

The Journal of Osteopathy

August 1913

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The Journal of Osteopathy

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

VOL. XX#

AUGUST, 1913

No. 8

EDITORIAL

THE DEATH OF MRS. HILDRETH.

A cloud was cast over the commencement of the Convention arrangements by the sad death of Mrs. A. G. Hildreth which occurred at St. Louis on Friday, August 1st. Mrs. Hildreth had been very ill for a long time and it had been realized that she was critically sick for several weeks before the end arrived. The interment took place in the Kirksville cemetery on Sunday, August 3rd. A large following of personal friends and visiting osteopaths attended the funeral services which were held in Dr. Harry Still's residence at 214 N. Main Street. Dr. Zeigel of the Presbyterian Church conducted the burial service. The floral decorations were very fine and a fitting tribute to a character of such sterling worth as was Mrs. Hildreth's. We tender to Dr. Arthur G. Hildreth and his daughter the sincerest sympathy and respect in this their hour of terrible bereavement, and as the Organ of the Profession we hereby express the deep sympathy of osteopathic physicians all over the world at the most sad occurrence that has befallen them at this time.

Editorial

Announcement

The present issue of the Journal is devoted largely to reports of the A. O. A. Convention which met so recently in Kirksville. That the Convention is the greatest that has ever been held is the universal concensus of opinion among those who attended the meetings. We have attempted to do somewhat adequate justice to this great Convention in this August issue of our magazine and have spared neither time nor expense in making the Journal worthy of the great epoch it describes. The Editorial space is naturally somewhat cramped as a consequence, but we feel sure that this fact is far more than compensated for by the articles that we are publishing. We are having several hundred of this issue printed beyond our actual needs and will be glad to forward copies—as long as they last—at 10 cents apiece or \$1.00 a dozen prepaid.

An Instructive Comparison

An interesting feature of the Convention was the large number of operations—both surgical and orthopedic—that were performed in the A. S. O. Hospital. One that was of particular interest was the transplplantation of a section of the tibia to the spine to compensate for the broken down portion of certain tubercular vertebrae and thus to prevent deformity. We quote verbatim the description given in the Kirksville Daily Express of August 7 in order the more fully to draw our comparison below. We read:

"In spite of the withering heat, at two o'clock the pit of the A. S. O. Hospital was chock full of doctors and students gathered to see the epoch-making fixation operation for tuberculosis of the spinal column. Dr. Otis Akin of Portland, Ore., assisted by Dr. Ralph Smith of Boston, performed the operation. The operator opened the skin of the back, split the spinous processes of four vertebrae, chiseled out a piece of the shin bone to fit, and sewed the wound up.

"This operation is intended to replace the diseased vertebrae by healthy bone, which grows solid, and holds the diseased portion of the spine rigid. This fixation, as it is called, gives Nature a chance to get ahead of the tubercular process and thus to bring about a cure."

By a remarkable coincidence on the same day in London the same operation was performed before the Medical Congress Meeting. Reports of this latter operation were widely circulated and in the Chicago Tribune of August 8, 1913, we read:

"LONDON, Aug. 7.—An operation to cure tuberculosis of the spine was performed for the first time in England this afternoon at the Orthopedic hospital by Dr. F. H. Albee of New York in the presence of fifty surgeons of many nationalities who are here for the international medical congress. The patient was a 4-year-old boy. Part of his shin bone was used to repair the spine."

Surely such a comparison as the foregoing should dispel once and for all the idea that the osteopath is ignorant and incompetent. First of all, if such were true, the case would never have been diagnosed by osteopathic physicians; secondly, even if correctly diagnosed, the operation could not have been performed by them; and thirdly, if an attempt at the operation had been made, it would surely have been but a poor and bungling affair. BUT, the case WAS diagnosed by osteopathic physicians, the operation WAS performed by a surgeon from their ranks, and the patient IS DOING WELL.

We refrain from arguing the case. We have made a plain statement of facts and leave it at that. Is it not an INSTRUCTIVE COMPARISON?

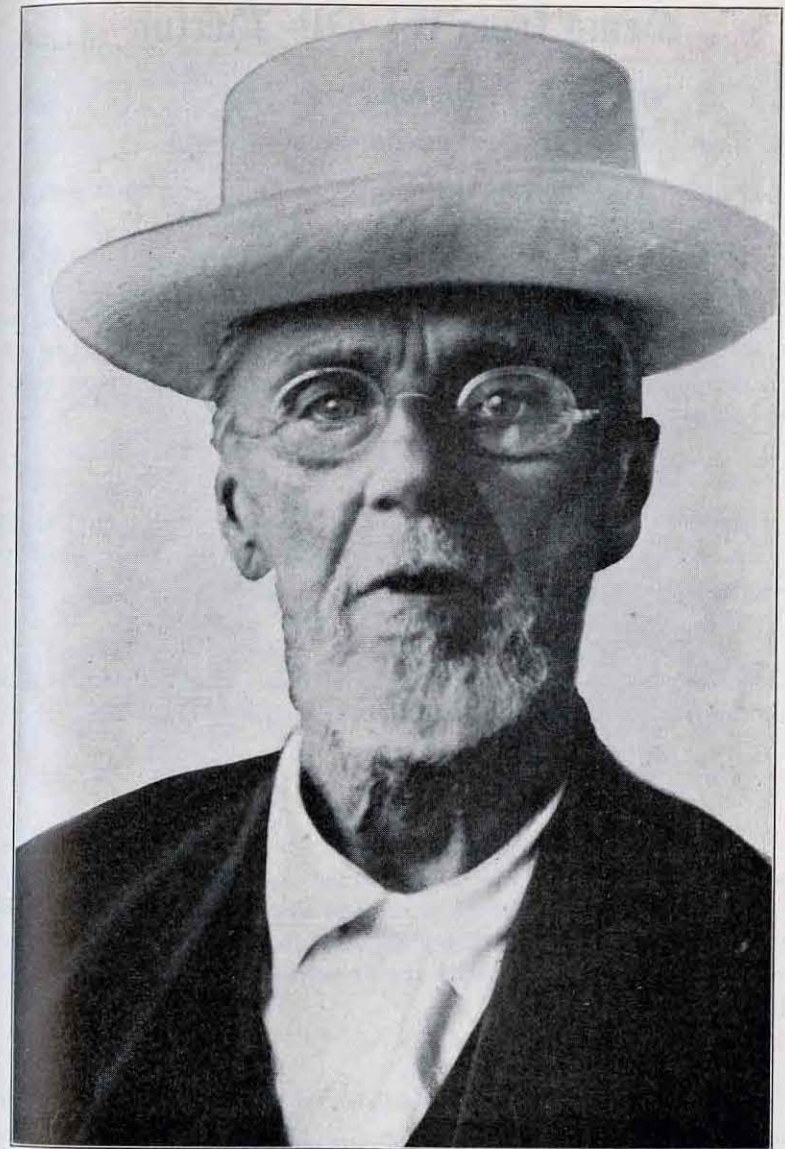
A Libel on Osteopathy.

The paper that Dr. Meacham read before the A. O. A. Convention has been commented on and misquoted in the general press in several instances. One of these is so glaring as to call for a word of comment. In the Cincinnati, O., Star of August 5 we read the following:

"Can tuberculosis be cured by rubbing portions of the spinal column with the hands? That it can was the statement made by Dr. W. B. Meacham of Asheville, N. C., before the seventeenth annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association at Kirksville, Mo., according to press dispatches.

"'That's all poppycock,' declared Dr. Benjamin F. Lyle, Cincinnati tuberculosis expert, when he read the report. 'The osteopaths think they can cure anything by rubbing the spine. But I must beg to differ with the esteemed gentleman from Asheville as to the curative qualities of manipulating the spine with the hands for tuberculosis.'"

