

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

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CHICAGO, MARCH, 1910

Number 3

Chicago Osteopath Stops Pernicious Hiccough at St. Luke's Hospital

OSTEOPATHIC stock went up several points in Chicago medical opinion the past month when Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan saved the life of a medical patient at St. Luke's hospital who otherwise would have died of pernicious hiccoughs. Nothing praiseworthy of osteopathy or of Dr. Sullivan's victory was said outside by the M. D.'s who knew of the achievement; and, of course, Dr. Sullivan didn't run to the newspapers with it; so osteopathy did not receive the recognition due it in this signal triumph. This is the more true because the Medics lost another similar case in the same week as recorded by the newspapers.

Not that the osteopathic diagnosis was so obscure or subtle, or that the operation resulting in cure was more than ordinarily skillful, but the fact that medicine and surgery had done their utmost for forty-eight hours and had to admit utter helplessness; and that an osteopath then stepped in, adjusted the human machine and saved a human life—that is why this instance is important and worthy of the widest possible recognition. Even some of these comparatively "simple" victories of osteopathy prove the most mysterious to our medical brethren.

While it is to be regretted that our M. D. friends who had to come to osteopathy for help in this instance didn't give Dr. Sullivan the sort of recognition he was entitled to and which they would have lavished on any surgeon of their own faith who could have scored such a triumph, yet friends of the patient realize what was done, and so do the whole staff of trained nurses, so much good will result to osteopathy notwithstanding. Such information must spread widely.

Let us hope that Dr. Sullivan's discretion showed the "regulars" attached to St. Luke's that osteopathic physicians do not carry press bureaus around with them when called into emergency cases. If it has that much benefit it will probably help to throw other tests to osteopathic skill in future. And what our profession most wants is the opportunity to measure our resources against emergency when other systems are unavailing.

I congratulate Dr. Sullivan not less upon his splendid work in this case than his becoming modesty in the premises. But for a woman patient who knew of the case I might not have learned of it. At my request Dr. Sullivan makes the following report on it:

Case of Singultus (Pernicious Hiccough)

Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O., Chicago.

MRS V—, operated on February 12th, 1910, at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. Operation, a hysterectomy. Dr. W., operator of St. Luke's staff of surgeons. Upon regaining consciousness the patient was seized with singultus hiccough spasms, occurring at intervals of ten seconds. Began hiccoughing Saturday noon and continued without cessation until Monday noon—forty-eight hours in all.

All usual and unusual steps were taken to relieve the trouble.

Faradization to spine and to right and left sides.

Sipping of carbonized water.

Holding the breath.

Pressure on stomach with the hands.

Hot and cold gastric compress.

Ice bag to back of neck.

Ice pills.

Ice bag to epigastrium.

Hot trunk pack.

Lavage, sulfonal, codein, morphine.

The general trend of treatment for the condition was in some way to offset the shock of the operation. They based their efforts on



the idea that the trouble was reflex, or perhaps hysteria figured in some measure.

I was called in on the case by the patient herself; she, having had knowledge of osteopathy for some years previously.

I found the patient in a semi-coma, due to opiates; pulse very thready; exhaustion apparent to all present. Spasms occurred about every ten seconds and had become of a character very exhaustive to the patient as well as painful to those in attendance. The spasms were of a character which to the osteopath demonstrated contraction along the right cervical area.

Examination disclosed distinct muscular and tendonous as well as ligamentous congestion and even torsion showing strain. No bony misplacement was manifest further than would follow extreme contraction along the deep cervical area, amounting to marked diminishing of diameters of right cervical foraminas.

As we know, the phrenic nerve has its origin principally from the fourth cervical, sometimes also from the third cervical.

This being the case and on examination

finding all the complex structures from the occiput to the fifth cervical contracted and almost a torticollis existing, I devoted my attention to bringing about, through desensitization or deep inhibition, some mobility along the pathway of the cervical nerves and sympathetic chain.

Accomplishing this followed about fifteen minutes of effort. I then crocheted the cranium at the occiput between my left thumb and forefinger and rocked the atlas cranial joint with my right hand, thereby accelerating motion at this point.

Assiduous attention in all the above areas finally achieved the end desired. The patient suddenly lapsed into a complete state of muscular laxity. I have never before witnessed such response to osteopathic work. The whole thoracic and cervical muscular systems suddenly relaxed and hiccoughing ceased the moment I released pressure at the point of lesion, and it is appropos at this point to repeat that no true bony displacement existed, but rather, as before outlined, a deep contracture adjacent to the bones was evident, indicating narrowed foraminas between the bones.

It is reasonable to suppose that under anesthesia, the patient while being transferred from the operating table to the bed was so handled as to allow the head to hang or rotate improperly. This appears the most reasonable cause for the condition existing and those of osteopathic faith will so reason.

The patient has had no recurrence of hiccough.

This case is not much more to the credit of osteopathy, however, than a case of one of Chicago's prominent ladies whom I have cured of persistent fits of coma, running through two years past. I set the atlas ten weeks ago, and she has had no recurrence of the fainting to date. She is able to go out alone after two years of seclusion.

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Suggested Routes to the San Francisco Convention, with Brief Mention of Scenic Opportunities.

THESE various routes to the San Francisco Convention are presented with a view to enable our practitioners everywhere to compare the relative scenic advantages and select one best suited to their own desires and convenience.

Those having sufficient time can make a most delightful tour by going out on one route and returning via another, as for instance the Colorado Rockies Route going, and the Grand Canyon Route, Canadian Rockies Route, or Northern Pacific-Yellowstone Park returning.

Special cars can be obtained if twenty or more arrange to go over a certain line at the same time. You can join a party of twenty going out and return individually by some special route, or arrange to be one of a special car party returning over a different route from the one taken on the out journey.

The railroads will be glad to arrange for any kind of special car desired. As soon as you have made up your mind as to the route you want to travel via, communicate with the agent at a terminal point such as Chicago, stating the day you will be ready to leave and tell him to book you in a special car and thus get the benefit of the company of a congenial crowd.

Beautiful descriptive literature and special information can be obtained by addressing as follows:

Mr. C. N. Souther, Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, Chicago.

"California Winter's Summer Garden." (Handsome descriptive folder.)

Mr. W. G. Neimyer, General Agent, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific, Chicago, Ill.

"Where Cool Sea Breezes Blow," "California and Return," "The Overland Route to the Road of a Thousand Wonders" (illustrated in colors, 12 cents), "Los Angeles Today," "Making Travel Safe," "Paso Robles Hot Springs," "Oregon, the Land of Opportunity," "Yosemite Valley."

Mr. H. A. Gross, General Passenger Agent, Chicago & Northwestern Ry., Chicago, Ill.

"California," "The Pacific Northwest," "Colorado," "Across Picturesque Illinois and Iowa," The Los Angeles Limited; The Northwestern Limited.

Mr. T. B. Montgomery, General Agent, Soo Line & Canadian Pacific, Chicago, Ill.

Spokane and Portland by way of the Canyons; Pacific Coast Trips, The Challenge of the Mountains; See Europe If You Will, But See America First; Home from California.

Mr. C. A. Matthews, General Agent, Northern Pacific Railway, Chicago, Ill.

Pacific Coast Resorts; Eastward Through the Storied Northwest; The Land of the Geysers; Yellowstone Park; Northern Pacific Train Service.

Mr. A. B. Schmidt, General Agent, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, Chicago.

California, the Golden State.

Mr. W. J. Black, Passenger Traffic Manager, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago.

The California Limited; Doing the Grand Canyon; Titan of Chasms, The Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Mr. H. W. Jackson, General Agent, Colorado Midland, Chicago, Ill.

Through Hell Gate in the Colorado Rockies; Panoramic Scenes: A Rocky Mountain Honey-moon; Souvenir Post Card Series.

Mr. H. A. Cherrier, City Agent, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Ill.

The Mississippi River Scenic Line.
Railroad Fares from Chicago.

The round trip railroad fare will depend upon the date selected for the convention. A special rate of \$62.50 for the first week in July, the 2d to the 8th, and application has been made for the same rate for the first week in August. We have assurance that the rate will be granted for August date. If a date other than that for which the \$62.50 rate is authorized is selected the fare will be \$72.50 for the round trip. The above rates apply to the Colorado Rockies Route, the Salton Sea Route, and the Grand Canyon Route. If trip is made via Yellowstone Park Route or Canadian Rockies Route the fare is \$15.00 extra.

Cost of Sleepers from Chicago.

The Standard sleeping car fare from Chicago to the coast is \$14.00.

Route No. 1. Canadian Route.

By this Route you have choice of the following railroads:

Chicago to St. Paul	Via Chicago, Milwaukee & Co. Paul Railway; Chicago & Northwestern Railway; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; or Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.
St. Paul to Vancouver	Via Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie and Canadian Pacific, passing through North Dakota, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, by way of Minot, Portal, Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat, Calgary, Banff, and through Canadian Rockies. At Banff stop-over can be made for the Canadian National Park and Hot Springs. The park is a natural reservation of 5,732 square miles, largest in the world. Grand scenery; palatial hotel. Altitude 4,521 feet. The next stop of interest is Laggan, the station for the "Lakes in the Clouds," "Gems whose loveliness and charm are beyond description." At Glacier can be seen the Great Glacier of the Selkirks, larger than all the combined glaciers of Switzerland, thirty-four square miles in area.
Vancouver to Seattle	Via Canadian Pacific Steamship line (via Victoria) or Northern Pacific. The trip from Vancouver to Seattle through Puget Sound is one of the most delightful inland water routes of America.
Seattle to San Francisco	Via Northern Pacific to Portland and Southern Pacific (Shasta Route, "Road of a Thousand Wonders") to San Francisco. The Shasta Route lies through a wild and picturesque country. The approach to the summit of the Siskiyou Mountains is considered one of the wonders of engineering skill. Mount Shasta, 14,380 feet high, is only 142 feet less in height than the highest peak in the United States.

Route No. 2. Northern Pacific-Yellowstone Park Route.

By this route you have choice of following railroads:

Chicago to St. Paul	Via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; Chicago & Northwestern Railway; or Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.
St. Paul to Seattle	Via Northern Pacific, passing through North Dakota, Montana, and Washington, by way of Fargo, Billings, Livingston, Butte, Spokane, and through Northern U. S. Rockies. The line lies through the Lake region of Minnesota and the great wheat fields and cattle ranges of North Dakota. From Glendive, Mont., the Yellowstone River is followed for 350 miles to Livingston, from which point a detour can be made to the Yellowstone National Park via Gardiner, the official entrance. The regular tour of the park requires five and a half days. Shorter or longer stop-overs can be made if desired. Between Livingston and Logan is the famous Gallatin Valley inclosed by the Gallatin Range and the Bridger Range. Leaving Logan, the Rockies are crossed via the Homestake Pass and Butte and Anaconda, the great mining centers, are reached. On the main line from Helena is the Mullan Tunnel, 5,566 feet above the sea. At Missoula stop-over can be made for the famous Bitter Root Valley, and the Flathead Indian Reservation, recently opened for homestead. From Sand Point can be reached Lake Pen d'Oreille, a most beautiful lake surrounded by mountains of a high scenic order. From Spokane to Seattle the route follows the Yakima Valley, one of the richest irrigation valleys in the west, and crosses the Cascade Range. In the Cascades is Green River Hot Springs, a delightful spot for fishing and recreation. Mt. Ranier is seen as Seattle is approached. From Seattle many interesting Puget Sound side trips can be made.
Seattle to San Francisco	Via Pacific Ocean steamer, or Southern Pacific Railway, "Shasta Route." The rail route passes through the fertile fields and orchards of Oregon, follows the Rogue River Valley, and crosses the famous Siskiyou Mountains, and through the valley of the Sacramento River. One of the wonderful scenic trips of America.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**Route No. 3. Union Pacific Yellowstone Park Route.**

By this route you have choice of following railroads:

- Chicago to Omaha Via Chicago & Northwestern Railway; or Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.
- Omaha to Ogden Via Union Pacific Railway by way of Pocatello, Idaho, or through Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City. At Pocatello or Ogden side trip tickets are issued for trip to and through the Yellowstone Park, including all expenses. A complete tour of the Park, taking in every point of interest, can be made in four days.
- Ogden to San Francisco Via Southern Pacific, across the great Salt Lake "cut-off," across Nevada and over the beautiful Sierra Nevada, by way of Battle Mountain, Sparks, Reno and Truckee. Truckee is the stop-over point for Lake Tahoe, the great mountain lake, twenty-three miles long and thirteen miles wide, 6,220 feet above sea level, and over 2,000 feet deep. The summit of the Sierra is twelve miles west of Truckee. The ride down the west slope and through the Sacramento Valley to Sacramento presents delightful views of peach and almond orchards and orange groves. The trip from Sacramento to San Francisco is through one of the garden valleys of California.

