association appointed a committee to respond to Dr. Heath's (Indianapolis) attack, in a paper read before the medical society, upon Osteopathy.—W. C. MONTAGUE, Secretary, Evansville, Ind.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas in the death of Drs. R. B. Minnis of Shelbyville and W. A. McConnell of Marion, we are again reminded of the uncertainty of life, therefore be it

Resolved, by their untimely death the profession has lost two tried and true members, and that we, members of the Indiana Osteopathic Association, extend our deepest, sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives, friends and co-workers, and,

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife of Dr. Minnis, and another to the Journal of The American Osteopathic Association, The Osteopathic Physician, and Journal of Osteopathy.

W. C. MONTAGUE.

O. E. SMITH.

H. M. DAWSON, Committee.

Report of the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Tennessee Association.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Tennessee Osteopathic Association was held in Memphis, Oct. 20-21 at Gayoso Hotel. A special feature of the occasion was a splendid address by Dr. W. Banks Meacham of Ashville, N. C.—"The truth about Serum Therapy." Quite an interesting program was carried out. The following officers were elected for 1912: President, Dr. E. C. Ray, Nashville; 1st Vice-President, Dr. Henry Viehe, Memphis; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, Nashville. Trustees: Dr. P. K. Norman, Memphis; Dr. J. S. Skidmore, Jackson; Dr. A. J. Harris, Nashville.

Dr. J. S. Skidmore was endorsed by the association to fill the vacancy on the Osteopathic Examining Board caused by the death of late Dr. T. L. Drennan.

The Memphis Osteopaths gave the visitors a royal good time. A lunch at the Peabody Hotel—a two hour auto trip (in the most elegant cars the city afforded) over

the city and parks—followed by a most enjoyable course dinner in the evening.

The next annual meeting of the T. O. A. will be held in May, either at Nashville or Chattanooga to be decided by trustees.—BESSIE A. DUFFIELD, D. O., Secretary.

Annual Meeting of the Arkansas Association.—The annual meeting of the Arkansas Osteopathic Association was held on October 26, 1911, at Ft. Smith, in the offices of Dr. C. E. Ross. The state was well represented. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, Dr. E. H. Laughlin, of Bentonville; Vice-President, Dr. Jeanette Miller, Siloam Springs; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. M. W. Higginbotham, of Little Rock.

The trustees are, Dr. J. A. Barnett, Rogers; Dr. B. F. McAllister, Fayetteville; and Dr. John Faulker, Texarkana.—Dr. JEANETTE MILLER, Secretary.

The Maryland Association Meets.—The Maryland Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting in the offices of Dr. Aloha Kirkpatrick, 319 N. Charles St., Oct. 21, 1911.

This being the annual meeting, the election of officers was in order. Dr. Henry McMains of Baltimore was elected President; Dr. Isabel G. Eiler of Cumberland, Vice-President; Dr. Harry D. Hurlock of Baltimore, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following program was next in order, consisting of a paper on Ethics by Dr. Grace McMains of Baltimore. Dr. E. L. Schmidt, of Frederick, gave a talk on "Dorsal Lesions and Their Effects." Dr. Leonard of Baltimore also gave a brief talk on "Principles of Osteopathy." This was followed by a clinic from Dr. Harrison McMains on dislocation of shoulder. Dr. Howard M. Houck of Baltimore, was elected to membership of the association.

The meeting proved to be a most interesting one, and adjourned at 5:30 P. M. A banquet at the Hotel Rennert in the evening was a splendid closing feature of the meeting. Dr. Leonard acted as toastmaster.—Dr. H. D. HURLOCK, Secretary.

October Meeting of the A. T. Still Association.—At the October meeting of the A. T. Still Osteopathic Association of Massachusetts held on the 26th, Dr. George W. Goode of Boston presented a case of hemiplegia. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one and there was a general discussion of hemiplegia by the members present.

The legislative situation of Massachusetts was thoroughly gone over and the society will work for a separate board along similar lines as the New York State Society. It was the sense of the members to protect the good name of Osteopathy in Massachusetts in all its purity and to fight along lines for its complete recognition as a system of healing. A legislative committee was appointed for the purpose of obtaining a square deal in the state.

The starting of an Osteopathic Hospital was discussed and it was stated further by members present where money could be obtained from philanthropists who are anxious to see such an institution established in Massachusetts.

"The best Osteopathic meeting held in five years" was the concensus of opinion of the members of the Boston Osteopathic Society at the October meeting, Saturday 21st. Dr. O. F. Akin of Portland, Oregon was the chief speaker of the evening. He spoke of "Rambles Abroad" and he gave a discussion of the work he witnessed in the leading hospitals of Europe by Dr. Lorenz and other famous surgeons. Dr. Akin is a full-fledged osteopath and many of the arguments put forth in favor of osteopaths were enthusiastically received by the members. It was one of the most practical talks ever given in Boston upon Osteopathy.

Dr. A. P. Evans vice chairman of the National League of Medical Freedom in Massachusetts and formerly of Kansas City, addressed the meeting of the work to be

done against the "Owen Bill." He said as a member of the regular school he believed that every one should have a right to consult any physician or employ any method of healing they saw fit.

Dr. Harry W. Conant president of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy spoke on the "Future of Osteopathy" and he made some strong arguments in favor of the cause and one of the chief points made was that osteopaths in Massachusetts should not be ashamed to be known as osteopaths by eliminating the word from their signs or letter heads.

Report of Seventh District Iowa Association.—The 7th District Association of Iowa met in regular session in the offices of Drs. Ridgway and Spring in Des Moines on Oct. 28.

This was without question the most enthusiastic and profitable meeting the Association has ever held. The attendance also was double that of any previous meeting and the program excelled anything of the past.

The Association was especially favored in having Hon. Chas. Miller, president of the League for Medical Freedom, present, who gave an excellent paper showing a broad knowledge of existing conditions and a man of unusual intelligence and fearless in the expression of his convictions.

Dr. S. S. Still, president of the Association gave an address, strongly emphasizing the need for educational publicity. The need to present to the world the principles upon which the science is based. Not with the gush of the man who "knows not that he knows not" but one who presents our system in the light of the intelligence of the present day.

Dr. Clark Proctor of Ames spoke on "Diagnostic and Therapeutic Accessories" and as usual spoke only what he knows and with no uncertain sound.

The report of Dr. Ella Still on the N. O. A. was the best ever and was something like reporting a Thanksgiving dinner to a hungry man. It made those who were not there wish they had been.

Several very interesting clinics were presented by Drs. Ridgway, J. A. Still, Grow, and Carrie Harvison.

After a bountiful supper served at the Y. W. C. A. rooms, a round table was presided over by Dr. Thompson, and some interesting cases were reported by Dr. Catlow of Boone, and Drs. Spring and Lola Taylor of Des Moines, the latter reporting the birth of both twins and triplets which recently occurred in the Still College clinic.

The Association was so well pleased with the meeting that by unanimous vote it was decided to accept the invitation to hold the next meeting in Des Moines also. It was universally conceded that the unusual success of this meeting was due to the untiring efforts and superior ability of their president, Dr. S. S. Still, and Secretary Dr. Emily Fike.

Meeting of The Los Angeles County Society.—The Los Angeles County Osteopathic Society held the regular monthly meeting, Monday Oct. 16th.

Dr. Royal H. Crist presented the subject "The Sphygmograph and the Sphygmomanometer as Diagnostic Agents" giving the technique as well as showing many sphygmograms and giving the patients' history and symptoms. The speaker not arriving on the regular hour Drs. C. A. Whiting and R. D. Emery gave an interesting demonstration, with comments, on the use of the Sphygmomanometer. The subject proved so interesting and covered so much ground that the society decided to continue it at the next regular meeting.—L. LUDLOW HAIGHT, D. O.