What a garbled account the "press dispatches" seem to have circulated! We would beg to inform the "tuberculosis expert" from Cincinnati that Osteopathy does not claim to do anything by RUBBING the spine. This esteemed gentleman would do well to know the facts of a case before publicly commenting on its value. We would commend to his notice a sentence we read some years ago which runs as follows: "The habit of denouncing things about which you know nothing, dwarfs the intellect, stupefies the sensibilities, and retards normal growth."



DR. A. T. STILL.
August 1, 1913.

Patterson's Studio

Gems from the Old Doctor

INSANITY

(See cut opposite.)

My object is to bring up the subject of insanity and what produces it. For that reason, I give the reader a front and a back view of the spine of one of many insane subjects that we have dissected, in order to show you the abnormal condition found in most of the spines that have been sent to us from the insane asylum. The pill doctor says, "hereditary;" the mechanic says, "a wheel off, a bent axle, a spoke out; fix it, get in your buggy, and go on your journey." More to follow this in other Journals.—July 24, 1913.

* * *

Thirty-nine years ago I raised the flag and swore by the eternal that I would stand for the works of the Divine Architect of the Universe.—August 5, 1913.

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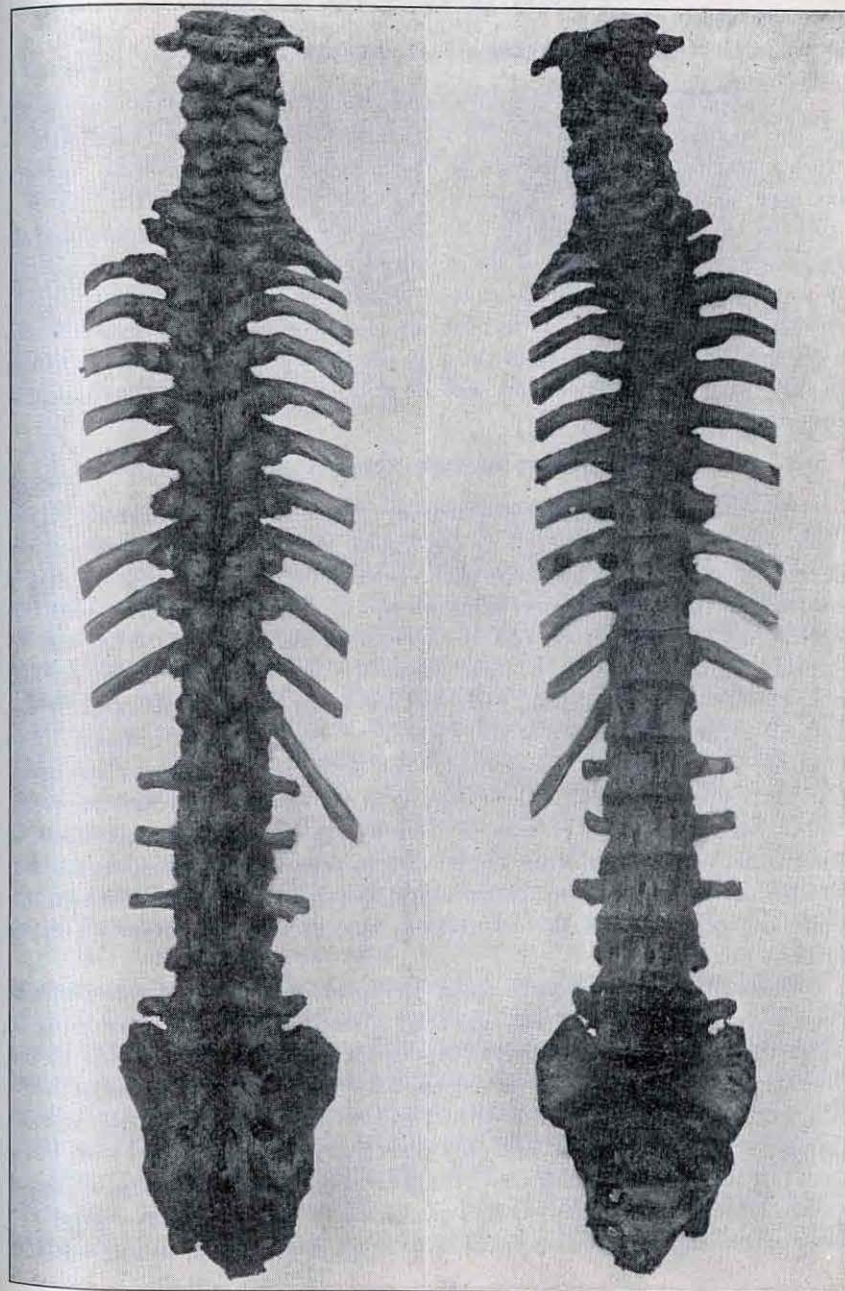
God is an architect, He is a builder, He is an engineer, and all nature comes under the orders of that architect.—August 5, 1913.

* * *

To the osteopath, his first and last duty is to look well to a healthy blood and nerve supply. He should let his eye camp day and night on the spinal column, and he must never rest day or night until he knows that the spine is true and in line from atlas to sacrum, with all the ribs known to be in perfect union with the processes of the spine.—From the Philosophy of Osteopathy.

* * *

Osteopathy believes that all parts of the human body do work on chemical compounds and from the general supply manufacture for local wants; thus the liver builds for itself of the material that is prepared in its own division laboratory. The same of heart and brain. No disturbing or hindering causes will be tolerated to stay if the osteopath can find and remove them.—From the Philosophy of Osteopathy.



PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

C. B. ATZEN, D. O., Omaha, Nebr.

In holding this 17th annual convention of the osteopathic profession of the world here in the City of Kirksville—the cradle of Osteopathy—we are paying a fitting tribute to the man—our founder—who had the courage to stand alone, some twenty odd years ago. With his face uplifted to the God of nature, he pledged his unflinching determination to preserve, for the good of the children of the world, the truth, which it was his great privilege to give utterance to and to formulate into a working hypothesis. This hypothesis is now slowly being evolved into a science, and at every step of the way the theories can and will be proven in due time, by evidence that will be able to bear the most scrutinizing investigation.

The Object of Our Present Meeting.

We are here for a twofold purpose: First, to assure this man whose philosophy we have adopted as our guide, that we, as a profession, are earnestly striving to improve and perfect his thought; that we, as a profession, have sufficient confidence in the truths incorporated in this philosophy, for which he has been contending, namely, "That an organism contains within its own structure the capacity to repair and heal the ills of its own flesh, provided the environment is a suitable one, and all structural impediments within the organism are removed", to continue in the future, as we have been doing in the past, by means of our individual practice, and by means of the spoken and written word, embodying the truths of this philosophy, to increase its usefulness to the people of this and other lands; and to pass laws, to regulate the activities of this profession and to stand steadfast, if need arises, to uphold the principles of this profession, that it may be preserved in its present purity.