Route No. 4. Chicago-Cheyenne-San Francisco Route.

By this route you have choice of following railroads:

- Chicago to Omaha Via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; or Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
- Omaha to Ogden Via Union Pacific, by way of Cheyenne, Sherman, Laramie, Rawlins, Green River, Echo Canon, and Devil's Gate. At Sherman is the Sherman Tunnel, bored through solid granite. From Laramie can be seen Elk Mountain and Laramie Peak. Echo Canon has been called "a masterpiece of nature." The Witches Rock and the Pulpit Rock are two of the famous sights. The Devil's Gate and the Devil's Slide are two of the wonderful natural formations in the Weber Canon.
- Ogden to San Francisco Via Southern Pacific Railway. (See description under Route No. 3, Union Pacific-Yellowstone Park Route.)

Route No. 5. Colorado Rockies Route.

By this route you have choice of following railroads:

- Chicago to Denver Via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; or Chicago & Northwestern Railway.
- Denver to Ogden Via Denver & Rio Grande Railway, through Colorado Springs and Royal Gorge, and Rocky Mountains.
- Denver to Ogden Via Colorado Midland Railway. Skirts Rockies from Denver to Colorado Springs. Long's Gray's, Torrey's, Pike's, and Spanish Peaks in plain view for many miles. Palmer Lake is passed at an altitude of 7,200 feet. The famous Garden of the Gods is in plain view after leaving Colorado City. From there the line works its way up abruptly and the entire trip across the mountains is made at a high altitude, affording many sublime views. Leadville, the great mining camp, is reached at an altitude of 10,103 feet. Evergreen Lakes, seat of U. S. fish hatcheries, is five miles from this point. Mt. Massive, 14,424 feet, highest mountain in Colorado, is here in view. Next point of interest is Turquoise Lake, highest artificial lake in the world; contains six billion gallons. The famous Hell Gate, 10,540 feet high, presents one of the most magnificent views, 2,000 feet sheer descent. Train goes fourteen miles to descend one-half mile. Glenwood Springs is stop-over point for world renowned hot springs. Bath house cost \$500,000. Swimming pool 700 feet long, all warm water. Salt Lake City, the Mormon Zion; stop-over can be made here for trip to the great Temple. At Ogden connection made with Southern Pacific.
- Denver to Ogden Via Union Pacific, through Colorado to Cheyenne, Wyo. (altitude 6,050 feet), and west through Wyoming by way of Sherman, Laramie, Rawlins, Green River, Echo Canon, and Devil's Gate. At Cheyenne the route turns directly west and rises steadily to the summit of the Rockies. At Sherman is the Sherman Tunnel, bored through solid granite. From Laramie can be seen Elk Mountain and Laramie Peak. Just west of Green River is the "Fish Cut." Here in 1870 a geological expedition under Professor O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, found petrified fish in abundance. Echo Canon has been called "a masterpiece of nature." The Witches Rocks and the Pulpit Rock are two of the famous sights. The Devil's Gate and the Devil's Slide are two of the wonderful natural formations in the Weber Canon. After leaving Weber Canon, the route lies through the Salt Lake Valley to Ogden.
- Ogden to San Francisco Via Southern Pacific, across the great Salt Lake "cut off," across Nevada and over the beautiful Sierra Nevada, by way of Battle Mountain, Sparks, Reno, and Truckee. Near Hazen are the head gates of the great Carson-Truckee irrigation project. Truckee is the stop-over point for Lake Tahoe, the great mountain lake, twenty-three miles long and thirteen miles wide, 6,220 feet above sea level, and over 2,000 feet deep. Mount Tallac is one of the snow-capped mountains surrounding the lake. It is 9,785 feet high and easily accessible. The summit of the Sierra is twelve miles west of Truckee. The ride down the west slope and through the Sacramento Valley to Sacramento presents delightful views of peach and almond orchards and orange groves. The trip from Sacramento to San Francisco is through one of the garden valleys of California.

Route No. 6. Grand Canon Route.

- Chicago to Los Angeles Via Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, passing through New Mexico and Arizona, by way of Kansas City, La Junta, Albuquerque, Grand Canyon, Redlands, and Riverside. At Albuquerque is the Harvey Indian Museum. The Grand Canon of the Colorado is one of the scenic wonders of the world. The side trip costs \$6.50. At Redlands one of the sights is the Smiley Heights Drive. Riverside is famous among other things for its Magnolia Avenue Drive.
- Los Angeles to San Francisco Via Southern Pacific Railway.

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN**Route No. 7. Yuma Salton Sea Route.**

- Chicago to El Paso** Via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, through Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico, by way of Kansas City, Topeka and Santa Rosa.
- El Paso to Los Angeles** Via Southern Pacific, through Arizona and California by way of Tucson, Yuma, Salton and Los Angeles. Between Yuma and Salton is the "Salton Sea" district. Great irrigation center. Los Angeles is approached through the beautiful San Gabriel Valley. Los Angeles is one of the great cities of the Pacific Coast. Many interesting short side trips can be made. Long Beach, splendid bathing; Pasadena, in the foothills, where there are some of the most magnificent estates in America. Catalina Islands.

Route No. 8. St. Louis-Denver.

- St. Louis to Kansas City** Via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway; Missouri Pacific Railway; or Wabash Railway.
- Kansas City to Denver** Via Union Pacific Railway, or Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.
- Denver to San Francisco** Via Denver & Rio Grande Railway; Colorado Midland Railway; or Union Pacific Railway, as described under Colorado Rockies Route.

Route No. 9. St. Louis-Los Angeles.

- St. Louis to El Paso** Via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, through Missouri, Kansas, and New Mexico, by way of Kansas City, Topeka, and Santa Rosa.
- St. Louis to El Paso** Via Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, through Oklahoma and Texas, by way of Oklahoma City and Dallas to San Antonio. Southern Pacific Railway from San Antonio to El Paso.
- El Paso to Los Angeles** Via Southern Pacific Railway, through Arizona and California by way of Tucson, Yuma and Los Angeles. Yuma irrigation project, Salton Sea, and San Gabriel Valley.
- Los Angeles to San Francisco** Via Southern Pacific Railway, as described under Route No. 5, Yuma-Salton Sea Route.

Route 10. Southern Route.

- New Orleans to San Francisco** Via Southern Pacific Railway, through Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California, by way of Houston, San Antonio, El Paso, Yuma, Salton and Los Angeles.
New Orleans, city of 350,000 people; great historical interest, picturesque court yards, old fashioned residences, beautiful drives. Houston, a big thriving city, growing rapidly, regarded as the commercial and railroad metropolis of Texas. San Antonio, health resort of national renown. The Alamo Plaza and the Alamo are two of the famous sights. At Viaduct is a steel bridge spanning the Pecos, 2,140 feet in length and 321 feet above the river bed. El Paso, a hustling city of 45,000 people, was formerly Paso del Norte, the pass of the north, going from Old Mexico to New. At Yuma is a settlement of seven hundred Yumas. Twelve miles north of here, reached by a branch line, is Laguna Dam, which cost \$2,000,000 and which made possible the irrigation of thousands of acres. The Salton Sea district is the scene of the great floods some two years ago, when a break in an irrigation ditch caused the Colorado river to flow into the depression. In some places the Salton "sink" is 250 feet below the surface of the sea. California is entered through the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, famous for the old San Gabriel Mission, beautiful orange groves and fruit orchards.
Catalina Island is reached from San Pedro by steamboat, a three-hour journey. The island is a crystallized fairyland; the placid and translucent waters teem with every form of marine algae and piscine life. Atmospheric and terra firma attractions are in harmony with the ocean's profusion.
- Los Angeles to San Francisco** Via the Valley Line. An interesting bit of this trip is just before Tehachapi is reached. The road winds through the most difficult part of the range. It swings around and crosses its own track in what is known as "The Loop," in an effort to relieve the grade, a very ingenious piece of engineering. Exeter is the stop-over point for the Giant Forest of Big Trees in the Sequoia National Park, and also for the wonderful Kings River and Kern Canyons, which rival the Yosemite in their grandeur. From Exeter an electric line runs 13 miles to a delightful nook in the foothills called Lemon Cove. From here a stage line runs to the National Park. Fresno is famous for raisin-seeding establishments, creameries, fruit canning factories and wineries. Merced is the stop-over for the Yosemite National Park. The branch line runs up along the Merced River, past Merced Falls, to El Portal. The Mariposa Grove of big trees is reached by a short stage ride. Some of these majestic trees are 400 feet in height and are the oldest living things on earth. At Modesto is the La Grange Dam, which cost \$550,000 and provides water for prosperous farming communities on both sides of the stream.
- Los Angeles to San Francisco** Via the Coast Line. Santa Barbara is one of the famous resort cities of California. From here to Surf, a distance of 66 miles, the track occupies a substantial buttress of Santa Ynez Mountain Range, at an elevation which gives commanding views of Santa Barbara Channel and the romantic islands which mark its outer limits. Paso Robles Hot Springs is a great health resort, with splendid bath houses and hotel accommodations. At San Miguel is the old mission of that name, where services are still held occasionally. At Monterey is Cypress Point. The cypresses on this point are said to be prehistoric. Santa Cruz is another of California's famous pleasure spots. Over a million dollars has been spent on water front amusements. Here also is the Santa Cruz Mission, and from here, extending back to the mountains are delightful canyons. Six miles from Santa Cruz are the Big Trees Sequoia sempervirens (ever living), estimated variously from three to eight thousand years old.

The Osteopathic Physician, Our Opposition, What We Are, What We Need and What We Hope to Be

B. A. Bullock, D. O., Hastings, Mich.

HOW many osteopathic physicians in practice today are there who do not find among the medical profession, men who ridicule, scoff at and belittle our most honorable profession? They go so far as to approach our patients and tell them that they are being humbugged; that we are ignoramuses; that we do not understand anatomy or physiology; and, in fact, we are not in any way, educated physicians.

This is the most deplorable condition in many places, but on the other hand, we find a great many physicians who are broader, who appreciate the fact that they do not know it all and that we are educated physicians, capable of treating disease the same as themselves. They send to us cases they are not able to handle; call us in as counsel, the same as they would another physician; assist us in operations and ask our assistance in theirs. This is as it should be.

But what are we? Is there not something in our own ranks which tends to create these differences of feeling in the other schools? Today, we have, in our ranks, osteopaths and osteopathic physicians. By this difference, I mean the man who says (and a most narrow conception he must have of himself) "I am a Simon Pure osteopath, in other words, I am an osteopath. I am not an osteopathic physician. I am able to combat the diseases of men only in a limited field. I am unable to handle any septic condition where is needed something to cleanse the parts. I am only able to handle such things as I can do with the ends of my fingers."