Another Association Organized.—Upper Peninsula Osteopathic Association, a branch of the Michigan State Osteopathic Association, has been organized and officers elected as follows: Pres., J. L. Shorey, Marquette, Mich.; Vice Pres., H. M. Steel, Houghton, Mich.; Treasurer, Ernest B. Guild, Escanaba, Mich.; Secretary, J. P. Whitmore, Marquette, Mich.—J. P. WHITMORE, Secretary.

Western New York Association Holds Interesting Meeting.—This association planned to hold their meeting Friday evening, Oct. 27, immediately preceding the Annual meeting of the State Association. The following program was carried out:

6:30 P. M. Demonstration by everybody; How to get acquainted; Dr. H. L. Russell, Leader.

7:00 P. M. Famous "Statler Dollar Dinner" (Informal dress)

8:00 P. M. Short business meeting of Association.

8:15 P. M. Paper and demonstration, on the use of the immobilization and pressure bandage, as applied to sprain synovitis, and bursitis. Dr. R. H. Williams, Rochester, N. Y. Member state board of examiners.

9:30 P. M. Arthritis Deformans; A discourse with clinics; Demonstration of treatment for varicose veins; Dr. A. B. Clark, N. Y. City.

10:00 P. M. Pointers on extreme problems in every day practice, and how they were met. Dr. E. D. Heist, Berlin, Ontario.

Formal adjournment. Stay as long as you dare! Get acquainted some more.

Report of The Minnesota State Meeting.—The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the M. S. O. A. held in Minneapolis Oct. 7th.

President, Dr. A. D. Becker, Preston, Minn.; 1st Vice-President, Dr. Leona Woolson, St. Paul; 2nd Vice President., Dr. W. Orrin Flory, Minneapolis; Secretary Dr. F. E. Jorris, Minneapolis; Treasurer, Dr. D. J. Kenney, Minneapolis; Trustees, Dr. E. E. Long, Albert Lea; Dr. G. L. Huntington, St. Paul; Dr. L. E. Ijams, Marshall; Dr. Lily F. Taylor, Stillwater; Dr. E. C. Pickler, Minneapolis; Legal Advisor, Dr. C. W. Young, St. Paul, Librarian, Dr. Ellen Magner, Minneapolis.

PROGRAM.

Forenoon—Welcome on Behalf of the City Osteopaths, Dr. E. C. Pickler. The Relation of the Health Department to the Physician, Dr. P. M. Hall, Commissioner of Health. Causes and Correction of Spinal Curvatures in School Children, Dr. K. Janie Manuel, Minneapolis. The Human Aura and its Value in Diagnosis, Dr. Leslie S. Keyes, Minneapolis. Report of the National Convention of the A. O. A., Dr. C. W. Young, St. Paul. Business Meeting. Election of Officers, etc. Lunch.

Afternoon—Diagnosis and Technique of Adjusting Spinal and Rib Misplacements, H. H. Fryette, M. D., D. O., of the Littlejohn College and Hospital, Chicago. The Mental Side of Osteopathic Treatment, Dr. R. F. Weeks, Owatonna. General Observations, Dr. J. B. Bemis, St. Paul. Open Parliament in Gynecology, conducted by Dr. Clara T. Gerrish, Minneapolis. Evening—Banquet at West Hotel, Singing, Toasts, etc.

Every one on the program was there "with the goods" and the meeting was one of the best that Minnesota ever had. There were forty three at the banquet, which was also a very enjoyable affair.—F. E. JORRIS, D. O., Secretary.

Meeting of the N. W. Missouri Association.—The regular meeting of the Northwestern Missouri Osteopathic Association was held at the Kupper Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 12, 1911.

The following interesting program was carried out: Thursday, October 12th, 1911, 1:30 P. M.—"The Most Valuable Practical Points From the Chicago Meeting," Drs. W. J. Conner, J. W. Hofsess, Rose Dalton, J. W. Parker, Theo E. and Zudie Purdom and others. Discussion.—"Rib Lesions and Their Treatment." Dr. Sophia H. Clark, Liberty, Mo. Business Meeting—Election of Officers., Dinner 6:00 P. M. Hotel Kupper. Evening Session, 8:00 P. M., "Osteopathic Gleanings From Medical Sources," Dr. J. I. Emig, Kansas City, Mo. Round Table, Conducted by Dr. J. S. Harrington, Kansas City, Mo. Suggested Topic: "Our Failures." By Everybody. The following committees were appointed: Program—Dr. Geo. J. Cauley, Kansas City, Dr. R. E. Hamilton, St. Joseph, Dr. Livingston. Membership—Dr. J. W. Hofsess, Dr. Corinne Larimore, Dr. Bertha Whiteside. Arrangement—Dr. A. Still Craig, Dr. E. D. Holme, Dr. J. I. Emig.

Thirteenth Annual Meeting of The New York State Association.—Two hundred osteopaths sat down to dinner Saturday evening, Oct. 28, in the Hotel Statler at the close of the thirteenth annual meeting of the state society, which held its business sessions earlier in the day.

Dr. H. L. Russell was toastmaster. The following responded to toasts: Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis; Dr. Hazard, New York; Dr. Fletcher; Dr. Williams, member of the state board of health; Dr. Teall, Fulton, N. Y.; Dr. Moore, Portland, Ore., and Dr. Alice H. Proctor, Buffalo, N. Y. The convention terminated with three rousing cheers for Dr. Andrew T. Still, the founder of osteopathy. The delegates with their wives visited Niagara Falls before they returned home. Next year the meeting will be held in Albany.

DAY'S BUSINESS SESSION.—Music was discoursed by the Hope-Jones Unit orchestra, which is a feature of the hotel dining room. The programme given was: 1, Caprice, Tobani; 2, Valse—Charme d' Amour, Kendall; 3, "My Hero" from Chocolate Soldier, Strauss; 4, Any Girl Looks Good in Summer, Schwartz; 5, Chanson Bohemienne, Boldi; 6, We'll Go to Go-Go (Red Widow), Gebrest; 7, La Anguintanie, Gabriel-Marie. Officers for the coming year were elected, 25 new members admitted and a deal of important business appertaining to medical questions disposed of, at the meeting which lasted all day. The resolution urging an introduction into Congress of a measure to create a bureau or division of sanitation and public hygiene at the head of which shall be a sanitary engineer and also creating a board to prevent contamination and pollution of streams, to look after contagious diseases, to better tenement conditions, to inspect milk supplies and look after the sanitary safety of the public at large was unanimously adopted. There are now 7,000 physicians, all of the old school, employed by the government.

PROGRAM.—Morning Session.—Call to order by President; Minutes of Last Meeting; President's Address, Dr. C. F. Fletcher; Report of Secretary, Dr. G. E. Phillips; Report of Treasurer, Dr. J. H. McDowell; Report of Committees; Constitutional Amendments; Election of New Members; Unpaid Dues and Assessments; Appointment of Special Committees; Unfinished Business; New Business; Election of Officers; Adjournment. Afternoon Session.—"Uterine Displacements" Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.; Correction of "Lumbar and Pelvic Lesions," with demonstration of technique, Dr. A. B. Clark, New York City; Osteopathy in "Pulmonary Tuberculosis," Dr. Norman D. Mattison, New York City; Treatment of "The Dorsal Region and Ribs," exemplified, Dr. George W. Riley, New York; Examination and Treatment of "Ear, Nose and Throat," illustrated, Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto; "Cervical Region," the treatment demonstrated; "Torticollis," in all its

phases, Dr. George W. Goode, Boston; Adjournment until evening. 7:00 o'clock, Assemble in the Banquet Hall for the best time of your life.

NEW OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.—The reports of the president, treasurer, board of directors and special committees were read in full at the morning session. The regular professional programme was carried out in the afternoon, at which session officers were elected and new committees appointed. A special committee was appointed to investigate vaccination from a scientific standpoint.