Secondly, To deliberate upon the problems of our profession, as they have arisen in the past, and may arise in the future, pertaining to legislation, education, publicity, practice, etc., or in other words to deliberate upon our economic problems. For the osteopathic movement, is a world wide movement, destined to touch and to modify the world's thoughts. This it will do not only directly, pertaining to our own practice, but indirectly also, in that it will modify medical practice, religious views, educational concepts, and problems of public policy. That the osteopathic movement is a force, which must be taken into considera-

tion in the world's deeds, is slowly being recognized by public men throughout our land. WHAT I THINK NEEDS EMPHASIS HERE IS THE FACT, THAT A GOODLY PER-CENT OF OUR OWN PRACTITIONERS ARE NOT YET FULLY AWARE OF THIS GREAT TRUTH, or at least, are not strongly impressed with the fact that our movement is revolutionizing the foundation of medical practice, and is modifying the world's thought, as it relates to human health and human life in general. Why do some of our practitioners fail to see this truth clearly? I think one of the chief reasons is to be found in the fact, that we, as a profession, are prone to stick too closely to our own business and professional interests, and in doing so, we fail to get a clear mental grasp of the tendency of the times. This ought not to be, but rather we should be alive to our possibilities, and profit by them, for it is a fact, that medical journals, on the one hand, are more and more giving recognition to the fundamentals of our profession, so that medical imitators are becoming more and more numerous; whereas on the other end of the line, we see the Chiropractor, the Mechano-therapist, the Neuropath, and many other paths all earning a livelihood by the application of the principles fundamental to our practice. Indeed it seems actually as though some of these imitators are more alive to the possibilities, incorporated in the fundamentals of the osteopathic principles, than a number of our own practitioners, for complaints are voiced from every state in the Union, that these imitators are plenteous in number, wherever you go, and are actually crowding our own regular graduates out of the field. That this can be done successfully, it seems to me, is to acknowledge that the imitation is a better brand of Osteopathy than the legally qualified practitioner of Osteopathy is delivering to the people, for ALL THESE IMITATORS GET THEIR RESULTS BY THE APPLICATION OF THE ADJUSTMENT THEORY FUNDAMENTAL TO THE OSTEO-PATHIC PROFESSION. If then these imitators are qualified to present a better brand of Osteopathy, with the little study that they are compelled to give to the subject, it seems to me, that their results are due to the fact that they have a clearer mental grasp of the worth and efficiency of the osteopathic principle of adjustment than some of our regular legally qualified practitioners seem to have. I think the most of you will agree with me, that we have quite a number in our ranks that ought never to attempt to practice Osteopathy, for they do not clearly understand the principles of our profession, and therefore are unable to apply them successfully; the result spells failure, and any imitator, possessing a clearer grasp of the adjustment theory, easily surpasses such a one in actual results in practice. The solution to this problem is in our own hands; we must give the students in our colleges, a better course in the funda-

mentals of our profession, we must convert them to the osteopathic point of view, while in training, and we must even cut out some of the unessentials if time crowds, for thus our profession will suffer less with the unprepared imitator. It ought to be apparent to all clearheaded thinkers, that the world's thought is slowly being molded into the osteopathic point of view, and hence imitators on both ends of the line are springing up and profiting financially whereas many of our own graduates, BECAUSE OF A FAILURE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE GOOD THING WHICH THEY HAVE IN THEIR OWN HANDS are losing out in the struggle for existence, due to their failure clearly to see their own possibilities. This is of extreme importance for the failure to grasp the osteopathic point of view clearly tends to discourage the individual and the inspiration of feeling that he is in the right being lacking, there arises a tendency to indifference in practice. This is discouraging to the individual's progress; and he becomes pessimistic of the future, and fails to see any greatness in the work in which he is engaged. Such a mental state cannot be conducive to the performance of good work, and work indifferently performed will bring indifferent results, which tend further to discouragement and final failure. On the other hand, with a clear mental grasp of the greatness of our professional possibilities constantly before the mental vision of the practitioner and with hope and faith, the strong lifting powers of all human undertakings, inspiring the worker to greater and still greater efforts, must come in time the ability to do the work in a more and more satisfactory manner, bringing more and more satisfying results. Such results tend to added inspirations and still greater efforts, and these in the nature of things will be accompanied by still greater satisfactory results in practice, by the development of a keener insight and deeper penetration into the problems of our daily work, by the development of a better technique, and by an inspiration and hopeful state of mind, which become infectious to the patient. Such a practitioner becomes a force in the community, his presence in the sickroom is a blessing and a comfort, and his or her value to the osteopathic cause becomes a dynamic force that must be reckoned with, when attempts are made to belittle the osteopathic movement.

The Truth Incorporated in the Osteopathic Movement Most Important to Individual Success.

To see clearly the truth incorporated in our professional efforts, is the most important asset of the individual practitioner, for without it, he is left without rudder or compass, figuratively speaking, to guide him in his work, to inspire him with confidence, and to make him persistent and steadfast in his professional efforts. The greater service, from this

point of view, that can be extended to the student and the lacking-in-confidence practitioner, is to impress the truths fundamental to our practice again and again upon the mind of the student and the unconvinced practitioner, with the hope that light will dispell the present doubts, and that success will follow upon possession of a clearer mental grasp of the living principle of osteopathic adjustment.

Some Reasons Why it is Difficult for Many to Grasp the Osteopathic View.

That there is some simple, physiological explanation, which will help us in analyzing the problem why it is so difficult on the part of some of our people, to get a clear mental grasp of the osteopathic principle, is a question of importance. The answer to this question must be found in the fact, that definite thoughts accompany definite cerebral functions, and that fixed beliefs are the result of firmly organized nervous structures in the cerebrum. These function with such strength, when aroused by stimuli antagonistic to the old belief, that the individual rejects the new view point, unless the argument is repeated time and time again and is reinforced with evidences so strongly convincing that the old associations are broken up, and new and better associations are substituted. Let me illustrate this point, with a few examples. We are all aware, that there exists within our own minds certain definite motives, that are basic to the philosophy or religion, governing our daily lives; that we analyze our acts by these basic principles, and that we have a tendency to reject as unreliable every thought and act, that conflicts with these basic principles. Now it is clear to us all that there are many very excellent people in this world, who look upon themselves as metaphysical entities, controlled by metaphysical forces, and who attempt to analyze every experience from a metaphysical point of view, completely ignoring the self-evident fact, that the physical body is a physical entity, subject to the laws of physics and chemistry, which it is impossible to ignore if we are ever to get a comprehensive grasp upon the interaction constantly taking place between the organism of man and nature as a whole. Individuals who think in terms of metaphysics are unable, without a change of mind, to think in terms of physics or chemistry, and so every truth stated in the latter terms, is rejected as spurious. Now as all the people of the world have been trained, more or less from a metaphysical base, we find here one of the reasons why it is so difficult for some to get the osteopathic point of view, for OSTEOPATHY IS SCIENTIFIC AND NOT METAPHYSICAL. Coupled with the metaphysical concept, we have still another, namely the educational concept, which has made its im-

pression upon every living being. We have been taught from our earliest days, that the human being is singular in number; now from the school point of view this is correct, but from the scientific point of view, this is a million times wrong, for upon close investigation, we find that the human organism is not singular in point of number, but complex and composite. It is made up, that is to say, of bones, muscles, vessels, nerves, tissues, and organs, and these again are individual aggregations of cells, each and all of which must perform promptly and efficiently the duties that each organ and tissue was intended to do, in order that the organism as a whole may live in comfort as a unit. This is necessary since the slightest derangement of any tissue or organ mechanically will immediately be followed by defective functioning of the part or parts involved, and thus discord is produced in the organism as a unit of action. This is easily demonstrated by a broken bone or a dislocated joint, for these conditions are followed by a complete failure of efficient functioning of the part, and ANY OTHER DEFECT, GREAT OR SMALL, MUST LIKEWISE PRODUCE CORRESPONDING FUNCTIONAL IN-EFFICIENCY IN THE PART DERANGED. Another thought which has been strongly impressed upon the minds of man, is that he is a social unit, subject to social and economic regulations only. This concept entirely ignores that the social or physical organism, in addition to social and economic regulations, must also adapt itself to the rules of nature, that are impinging upon the organism from the environment, and that are of universal application. Such laws are not subject to man-made regulations, but are many in number, as for instance gravitation, climatic fluctuations, the electric and magnetic influences that are constantly present in the atmosphere, the circular motion of the earth upon its axis, of a speed approximating 25 miles per minute, and the earth's rotation around the sun, at an approximate speed of 300 miles per minute, etc. ad infinitum. To all of these man's physical organism must make momentary adaptations, by means of internal adjustments, that correspond to the external demands. This is clearly demonstrated by one example, namely, the constant temperature of 98.6° F. maintained in the mouth of man, under constantly changing atmospheric temperatures. We know that a failure of adaptation on the part of the organism to these forces, will be followed by distress and physical suffering, as inevitably as failure to comply with the social and economic regulations brings on conflict with the statutory law or man-made regulations. In other words the physical organism of man is a part of the plan of Nature's great activities, and either it must adjust itself to the rules of the entire plan in order to remain in harmony with the demands of these great regulatory laws of Nature, or it will suffer

the consequences that failure to comply with these laws implies, namely, sickness, ill-health, or discomfort, according to the degree of failure to comply with the demands.