Now, strange as it may seem, we have just such osteopaths in Michigan today. The first thing they tell a patient, if the patient has been to a regular physician, is "You are poisoned with drugs." This cannot but help to rebound for the good of the regular physician who prescribed for this patient. They are advertising him instead of treating the case in hand.

While traveling on the road, in the summer of 1905, I met an osteopath in Dallas who was waiting in Dr. Harris' office. As I entered, he asked me my name which I gave him.

He said, "I am one kind of an osteopath and you are another."

I asked him what he meant.

He replied, "I mean just what I say. You believe in bugs and bacteria and I do not."

I questioned him as to the school from which he graduated and found it to be the A. S. O. He said they did not teach bacteriology nor pathology and which I knew was false. I asked him how he would treat a case of septicemia. He said, "With pure and simple osteopathy." He said he had just had a case of it. Dr. Hughes of Waco (who is also a graduate of Johns Hopkins University) had treated him with pure and simple osteopathy.

The next day I called on Dr. Hughes and asked him how he would treat a case of septicemia with pure and simple osteopathy. He said he did not know. I reiterated what the doctor had told me and he said, "I did treat him and I will tell you how I treated him. I opened up his leg with a bistoury and cleansed it with pure carbolic acid followed with alcohol. His bowels were not moving and I gave him as large a dose of salts as I ever gave any one in my life—he got well."

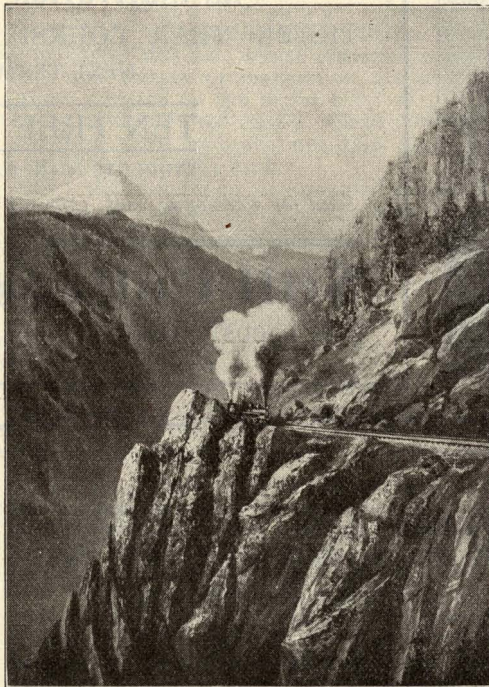
That, to my notion, was one of the best things he said, that the man got well.

As to osteopathic physicians, we need more of them. We need more men and women

today who have good common sense and natural instinct. We need more men and women today who, instead of looking the spine over to see whether there is some nerve impingement that will cause lacerations; that will cause strictures; and that will cause various other things, will examine and find out what the condition is and what the cause is and then treat that condition.

But not like the one on whom I called in the summer of 1906 in company with a classmate in New York State. The doctor met us cordially, asked us when we graduated, then said: "You fellows are like all who graduate now, you have to examine your patients to tell what ails them, but we who graduated in the first two classes can tell the patient his story without asking a single question or examining the patient, and tell the exact condition which exists."

We need more men and women in Michigan to help in our legislative work, not to belittle



Hell Gate on Colorado Midland Railway.

our profession, as was the case this last winter when a bill was to have been introduced into the legislature defining osteopathy as a manipulation; denying the osteopathic physician the right of surgery; the right to use electrical apparatus if he needed it in his practice; and the right to use hydrotherapy or hot air as the case might require, and but narrowing him down to a simple manipulator.

Some may think this was to have been introduced by the medical men, but of this idea, I want to disabuse. It was the work of osteopaths right here in Michigan.

I have been told by several who attended the National Convention last year that the principal thing talked about was adjuncts. I think that the proposition is about the same with the osteopathic physician's adjuncts as a ladder is to a carpenter who is going to repair the roof of a building. He uses the ladder as an adjunct to get to his work. It does not signify, from the mere fact that he has a ladder, that he belongs to the fire department.

If we are going to be osteopathic physicians, which we hope to be, we must do the work of the "physician in the family." We must attend confinements; we must set the broken limbs; we shall have to be able to do the operating wherever surgery is needed.

Unless we want to become osteopathic phy-

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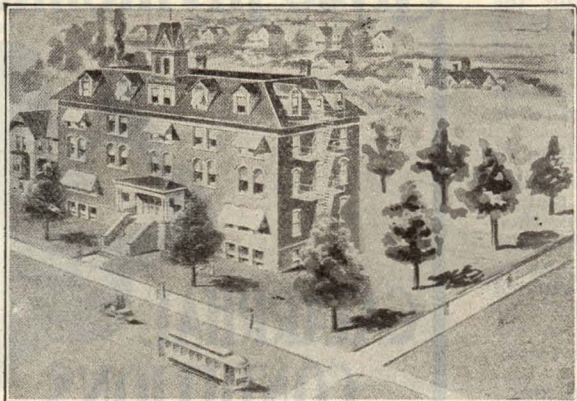
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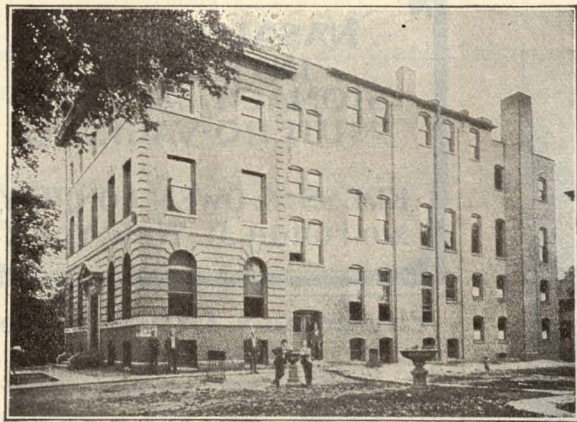
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sicians and treat the conditions as we find them. We have no right to the name "physician." We have no right to expect anything other than we are getting from the medical profession. I hope the time will come when we all will be known and treated as osteopathic physicians.

A Case of Infantile Paralysis and Its Osteopathic Treatment

Kathryn L. Huston, D. O., Ashtabula, Ohio.

THE patient, a rather delicate girl, nine years of age, was in usual health until day of attack. The onset was sudden with slight fever, digestional disturbances, constipation, pain in hips. In four days there was complete paralysis of the lower extremities, and partial paralysis of the upper limbs. At this point physicians gave no hope. I was called on the ninth day. The patient still had the above symptoms, and the muscles were beginning to show signs of atrophy.

Osteopathic examination revealed an extremely rigid condition of the back; at no point was the spine flexible. The rigidity was such she was unable to assume a sitting posture or bend even slightly. The spine was very sensitive. The 3d and 4th dorsal vertebrae anterior, lumbar region anterior, sacrum posterior, slight separation between 5th lumbar and sacrum.

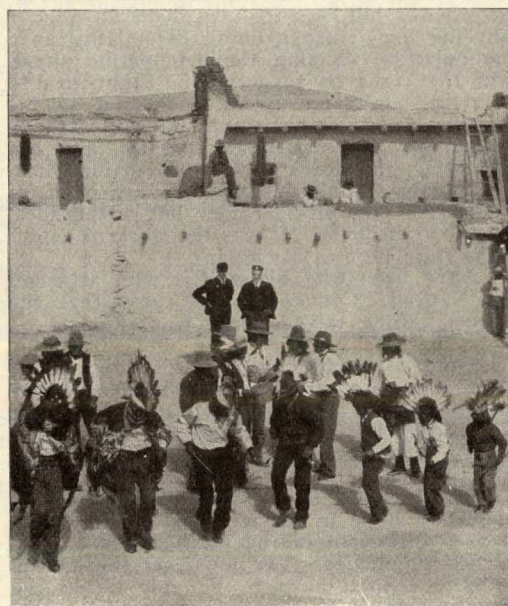
Treatment was of a thorough spinal nature to free circulation along the cord, and to a correction of the lesions. Improvement was noticed in a few days. The rigidity lessened. In two weeks the fever and digestive symptoms subsided and with help, patient walked around the room. In two weeks more she walked alone. Since that time she has gained considerably in strength and health.

Today, after four months' treatment, she

can walk several blocks at a time, goes up and down stairs (rather awkwardly), and except for a slight limp due to non-recovery of anterior tibial group of muscles of left leg, and to characteristic ankle-drop on that side, she is perfectly well.

Treatment was given every other day for the first month, three times per week second month, and twice per week for two months.

In my opinion recovery was due to treatment being received in the early stage of the disease.



Indian Ceremonial Dance.
 (Santa Fe Route.)

Texas Wants Osteopaths

J. F. Bailey, D. O., Waco, Texas.

Member of the State Board of Medical Examiners of Texas.

THE impression seems to be abroad that Texas has made an effort to get rid of or prevent osteopaths from locating in her boundaries. For your information, and the information of the profession throughout the United States, I wish to make the following statement.

The law under which the present board of Medical Examiners of Texas became operative, went into effect July 12, 1907. Active practitioners in the state of Texas were entitled to verification license, provided the applicant established the fact that he was from a legal, reputable college of medicine, of the school to which he belonged; and had practiced in the state of Texas prior to July 12, 1907; there was one year in which to verify, so expressed in the law.

So you can see that all osteopaths who complied with above conditions were licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the state of Texas.

Now since the date of July 12, 1907, there has been something over one hundred and twenty-five osteopaths licensed in Texas upon verification, that is all who made application and were from a legal, reputable school, whose course embraced not less than four terms of five months each, and there has been since that time five examinations held by the State Board of Medical Examiners of Texas, and at all of these examinations, except two, the first and last, osteopaths have made application for examination and have been examined, and those receiving the required grade have been granted license to practice and in proportion to number there has been a smaller percentage

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

of failures than any other school of medicine. Texas stands today ready and willing and anxious to receive all reputable physicians who wish to apply and who wish to locate in the state of Texas.

At a meeting held at Cleburne in June, 1909, a resolution was passed by the Texas State Board, whereby all applicants were required to be graduates of reputable schools of medicine, whose course of instruction should not be less than four terms of five months each in four separate years. This resolution brought about a great deal of comment from the osteopathic world, but that resolution today is inoperative, having been expunged from the records, as it was not in accordance with the law, as you may readily see from quotation of that portion of the law which establishes the eligibility of an applicant, in section 7, of the Statute of Texas Medical Law, which reads as follows:

"Applicant to be eligible for examination board that they are more than twenty-one years of age, good, moral character, and graduated of a bona-fide reputable school; such school shall be considered reputable within the means of this act, whose entrance requirements and course of instruction are as high as those adopted by the better class of medical schools of the United States, whose course of instruction shall embrace not less than four terms of five months each."

Now, the difference of opinion which has arisen in the minds of the members of the board, has recently been cleared up by legal counsel of the board, and today Texas is as open to osteopaths as to any other school of medicine.

We invite all osteopaths who wish to locate in the state of Texas, whose course of instruction is equal to that as quoted above.

We are open to all osteopaths who wish to come to Texas and the law guarantees them as fair and just treatment as exists within the confines of the United States.

Influential Eastern Paper Demands Fair Play for Osteopaths in Legislative Matters

THE renewed attempt of the osteopathic physicians of New Jersey to secure legal recognition and the usual bitter opposition of the allopath and homeopaths, has caused the Patterson (New Jersey) Morning Call to say some pertinent things on the subject.