The following officers were elected for the year: President, Dr. Clinton D. Berry of Rochester; vice-president, Dr. Charles W. Proctor of Buffalo; secretary, Dr. Grant E. Phillips of Schenectady; treasurer, Dr. Ralph Wallace of Rockport; board of directors, Dr. Clarke F. Fletcher of New York City, R. H. Graham of Batavia, and Charles Whitcomb of Brooklyn.

Meeting of Committeemen.—The committee chairmen of the Detroit Osteopathic Society having in charge the National Osteopathic Convention, to be held in Detroit in 1912, held their second weekly meeting at the lunch rooms of the Newcomb-Endicott company, Oct. 21.

The Ponchartrain hotel has been selected as the headquarters of the convention, and the hotel management, together with the convention committee of the Board of Commerce have extended every courtesy and much material aid to the local Osteopaths in their work.

The principal business was the filling up of the committees with members throughout the state. The chairmen are as follows:

Program, Dr. Frank C. Farmer, Chicago, Ill.; transportation, not yet named; arrangements, Dr. H. B. Sullivan, Dr. Rebecca B. Mayers, secretary, Dr. A. B. Hobson, treasurer; clinics, Dr. T. Herroder; press, Dr. H. Bernard; hall and exhibits, Dr. Charles A. Bennett; entertainment, Dr. G. A. Ford; reception, Dr. Dorothy Sellards; banquet, Dr. W. W. Stewart; information, Dr. Geo. Clarke; registration, Dr. E. D. King.

Eastern Washington Association Holds Meeting.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association was held Oct. 7, in the assembly room of the Old National Bank. Dr. H. F. Morse of Wenatchee, president of the association, presided.

An instructive clinic was conducted by Dr. F. C. Jones of Sunnyside, in which he presented several cases which had come from his home town. He also read a paper on the treatment of posterior spinal sclerosis, more commonly referred to as locomotor ataxia.

Osteopathy in Diseases of the Eye was subject of an interesting talk by Dr. F. B. Teter, of Davenport.

Dr. William Most, Dr. Carrie Benefiel, Dr. J. E. Hodgson and Dr. H. E. Caster also took part in the program.

A movement was started toward the early establishment in Spokane of a research laboratory fitted with special diagnostical instruments and appliances.

The proposition of establishing a free clinic was discussed, and will be reconsidered at an early date.

The members and their wives went to the Silver Grill, where dinner was served. Dr. Cythia Ramsey, Ritzville, and Dr. W. L. Thompson, Pomeroy, also were present.

The next regular meeting will be held the last Saturday in December.

Another Association Organized in Michigan.—A meeting of the osteopaths of senatorial districts 14, 15, 18, and 25 was held in Lansing for organization of the Central Michigan Osteopathic Association. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. E. A. Seely, Lansing; vice-president, Dr. Northway, Mt. Pleasant; secretary, Dr. L. D. Benedict, Lansing; treasurer, Dr. Florence Rusk, Ionia.

A Western Michigan Association Organized.—The West Michigan Osteopathic association was organized Oct. 17, in the office of Dr. P. A. Shoemaker, with the following officers: President, P. A. Shoemaker; vice president, F. Hollingsworth; secretary, Margaret Thompson; treasurer, C. N. Jennings, all of Grand Rapids; committee on laws, F. Heyer, Muskegon; C. B. Post, Greenville; O. L. Slater, Wayland.

The next meeting will be held November 7, a banquet at the Pantland hotel preceding a business session at Dr. Hollingsworth's office.

Meeting of The First District Iowa Association.—A meeting of the Osteopaths of the first Iowa district was held Oct. 5, at Waterloo, in the offices of D. F. C. Liffing, 407-8-9 Lafayette building. Many out of town guests were present and the meeting proved of great value to all the members of the association who were present.

Dr. Della Caldwell of Des Moines, who is president of the State Osteopathic Society, gave a very interesting address. In the address was emphasized the necessity and aid of association work in bringing practitioners into closer relation with one another. The doctor also told in a most interesting manner of the work of the state association is accomplishing.

Exceedingly interesting talks were also given by Dr. T. C. Stevenson of Cedar Falls and Dr. N. D. Wilson of Manchester. Following the talks of Dr. Stevenson and Dr. Wilson the election of officers was held for the ensuing year as follows:

President, Dr. N. D. Wilson, Manchester, vice-president, Dr. Isadora McKnight, Oelwein, Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. Ruth M. Wright, Charles City.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Waterloo on the fifth day of next December.

The out of town guests were Dr. T. C. Stevenson, and S. P. Taylor of Cedar Falls, Dr. F. B. McTigue and Dr. Ruth M. Wright of Charles City, Dr. Isadora Knight of Oelwein, Dr. N. D. Wilson of Manchester and Dr. Della Caldwell of Des Moines.

Report of The Western Pennsylvania Association.—That 85 to 90 per cent of the cases of pneumonia treated by osteopathic physicians are either aborted or cured, whereas only 15 or 20 per cent of the cases treated medically are cured, was the startling statement made Oct. 25th at the fall meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic association, by Dr. G. W. Bumpus, of East Liverpool, O.

Dr. Bumpus was addressing the association at its meeting in the Fort Pitt hotel on the subject "Pneumonia," and his statement was received with great satisfaction by the osteopaths present, although it was rather startling to most of them.

Dr. Bumpus explained in detail the osteopathic treatment of this disease, which has puzzled physicians for hundreds of years, and defied their best efforts. He stated that in every case rib lesions are found, to which the medical man pays no attention. These lesions the osteopath, in his treatment, adjusts and the patient benefits immediately. He did not claim that the benefit was immediately permanent, or that the condition is immediately relieved, but showed that by a proper course of treatment, and the necessary hygienic care and good nursing, the patient has a better chance for recovery than under the old methods of treatment.

There were nearly 50 osteopaths gathered in the Dutch room of the Fort Pitt

when President C. C. Wright, of Charleroi, called the meeting to order and introduced Dr. Frank Hunter Smith, of Kokomo, Ind., who gave a very interesting and instructive talk on "Osteopathic Technique," illustrating his talk by clinical demonstration. Dr. Clara Morrow, of Butler, followed with a paper on "Obstetrics." The banquet was served at 7 o'clock.

Following this there was a paper by Dr. O. O. Bashline, of Grove City, on "Emergency Practice." Dr. J. W. Robinson, of Erie, spoke on "To Be, or Not To Be," discussing the future of the osteopathic science.

Meeting of The New Jersey Society.—For the fourth consecutive time Dr. D. Webb Granberry, of Orange, was elected president of the New Jersey Osteopathic Society at the eleventh annual meeting of the society held at Ahtel Stetter's Saturday night, Oct. 7. The all-day session of the society came to an end with a banquet and business session in the evening.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Dr. E. F. Miner, Rutherford; secretary, Dr. F. Myrell Plummer, Orange; treasurer, Dr. R. L. Colburn, Newark; executive committee, Dr. Charles E. Fleck, Orange; Dr. F. F. Wilcox, Plainfield; Dr. Melbourne Monroe, East Orange; Dr. C. M. Sigler, Trenton; Dr. Edwin W. Tate, Newark.

The session was opened at 10 o'clock with a demonstration by Dr. Charles E. Fleck, of Orange, who delivered a lecture on applied anatomy.

The various stages of whooping cough were dwelt on by Dr. Milbourne Munroe, of East Orange, who described cases which had come under his personal observation. Dr. Munroe mentioned those exercises he had found to be most beneficial to his patients, giving demonstrations.

The necessity of the most careful physical examinations in cases of suspected tuberculosis of the lungs was urged by Dr. Vane B. Sigler, of Trenton, who followed Dr. Munroe. Dr. Sigler cautioned his hearers against informing the patient who was merely suspected of having the disease, until a minute examination had been made. Too often, declared the speaker, serious results had been noted when the fears of the patient had been aroused.

Seattle Locals.—At the King County Osteopathic Association's annual meeting, held Tuesday night, Oct. 17, 1911, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dr. W. E. Waldo; vice-president, Dr. Arthur B. Cunningham; secretary, Dr. Francis Thoms; treasurer, Dr. M. L. Steere; Cor. secretary, Dr. Roberta Wimer Ford.