Great Difficulty To Change Fixed Beliefs.

It is a universal experience, that it is difficult to change man's point of view upon questions wherein fixed beliefs have been established since earliest infancy. I have enumerated three branches of universal thought which have been firmly and persistently impressed upon the mind of man for many generations and there are many others, which I do not mention, for lack of time and space. It is very difficult for individuals to change these fixed habits of thought, because of their firmly established function, and any thoughts advanced more or less in conflict with these old beliefs, are at first rejected as spurious. If however they are finally to be assimilated at all, they must either be presented with such overwhelming proofs, that the evidence convinces in spite of the opposition or they must be presented in such minute doses, that the truth is assimilated, without the listener being aware of the fact that it destroys former beliefs. The osteopathic concept of the human organism, conflicts seriously with these old orders of beliefs, for it is purely scientific, and insists that the explanation of undesirable functioning, both of a physical as well as of a psychological nature, must be explained by and through defective anatomy, which means defective adjustments of part to part in the body as a machine. This explanation involves holding firmly to the truth, that every activity performed by the organism, either physical or psychological, that concerns us as physicians, is the product of cellular activity. This activity may be either desirable or undesirable in character, and when of an undesirable nature, the explanation must be present in the organism, just as desirable function has its foundation in structure. That this view of the organism is a truth, which incorporates all that was true in the metaphysical, educational, and sociological training to which we have all been subjected, is very difficult of acceptance by many, and it is right here that the difficulty arises why so many are unable to accept the osteopathic point of view, as this view necessitates a readjustment of many thoughts upon which we have been holding fixed opinions since our earliest years of life, and these old beliefs do not die without making some protests.

Scientific Training Ought to Help us to Overcome These Errors of Thought.

But one who has had the advantage of a scientific training, ought not to experience this difficulty. It ought not to make any difference

whether this training was obtained in an osteopathic or a medical college, for in either institution the student is trained to look upon the human body as an aggregation of cells, and to reason that the total of human functions is the product of cellular activity, whether good, bad, or indifferent. From this point of view, every function must have an anatomical or cellular base, or in other words, the organism must furnish the key to the situation, be the function what it may. The question of greatest importance to the practitioner is now to determine, whether the explanation for defective function is to be found in the chemical activity of the human organism, as claimed by the medical schools, or whether the first cause is to be searched for in mechanical derangement of the human organism as a machine. To avoid misunderstanding, we would say that poisons when administered in fatal doses act from a chemical base, and disrupt the chemical composition of cellular elements, so that in this class of cases, the first cause is chemical in origin. In these cases then there is no ground for difference as both schools agree on the first cause; but in the multitudinous disturbances, with which the human family is afflicted, and which are not directly traceable to poisonous agents, there is a great field, wherein it is not always clear, whether the primary fault is chemical or mechanical in origin. This question will not be settled by the arguments contained in this article, for no doubt the first cause is in some cases due primarily to chemical causes, and in others to mechanical causes.

Both are usually involved when the derangement becomes serious, but what we wish to determine if possible, is which is the most likely to become involved first, and also which field offers the greatest opportunities for intelligent service by the practitioner.

Infectious Diseases.

In the field of infectious diseases, where the specific micro-organism is recognized as the exciting cause, it is agreed by the medical as well as by the osteopathic school, that a cause previous to the micro-organism must have existed, producing predisposition in the body which allowed of the development of the micro-organisms. This predisposition might have been due to general fatigue or overwork, to chilling of the body or other unsuitable environmental conditions effecting the organism adversely, or to some anatomical derangement which might cause a lowering of the body resistance, in the area in which the initial infection took place. It is a fact upon which there is no difference of opinion that some cause prior to the micro-organism was active in every infectious disease.

After the infection has taken place, the majority of diseases of this class run a certain definite course, which does not seem to be much affected, as to time, by any form of treatment either medical or osteopathic. This definite time is no doubt consumed by the body in the elaboration of anti-bodies, to counteract the poison of the micro-organism or to destroy the micro-organism outright. If the host meets this emergency recovery takes place in due time, but if the host fails in this function, death closes the chapter. It is understood that the medical school claims to possess certain specific agents, curative for a number of these infectious diseases, but these claims can be safely ignored, at this time. The field of infectious diseases is still an open book, and gives opportunity for investigation to all who desire to apply themselves, in the solution of this great problem. The treatment for these troubles is to sustain the strength of the patient by every means that may prove helpful, and it consists chiefly in hygienic and sanitary regulations, with diet and nursing; in addition to these procedures the medical man also offers his medicinal remedies and the osteopath his manipulative measures, consisting of the correction of anatomical irregularities and the removal of any muscular contractures consuming the strength of the patient. The choice of a practitioner in this class of cases does not depend so much upon what school he is a graduate from as upon his judgment and experience. The future only can determine which is the best course to pursue, as at the present there is not much choice because all deductions as to what school's efforts give the best result must remain problematical, until the efficiency has been put to the test by experimental investigation. In practice we have demonstrated that when the patient is treated osteopathically the results are at least just as satisfactory as when he is placed under the care of medical treatment, and please do not forget, that a great many of these cases would perhaps be better off, if left entirely to the body's own recuperative faculties.

Chronic Diseases.

But when we enter the field of chronic afflictions,—and this field furnishes perhaps nine-tenths of all the work with which the practitioner must cope,—the school that stands out clearly and distinctly as the best is the osteopathic, for medical practice has from the beginning been a failure in this field, barring its distinctly surgical end to which a definite field must be conceded in the corrections of chronic disturbances. Indeed the great and valuable service of the surgeon is distinctly in this field. Here then for two reasons osteopathic practice stands out clearly and distinctly as superior to medical practice, first because osteopathic

experience is greater in this field than in the field of acute diseases and the individual efficiency has been advanced by experience; and secondly the persistent disturbance, which is constantly present in chronic afflictions, IS ALWAYS DUE TO ANATOMICAL PERVERSIONS, WHICH MUST BE FOUND AND CORRECTED, BEFORE THE EFFECT OF THE DISTURBANCE CAN BE PERMANENTLY ELIMINATED. In this field real skill, both in finding the derangement and when found, in the correction thereof, is absolutely necessary in order to accomplish the best results and in the fact that within our ranks we find those who are unwilling either to sacrifice the time or to devote the necessary application for the development of this skill is the chief explanation for their failure in practice. Let me emphasize this point again: IT REQUIRES THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF TECHNICAL SKILL, TO APPLY THE OSTEOPATHIC PRINCIPLE TO DEFECTIVE STRUCTURE and unless you are thoroughly convinced of the correctness of the osteopathic point of view, this skill will not be developed, because without constant and persistent application the technical skill to do good work cannot be developed.

Physical Irregularities Do Exist.

That these anatomical irregularities exist we have proven in practice in thousands of cases, for patients get well upon their removal even after years of chronic suffering. Theoretically speaking there must be a cause for every effect in the body as well as out of the body, and the osteopathic lesion gives an explanation for sickness in the body; moreover the symptoms clear up upon the removal of the lesion.