We quote as follows from editorials of February 19th:

The Osteopathic physicians of this state are making another effort to secure legal recognition and legislative authority to practise their profession. As usual, they are being opposed by the already recognized schools, with the same narrowness and bigotry with which some years ago the Allopaths fought the Homeopaths. In time, not only were the latter legalized, but the old school adopted many of the homeopathic remedies in their own practise. Moreover, on the ground that the homeopathic sugar pills were of no more use than no medicine at all, the old doctors finally found that the less drugs they administered to ordinary patients, the sooner the latter got well. The best doctors of today administer very little medicine. The recognized professions, although unwilling to admit it, constantly practise mental suggestion and psychotheropomy—in other words, hypnotism—in the treatment of their patients. Not only that, but the doctors have for a century or more been successfully practising hypnotism—with their bread pills, chalk powders and cheerful faces. A laughing doctor cures, while a sour-faced physician kills. That's simple "suggestion," or, in other words, hypnotism. And one of these days, perhaps, when they learn how to do it, they may adopt osteopathic treatment.

The indisputable fact remains that osteopathy cures, without the use of medicine, ailments that ordinary physicians and surgeons seem to be unable to reach. As the Lakewood Times and Journal (edited by Leslie R. Fort, son of the governor) has said:

Osteopathy has reached the point where it has come to stay, and the sooner the physicians of the old line wake up to that idea, just so much the better will it be for the health of the people of New Jersey. This comparatively new way of treatment has much to commend itself, and the hundreds and thousands of people who have been benefited by its aid are all testifying to its great

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worth. While we have not reached the stage where we would advise such treatment for everything, it does seem that osteopathy is much better for some diseases and complaints than all of the medicines that have ever been invented for the cure of human ills.

Why should not the osteopaths be given the same rights as other physicians? We do not mean by this that all who put out shingles with their name and the word "Osteopath" underneath it should be allowed to practice. It would never do to let the osteopath who has had a correspondence school education practice freely, but there are many of the profession now in the state who have taken just as long a course in their branch of the profession as have any of the old doctors. These latter should be recognized by the state, and be allowed to have an examining board, so that the fakirs in the profession could be stopped from practising.

New York and Pennsylvania have recognized the osteopaths, but every effort to get them recognition in this state has been defeated by the lobbying of the old school doctors before the legislature. Jealousy of the great success which the osteopaths have met with has to a large extent been the cause of the opposition on the part of the regular physicians, but the time will soon come when the legislature will see the justice of the claims of this new school, and will give them the recognition they are entitled to.

The Osteopathic Physician

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession

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Editorial

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!
"How to the line, let chips fall where they will"

VOL. 17

NUMBER 3

OSTEOPATHIC BILL MUTILATED.

D. O.'s of Washington, D. C., are working for legal recognition and an independent examining board, and they may get it, but the bill as amended and recommended by the Commissioners is not very satisfactory, and the limitations placed on osteopathic practice are certainly humiliating. Under the bill as approved, osteopaths will not be permitted to treat contagious diseases or administer anaesthetics, nor are they allowed to treat maternity cases. A penalty of from \$50.00 to \$500.00 or imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment, is provided for practicing without license.

BE VIGILANT ALWAYS.

In the February number of the A. O. A. Journal, Dr. Asa Willard, of Missoula, Mont., issues a timely warning on the subject of legislation. He points out that most of our practitioners seem to think that watchfulness and energy in legislative matters is only required when we want to get a law passed in a state, that has not yet recognized our science, or when, perhaps, we are urging some necessary amendment to an osteopathic measure already passed. Dr. Willard points out that this is well and good, but not enough. A careful scrutiny of every measure introduced into a State Legislature, which involves vital statistics, or public health measures of any kind, is necessary, if we are to maintain our independence and safeguard all our rights and privileges.

As an illustration of this Dr. Willard refers to an experience at the last session of the Montana Legislature. A harmless looking bill was introduced to regulate the practice of midwifery. Its wording was such that such construction could easily have been placed

THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

upon it as to compel osteopaths desiring to practice obstetrics in the state, to take their examination before the State Medical Board. As the State Osteopathic law now reads the osteopathic license entitles them to practice obstetrics..

Two other measures were introduced at the same session, which would have taken privileges away from osteopaths, not taken from the M. D's.

For the benefit of States contemplating legislation this year, Dr. Willard also points out that the use of a clause or clauses in a law, saying "Recognized by the American Osteopathic Association, etc.," in all probability renders such laws unconstitutional. There are a few states having osteopathic laws in force, which includes this wording, but in all probability they are still in force because so far they have escaped review before a higher court.

Every state should have a standing legislative committee, whose duties should include the careful reading of all bills introduced into the legislature, effecting the regulations on not only medical practice, but also such matters as vital statistics, and public health.

GROTESQUE ADVERTISEMENT.

Our attention has been called to a card being circulated by a certain osteopath reading as follows:

Dr. _____, the first and leading osteopathic physician in _____, One year ago Dr. _____ started the home treatment plan, or treatment in your home. It has proven a wonderful success. Osteopathic treatment followed by absolute rest in your own home. Dr. _____ was the first osteopath in the city of _____. He was the first president of the _____ Osteopathic Association. He was the originator of all Osteopathic legislation in the State of _____. Dr. _____ is the only osteopath in the city giving exclusive home treatments without extra charge. He carries his own treating table and gives quick automobile service day or night.

This is certainly grotesque and unfortunate for osteopathy. It sounds like the announcement of some traveling manicurist, beauty doctor, or chiroprapist, rather than that of a high grade physician. The account of himself reminds one of the description of some circus celebrity. Educational publicity work is needed now, as never before, but such personal rot is unpardonable.

OUR STATUS IN WASHINGTON.

Two important decisions have been recently rendered in Washington state affecting the status of osteopathic physicians. Dr. Elmer E. Heg, state commissioner of health, asked an opinion from Attorney-General Bell on this question: "Will you advise me whether it is lawful under the present law for the mayor of any city in this state to appoint an osteopathic physician as health officer?" After quoting various sections of the statutes, Attorney-General Bell stated that: "From these provisions of the law, I am of the opinion that a regularly qualified osteopath is eligible as health officer in any city or county in the state of Washington." This is a very gratifying decision, and if a number of our practitioners succeed in getting appointed to office, it will have quite a strong effect in impressing on the public the fact that osteopaths are physicians and entitled to the same confidence as is imposed in practitioners of other schools.

The second interesting decision supporting the contention of osteopaths in this same respect was in the case of Thomas Lawrence against the Western Accident and Health Insurance Co. The insurance company refused to pay the claim of Lawrence, stating as the

reason that he had employed Dr. Goff, who was an osteopath and not a qualified physician. In the course of testimony in the case, the opposing counsel asked Dr. Goff, "Do you give medicine?" He answered, "I do." When asked "Do you give drugs?" He answered "No." When requested to explain himself, he replied, "There is allopathic medicine, homeopathic medicine and osteopathic medicine." He claimed the right to practice both medicine and surgery, and the court upheld him. The court further stated that there was no difference between physicians, and that an osteopath being a physician could do whatever he saw fit in the interest of the patient. This decision practically establishes the right of an osteopath in Washington to practice in the broadest sense of the terms, either medicine or surgery, as he may desire or see fit.

One Fake Institution Gets a Jolt

IN the February number of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN we referred to the ridiculous claim of the Hudson College of Osteopathy and Electro-Mechano-Therapy. The entirely fraudulent character of the concern is revealed by the following newspaper clipping:

Charged with obtaining money under false pretences, Henry Behm, of West Hoboken, was arrested March 1st, on a bench warrant issued by Judge Carey in Jersey City. After being arraigned before Judges Carey and Blair he was sent to jail in default of \$5,000 bail. Assistant Prosecutor George T. Vickers charged that Behm had obtained \$2,150 from Mrs. Ellen Moore, of Weehawken, one of his patients, to establish a college of medicine and osteopathy in New York.

Until a few weeks ago Behm conducted an "Electric, Mechano-Therapy Osteopathy Institute" at No. 521 Jefferson place, Union Hill. Mrs. Moore said she gave to him \$150 to procure incorporation papers, and later turned over to him \$2,000, all her savings, with which to purchase apparatus and laboratory instruments.

The Prosecutor found advertisements in a German newspaper stating that Dr. Behm's college would fit students to practice medicine and osteopathy, and that upon graduation they would be qualified "to practice their profession in New Jersey."—*New York Herald.*

Osteopaths Are Physicians—Broadly Educated and Equipped to Combat Disease

A. B. Shaw, D. O., Los Angeles, Cal.

Secretary-Treasurer Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.

A regular physician does not necessarily mean any particular brand of sawbones, according to the ruling of Judge Clifford, in the superior court, today in the case of Thomas Lawrence against the Western Accident and Health Insurance Company.

This was a case that went up from Justice Card's court, on appeal of the insurance company, which refused to pay a policy of insurance on the ground that the patient had employed Dr. W. P. Goff to attend him and who signed the certificate, the company claiming that Dr. Goff, an osteopath, was not a regular physician. The court held that under the state law Dr. Goff was entitled to exactly the same standing as any other licensed doctor and affirmed the judgment.—*Tacoma (Wash.) News.*

REFERRING to the above I want to say that the position of Dr. Goff is the only safe, sound and self-respecting attitude which osteopathic physicians can assume toward the law,—namely, that they are regular physicians, as broadly educated as any other, but with a distinct theory of cause, prevention, and cure of disease.

We are frequently receiving requests from osteopathic physicians and others to institute a course of materia medica in this institution and to add the degree of M. D. We would

like it to be as broadly known as may be that this will never be done in Los Angeles College of Osteopathy. We feel that those who want to become M. D.'s should attend a medical college. We feel very strongly that osteopathic therapeutics are diametrically antagonistic to internal drug medication and do not believe that any physician can ever become successful in both systems, or successfully become a nondescript mixture. If one's judgment is converted to the osteopathic theory of coping with disease he cannot in good conscience follow the theory of internal drug medication. If one has not been quickened to the truths of osteopathic therapy and does believe in drug medication he must be a quack who will use the former medium.

Aside from these self-evident truths it is a matter of business policy that the osteopathic physician should remain strictly an osteopathic physician. The American people are rapidly becoming awakened to the mistake of internal drug medication and educated to the natural therapeutic methods adopted under the name of osteopathy. The greater and quicker success comes to the osteopathic physician for this reason.

I have never heard more than one legitimate argument from a business standpoint in favor of internal drug medication and that is it is easier for a physician to write a prescription than to give a treatment. Our institution enjoys the thought that it will continue to grow and to communicate every true and scientific principle for the prevention and cure of disease but it will never become an M. D. factory.

If it is proper for osteopathic colleges to add a medical course and give the M. D. degree, then it is proper for the medical colleges to add the osteopathic course and give the osteopathic degree. The latter has been attempted in a number of instances and we all know what superficial carelessness and ignorant administration have attended the attempts.

Finally, for an osteopathic college to give an M. D. degree which will not be recognized by the American Medical Association and therefore by the laws of most of the states is but little short of a bunco game,—the innocent student receiving a veritable gold brick. If we had among the three hundred students of Los Angeles College a single one who wanted to be educated in materia and internal drug medication, I would hold myself bound to give him his tuition money back so that he could go to a first class medical college and get the M. D. degree and not pretend to give it to

him at the hands of a group of osteopathic physicians who do not believe in the efficacy or principle of internal drug medication. Fortunately, we have no such students.

Be it understood that we give an exhaustive course in anesthesia, asepsis, antiseptics, douches, lotions and all other germicidal and serum treatments, which, by-the-way, are typically osteopathic.

In saying what I have I do not mean to adjure anything but the narrow conception of material medica or introduction of drugs into the body for the purpose of thereby modifying the metabolism and effecting a cure. Those who argue against our position might truly hold with Webster's dictionary that water or olive oil or air itself are medicines.

The Pre-Natal Stage, the Foundation of One's Existence

E. J. Bartholomew, D.O., Chicago

THE embryological stage is the most important time of a child's existence. It is during this stage of existence that the child's mind, or foundation, is being molded or built upon which depends its future. Every thought or impression issuing from the mind of the mother leaves its impression upon the mind of the foetus, which is the receiver for all thoughts and impressions emanating from her mind.