The attendance was very good and a heavy program was outlined.

Meeting of The Second Division of The Iowa Osteopathic Association.—The second division of the Iowa Osteopathic Association held its semi-annual convention in the Times auditorium Saturday, Nov. 4. Other sessions were held in the afternoon and evening. The conventions are held in rotation at Cedar Rapids, Davenport and Clinton. Dr. George Still, surgeon-in-chief at the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., was one of the speakers. The program was arranged by the members of the association in Scott county.

Morning.—Opening Address—Dr. Fred B. DeGroot, Rock Island. "Rheumatism," Dr. Elmina Stewart, Clinton. Discussion, Dr. M. A. Barr, Muscatine. "Disorders of the Liver," Dr. E. H. Beaven, Cedar Rapids. Discussion, Dr. C. C. Hitchcock, Vinton. Afternoon.—"Osteopathic Treatment of Acute Diseases," Dr. Grace Urban, Maquoketa. "Constipation," Dr. W. M. Furnish, Tipton. Discussion, Dr. Thomas Sharon, Davenport. "Some Interesting Cases," U. M. Hibbits, Grinnell. Clinics—Conducted by Dr. Geo. Still. "Gynecology," Dr. George Still.

Book Reviews

One Hundred Surgical Problems.—The Experiences of Daily Practice Dissected and Explained. By James G. Mumford, M. D., Visiting Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, Instructor in Surgery, Harvard Medical School, Fellow of the American Surgical Association, etc. Pp 354. Boston. W. M. Leonard, 1911.

This is the third volume of the case history series published by this firm and the preparation of these volumes marks a distinct departure in texts on medical and surgical diagnosis. Based upon the tremendous teaching advantage of illustrating diagnosis and treatment by citing accurate reports of actual cases, the author has selected "One Hundred Surgical Cases," each one presenting "either a problem or an illustration of important features in diagnosis and treatment." The cases are so selected as to offer the greatest variety, covering in scope the affections in practically every part of the body which belong to the field of surgery. Obviously the advantages of such a book to the student and especially the practitioner, cannot be overestimated. As to diagnosis, it deals with and solves problems in exactly the same way as the physician will have to solve them, if he cares anything about correct diagnosis. As to treatment, the book gives the methods, ideas and experience of one of America's greatest surgeons who has every right to speak as an authority, and is therefore of distinct value.

A Text Book of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology.—By James W. Holland, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Third Revised Edition. Octavo of 655 pages, fully illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Cloth, \$3.00 net.

One of the features of this work which impresses us is that the subject matter is confined to facts of chemistry which have a direct bearing upon and are essential to a thorough knowledge of the practice of medicine. To the student this is important. Another practical feature is that it combines with the regular inorganic chemistry, organic and physiologic chemistry, and toxicology, all in a volume of very convenient size. This is made possible by the careful omission of the non-essentials in each department. This, together with a convenient arrangement of the material and an authoritative treatment of the subjects, has made the work deservedly popular among medical schools and students. As a text, the book has proved very satisfactory.

A Text Book of Physiology.—for Medical Students and Physicians. By William H. Howell, Ph.D., M. D., Professor of Physiology, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Fourth Edition, Revised. Octavo 1018 pages, fully illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Cloth, \$4.00 net; Half Morocco, \$5.50 net.

The generous reception which has been accorded this work speaks eloquently as to its character. When one considers the great amount of experimental work in physiology which is being constantly done, no text book can remain up-to-date without frequent revision. This volume of experimental work also makes evident the fact that to present a revision which is worth while, involves a stupendous amount of work. It means not only to be in touch with all the current literature, but a careful sifting of it so that any changes or additions to the work may be confined to proved physiological facts. In his characteristic conservative manner, the author has accomplished this, and combined with the many other excellent features of previous editions which have been retained, this fourth revision places before students and practitioners one of the best texts on physiology in print.

Talks with Women Concerning Themselves.—By E. B. Lowry, M. D., author of "Confidences," "Truth," etc. Pp. 221. Chicago. Forbes & Co. 1911. Price \$1.00 net.

In line with other books of the same nature and by the same author, addressed to boys and girls, and which we have reviewed in another issue of the Journal, this book deals with what every woman should know with regard to the structure of her body and its proper care. That an amazing amount of ignorance exists even among parents with regard to these matters, every physician knows, and a book such as this, has a distinct mission in the hands of the layman. It contains a lot of scientific information in language a layman can understand.

Dorland's American Illustrated Medical Dictionary.—A new and complete dictionary of terms used in Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Chemistry, Veterinary Medicine, Nursing, Biology, and kindred branches; with new and elaborate tables. Sixth Revised Edition. Edited by W. A. Newman Dorland, M. D. Large octavo of 986 pages, with 323 illustrations, 119 in colors. Containing over 7000 more terms than the previous edition. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Flexible Leather, \$4.50 net; thumb indexed, \$5.00 net.

Our readers will need no introduction to this work as it has long been recognized as one of the best standard medical dictionaries in print. In this new edition the entire material has been reset and a number of val-

uable new features have been incorporated. As capitals are employed only in connection with proper names, it furnishes an accurate guide to capitalization. Besides the inclusion of Veterinary and Dental terms, dosage and therapeutic tables are added features. Short medical biographies, giving the full name, nationality, specialty, dates of birth and death of men whose names have been given to diseases, structures, procedures, etc., and biographic sketches of the so-called "fathers of medicine," are new and both valuable and interesting. There is little information one could demand from a medical dictionary which cannot be found in a "Dorland."

A Text Book of the Practice of Medicine.—By James M. Anders, M. D., Ph.D., LL.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine, Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia. Tenth Revised Edition. Octavo of 1328 pages, fully illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Cloth, \$5.50 net; Half Morocco, \$7.00 net.

That this book has passed to the tenth edition, is at once evidence of its genuine merits. As it is, it is a well ordered arrangement of a mass of practical information on the subject of medical practice. Special emphasis is placed upon diagnosis, and the differentiation between diseases is further simplified by tabulating side by side the symptoms of the disease under discussion and those of simulating diseases. More than the usual amount of space is devoted to the etiology, pathology and treatment of the various diseases, which is a feature also worthy of special mention. The general excellence of the work leads us to say without doubt it is one of the best works on Practice of Medicine in print. But one is made to wonder how long it will be before authors of such text books will have been sufficiently convinced as to the possibility of a mechanical etiology in certain diseases in order to give it proper recognition in their books. Take Sciatica for example. A discussion of the undoubted influence which a subluxated innominate or a relaxation of the ligaments of the sacro-iliac joint, has upon the causation of this trouble, has gone the rounds of the medical press during the last year. Not only have osteopaths recognized this fact from the very first but they have been steadily obtaining almost uniform good results from the manipulation of these structures into their normal relation. Medical men of reputation in both Europe and America have amply verified these contentions during the last few years and in view of these facts it would be particularly refreshing to see due recognition given this additional etiology. It certainly would be worthy of such a splendid work as this to lead in taking cognizance of such unquestioned facts. While we must

recognize the necessity for conservatism, yet it would seem that the time has arrived to broaden out along lines of mechanical etiology and the influence upon pathology exerted by abnormally related structures.

Pocket Medical Dictionary.—By George M. Gould, A. M., M. D., author of the "Illustrated Medical Dictionary," Practitioner's Dictionary," etc. Sixth Edition Revised and Enlarged. Gilt Edge. Round Corners. Flexible Leather Bound. Philadelphia, P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1911. Price \$1.00 net.

One of the remarkable features of this little volume is, that although it is in convenient pocket size, yet it contains no less than thirty-four thousand words with good definitions, besides very complete tables of the Arteries, Muscles, Nerves, Micro-organisms, various scales, weights, and systems of measurement, etc., An amazing amount of information has been crowded into a small book and yet the arrangement is neat and the type very readable. The dictionary serves all practical purposes and will be found quite satisfactory.