From a theoretical point of view, the osteopathic theory explains so clearly that the philosophy appeals to rational thinkers. When we analyze the body from a cellular point of view, we come to the conclusion, that the organism is a co-operative establishment in which each cell performs its special work in the manner that was intended by the body, so that the aggregation of cells is kept in a stable equilibrium with the environment, by means of the nervous system, which is centralized in the spinal cord and brain. From the spinal cord and brain trunk-lines in the form of nerves radiate into every department of the body; these trunk-lines contain both sensory and motor fibers, the sensory fibers transmitting nerve impulses toward the brain and spinal cord, the motor fibres sending impulses to the body tissues and organs. These nerve trunks are sending a constant stream of nerve impulses in and out, dependent upon the demands to which the body must respond, for it must not be forgotten that the human body is a part of the scheme of nature, and is controlled by the laws of nature. We must not forget too that the

internal body mechanism must adapt itself to the demands made by the environment as illustrated by the constant temperature maintained in the mouth of man, when surrounded by constantly varying atmospheric changes. When we analyze such phenomena we find they signify that internal adaptive changes are constantly taking place within the organism, to correspond to the external demands. These changes are accomplished by means of the nerve trunks, and THAT ANY IRREGULARITY OF STRUCTURE, interfering with these nerve paths—over which a constant stream of nerve impulses is passing in order to maintain an equilibrium between the organism and its environment—MUST INTERFERE WITH THE RESPONSIVE CAPACITY OF THE BODY, ought to be quite clear to every one capable of logical thought. If these impulses, passing over these nerve trunks, are broken into by bodily irregularities, be the bodily cause what it may, such interferences must reduce the body's efficiency. This reduced efficiency of the working mechanism is the explanation of the fact that when a great number are subjected to environmental conditions, exposing their organisms to strain, only a few are overcome by the adverse environmental cause. Thus these few were unable to meet the demands, because of deficient reactive ability and as a result they were eliminated from the scheme of existence. It is the duty of the osteopathic physician to remove these defects and thus to restore the organism to a stable equilibrium with its environment. If the foregoing argument is correct then it is quite clear that bodily irregularities are the first cause for a deficient reactive ability on the part of the organism and the osteopathic position becomes the strongest position in the therapeutic world. In very truth the osteopathic profession should not allow any other body of thinkers to lay claim to their fundamental thought, for DR. STILL WAS THE FIRST MAN TO DEVELOP THIS THOUGHT INTO A RATIONAL SCHOOL OF PRACTICE and it is our duty to see to it that, in the struggle for place in this movement the credit due Dr. Still is not submerged by means of opposing claims.

In conclusion I wish to recommend for your consideration the following thoughts:

1st. That this organization go on record endorsing the stand taken by the League for Medical Freedom in opposing the Owen bill and that it urge a hearty support of the said league by the individual members of the profession.


2nd. That the various State Associations be urged to join their Associations with the A. O. A.

3rd. That the various State Secretaries join the National Association of State Secretaries.

4th. That we reaffirm our contentions for independent legislation throughout the States until such time as the osteopathic point of view has been accepted by the scientific thinkers of the world.

5th. That we urge upon the managements of the Colleges, the need for more specific osteopathic training of the student practitioner both in principles and practice.

6th. That we urge the teachers of the various osteopathic colleges to form an organization and meet annually during the meeting of the A. O. A. for the purpose of comparing notes and to discuss the various problems related to the teaching of the various subjects embraced in the several college curricula.

 STEOPATHY has a method of its own, which is correct or it has no method at all. It is guided by the surveyor's compass that will find all corners as established by the orders of the government and surveyor's general. Thus an osteopath must find the true corners as set by the Divine Surveyor. . . . A seeker after truth is a man of few words and they are used by him only to express the truths or facts discovered.—From the Philosophy of Osteopathy by Dr. A. T. Still.

THE A. O. A. CONVENTION

In order to present to our readers as clear and vivid a picture as possible of the great national convention we have arranged the following cuttings from the Kirksville Daily Express, adapting them slightly to the present occasion.

Monday, August 4.

The program on August 4 began with an opening prayer by Rev. Dr. Ben F. Jones, pastor of the First Methodist church. This was followed by an address of welcome by Dr. C. E. Still, mayor of Kirksville. Next Dr. J. L. Holloway, of Dallas, Tex., ex-president of the A. O. A. gave a brief address introducing the president of this year's meeting, Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha, Neb. Dr. Atzen then made an address summarizing the purpose and principles of the A. O. A. and the osteopathic ideals.

Dr. W. B. Meacham followed the president's address by a lecture on "The Probable Mechanism of Body Defense in Infections." He said in part:

"Correcting lesions of the spine through the dorsal region helps to cure tuberculosis. The medical tendency is to give drug treatment in the form of serums and antitoxins more by the point of the hypodermic needle than by mouth. Application of the osteopathic idea of adjusting structure makes it unnecessary to give drugs through the mouth."

In the discussion which followed, Dr. J. Deason, head of the A. T. Still Research Institute of Chicago, said, "Experiments on lower animals verify the argument of Dr. Meacham. It has been found in our laboratories that osteopathic treatment increases the body resistance to disease and other bad environment, and increases the activities of the internal organs from 12 to 100 per cent. Experiments are under way which will demonstrate the scientific nature of all osteopathic contentions."

Tuesday, August 5.

In his talk on "Gastritis", on Tuesday morning Dr. D. S. Jackman summed up its treatment as follows:

"(1) Cut off all food for a day or two or longer, according to indications. (2) Wash out the stomach by repeated lavage procedures and the lower bowel by the use of enemata for several days. (3) When real hunger returns allow the patient to resume eating but outline and insist on a rigorous and limited diet at first. (4) By careful attention to case history find whether uterine, ovarian, cardiac, or other lesions be present to perpetuate the gastric trouble and if any be found institute procedures

to correct them. (5) Meantime, first, last, and always give carefully studied and very thorough osteopathic treatment to reduce and correct the various lesions found both in bone and muscle."

Dr. Louisa Burns, professor of physiology of the Pacific School of Osteopathy, spoke next on "The Milder Grades of Anemia."

"The removal of causes of the anemia is the most important factor in the treatment. In addition to this, much good may be done by increasing the efficiency of the circulation through the red bone marrow, especially of the ribs. Bony lesions must be corrected wherever this is possible, whether they affect the nerve centers controlling the red bone marrow, the liver or the spleen, the digestion or the absorption of food, the elimination of the wastes of the body, the circulation of the blood, the respiratory movements, the action of the ductless glands, or the emotional states of the patient; in any case the correction of these sources of disturbance must exert a favorable influence upon the formation of the new blood.

"The food must be plentiful, wholesome and easily digested; it should contain an abundance of iron in the form of chlorophyll or hemoglobin. An excess of starchy food or sweets must be avoided. Wholesome, interesting exercise in the open air, sleep in the open air, plenty of fresh water and sunshine are of value here as in most conditions, normal or otherwise. Overwork is bad; over play is worse.

"In all cases in which this treatment is employed thoroughly, recovery is fairly certain; in the developmental forms the blood may not become absolutely normal; but it does become adapted to the needs of the body in a sufficient manner."

During this morning also a purse of \$3000 was raised among the physicians present to be given to Dr. A. T. Still on his 85th birthday and the purse was later turned over by him to the A. T. Still Research Institute at Chicago.

Special emphasis was laid upon the request that all osteopaths march in the parade on the morrow.

At the Normal school, too, President Kirk impressed the parade very strongly upon the minds of the students.

Fires were started in the big trench in the morning for the barbecue, and the 4000 pounds of corn-fed Missouri beef were placed in the pit after midnight.

Mayor Still appointed a squad of twenty mounted policemen to patrol the city so there would be no robberies while the people were attending the barbecue.

* * *

The report of the work being done by the A. T. Still Institute at Chicago was made by Dr. John Deason, the director, and was of great interest to the Association because the Association raised the fund with which the Institute is endowed.

Dr. Deason told of the location of the Institute at 122 South Ashland Avenue, and said that at present it has two buildings, one, a stone and brick structure containing twelve rooms which is being used for living apartments for those working in the Institute. The other building, which was built for a garage, is 25 by 50 feet and is built of stone and brick. It is two stories high. The two buildings originally cost \$65,000 and are in good condition. Apparatus valued at \$1,200 has been ordered and part of it installed.