The certainty of the father's thoughts effecting the mind of the foetus through the mind of

the mother, is evidenced by the fact that when parents have lived together for years their minds and thoughts are similar, *i. e.*, their minds are in tune with each other. Each mind is a receiver or sensitive plate for the other's thoughts. Thus it is that thoughts emanating from one of their minds, whether good or bad, are transmitted to the other's mind intuitively, never failing to influence the mind of the foetus. The thought vibrations are received by each other's mind on the same principle as a Marconigram is received.

The receiver of a Marconigram, in order to collect messages, must be in tune with the sender, the same as a tuning fork is tuned to a certain pitch that it may receive the vibrations of sound from a certain key. For instance: A fork is tuned to the same pitch as upper "C," when you may press upon any key other than upper "C" and the sounds will have no effect upon the tuning fork, but when upper "C" is pressed upon, then the tuning fork receives the vibrations of sound and produces a sound identical with upper "C," because it is in tune with that key.

So is the mind of the foetus always in tune with the mother's mind which shapes and builds the foundation (the mind) of the foetus, upon which the future of the child directly and absolutely depends.

If, at the time of and after conception, the father entertains treacherous or deceptive thoughts, they can not be hidden from the mother. If deceptive thoughts emanate from the mind of the mother the father knows it intuitively. One does not have to inform the other that they are practicing deception. Something



The new hospital of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy was opened in November. It is a three-story brick building and contains twenty treating rooms, office, reception room, dining room, sitting room, and kitchen. The illustration shows, the reception room, one of the treating rooms, the surgical operating room, and a corner of one of the wards.

The Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy

THE prospective student of Osteopathy wants to look about him carefully before choosing his school.

Philadelphia is the center of American medicine. The first American medical school was established there. It is the work-shop where Leidy, Gross, Agnew, Pepper, Piersol, Spiller, Ossler and a hundred more set the standard for American practice and American teaching.

This is the environment of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, established in 1899 and since enlarged four times to accommodate the increased attendance.

The Philadelphia College draws clinical material from a population of fifteen hundred thousand.

It has acquired the unrivalled dissecting facilities of the Philadelphia College of Anatomy.

It has access to all the famous clinics of Philadelphia, and to the unique collections of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

And its Faculty enlists the teaching services of some of the foremost practicing Osteopaths in the country.

Students from every part of the United States and from foreign countries seek the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

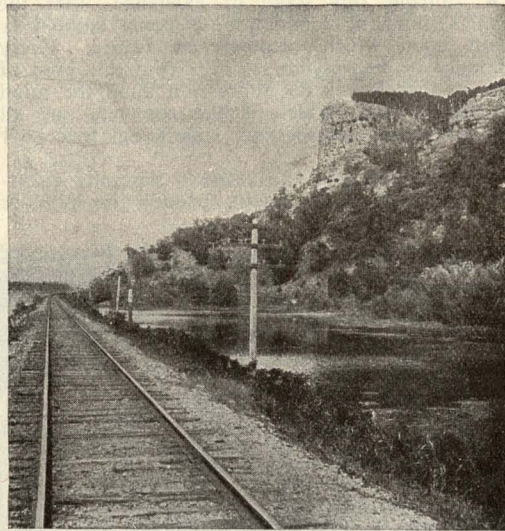
Write to the Registrar for catalogue of the Philadelphia College and Infirmary of Osteopathy, and a copy of the Journal.

1715 North Broad St.
Philadelphia, Pa.

tells each other that there is something wrong and it is their sixth sense (intuition) that affords them this information, which comes to each other's mind as an impression, an intuition.

So there should be harmonious thoughts, pure thoughts, wholesome thoughts exchanged between the parents at time of conception and during gestation that a foundation, or mind, may be given to the child by its mother that will reflect credit upon its parents in future years.

As a man thinketh, so is he. As the father or mother thinketh during the embryological life of a child, so will be the mind of that child. Parents should bear in mind that the future of this being which they are about to bring into the world will be in keeping with the thoughts which they are weaving into its foundation (its mind) during the foetal stage of existence. To slight the child's foundation (the mind) and expect its future to be a success (as almost all parents are wont to do) would be about as reasonable as to attempt to build a skyscraper



Maiden Rock, on Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway.

upon the surface of Lake Michigan.

A child conceived and gestated in crime is sure to follow a life of crime. This is proven by an examination of records of criminologists—one case in particular being known where a criminal mother was the antecedent of nearly three hundred beings who led criminal lives. The old saying is "blood will tell." It is not blood that "tells"—it is the *mind* that "tells."

If parents were to read the record of their unborn child ten, twenty or thirty years after birth and in that record they should note a list of crimes, would they admit that they were at fault for the committing of those crimes if they had entertained criminal thoughts during the embryological stage of the child's existence?

No, they would not! They would doubtless say that their child "got into bad company" and was led astray. Nothing of the sort. Their child would not have sought criminal society had it not been for the fact that they implanted criminal thoughts in his mind during gestation. So it is come about that crime has the same attraction for their son that water has for a duck.

Parents should remember that the disposition of their children is an inheritance from their minds and that they have the power to develop them into either criminals or law-abiding citizens who will be a credit to the community in which they reside.

"Did the doctor succeed in getting the nickel your little girl swallowed?"
"No, but he got two and a half out of me."—
Houston Post.



Andrew Taylor Still, M. D. Founder of Osteopathy

George W. Reid, D. O., Worcester, Mass.

Not many years ago
The people everywhere, you know,
They doped with this and they doped with that
Health to conserve, disease to combat,
And to cure with pill and potion,
Seemed to be the only notion,
Not many years ago.

But in eighteen seventy-four
What truth did Dr. Still explore?
"A free blood flow means health," he said;
"Adjustment should be used instead
Of powders, pills, potations,
And so many operations,
To overcome disease."

He worked with might and main,
But the people said he was insane;
They shook their heads and gave a sigh
When Dr. A. T. Still passed by,
For they thought that no reliance
Could be placed in his health science,
Called Osteopathy.

The M. Ds. also said:
"Dr. Still has truly lost his head;
To cure disease, and not use drugs,
This is the worst of all humbugs;
And this man with his queer notion
Should be cast into mid ocean
Or placed behind the bars!"

But nothing could frustrate
The aim of Dr. Still, so great.
Now people all the world around
Commend the science which he found—
For the good it is achieving,
Aches and ills untold relieving—
Blest Osteopathy!

Mother had been having considerable argument with her infant daughter as to whether the latter was going to be left alone in a dark room to go to sleep. As a clincher, the mother said: "There is no reason at all why you should be afraid. Remember that God is here all the time, and, besides, you have your dolly. Now go to sleep like a good little girl." Twenty minutes later a wail came from upstairs, and mother went to the foot of the stairs to pacify her daughter. "Don't cry," she said; "remember what I told you—God is there with you and you have your dolly." "But I don't want them," wailed the baby; "I want you, muvver; I want somebody here that has got a skin face on them."

Freshmen Raise Customary Rumpus at Kirksville

THE Freshmen Class, January, 1913, which entered the A. S. O. January 25th, is unusually large for a January class.

This class bring the total attendance at the A. S. O. to over 660, placing the school second in the point of attendance in the United States comparing all recognized medical and osteopathic institutions.

The freshmen's first day at the A. S. O. was a lively one, the entire student body assembling in the hall, and welcoming the "Freshies" in the customary manner, "putting them through the hall," on their descent from their introduction to their professors in the upstairs amphitheater, sending them "traveling down the rocky road" in the way that can never be forgotten by any who have traveled the same way.

The color rush which occurred a week later excelled in excitement any rush for years past, not only for the students participating but for the entire town of Kirksville. The enterprising Freshmen in the "wee sma' hours" hung their colors, red and green on the electric wires on West Jefferson street.

The colors were well out between the poles, and access to them from the nearest pole prevented by a "Freshie" strapped midway up the pole. To further foil any attempt, should any hostile invader succeed in breaking through the formidable crowd of valient defenders, the pole below the guard was soaped

until its sticky smoothness defied the attempts of the most ambitious enemy.

When the first streaks of light displayed the colors flaunting challenge there was trouble and plenty of it. Every telephone in the neighborhood was utilized to gather the "Ceyenne Peppers," as the Baby Juniors of Class January 1912 are known, to the onslaught. Notwithstanding that the skies were weeping a steady keep-at-it-all-day drizzle, the entire student body was soon on the spot to watch the fracas.

Every tactic possible was employed by the Ceyenne Pepper Babies, but in vain, the red and green still flaunted in open defiance and the assailants only succeeded in covering themselves and their opponent with Kirksville mud.

As the students failed to appear for their classes, the professors decorously marched to round them up and coax them back to school.

Their approach was hailed with joy by the students who captured the Dean, Dr. Hamilton, and Dr. Wm. Smith, and elevated to the shoulders of the students the two "Profs" made thrilling speeches. Dr. "Billy" mingled his tears with those from the weeping skies, in his regret over having no students to teach for the remainder of the day, and the Dean implored the students to go home and get out of the rain or they'd all catch cold. (As his advice was not acted upon the senior class put in treatments at the rate of 40 per diem for several days following as the "February drizzle roused the grippe within their bones," and the whole town was gripped by the grip, but that is another story.)

Finally a brilliant (more ways than one) scheme was devised. The Ceyenne Pepper Babies gained access to a pole and a board saturated with kerosene oil placed on the wires, ignited and dragged by ropes toward the Freshmen colors. The defenders realizing the threatening danger, captured one of the ropes—in the tug of war ensuing the ropes broke and the blazing board stuck fast. The flames soon burned through three of the wires, causing a small sized stampede as the live wires writhed about on the ground.

Operations at the Star Coal Mine were abruptly suspended; telephone communication was severed; and the Electric Company had to shut down the power house. The alarm was sent in and the electric company immediately sent men to repair the breaks, and as soon as the power was shut off the broken wires and the remaining wire with the colors were pulled down and a battle-royal followed until the colors were torn to shreds by the mud bedaubed combatants. The Ceyenne Pepper Babies claim the victory, but the Freshmen deny it claiming the colors came down on a foul.

As the contest lasted until late in the forenoon the students appropriated the remainder of the day as a holiday.

To cement the friendships formed in admiring appreciation of each others prowess in the color rush the Ceyenne Pepper Babies gave a reception to the Freshmen a couple of weeks afterwards, in Assembly hall. The Freshmen colors were used in the decoration, above the platform, the figures 1913, formed of red electric light bulbs set in green, blazed forth from a green and red background, and the colors were repeated with the Ceyenne Pepper's colors in the refreshment bowers in the corners of the hall.

A very enjoyable program was given consisting of orchestra selections, vocal solos, glees, readings, and impersonations.

No Obstacles.

"What's to prevent me from kissing you?" demanded the man.
 "My goodness!" exclaimed the girl.
 But it didn't.

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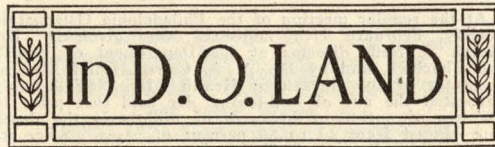
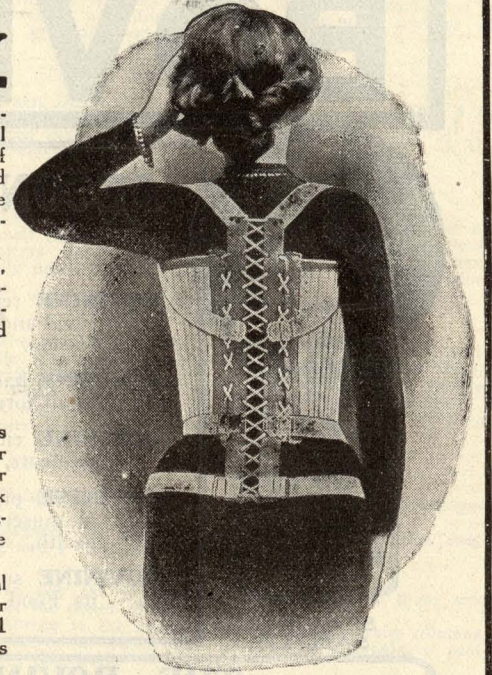
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Pacific College Students Dance.