The Surgery of the Diseases of the Appendix Vermiformis and Their Complications.—By William Henry Battle, F. R. C. S., Surgeon and joint lecturer on Surgery to St. Thomas Hospital, London, Hunterian Professor of Surgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, etc., and Edred M. Corner, M. A., M. B., M. C., F. R. C. S., Surgeon in charge of Outpatients and the Surgical Isolation Wards to St. Thomas Hospital, London, Lecturer on Practical Surgery, etc., etc. Illustrated. Second Revised Edition and Enlarged. Pp. xv-291, New York. William Wood & Co. 1911.

In the preparation of this work the authors have endeavored to present comprehensively and thoroughly every surgical aspect of their subject. Osteopaths will be especially interested in the chapter discussing the indications and advisability of "The Early Operation." The accumulation of clinical evidence in the osteopathic management of these cases seems to fully justify their position with regard to immediate surgery. Osteopaths will contend that when these cases are reached early enough, in the great majority of cases the necessity for radical treatment can be entirely avoided and the chances for a subsequent attack very much lessened. However, no matter what variance in opinion there may be, the position the authors assume must be considered as conservative and sane. Instead of an immediate operation in all cases, which seems to be so much the trend in the treatment of appendicitis nowadays, the authors sanely advise an operation after the acute attack has passed; that is in the uncomplicated case. Should the patient not be able to see the necessity at this stage for the operation, they choose to let the patient understand that an operation will have to be

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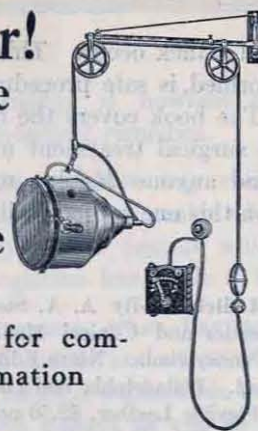
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performed immediately, should a second attack occur. This, providing the operation must ultimately be performed, is safe procedure and will also serve to get the patient in line. The book covers the history, etiology, symptomatology and diagnosis, surgical treatment and possible complications in an admirable way, and anyone desiring more or less exhaustive and reliable information upon this one subject, will do well to give this work careful reading.

A Manual of Practice of Medicine.—By A. A. Stevens, A. M., M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Ninth Edition, Revised. 12 mo. of 573 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Flexible Leather, \$2.50 net.

This work has been especially prepared for students, the object being to put the subject before them in a condensed and assimilable form. One is impressed with the comprehensiveness of the work and the succinct manner in which each subject is treated. The essential information with regard to the definition, etiology, pathology, symptoms and physical findings, diagnosis and prognosis in the various diseases and conditions, is set forth directly and clearly and in good, readable form. The work is admirably adapted for the needs of the student and for this purpose the book cannot be too highly recommended.

Food Values.—Practical Tables for Use in Private Practice and Public Institutions.—By Edwin A. Locke, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Medicine in the Harvard Medical School. Pp. VII—110. New York and London. D. Appleton & Co. 1911. Price \$1.25 net.

Recognizing the need of a practical guide for the every day regulation of diet, the author has attempted in this volume to bring together as exactly as is possible, information pertaining to the composition and nutritive value of all common foods. Not a treatise on dietetics in the usual sense, nor prescriptions of diet in the various diseases and conditions, but a presentation of some of the principles of dietetics applied and made practical and of easy reference by way of carefully arranged tables. The book was especially prepared for the use of students in the Harvard Medical School and students and practitioners alike will find this a very useful little work.

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When the first attempt was made three years ago to condense months and indeed years of work into a week, and to present it to "many men of many minds," failure was prophesied, especially as to the possibility of satisfying so many different individuals, with so many different opinions. But certainly no two more universally satisfactory meetings were ever held than the first two Review Weeks. **Every one was satisfied.**

One man, who when in school was known as a "chronic kicker" wrote back, "I don't know how you could please us all, but you did, and by the end of the week, every one there felt he owed you money."

Another man wrote from Pennsylvania: "The lecture on fractures alone was worth the money, and the trip."

Another student, two weeks after "Review Week" went clear to Utah to see a brother in the hospital with "blood poison" on whom two operations had already been performed, and condition getting worse daily. The treatment of septic infections as described by Dr. George Still during the course was instituted with immediate improvement and early cure.

NOTE:—Necessarily, only the briefest outline can be given of the work, but actually every subject mentioned on the cards returned will be given some time.

Although this program will be adhered to as nearly as possible, the right is reserved to make any necessary changes.

Probably one or two hundred clinics will be shown in the course of our work.

Patients wishing Osteopathic Examination and Diagnosis may have same made free by Dr. Laughlin during this week by going before the assembled physicians.

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Of the many dozens of open operations operated on at the A. S. O. Hospital by Dr. George Still at Review Weeks and State and Missouri Valley and National conventions, **not one has ever died or even had a wound infection.** (One day one year, 23 were performed ranging from enlarged tonsils to sarcoma of the uterus.)

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FOR NOVEMBER

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Notify us, if for any reason you can't come, and money will be refunded. Notice must be sent before the first day of the meeting, however.

Last year we might have had 50 or 60 more if we had admitted seniors, but they were invited not to come. Remember this is a "P. G." Review Week, for P. G.'s, and the seats are yours.

If you have never attended you can't afford to miss this one; if you have, we know you'll come if you can.

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DR. GEO. STILL, Box 64, Kirkville, Mo.

For the first time, a "certificate" will be issued at this session.

Attends Meeting in Chicago.—Dr. Carrie Mundie attended a meeting of the Chicago and vicinity Osteopaths held at the Colonial Club House the 1st of Nov.

Personals

Gave Talk Before Society.—Dr. Harry J. Reinecke of Chicago gave a practical talk on Osteopathic Technique as applied by the Albright table, before the meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society. The demonstration was one of the best ever given in Boston and showed the simplest osseous correction. The doctor corrected a number of lesions in presence of the members and did some excellent work. An open parliament followed the lecture and Dr. Reinecke answered many questions put to him to the satisfaction of all present.

Attended Meeting of Osteopaths.—Dr. George W. Goode of Boston, attended the meeting of the New York City Osteopathic Society.

Captured a Porcupine.—Warren, Pa., coon hunters are not meeting with any great amount of success. Recently a party of which Dr. Siler was the leader hied themselves to the tall timbers in quest of the sleek animals. They succeeded in treeing a coon and then proceeded to draw lots to determine who should climb the tree and shake Mr. Coon to the ground. Dr. Siler drew the unfortunate lot and he accordingly shinned up the tree and thrust his arm into a hollow where he had reason to believe the animal was hiding. He withdrew his arm at once and brought forth a number of quills in the ends of his fingers. The party managed to capture the porcupine and brought it home with them.

Dissolved Partnership.—The partnership between Dr. Blackman of Blackman Sanitarium, Bluffton, Ind., and Dr. J. E. Derek has been dissolved and Dr. Derek has located at 305 Bass Block, Ft. Wayne, Ind. He reports fair practice and prospects looking very good.

Plenty of Work for All True Osteopaths.—Dr. E. C. Waters of the June '11 class, A. S. O., who is practicing at Jackson, Ohio, writes, "Your 'Osteopathic Journals' have been getting here and I must say that I am very well pleased with them. I like their tone. They are bringing in the results too, as I now have about all I can do. Give my best regards to all the boys and tell them there is plenty of work for all true Osteopaths in any locality—also plenty of money."

Are You a "Smith?"—Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston has been elected president of the Smith Family Association of America. Dr. Smith wants all the Smiths who are practicing osteopathy to write to him if they are interested.

Engagement Announced.—The engagement of Miss Margaret Cole to Dr. Ralph Dudley Head of Pittsfield, has just been announced by the Hon. John N. Cole, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives and Mrs. Cole of Andover, her parents. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Dr. Head, who is now practicing in Pittsfield, graduated from the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy.