During the first year laboratory departments will be maintained in physiology, chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, histology, and anatomy, and it is hoped that other departments can be added. In addition to the regular routine work done on animal experimentation, arrangements have been made to do laboratory examinations for the profession. All samples from physicians will be cared for at moderate charge and the results of the experiments will be furnished the profession in accurate clinical data.

The Institute will be ready to begin work Sept. 1, it is stated, and can begin on the purposes for which it was established. Besides the work outlined above, the Institute can establish scientific evidence of the value of osteopathic treatment. The present staff of the Institute is:

Dr. J. Deason, director of the laboratories and bacteriology; Dr. A. Hollands, chemistry and anatomy; Dr. F. M. Nicholson, histology and anatomy; Dr. Laura J. Deason, bacteriology; H. L. Collins, pathology; H. A. Wendorff, physiology.

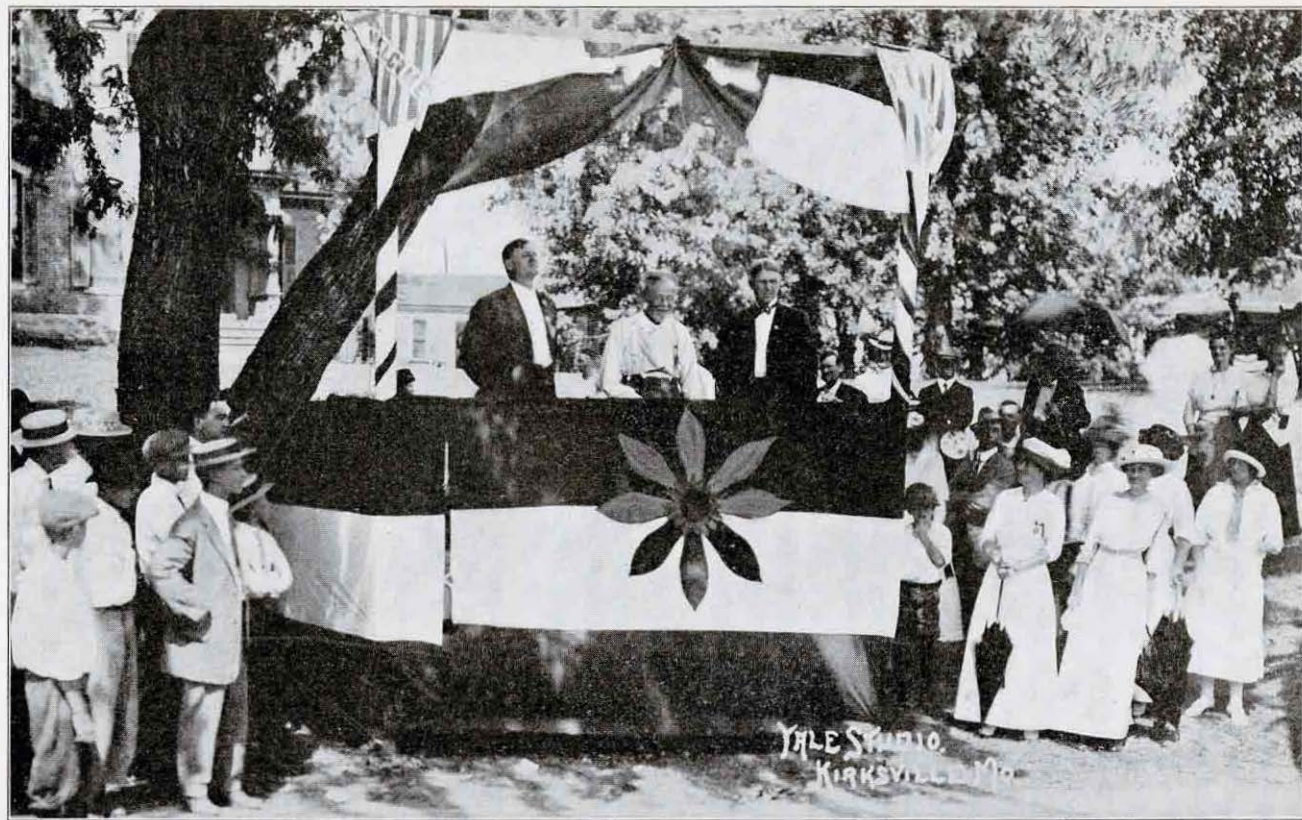
* * *

The operations during the morning by Dr. Geo. Still were a demonstration of this great surgeon's remarkable technique done with the utmost ease and confidence. He performed several difficult pelvic and abdominal operations.

During the afternoon the orthopedic section witnessed operations on double congenital dislocation of the hips, club foot, single congenital dislocation of the hip, stiff knee and Abbott's operation for lateral curvature.

Wednesday, August 6.

Kirksville gave a mammoth birthday party on August 6 in honor of the Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, its most famous citizen and the founder



THE REVIEWING STAND IN FRONT OF DR. CHARLIE'S HOUSE.

of the Science of Osteopathy. The party was attended by fifteen thousand people, including a thousand members of the American Osteopathic Association, and their families, students and former Kirksville and Adair county residents, and other visitors from all over the United States and Canada. It was Adair county and Kirksville's biggest day, not even excepting the A. O. A. convention of five years ago.

From early morning until noon visitors flocked into town in conveyances of all descriptions. Railroad trains toiled laboriously along the tracks with their coaches so heavily laden that passengers were hanging on the steps; automobiles whipped up the dust of the country roads as they sped past farm wagons, carriages, and buggies, all headed toward Kirksville and all out for a holiday.

The day was a tremendous tribute to Osteopathy, and a token of the esteem in which the "Old Doctor" is held, as well as appreciation of the county for what Osteopathy has done for it in a material way. Kirksville and Adair county "did themselves proud" as did all those participating in the parade.

It is possible that the "Old Doctor", who arose at 5:30 o'clock after his usual custom, started the day himself because few people were out of bed at that time, but it was not long until Kirksville awoke and began stirring, and the stir did not end until late in the evening.

It was not until the major portion of the crowd began to reach the Normal school campus for the barbecue that the full size of the throng became apparent. Preparation had been made to feed between 8,000 and 10,000 people, it was announced in advance, but it did not require more than an hour for the great piles of barbecued meats and other food to disappear. A conservative estimate made by one of the chefs in the afternoon was that 3000 people were turned away hungry.

The Normal school campus was a tremendous litter after the barbecue was finished and the ground looked as if an army had been fed. The food was devoured so rapidly that a large number of those who took part in the parade did not get anything.

Major J. E. Rieger, who went to the Normal school campus after he had launched the various parts of the parade, estimated the crowd of visitors in town at 15,000.

In the open air theater of the Normal school, addresses were made by Attorney General Barker and Dr. Woodall.

The number who took part in the parade was given out later by the special official reporter of the A. O. A. as 2274. It took over an hour for them to pass the reviewing stand. During this time the "Old Doctor" sat down a few times while the procession was not in motion, but other-



THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS MARCHING IN THE PARADE.

wise showed no signs of fatigue. He was in a jolly good humor, as is usual with him, and spoke to a number who marched in the parade and jested with the bystanders.

"I'm saving my clean shirt for Sunday" he said to a lady standing near the stand, referring to the every-day shirt he habitually wears.

"Let's be jolly, what's the use of a long face," he remarked to another by-stander. "You can't go to Heaven with that face."

The "Old Doctor", accompanied by two of his sons, Dr. C. E. Still, mayor of Kirksville, and Dr. Harry Still of Kirksville, mounted the reviewing stand, located on the lawn of the Still residence at the foot of West Jefferson street, about ten o'clock. The order to advance was then given by Attorney J. E. Rieger, grand marshal of the day. The parade as viewed from the "Old Doctor's" reviewing stand was as follows:

In the lead in two autos were the members of the executive committee of citizens of Kirksville who had charge of the arrangements for the day. They were C. J. Baxter, B. L. Bonfoey, J. E. Goodwin, E. C. Brott, Tyler Payne, W. G. Fout, H. Selby, and B. F. Heiny. Then came the Kirksville Military Band.