The students of the Pacific College of Osteopathy had an enjoyable dance February 11th, at the Womans' Club House, Los Angeles, Cal. Among the invited guests were a number of students of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.

Northeastern Pennsylvania Meeting.

The Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association met at Scranton, February 12th. Dr. Marion Williams of Parsons read a paper on "Pneumonia." Dr. C. B. Nicholls of Scranton, led a discussion on "Ventilation." Dr. Margaret Evans of Wilkes-Barre gave an address on "Lesions of the Innominate Bone."—*Scranton (Pa.) Tribune.*

College of Osteopathy for Ontario.

D. O.'s of Ontario, Canada, are endeavoring to secure legislative authority for the incorporation of an Ontario College of Osteopathy. It is proposed to erect the institution in either Hamilton or Toronto. It is hoped that the incorporation of the college would carry with it legal recognition for the practice of the science.—*Toronto (Canada) Globe.*

Central College of Osteopathy Beaten.

The Central College of Osteopathy basket ball team played the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Mo., February 18th and was defeated by a score of 34 to 18. Cheer up, boys, you can do better next time!

M. D.s After Us Once More.

The guns of the American Medical association's committees were turned upon optometry and osteopathy March 2nd in the closing hours of the sessions at the Congress hotel.

"The osteopathic problem must be met," said Dr. S. D. Van Meter of Denver. "It is far better to allow an osteopath to be appointed on the state board than to throw down the bars and give them legal standing by legislative enactment."—*Chicago (Ill.) Tribune.*

Central New York Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Central New York Osteopathic Society was held February 10th at Syracuse. The officers elected were: President, Dr. J. T. Drake, Auburn; vice-president, Dr. J. D. Cady, Cortland; secretary, Dr. R. M. Farley, Syracuse; directors, Dr. C. B. Weed, Syracuse; Dr. D. F. Cady, Syracuse; Dr. C. D. Clapp, Utica. The program consisted of papers on "Lesions of the Cervical Vertebrae," by Dr. John T. Drake and Dr. J. D. Cady.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Post Standard.*

Wants \$5,000 Damages.

I. S. Bellwood, of Sidney, Iowa, has filed notice of a suit to be brought against Dr. M. E. Corbin, osteopath of Tabor, Iowa, for \$5,000 damages. Bellwood alleges that Dr. Corbin attempted to treat him for a broken leg and the treatment was unprofessional. The leg became shortened, it is alleged, an elbow was formed and the use of the leg was lost.—*Marshalltown (Ia.) Times-Republican.*

Osteopathy in Fiction.

The Delineator is running a serial story entitled "The Power and the Glory." In the March issue appears chapter XXII, which is headed, "The Atlas Vertebra." A character in the story cures a case of insanity by deft manipulation of the atlas vertebra under thrilling circumstances. He describes himself as a "human engineer" or a Lightning Bone-Setter. Thus in one form and another osteopathy is protruding itself into the popular literature of the day. The importance of mechanical adjustment is becoming a recognized fact.

Rhode Island D. O.s Ask for Board.

Bills for the creation of a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners were introduced in the Rhode Island State Senate and House of Representatives, March 1st. The bills ask for a separate independent board, subject to the state laws and municipal regulations in filing certificates of death, control of contagious and infectious diseases and other matters pertaining to the public health. Both bills were referred to the judiciary committee.—*Lallah Morgan, D. O., Secretary R. I. O. S.*

Comment from St. Louis.

The osteopaths of the District of Columbia want to be granted regular licenses and to be recognized as are allopaths and homeopaths. A bill to this effect is before the Senate District Committee, and the head of that committee is Jacob H. Gallinger, M. D., who is one of the old allopath school. How much chance do you suppose those osteopaths have for their bill?—*St. Louis (Mo.) Star.*

Wonders of Surgery Once More.

Dr. G. W. Goode, of Boston, Mass., sends us a clipping from a Pittsburg paper which reads as follows: "Surgeons at Kittanning, Pa., had laid Norman Barnett, the little son of George Barnett, on the operating table, to cut out his appendix, but just as the instrument was ready the lad was seized with a fit of coughing, which cured him. He coughed up a needle which is believed to have caused his illness. He is rapidly recovering."

Anatomical Collection for Pacific College.

Dr. Frank Clark, instructor in Comparative Anatomy, at Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, has for some time past been making a collection of pre-historic bones, obtained from the Brea Ranch, just west of Los Angeles. He has presented the collection to the college museum, and it makes a welcome addition. The Brea Ranch is quite famous for the pre-historic bones which are being found there. It appears that the bones are preserved by the crude oil and asphaltum. The bones discovered include those of the sabre-tooth tiger, mastodon, giraffe, sloth and buffalo.

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Lecture on Mendel's Law of Heredity

On the evening of February 14th Dr. Houghton gave an interesting lecture at Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, Cal., on "Mendel's Law of Heredity."

Fairbanks Scale Makes a Hit.

Dr. F. N. Grimsley, of Decatur, Ill., recently purchased a Fairbanks physician's scale, through The Osteopathic Publishing Company. Commenting on the new office fixture he says: "The scale ordered of you arrived a week ago today, and say, I have bought some office equipments, but for neatness and usefulness, this scale carries off the palm. Every patient that comes in has something complimentary to say and all are anxious to weigh." A physician's scale is a decidedly useful equipment in any doctor's office. There is nothing better on the market than the Fairbanks scale, which we supply.

A Wonderful Announcement.

In a western newspaper appears the following advertisement:

THE ZEDIKER INSTITUTE OF DRUGLESS HEALING.

Combining Osteopathy, Electricity, Vibration, Massage, Ozone, Baths, Mental and Magnetic Forces, Hygiene, Dietetics, Light, Heat, Water, Traction, etc. Constituting "Naturopathy." Seven years in Ditter Block, 211 E. Yak. Ave.; 1,700 cases treated. Phone Main 673, No drugs, no knife.

This is certainly a wonderful combination. By the time the patient has been massaged, bathed, magnetized and subjected to light, heat and water, he certainly should have gotten his money's worth.

D. O. Has Mental Breakdown.

Dr. F. H. McCormick, of Colusa, Cal., was detained February 5th by the authorities on account of symptoms of a collapse of his mental faculties. He threatened to kill his wife and two children and for fear he would put his threats into execution he was taken into custody. Since then his mind has cleared, and he is as rational as anyone. It is believed that after taking a rest he will have no recurrence of his present attack. Dr. McCormick has been working very hard and it is believed he has exceeded his powers of endurance.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.*

Los Angeles Osteopathic Institution Offers Stock.

The General Osteopathic Association of Los Angeles, Cal., which is building the Columbia Hospital in that city, is carrying large space in local newspapers, offering a block of stock for sale. It is estimated that the completed building will cost \$200,000. Operations are already under way. This is an institution that is worthy of the support of osteopathic physicians, because in it osteopathic physicians will have the same privileges as doctors of other schools. Furthermore, hospitals in Los Angeles have paid very large dividends on the capital invested, and it is quite likely that this enterprise will prove a paying business proposition.

Health Officers Address Philadelphia Society.

At the regular meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society, February 17th, addresses were given by Dr. Joseph S. Neff, director of the Department of Health and Charities, and by Dr. A. A. Cairns, Chief Medical Inspector of the Bureau of Health. Dr. Neff strongly advocated the use of anti-toxin. He said that prior to the use of anti-toxin in cases of diphtheria the death rate ranged from 40 to 50 percent of cases. Since its use the mortality averaged 10 percent. Dr. Cairns discussed the subject of vaccination. At the conclusion of the addresses the society adopted resolutions pledging its support to the Department of Health and Charities, and expressing a willingness to co-operate with the health authorities in reducing diseases of a contagious character.

King County Osteopathic Association.

The King County Osteopathic Association, Seattle, Wash., meets the third Tuesday of each month. The following subjects have been and will be discussed: December 21st, New Antiseptics, Internal and External, S. D. Barnes, M. D., D. O.; January 18th, Spinal Lesions, Demonstrations, C. V. McNeal, D. O.; February 15th, Pregnancy and Obstetrics, L. M. Hart, D. O.; March 15th, Children's Diseases, Anton E. Peterson, D. O.; April 19th, Osteopathic Diagnosis, Wm. A. Potter, D. O.; Therapeutic Current Events (each meeting), Ida Jayne Waver, D. O.; Professional Question Box (each meeting), A. E. Peterson, D. O.—*Roberta Wimer Ford, Secretary, D. O.*

Dr. Sisson's Name Cleared.

In the divorce proceedings of R. L. Johns of San Francisco against Mrs. Johns, in which the name of Dr. Ernest B. Sisson of Oakland was mentioned as reported in the OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN for November, the following judgment was recently declared: "Now, therefore it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the said action be, and the same hereby is, dismissed settled;

"And it is further ordered that the said complaint and amended complaint be, and the same hereby are, stricken from the files as untrue. Done in open court this 13th day of January, A. D., 1910. (Signed) *George A. Sturtevant, Judge.*"

This judgment entirely clears Dr. Sisson's name, and shows the charges made by R. L. Johns to have been entirely reckless and without foundation.

Shows Trouble with Patent Medicines.

Speaking on "What the Public Should Know About Patent Medicines," at the Harvard Medical School, Dr. M. V. Tyrode drove a nail into so-called "quack medicines" when he declared against any medicine advertised as a "cure-all." He pointed out that the great trouble with patent medicines is they all require self-medication and no patient is really fit to diagnose his own case.

He condemned headache powders as a curse. Liver pills, he said, sometimes produce intestinal trouble. He tagged soothing sirups and "pink pills" as especially dangerous for infants.

Influence over the mind, Dr. Tyrode declared, is legitimate, but he contended that it had unfortunately crept into religion lately and should never be used except by one versed in physiology and pathology.

Dr. F. P. Young Performs Delicate Operation.

A remarkable surgical operation, in the course of which a section of a man's skull about four inches square was removed, the brain exposed, the cranial cavity drained and bone and flesh replaced within three hours, was performed January 29th by Dr. F. P. Young, D. O., at the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy, 318 Clay street. As a result of the operation it is expected that the mental condition of Peter Larsen, a farmer living near Long Beach, will be greatly improved, and that his sight, almost gone a few weeks ago, will be completely restored.

Assisting Dr. Young in the operation were Dr. Walter Goodfellow, D. O.; Dr. Thomas Young, Dr. Avon Elder, Dr. Parke Goodwin, Dr. William Rhodes, and several nurses. A large number of physicians and others watched the operation from the gallery.—*Los Angeles (Cal.) Examiner.*

Illinois Convention, May 25th and 26th.