Branch Office.—Dr. C. Dejardin of Ft. William, Ontario, has a branch office at Port Arthur, Ontario.

Established Branch Office.—Dr. Herbert J. Nims of San Jose, California, owing to the request of those interested in Osteopathy, has been prevailed upon to establish a branch office at Los Gatos, and will occupy offices jointly with Dr. C. K. Small.

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Removal Notice.—Dr. H. G. Rolf, who has been practicing in Colorado Springs has removed to McPherson, Kansas, and opened offices in the Gustafson and Carlson Building.

Opens Branch Offices.—Dr. W. Arthur Smith of 229 Berkeley Street, Boston, Mass., has opened branch offices at Norwood and Somerville.

Associated in Practice.—Dr. J. A. Zwecker of Norfolk Downs, Mass., has opened a Boston office at 149 Tremont Street, where he is associated with Dr. C. Roy Clemens.

Reads Paper.—Dr. E. H. Beaven of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, read a paper before the second district convention of the Iowa Osteopathic Association, November 4th. The convention was held at Davenport, Ia.

Ideal Place to Visit in Summer.—Dr. Florence A. Covey of Portland, Me., one of the associate editors of the American Osteopathic Association, writes "This is the place to visit in summer. Each year thousands visit Maine during the summer. We have been favored with a number of D. O.'s this year. Dr. Frank P. Pratt and wife visited our coast just before he went abroad to study. Dr. Viola D. Howe entertained the following: Dr. Clara T. Gerrish of Minneapolis, Dr. H. H. Fryette and wife of Chicago, and Drs. Emma DeVries and Laura Hawkens of Washington. Dr. Fryette and wife were seeing the country in their motor car. Dr. R. L. Beeman, wife and child, and Dr. Lula Pemberton of New York City visited Portland in their touring car. Dr. S. C. Matthews and wife visited New Brunswick and Maine. Drs. Otis F. Akin and Mabel Akin dined with the Osteopaths of Portland, Maine, and Dr. Otis Akin gave a splendid address concerning his recent studies. Dr. A. E. Chittenden and wife have located in Portland, and Dr. C. H. Bernard and Dr. Josephine Bernard have located in Lewistown, Me. We hope the Osteopaths will always hunt us up when in Maine."

Spend Vacation in Detroit.—Dr. F. L. Antes and Mrs. Antes of Ridgeway, Pa., have been spending a week's vacation in Detroit, Mich., guests of Drs. W. W. and Carrie B. Stewart.

Takes Post Graduate Course.—Dr. C. E. Abegglen of Ritzville, Wash., is taking a post graduate course in osteopathy at the Los Angeles College.

Changes Name and Address.—We have not been able to learn the particulars, but have been informed that Dr. Almeda Goodspeed of Chicago, Illinois, is now Dr. Almeda Goodspeed-Dole of Winnetka, Illinois.

Resumes Winter Practice.—Dr. J. C. Herman, who practices at Magnetic Springs, Ohio, during the summer and at Daytona, Florida, during the winter opened his office in Florida the first week in November.

Dinner Given in Honor of Dr. Akin.—Dr. O. F. Akin of Portland, Oregon, addressed a meeting of the Portland Osteopaths at the Congress Square hotel following an impromptu lunch which was arranged in honor of the doctor who is on his way east. He has been studying in Europe and was a student of Dr. Lorenz, one of the greatest bone specialists of the world. Dr. Akin spoke of the more important subjects in connection with the profession.

Those seated at the tables were: Drs. Mary W. Day, Sophronia T. Rosebrook, Viola Howe, A. E. Chittenden, George M. Whibley, George H. Tuttle, Louise Bagley, Florence A. Covey and O. F. Akin.

Again in the Practice.—Dr. M. E. Corbin has taken the practice of Dr. J. H. Bodle and Dr. Avis Bodle Maxwell of Boise City, Idaho, and will open offices at that place.

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The illustrations in this book, of which there are about 300, are extremely practical. Those of the Bones, Muscles, Nerves, etc., when taken together with the anatomical tables which they illustrate, will be found to be particularly useful for reference and for memorizing. There are 41 cuts of the Bones, 34 of the Muscles, 21 of Nerves, 18 of Joints, 3 of the Heart, 10 of Ligaments, 12 of Pelvis, a plate each of the Skeleton, the Veins, the Arteries, etc., 31 cuts of Bandages, 20 of Urinary Sediments, 10 of Postures, 6 of Motor Points, 6 of Surgical Knots, 8 of Hernia, 21 of Sutures, 2 of Tongue, 4 of Brain, and many others.

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Stopped on Way Home.—Dr LeRoy Smith of Portland, Oregon, stopped in Kirksville, November 6th, on his way home from St. Louis.

June Graduate Visits Kirksville.—Dr. Chas. Alexander of the June '11 class, A. S. O. spent several days in Kirksville the first of the month. While here he informed us that he intended to close his office in Centralia, Ill., and return to Charleston, Ill.

Joins Brother in Practice.—Dr. Jennie Evans, graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, class 1901, and who has since that time maintained offices at 604 Hamilton Building, Akron, Ohio, will after November 20th be in the offices of her brother, Dr. A. L. Evans, Miami, Florida. Miami is a beautiful little city of 10,000, on the east coast, with excellent climate and beautiful surroundings which with accommodations offered have caused it to become widely known and patronized as a favorite winter resort. Dr. Evans is leaving an excellent practice, the result of ten years of consistent work. Arrangements have been made whereby Dr. J. W. Patterson, 529-30 Second National Building will occupy Dr. Evan's former offices in the Hamilton Building.

Returns from Hunting Party.—Dr. W. R. Byars of San Diego, Cal., has returned from a vacation spent with a hunting party in the vicinity of Prescott, Arizona. While there he visited the famous United Verde Copper mine at Jerome. This is one of the largest copper mines in the United States and is owned by Senator Clark. He writes, "I had a great time and am now back at work."

Visits Former Home.—Dr. B. J. Mavity of Nevada, Mo., has returned to his work after a vacation spent in visiting many points in Illinois where he formerly lived.

Seek Larger Field.—Drs. Robert and Edna Ashcroft of Kingston, Ont., have opened offices in Montreal at 802 Dorchester Street, West, and will confine their practice in Kingston to three days a week.

Father of Osteopath Dies.—Dr. W. W. Blackman has the sympathy of the profession, especially in the state of Georgia, where he is so well known, in the death of his father, Mr. F. G. Blackman, which occurred at his home 172 Capitol Ave., Oct. 19, 1911.

Spent Vacation in Colorado.—Dr. Nellie Ferry, mother and son, Ralph, spent the latter part of the summer in Colorado. Dr. Ferry is associated in practice with her brother, Dr. B. J. Mavity, at Nevada, Mo.

Another Removal Notice.—Dr. George W. McPherson, formerly of Claremont, N. H., has located at 414 MacKay St., Montreal, Canada. He is succeeded at Claremont by Dr. Ralph W. Hopkins of Cambridge, Mass.

Passed State Board.—Dr. Ernest R. Humphries, graduate of the June class, A. S. O., passed the state board of Massachusetts and has opened an office at 276 High St., Holyoke, Mass.

Returns Home.—Dr. Joan C. McAllister of Guelph, Ontario, Can., who spent the past month in Kirksville, returned to her home Nov. 8th.

Returns From Business Trip.—Dr. H. C. Johnson of Quincy, Illinois, has returned from a two week's business trip in Mississippi and other southern states. He expects to take a trip to Minnesota very soon.