The Knights of Pythias, 75 in number, led by the Uniform Rank.

Sixty members of the Sunday school of the Christian church.

Twenty four members of the Sunday school of the M. E. Church.

Forty members of the faculty of the Kirksville Normal School.

One hundred Normal school students dressed in the costumes used recently in the opera, "The Gondoliers."

Five hundred and fifty Normal School students wearing the school colors, purple and white, the girls having purple sashes and the boys purple neckties.

Twenty-three Camp Fire Girls from the Normal School dressed in Indian costume.

One hundred Odd Fellows representing the 250 in Adair county.

Fourteen county officials in a carry-all.

Eleven members of the Kirksville Fire Department in uniform riding on the hook and ladder wagon.

Twenty-five mounted police.

Fifty old soldiers in autos, led by S. S. McLaughlin, on horseback. When the "Old Doctor" saw the veterans of the Civil War of which he is one, he became excited and called out, "Forward march" several times, and other military commands.

Bell Telephone carry-all.

A. S. O. faculty in autos.



THE NORMAL SCHOOL HONORING THE "OLD DOCTOR".

Ninety Missouri osteopaths. An auto containing part of the St. Louis delegation, which numbered over twenty, and bearing a beautiful banner inscribed in honor of the "Old Doctor". An auto containing a part of the Kansas City delegation.

Ten representing the Arkansas osteopaths.

California delegation headed by a large banner bearing a picture of a bear, a star, and the words, "California Republic". Each member of the party carried a small flag reproducing the banner at the head. Another placard inscribed "Lucky dogs, we are from California."

Colorado delegation bearing a banner inscribed, "Technique for the osteopaths, Publicity for Osteopathy," and another bearing the words, "Pioneer Association, organized Sept. 1897."

Florida osteopaths in an auto.

Georgia osteopaths, nine in number, in an auto.

Illinois delegation led by an auto. They began in front of the reviewing stand to sing the words, "Hurrah, Hurrah, for Osteopathy," etc. to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." About one hundred followed the Illinois standard.

Indiana followed by sixteen on foot.

Nine Iowa autos followed by thirty on foot. A banner bearing "78 Incorporators" (referring to the incorporators of the S. S. Still College in Des Moines), and a large picture of the "Old Doctor" were carried. The latter had under it the saying of the "Old Doctor", "Find it, fix it, and leave it alone". All in the delegation carried purple and white parasols and pennants inscribed I. O. A.

Kentucky delegation in a surrey.

Kansas float decorated with crepe paper sun-flowers and bearing a 14-foot sunflower and a child on a throne. About forty-two on foot followed the float. Each one carried a parasol decorated with crepe paper representing a sunflower. When the "Old Doctor" saw the Kansas party he called out, "Hurrah for Kansas." He was a resident of the state a number of years.

Ten representing Michigan gave nine rah's for the "Old Doctor."

Minnesota was headed by the Picklers in their electric. About twenty-two on foot followed.

Montana had six on horseback.

Nebraska had seventeen in line each carrying a flag and a stalk of corn representing The Corn State.

New York had a large delegation arranged in the letters A. T. S. the "Old Doctor's" initials. They stopped at the stand and spelled the name of their state and A. T. Still.

Ohio had twenty-six on foot and an auto from Columbus. They also spelled their state name at the reviewing stand.

Oklahoma had about eighteen in line.

The Oregon delegation consisted of Dr. Mary Giles, Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, Dr. Virginia Leveau, Dr. Otis F. Akin and Mrs. F. E. Moore. They came the farthest of any state delegation and are trying to land the convention for 1915. They were dressed in pink and were followed by four negroes dressed in pink carrying a sedan chair in which was little Dorothy Hulett, daughter of the late Dr. Guy D. Hulett, who taught in the A. S. O. at one time.

Philadelphia had an enormous banner with their slogan on it. This was followed by a large number on foot joined one to the other by a line of bunting. Two autos followed throwing Philadelphia, 1914, fans out to the spectators.

The Texas osteopaths were lead by an auto bearing an immense steer's head haltered and pulled along by a man on foot. Each member of the party which followed on foot carried a cow-bell.

When the Tennessee osteopaths came even with the reviewing stand, the "Old Doctor", called out "Hurrah for Tennessee". He spent from about his sixth to his ninth year in Tennessee.

Five osteopaths dressed in Indian costumes and marching single file represented the profession in Washington.

Wisconsin mustered about sixteen. They gave a yell as they marched which ran, "Hoo rah rah. Hoo rah rah. Wisconsin," and cheered the "Old Doctor" as they passed.

Some advertising floats carrying treating tables came next.

The Iota Tau Sigma fraternity had a wagon beautifully decorated with green and white and containing about twelve people.

Thirty-two members of the United Order of Foresters in their decorations.

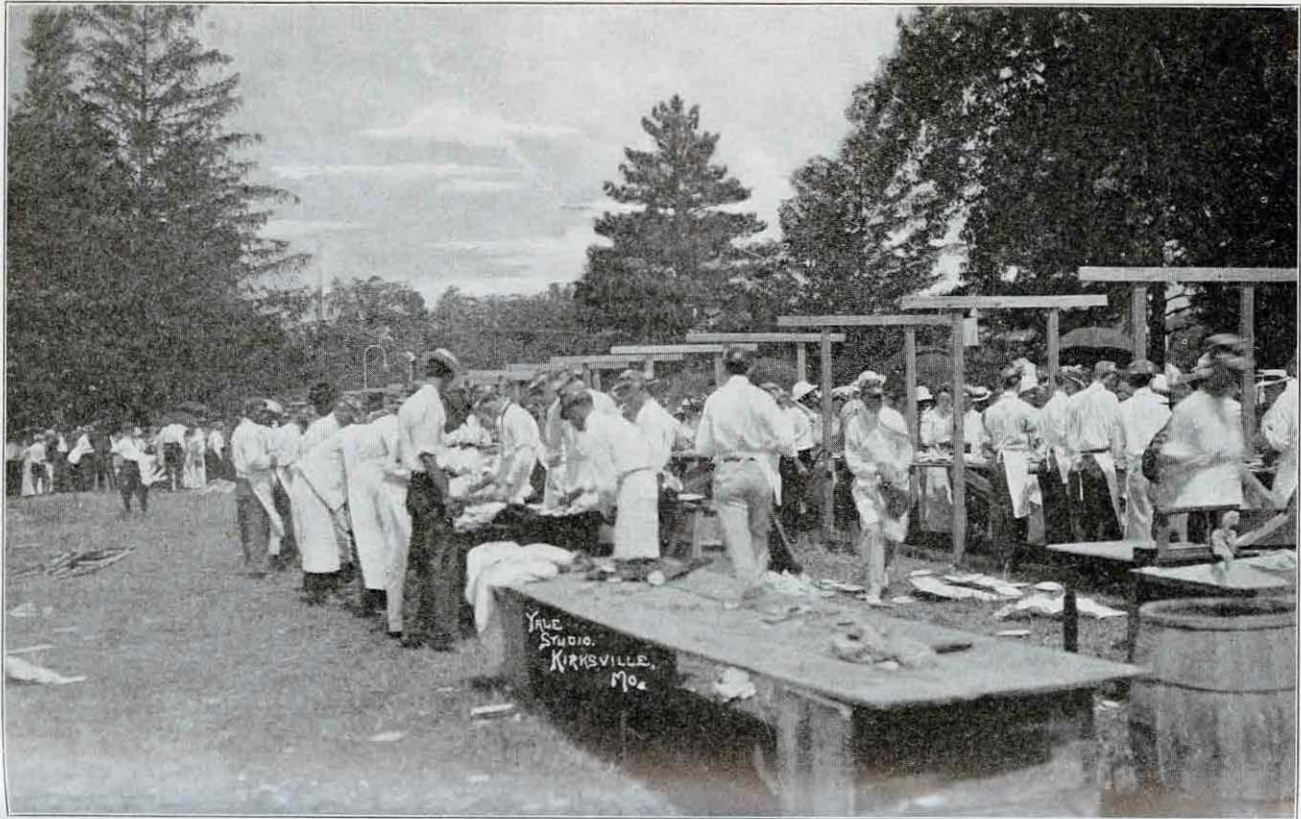
Forty members and two officers of Company C, Fourth Regiment, Missouri National Guard.