A meeting of the trustees of the Illinois Osteopathic Association was held at room 204 Trude building, Chicago, on February 19th. It was decided to hold Springfield Convention of the I. O. A. on 25th and 26th days of May, 1910. More details later. The committee of arrangements for the convention is as follows:

Dr. J. R. McDougall, of Chicago (126 State street); Dr. F. J. Parker, of Champaign; Dr. Emery Ennis, of Springfield; Dr. Pauline R. Mantle, of Springfield. The following were appointed a committee in their respective districts to get new members for the I. O. A., to get present members to pay up their arrears in dues and to get subscriptions for the General Legislative Fund: Drs. J. R. McDougall, R. F. Connor and A. P. Kottler; Chicago and Cook County, Dr. E. M. Brown, 1st district; Dr. M. P. Browning, 3rd district; Dr. G. R. Boyer, 4th district; Dr. F. J. Parker, 5th district; Dr. P. R. Mantle, 6th district; Dr. H. D. Norris, 7th, 8th and 9th districts. A committee was appointed to compile all existing amendments to constitution and by-laws and suggest new ones. The committee: Drs. Browning, Connor and Kottler. Two applications were voted on and accepted—Dr. A. M. Wiles of Jerseyville, Ill., and Dr. K. G. Williams of Chicago.—*A. P. Kottler, D. O., 67 Wabash avenue, Chicago.*

Chicago Has Free Osteopathic Clinics.

Starting from a very humble beginning, Chicago has now a free osteopathic clinic, with from thirty to forty patients in attendance, and indications that the hundred mark will be reached before many months. Dr. Jessie A. Wakeham and Dr. John C. Groenewoud started the clinic January 14th at the rooms of the Bethesda Congregational Church, 1225 Clybourn avenue. They had eleven patients. The second Friday seventeen patients and the third week twenty-five. At the February meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Society the subject was brought up and it was voted to back the movement, and a committee was appointed consisting of Drs. Wakeham, Groenewoud and Landes to look after the affairs of the clinic and report to the society. Bethesda is a social center, with kindergarten, industrial school for boys, domestic science for girls, gymnasium, boys' clubs, girls' clubs, and women's societies. It is supported by the First Congregation Church of Evanston, Ill., just outside the Chicago city limits. The necessities in the way of tables, treating rooms and record cards were supplied by the Rev. John Best, the minister in charge. The hours of the clinic are from 7:30 to 9:30, and treatments are now given by Dr. Fred Bischoff, Dr. A. P. Kottler, Dr. F. E. Dayton, Dr. Jessie A. Wakeham and Dr. John C. Groenewoud. This is a movement entirely worthy of the co-operation of Chicago osteopaths and should bring much credit to osteopathy in that city.

Meeting of Sacramento Valley Osteopathic society.

The annual election of officers and dinner of the Sacramento Valley Osteopathic Society was held in Sacramento February 19th. Officers of the society elected were: President, Dr. W. D. Slater, Marysville; vice-president, Dr. P. V. Aaronson, Fresno; secretary, Dr. H. F. Miles, Sacramento; treasurer, Dr. C. A. Haines, Sacramento; board of trustees, Dr. L. R. Daniels, Sacramento; Dr. W. C. Owenby, Woodland, and Dr. J. C. Rule, Stockton. An interesting program was given by the members of the society relating to the work of the osteopaths. A symposium on technique by Dr. J. C. Rule, Stockton; Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh, San Francisco; Dr. W. H. Ivie, Berkeley; Dr. W. D. Slater, Marysville, and Dr. P. V. Aaronson, Fresno, was one of the interesting features. Some very instructive clinics were also conducted. In the evening a dinner was held at the Hotel Sacramento, Dr. George Greenwell, of Lodi, presiding as toastmaster. Those who replied to toasts were Dr. C. A. Haines, Sacramento; Dr. William H. Ivie, Berkeley; Dr. L. R. Daniels, Sacramento, and F. G. Tyrell, Los Angeles. Present at the dinner were Dr. and Mrs. William H. Ivie, Berkeley; Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh, San Francisco; Dr. Ross Vanderburgh, San Francisco; Dr. A. R. Waters, Chico; Dr. P. V. Aaronson, Fresno; Dr. Carrie Slater, Marysville; Dr. W. D. Slater, Marysville; Dr. W. C. Owenby, Woodland; F. G. Tyrell, Los Angeles; Dr. J. C. Rule, Stockton; W. A. Barnes, Los Angeles; Dr. Wirt Vacaville; Dr. and Mrs. C. A. Haines, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Miles, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Willis, Dr. L. R. Daniels and Dr. Edna Daniels of Sacramento.—*H. F. Miles, D. O., Secretary.*

Cost of City Governments.

In the United States Census Bureau's special annual report for 1907 on the statistics of 158 of the largest cities, which is in press, it is shown that the per capita running expenses of the government in 148 of the largest cities increased from \$13.86 in 1902 to \$15.91 in 1907. There has been a progressive increase in nearly every department of the government. The per capita increase in the fire department was from \$1.33 to \$1.61; in the health department from 22 cents to 29 cents; in charities and corrections from 86 cents to \$1.06; and in education from \$3.85 to \$4.70.

Of special interest in a comparison of the general expenses of the cities are payments for the maintenance of the health department. In several cities the state maintains a dispensary or health bureau, but in most cities, nearly all the expense of the care of the public health is borne by the city alone. New York paid \$1,691,560 for the maintenance of its health department, or more than six times as much as any other city. The other cities paying more than \$200,000 for the maintenance of this department were Chicago (\$261,614), Philadelphia (\$253,709), and San Francisco (\$240,198).

Cities of over 300,000 population with notably small payments for their health department were Detroit (\$32,987), Milwaukee (\$40,417), and Buffalo (\$44,358). In the smaller cities the large expenditures of Los Angeles and Oakland, Cal., reflect payments for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

How An M. D. Gets Publicity.

Dr. L. A. Bumstead of Delaware, Ohio, sends us a clipping from the Lincoln (Neb.) Daily News of February 11th, containing a ten-inch news item with double column head, describing how a Dr. E. Arthur Carr relieved a dislocation of the atlas. This Dr. Carr is a homeopath and a surgeon who is said to have considerable local reputation of an unsavory sort. He is secretary of the Nebraska State Medical Board, and a teacher in a college of medicine at Lincoln that pretends to have a "chair of Osteopathy." The chair is held by an early graduate of the A. S. O. The students get a smattering of osteopathic principles and many of the graduates go out and do real osteopathy great harm. As Dr. Bumstead says, this sort of thing is a menace to our science and the men who take part in it do not deserve recognition by the osteopathic profession.

We quote from Lincoln Daily News: "While washing his neck, Leighton, the 15-year-old son of Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, dislocated the superior cervical vertebra, wrenching the bone out of its socket. His head was tilted to one side and was held stiffly in place so he could not move it. Dr. E. Arthur Carr was consulted and it happened that the boy was brought to the physician's office while the State Board of Health was in session. All the doctors diagnosed the case as a dislocation of the atlas. This is a very uncommon thing and but seldom happens. Dr. Carr made arrangements to have the patient brought to a private hospital and a number of medical men were present when the task of putting the neck back in its normal position began. The boy was put under a strong anesthetic in order that all his muscles would be relaxed and placed upon the operating table. A man held the lad's head firmly while two men pulled at the boy's feet, thus loosening the pressure upon the vertebrae in his neck. The operation consisted in Dr. Carr's placing his finger inside of the patient's throat and pressing against the anterior tubercle, or the bone connecting the cup-like sockets at the base of the skull. Everything worked nicely and soon after the doctor placed his fingers in the boy's throat a little snap was heard and smilingly Dr. Carr told the men who were assisting him that everything was all right."

Wisconsin State Convention.

The Wisconsin State Osteopathic Association held its twelfth annual meeting at Appleton, February 21st and 22d. A good representation was present and a considerable amount of important business was transacted. Genuine regret was expressed when it was announced that Dr. Geo. A. Still was unable to be present. "Genial, big Bill Smith," of Kirksville was sent as a substitute and proved himself fully equal to the occasion, both at lecturing on "The Liver and Related Structures" and conducting general clinics. Dr. E. J. Bartholomew, of Chicago, delivered two lectures on Psycho-therapeutics and also conducted a clinic on same. Both of these gentlemen were elected to honorary membership. An interesting feature of the program was the symposium conducted by Dr. Louise P. Crow. Her committee had secured a record of failures and successes from the members and these were correlated with great profit to all. The banquet proved an enjoyable event, good fellowship prevailing throughout at a high premium. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Dr. E. J. Breitman; vice-president, Dr. E. C. Murphy; secretary, Dr. L. H. Noordhoff; treasurer, Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead; member of executive board, Dr. E. F. Dietzman; member of legislative committee, Dr. F. N. Oium; A. O. A. delegate, Dr. Louise P. Crow; A. O. A. alternate, Dr. J. E. Matson. Madison was chosen as the place for next meeting and at that time we will initiate the pooling of car-fares.

Nine new members joined the association. The membership record has been broken. There is considerable agitation in regard to securing Dr. Smith to tour the state for one whole month.—L. H. Noordhoff, D. O., Sec'y.

Will Develop Osteopathic Tennis Players.

A tennis club has been organized at Pacific College of Osteopathy, at Los Angeles. A court has been constructed and much enthusiasm prevails and expert players are expected to be developed.

F. J. Stewart, D. O., M. D.

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Confines his practice exclusively to venereal and skin diseases and solicits the reference to him by osteopathic practitioners of their stubborn cases of syphilis, gonorrhoea, gleet, chancroid, etc., requiring specific treatment. The profession may feel sure that the patients, the professional interest of those who refer cases to Dr. Stewart and, as well, the interests of osteopathy itself will receive the most careful consideration at the hands of Dr. Stewart. "The O. P." is named as a reference for the character, equipment and professional standing of Dr. Stewart.

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MANHOOD—A STUDY IN MALE VITALITY

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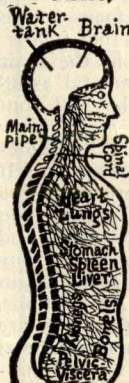
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DR. E. J. BARTHOLOMEW, 161 STATE ST., CHICAGO

Los Angeles College Has Good Class.

The Los Angeles College of Osteopathy started on a new term with forty new students and a number of post graduates entering advanced classes.

Denver City Meeting.

Then Denver Osteopathic Association met March 5 at the dispensary. There was no paper, but a general informal discussion and clinic.—Cora G. Parmelee, D. O., Secretary.

Texas Annual Convention.

The Texas Osteopathic Association will meet at an annual convention May 6th and 7th, at Cleburne, Texas. Visitors are cordially invited, and every member especially urged to make plans now to attend the convention.

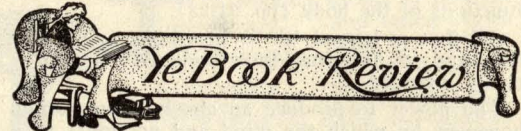
Chicago Monthly Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association was held March 3rd, at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The program consisted of an address by Frank C. Farmer, "Examination of the Abdomen," and a paper by Dr. Carl P. McConnell. An informal dinner was served previous to the meeting.

Enough.

Waiter—Will you take anything more, sir, before you go?
McSwill—I'll no take any more. I'm in a new lodging, and I dinna ken very well the stair.

We clip the following for the benefit of those who doubt the power of the press:
"Owing to the overcrowded condition of our columns, a number of births and deaths are unavoidably postponed this week."



[Notice to Publishers! If you have a book worth reviewing that you want praised or blamed on its merits in this column, send a copy to Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, at 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City, and be sure he will give it the hooks if it deserves censure. The publisher expressly disclaims responsibility at law for Ye Book Reviewer's sins of omission, commission or permission. You've simply got to take chances with his dyspepsia.]

Suggestion, Its Law and Its Application; Or the Principle and Practice of Psycho-Therapeutics. By Charles E. Winbigler, Ph. M. (Spencer A. Lewis Co., Washington, D. C.)

Interest is always aroused by the advent of a new book by an osteopathic physician. Dr. Winbigler does not use his osteopathic degree nor intimate in any way in his book that he is connected with osteopathy, avoiding thereby any further confusing of the science of osteopathy with things that it is not.

Whether or not this was his reason, this fact deprives his book of any special significance to osteopathy.