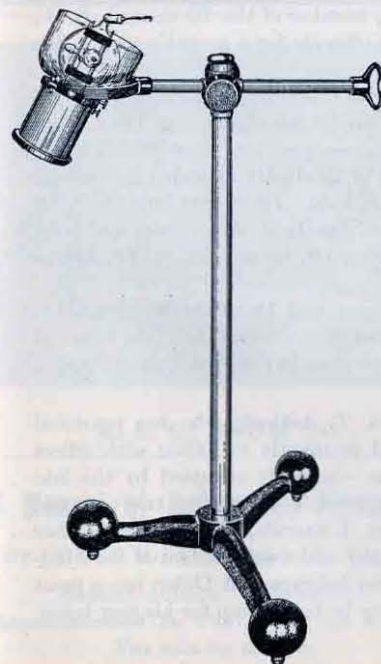
Will Take Post Graduate Course.—Dr. Jennis L. Mason who recently graduated from the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, and successfully passed the Massachusetts board of registration of medicine is taking a post graduate course in Los Angeles, California.

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Another College Romance.—A romance which had its beginning in the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy culminated Oct. 28th, in the wedding of Dr. Ira Walton Drew, formerly of Burlington and now of 1605 North 16th Street, Philadelphia, and Dr. Margaret Spencer of 1805 North 15th Street, the same city. The wedding was a very quiet one.

In Kirksville For Treatment.—Dr. Catherine Compton of Beeville, Texas, is in Kirksville for osteopathic treatment. During her absence her office is occupied by Dr. Ellen Church of San Antonio.

Form Partnership.—Dr. F. O. Edwards, Dr. J. L. Moore, and Dr. Katherine Moore, formerly of Pacific Grove, Calif., have formed a co-partnership and have opened an office in San Jose.

Reads Paper Before W. C. T. U.—Dr. Carrie B. Stewart of Detroit, Mich., recently read a paper before the central W. C. T. U., on "Drugless Therapy in Treatment of Tuberculosis."

Oldest Member of the G. O. A. Dies.—Dr. C. A. Breach, the oldest member of the G. O. A., and greatly respected by the entire profession, died at his home at 41 Colquitt Ave., Atlanta, Ga., July 5th of bronchial pneumonia. Dr. Elizabeth Breach, who was associated with her father in practice opened an office at 33 East Fair Street.

Remove to More Commodious Quarters.—In order to secure larger and more commodious quarters, Drs. Walter Jay Ford and Roberta Wimer Ford of Seattle, Washington, have moved their offices from the Alaska Building to the new eighteen story Hoge Building, which is one of the finest and most modern office buildings in the North West. Drs. Ford will occupy a corner suite of six well lighted, front rooms, which were designed and constructed according to their own plans; thereby making well equipped Osteopathic offices.

Called at Journal Office.—Dr. Isabel Abild, member of the '09 class, A. S. O., who formerly practiced at Wakonda, S. D., is in Kirksville for a month's visit. She recently made the Journal office a very pleasant call.

Sells Practice.—Dr. Nora B. Pherigo of Fulton, Kentucky, has sold her practice to the Drs. Martin of Central City, Ky., and will be associated with Dr. Evelyn R. Bush at the Bush Sanatorium in Louisville, Ky.

Attended State Meeting.—Nine osteopaths of Rochester attended the annual meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society in Buffalo. They were Dr. Clinton D. Berry, Dr. Gertrude Berry, Dr. Ralph H. Williams, Dr. H. A. Whitefield, Dr. John P. Chase, Dr. Rose Breistenstein, Dr. H. A. Thayer, Dr. Helen Thayer, Dr. Lillian B. Dailey.

Osteopaths Marry.—Dr. Mabel A. Stephenson and Dr. Dale W. Thurston, both of Los Angeles, California, were married October 28th. More than four hundred guests were in attendance at the marriage, which took place in the First United Presbyterian Church.

New Doctor for Dillon, Montana.—Dr. H. T. Ashlock, who has practiced Osteopathy in Butte for several years has located permanently in Dillon with offices at the corner of Bannack and Washington streets,—formerly occupied by the late Dr. J. L. Jones—Dr. Ashlock has been in active practice for more than twelve years; is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., former member of the faculty of the Milwaukee College of Osteopathy and was president of the Montana Osteopathic Association in 1908-9. The doctor believes that Dillon has a great future and has already become a booster for the city he has chosen for his new home.

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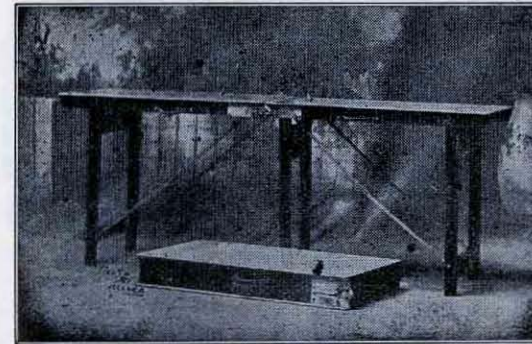
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Talk and Demonstration Before League.—Dr. George W. Reid of Worcester, Mass., gave an interesting talk on Osteopathy before the Men's League at Brookfield, Mass. Dr. Reid demonstrated through Leo Miller, who has been taking osteopathic treatment, various muscular exercises of the diaphragm, which were calculated to act upon the nerves of the stomach and bowels, and to relieve ailments of these organs as well as the liver and spleen. One phase of the talk, touching the matter of fallen arches, seemed to interest his audience as much as any portion of the address.

Lectured Before Jurors.—An interesting feature occurred in the Beaver County Court room when Dr. Hendrik Olson of Rochester, Pa., gave a lecture on anatomy to the jurors who were hearing the Charles Lohry vs. Ambridge Economy Brewing Company case. The plaintiff was suing for damages for injuries to his foot resulting from the wheel of a heavy wagon belonging to the defendant passing over that member of his body. Dr. Olson displayed a skeleton foot and leg including the knee joint. He first explained to the jury the intricate workings and the relation between each and every part. By demonstration the physician illustrated how the several parts of the foot divide upon the weight of the body resting upon it. The jurors listened with intense interest as well as those who were in the court room at that time. Immediately following the lecture Dr. Olson, who examined the foot of the plaintiff, was cross examined by the counsels of both sides as to the position and result of the injury. By use of the skeleton the witness was able to show clearly the exact condition. He further told why the injured foot could not be used as had been before the accident.

Angling Honor to Woman Osteopath.—To Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Peck, osteopath physician of San Antonio, Texas, has been awarded the first August prize, the third grand prize and the ladies' grand prize by Field and Stream for prowess as an angler. This multitude of honors have been heaped upon Dr. Peck because she landed with rod and reel, unassisted by net or otherwise, a Northern Pike which weighed 16 1-2 pounds, 3 feet 5 inches long and 17 inches in girth. This places her among the champion women anglers of the United States. She caught the fish in August while at Lake Mary, Mich. Mrs. Peck is a member of the '02 class, A. S. O.

Narrow Escape for Osteopath.—O. J. M. Favorite and wife of Perris, Calif., had a very narrow escape recently, while driving in their auto near Urbita Springs. When attempting to cross the railroad track near that place the engine in the auto went dead and the car stopped right on the track. Just at that time the Southern Pacific train came in sight but was too close to be stopped and the occupants of the car jumped to save themselves.

Accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Favorite was Mrs. Calvin Crawford, an osteopathic physician. When the engine hit the machine it was turned over and struck Dr. Crawford, who was the last one out of the machine, rendering her unconscious. She was taken to the Ramona hospital in San Bernardino.

Returned from Eastern Trip.—Dr. Olinda K. Stevens has returned from an extended eastern trip, during which she attended the national convention of Osteopaths at Chicago.

Visits at Rialto, California.—Dr. Charles E. Bown of Long Beach, recently spent a few days at Rialto, visiting at the home of J. S. Benner.

Daughter of Osteopaths Marries.—Miss Geneva Coffman, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Kent W. Coffman, was married November 21st, at Owensboro, Ky., to Mr. Benjamin Dee Turman. Dr. and Mrs. Coffman are both graduates of the American School of Osteopathy.

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The Attention of Osteopathic Physicians. Wanted—Those actively interested in optics and ophthalmology, having studied refraction and the fitting of glasses, know the importance of this branch of the practice. Although all people become wearers of glasses sooner or later in life, few, if any, have the knowledge whatever of optics. While we have osteopathic literature for free distribution, we have had none dealing with optics and refractive errors. The editor of the leading paper here requested me to write an article, for publication, on this very important subject. This I did. The article was entitled "About Eyes and Spectacles." A number of patients informed me they had clipped these articles and were saving them for future reference. So I re-wrote and illustrated both articles and had them published in pamphlet form. These pamphlets can be had at \$5.00 per hundred, or \$22.00 per five hundred, or \$40.00 per thousand copies. Express prepaid. Edition De Luxe. Your card on cover. Address, Dr. W. B. Van de Sand, Montrose, Pa., 20 Public Avenue.

Wanted—A good location by woman osteopath, who has Missouri and Pennsylvania certificates. Has had over three years of experience. Would be glad to act as assistant or take charge of practice. For particulars address, "I. W. A.," in care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

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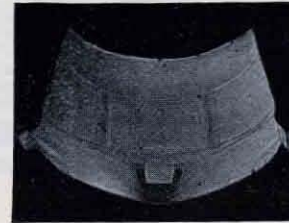
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A. S. O. Alumni Assemble

Through the courtesy of Dr. Fred Gage and other members of the Colonial Club, the Chicago graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, were assembled October 25, at an informal dinner given in the beautifully equipped dining room of the Club, 4445 Grand Blvd., Chicago, Illinois.

Promptly at 6:30 P. M., fifty guests were partaking of the bounties prepared for the occasion, a dinner which reflects credit on the management, and will long remain a pleasant memory to those assembled.

Dr. Charley and Mrs. Still, and Master Charles, Jr. from Kirksville, Mo., were the guests of honor.

After dinner speeches, were the main features of the evening. Dr. Joseph Sullivan, in the capacity of toastmaster adding much to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Dr. Charles Still's response to the toast "The A. S. O." was interesting and instructive. In this he pointed out the steps of advancement that have been made since the time when the idea of teaching Osteopathy first took possession of those who were practicing it, to the present high standard as exemplified in the school.

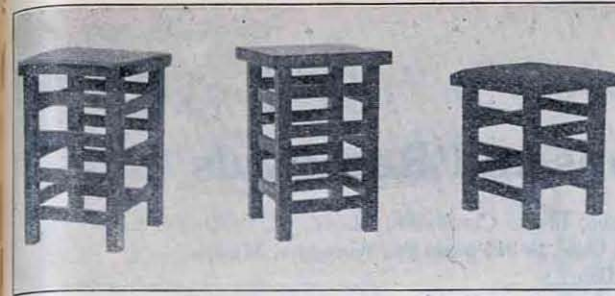
Dr. Grace L. Smith, in responding to "Women in Osteopathy" pointed out in an interesting manner the part women have played, in bringing Osteopathy to its present state of development, and the field opened in a profession for which they are especially fitted.

Dr. Alfred W. Young gave an interesting discourse on "Organization," pointing out the greater efficiency of organized forces, in getting for Osteopathy the recognition it justly demands, as against the weakness of scattered individual efforts.

Dr. Henry S. Bunting, in responding to "Publicity" made it clear that publicity, which carried education as its key note, was ethical, and much needed. He also told of the surprisingly large amount of that kind of publicity Osteopathy had received, and how it was commanding the attention of intelligent thinking people in every part of the country.

The spirit of good will so permeated those assembled that it was resolved to perpetuate the fellowship by organizing an Alumni Association.

Drs. E. R. Proctor, Helen Van Horn, Fred Gage, were appointed on the committee for organization.



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 Atherton, A. M., from Quebec, Can., to 314 Main St., Worcester, Mass.
 Barber, Isabel I., Paw Paw, Mich.
 Carter, Lillian L., from Greenville, S. C., to Beckley Bldg., Anderson, S. C.
 Chase, Julia J., 218 Islington St., Portsmouth, N. H.
 Chittenden, Albert E., from Syracuse, N. Y., to 601-2 New Baxter Bldg., Portland, Me.
 Cleary, George, from Simcoe, Canada, to Burns, Ore.
 Corbin, M. E., from Powell, Wyo., to Boise City, Idaho.
 Dejardin, C., room 23, Francis Block, to Fort William, Ontario, Can.
 Dole, Almeda Goodspeed, from Chicago, Ill., to Cor. Elm & Linden Sts., Winnetka, Illinois.
 Dunnington, Flo. Rankin, from Parrott, Ohio, to 116 W. Temple St., Washington C. H., Ohio.
 Eells, C. W., from Gold Hill, Ore., to Lorenz Hotel, Redding, California.
 Emley, T. J., from Sidney, Ohio, to Broomhall Bldg., Troy, Ohio.
 Ervin, Elnora S., from Memphis, Tenn., to 6th & Locust Sts., St. Paul, Minn.
 Evans, Jennie, from Akron, Ohio, to Miami, Florida.
 Gibson, H. R., from Elida, N. M., to Portales, N. M.
 Grow, Will W., 222-224 Logan Bldg., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Harris, L. A., 19-20 Conrad Bldg., Kalispell, Mont.
 Henry, J. L., from Los Angeles, California, to Imperial, California.
 Krill, J. F., Waverly, N. Y.
 Little, Clara U., from 1717 T. St., to 1769 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
 Loring, Margaret, from Marseilles, Ill., to 3-5 Neustadt Bldg., La Salle, Illinois.
 Lycan, Jessie V., Ookala, Hawaii, H. I.
 McGonigle, F. S., 518 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kansas.
 McPherson, George W., from Claremont, N. H., 414 MacKay St., Montreal, Canada
 Meredith, O. R., from Norfolk, Nebraska, to 1234 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, California.
 Mitchell, E. B., from Jonesboro, Tenn., to Waycross, Ga.
 Morgan, Mary E., from Miller & Lux Bldg., to Fifth St., Gustine, California.
 Newton, G. H., from Tampico, Ill., to 992 Elizabeth Place, Memphis, Tenn.
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 Perrin, G. W., from 524-25- Empire Bldg., to 515-17 Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 Perry, Gale C., North State and Park Sts., Concord, N. H.
 Perry, Mary W., from Bristol, Va.—Tenn., to 117 N. Washington St., Sumter, S. C.
 Pitts, Eugene, from Randlett, Okla., to 318-20 Eddy Bldg., Bloomington, Ill.
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Married

Dr. Margaret Spencer and Dr. Ira Walton Drew, both of Philadelphia, Pa., October 28th.

Miss Maud Adele Smith and Dr. James Bridges, at Doe Run, Mo., October 11th.

Miss Katherine Aroon Smith and Dr. August Eugas, at Doe Run, Mo., Oct. 11th.

Miss Jennie Anderson and Dr. John Wesley Snavely, at Ottumwa, Ia., October 18th.

Dr. Mabel Stephenson and Dr. Dale W. Thurston, at Los Angeles, California, October 28th.

Born

To Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Lyda, Kirksville, Mo., October 20th, a son weighing nine and three quarters pounds.

To Dr. and Mrs. Meredith White, Birmingham, Ala., Sept 16th, a son, Max Carlton White.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Follett, of Clyde, Kansas., October 16th a daughter, Olive Virginia.

To Dr. and Mrs. F. I. Furry, of Cheyenne, Wyo., October 11th, a ten pound girl, Helen Louise.

Died

Dr. Francies Leroy Smith, at New Castle, Pa., October 10th.

Dr. A. C. Breach, at 41 Colquitt Ave., Atlanta, Ga., July 5th.

Olive Virginia Follett, infant daughter of Dr. J. C. Follett, at Clyde, Kansas, October 27th.

F. G. Blackman, father of Dr. W. W. Blackman, at 172 Capitol Ave., Atlanta, Ga., October 19th.