Those who have read extensively in the literature of the "psychics" and psychology will recognize at once the special significance of Dr. Winbigler's work. This lies in the classifications, its effort to treat scientifically a subject very elusive indeed from the standpoint of accuracy, and in its patient effort at thoroughness.

This effort at scientific handling does not include any thing resembling the "scientific skepticism," does not serve to correct the great general fault of over statement in all psychical workers.

Everything has the faults of its qualities; the positivism of the psychic function is its *sine qua non*; but this positivism imported into logic or science destroys their essential qualities. Just what is meant by this is best shown by an illustration of the workings in a dream. This dream was caused by waking just enough to see the house cat trying to catch flies against the wire window screen, and then dozing off again. This picture started a train of association—the cat first became a huge cat, then became a tiger, which presently wandered ferocious through the deep shadows and intense high lights of a tropical jungle, and was soon a figure in a royal Indian tiger hunt, with elephants and howdas and troops of beaters and all of the panoply of royalty.

In normal waking life, each suggestion is checked by all the other accompanying suggestions and impressions and is given its proper value. But in sleep and hypnosis, etc., suggestions are not so checked and counterbalanced, but become absolute suggestions. Under such circumstances we see the mind following the suggestion to the extreme of its capacity for co-ordination with it—unchecked, unqualified; the extreme of memory, of physical power, of genius, of impersonation, of what not; and always growing in objective magnitude or subjective degree.

The name of suggestion should be reserved for the act of slipping into the mind ideas unqualified and unchecked by other co-ordinations. That this can be done to persons who are awake as well as to those asleep has been shown.

All those who utilize the psychic faculty to any degree develop such a mental habit as this and Dr. Winbigler proves that he has the faculty by becoming the victim of it in a small way. Strangely enough it is with the word suggestion itself that this quality is shown.

Dr. Winbigler seems to include all sensations under the head of suggestions; "Suggestion is a definite impression made upon the mind, consciously or unconsciously, through the senses. It may be applied in as many ways as there are means of reaching the human intellect, as by words, signs, touch, look, thoughts, expressed or unexpressed," etc. He then by implication includes all associations in the mind and all functions of the body (pp. 21-23).

All that is left of life is heredity; and under the head of Maternal Impressions, even that is partly included.

The power to produce an absolute suggestion, however, by which the mind and no doubt to a great extent the body, also, brings itself to the very pinnacle of its power in accordance with the suggestion, is a most valuable power and of immense use in therapeutics. Dr. Winbigler discusses the dangers of its use and makes suggestions for its proper use. Chapter XV is an extended treatise on practical methods for producing hypnosis—a chapter of great value to students of the subject.

As a whole his book deserves to rank as one of the text books of this vastly interesting and rapidly spreading topic.

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Christian Science and Kindred Subjects. By Charles F. Winbigler, Ph. M. (Spencer A. Lewis Co., Washington, D. C.)

Dr. Winbigler in this volume indulges his reasoning faculties through 220 beautifully printed pages in an attack on Christian Science. One might as well attack a fire with a paint brush and try to paint it out. The two do not belong in the same category. There are only two possible attitudes toward Christian science; the first is one of acceptance and belief, on account of the truly wonderful capacity of its doctrines to convey the Absolute Suggestion; the other is the vehement rebellion of the reason and the logical faculties, the utter revulsion of them against so preposterous doctrines, the struggle to maintain mental equilibrium in the midst of its language; to ward off rational sea-sickness in the tumbling waves of its most unusual arguments.

Dr. Winbigler's work represents this attitude, very clearly and strongly put. To those who enjoy fighting the whirlwind with fire it will be very interesting. The whirlwind adds constant energy—furious energy to the fire; but unless this becomes a conflagration and continues to consume the whole mental structure, it is soon burnt out and the whirlwind goes on, carrying merely the smoke and rolling the embers along.

The power of suggestion is limited only by the limits of the suggestion. That is, if the suggestion be unlimited it will bring the body to absolute co-ordination with the suggestion; will exhaust the capacities of the body and brain to carry out its terms; what the limits of the human body and brain may be, no one has yet told. When the suggestion is limited, as by some counter suggestion, some negative co-ordination, or in other ways, there is all the difference in the world; as between a ray of light that travels 186,000 miles per second through unimpeded space, and a similar ray checked by a piece of paper in its path. The problem is to make that absolute suggestion.

If Christian science or the text book thereof, Science and Health, is able to make that suggestion, then is it, and will it continue to be, a whirlwind to all the arguments launched against it.

The absolute suggestion is by its very terms absolutely subversive of logic or even common sense. But Science and Health first subverts all logic, overstrains and confuses and renders helpless the reasoning and logical faculties, and then establishes its suggestion, which by virtue of having no resistance, becomes absolute.

The power of an absolute suggestion is limited only by the power of the body. Who shall say this is not a most valuable therapeutic agent, or for that matter, educational or other agent? Christian science is a function, not an idea, and so is not susceptible to logical analysis, constructive or destructive.

The formulae by which it seeks to produce these effects are justly open to censure, as they may have grave after-effects on the mind and character. Any distortion of the principle of equilibrium must in time mean destruction, if too long continued. A confusion of mental focus means mental astigmatism, with all the evils that follow; so that Dr. Winbigler's censure is in the main deserved. It will help us to avoid mental astigmatism in reading Science and Health. But none of his censure approaches the dignity and literary conviction of one of the passages that he quotes from Mrs. Eddy, even though the passage be self-contradictory: "Argue with the patient: You have no disease, you are not in danger; you have nothing to fear, and are perfectly well! and you will find that it soothes the symptoms of any disease! If the disease is consumption begin your arguments by showing that inflammations, tubercles, hemorrhages, and decompositions are but thoughts, beliefs, mental images, before mortal mind, not the immortal mind. What we call matter was primitively error in solution."



"Child Culture" for the April "Osteopathic Health"

NOT a woman in this land but will bless the name of Osteopathy if she knows what it will do for her little ones.

Not a motherly woman but will thank the osteopathic physician for giving her the priceless information about "Child Culture" contained in the April issue of "Osteopathic Health."

It is one beautiful issue devoted exclusively to the "Diseases of Childhood" and "How Osteopathy Treats Them." It is full of new ideas. Not an old idea or trite line in it.

You, yourself doctor, will find entertainment in reading every word of it. Try it! By the way, maybe you don't know what "Osteopathic Health" is doing for the cause of education this year—in 1910. If you are just taking this for granted, you are making a mistake. You ought to read every issue of it and see what a splendid line of campaign numbers this year is producing. Every issue is a novelty and unlike any preceding number that ever came out.

Our plans for this issue have been under way for a year past and we are proud of the fruition as shown in this number.

Take that chapter on "Night Cries," for instance. There is not a palace or a hovel in America where that information ought not to penetrate. Not one mother in one thousand knows anything about this subject. All ought to—want to.

The subject of "The Rheumatic Child" is one of the greatest importance to society. It tells about the children with "growing pains," adenoids, tonsillitis, bad "colds," etc. "The Tubercular Child" is another little classic. Rachitic chests, scrofulous glands, spinal curvatures, and tubercular joints are all discussed.

"Children's Contagious Diseases" is another useful and timely chapter—whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., are all shown to be subject to the control of osteopathic fingers.

I cannot figure out the frame of mind of any loyal osteopathic practitioner—new or old, in practice—who will knowingly, willfully fail to send out this beautiful April issue of "Osteopathic Health" in his community. Think what the mothers will miss for want of this information! And think what friends will be lost to osteopathic practice for want of disseminating this knowledge.

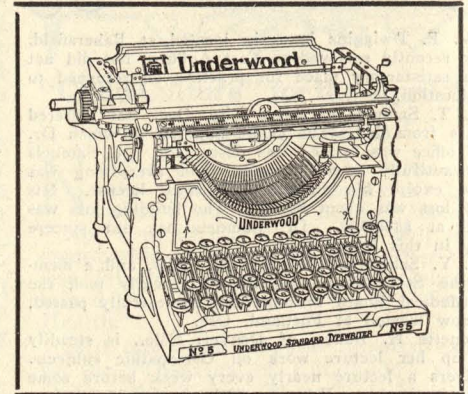
Our prices are much less, too, than such service is worth—\$3.00 per hundred, with envelopes, on annual contracts; \$3.50 on single orders, and for 25 cents we will address you list of 100 names by typewriter, affix stamps, insert and deliver to the post office in good condition, thus saving you all trouble. For 25 cents we will print your professional card on the fourth cover. Postage or expressage is additional in all quotations except where specified.

May we have your aid in this worthy cause of spreading osteopathic knowledge?

Fraternally yours,
The Osteopathic Pub. Co.,
191 Market street, Chicago.

The February issue of *Osteopathic Health*, "The Osteopathic Primer," arrived yesterday. The combination of colors on the cover is very effective, and it seems to be suggestive of the select material on the inside. I am well pleased with the issue.—Dr. Ionia C. Twitchell, Morristown, Tenn.

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 Dr. S. A. Hall, from 304-5 Johnstown Trust Company building, Johnstown, Pa., to 1432 Franklin avenue, Co-lumbus, Ohio.
 Drs. Pierce & Austin, from Fletcher-Salmons building to 54 and 55 Sefton building, San Diego, Cal.
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 Dr. A. F. V. Davis, from Harrington, Wash., to Kelso, Wash.
 Dr. Mary M. Ewing, from Hazel Bluff Farm, Clinton, Ind., to 507 Power block, Helena, Mont.
 Dr. Herman F. Goetz, from 202 Odd Fellows building to 756 Century building, St. Louis, Mo.
 Dr. J. F. Harwood, from 1013 Harrison street to 3816 Troost avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. J. Holm, from 616 Madison avenue to 81 East Eighty-eighth street, New York City.
 Dr. Viola D. Howe, from 190 State street to 655 Cong-ress street, Portland, Maine.
 Dr. G. C. Hudson, in the Burton building, Burlington, Wash.
 Dr. H. R. Kellogg, from 38 Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., to 765 Main street, Worcester, Mass.
 Drs. P. L. and Bessie G. Lathrop, from Iola, Kans., to Olathe, Kans.
 Dr. W. O. Lewis, from 76 James street to 172 Main street, East Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 Dr. Laura D. Perea, at 316 New Katz building, San Bernardino, Cal.
 Dr. S. F. Riley, from Meridian, Miss., to Greenwood, Miss.
 Dr. Bel C. Simkins, from Baldwin, Kans., to 11 North Twentieth street, Kansas City, Kans.
 Dr. Rose T. Stern, from 428 Moore building to 402 Gibbs building, San Antonio, Texas.
 Dr. Maude G. Williams, from 175 State street, Spring-field, Mass., to 78 Main street, Northampton, Mass.

BORN.

To Dr. and Mrs. George A. Wells, of Greenville, Texas, February 27th, a daughter.
 To Dr. and Mrs. K. T. Vyverberg, of LaFayette, Ind., February 14th, a son.

DIED.

Mrs. W. K. Follett, mother of Dr. J. C. Follett, at Malvern, Iowa, February 14th.

PARTNERSHIPS FORMED.

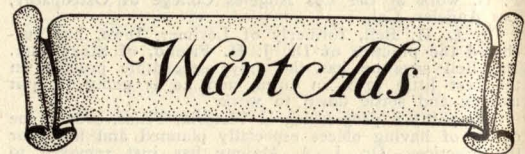
Drs. Chas. E. Boxx and E. D. Barber, at 116½ East Broadway, Excelsior Springs, Mo.
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DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Drs. E. C. Pickler and A. G. Willits, Minneapolis, Minn., the former retaining the offices in the Warner building, and the latter removing to Suite 48, Syndicate block, Sixth and Nicollet streets.
 Drs. Bemis & Upton, New York Life building, St. Paul, Minn., the former retaining the present offices, and the latter removing to Suite 911, same building.

LOCATION.

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