Decorated autos, wagons and other vehicles brought up the rear.

The morning session at the A. O. A. convention tent began with a concert by the band. This was followed by the singing of the song, "The Old Doctor's Birthday," by Miss Roberta Minter, the audience joining in on the chorus. A couple of songs written in honor of the "Old Doctor" and set to well-known tunes were next sung by the audience.

The addresses which followed were by Dr. Jeanette Bolles, of Denver, Colo., and Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia.

* * *



SERVING THE BARBECUE—AUG. 6.

A large crowd was present in the convention tent during the evening at the ceremony attendant upon the unveiling of the miniature of the A. T. Still statue and for the Adair county reunion which closed the evening. Several brief speeches were made in connection with the presentation, among the first being one by Mrs. C. J. Baxter who told how the Sojourners Club had conceived the idea of the statue; how the money is being raised and how much the completed work will cost, with other details of interest to the audience. Other talks were made by Dr. A. G. Hildreth, Dr. E. C. Crow, Dr. Homer Bailey, Dr. Ella Still, Dr. T. L. Ray, Dr. Holloway, Dr. Conger, and Mrs. H. C. McCahan.

Attorney J. M. McCall presided over the reunion meeting, in the absence of Dr. E. C. Pickler, the originator of the idea, who was ill that night. Mr. McCall made a highly eulogistic speech in his happy vein. Dr. C. V. Kerr, who has written the lyrics for several popular musical productions, then sang a few lyrics on the convention, and Dr. C. E. Still expressed appreciation, for himself and his father, for the interest shown by osteopaths, Kirksville people and visitors, in the "Old Doctor's" birthday celebration.

The personal reminiscences given by Dr. Asa Willard of Missoula, Mont., made the hit of the evening. Dr. Willard told a number of humorous anecdotes concerning his former classmates till the audience had laughed to exhaustion. He concluded with the following, "I never was at any meeting that I was more glad to attend than this one. We must not let these old memories die. We should have these meetings oftener, not only for those in the practice, but for all those who were a part of the olden days in old Kirksville. Kirksville ought to have a regular homecoming time, at least every five years, for her widely scattered boys and girls."

Thursday August 7.

Dr. Percy H. Woodall, of Birmingham, Ala, was elected president of the American Osteopathic Association on Thursday August 7, succeeding Dr. C. B. Atzen, who takes one of the five vacancies on the board of trustees. The election of Dr. Woodall is not only in recognition of his standing in the profession, but is a recognition of the South and its relation to Osteopathy.

Other officers elected were:

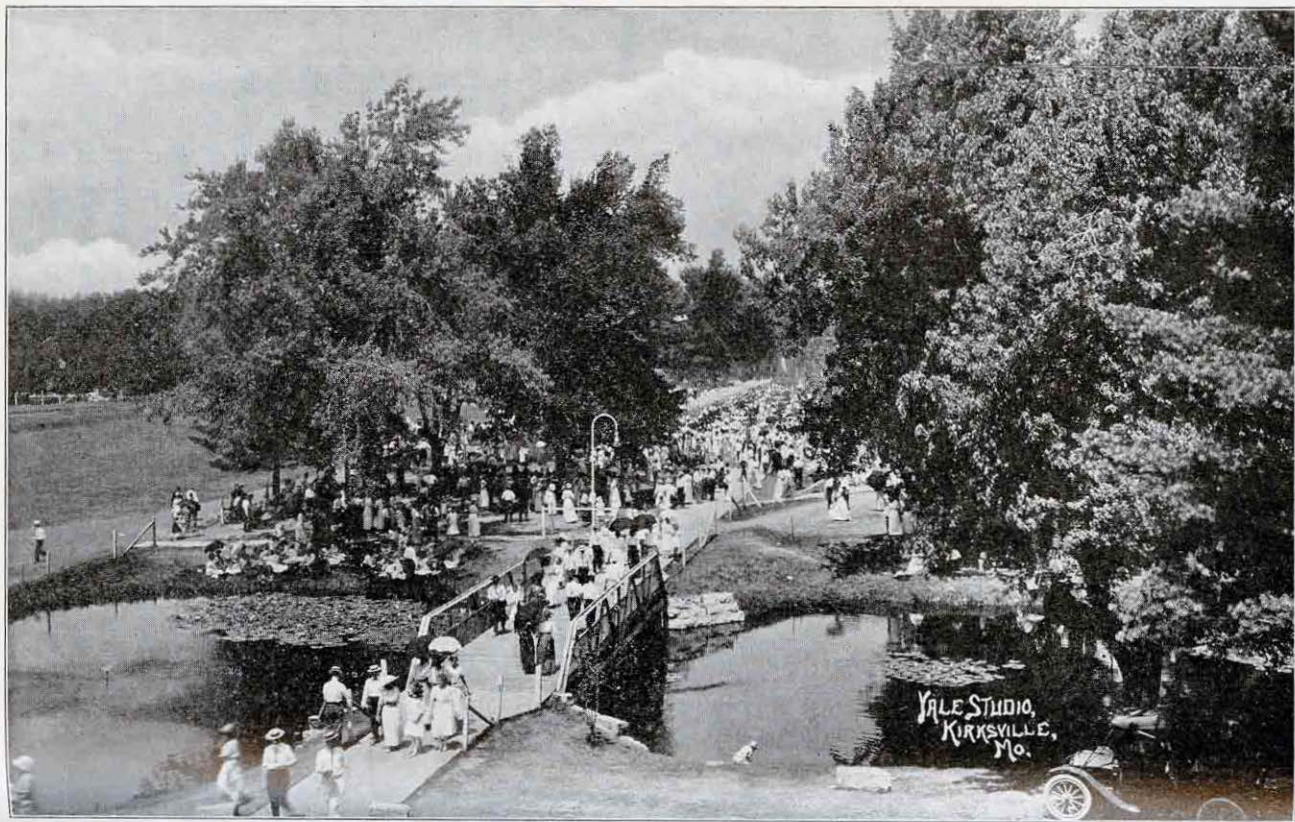
First Vice-president, Dr. Frank M. Vaughan, of Boston.

Second Vice-president, Dr. Effie E. York, of San Francisco.

Secretary, Dr. H. L. Chiles, of Orange, N. J., re-elected.

Treasurer, Dr. J. R. McDougal, of Chicago.

Asst. Sec'y, Dr. W. S. Nicholl, of Philadelphia.



A GLIMPSE AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAMPUS ON AUG. 6.

Trustees to fill the five vacancies in the board of fifteen—Drs. Geo. W. Perrin, of Denver; C. B. Atzen, of Omaha; Martha Petree, of Paris, Ky.; W. E. Waldo, of Seattle; and A. D. Becker, of Preston, Minn.

In the discussion which has followed the barbecue, and there has been much of it, the Daily Express estimate of 15,000 persons in the birthday celebration has been generally accepted, and there are many who are inclined to believe it was a very conservative estimate.

One of the members of the executive committee stated this morning that the men in charge of the barbecue had 10,000 paper plates, and that these were all used. He thought it more than possible that many persons used more than one plate, but this led him to believe that about 8000 persons got something to eat.

The prize offered for the best showing made by any state delegation in the line of march of the parade yesterday was awarded to the Kansas delegation by the committee in charge. The Kansas osteopaths carried umbrellas decorated with crepe paper of green and yellow so that they looked like huge sunflowers, and Mes. C. A. Robinson, S. H. Ellison, and C. J. Baxter, who composed the committee, thought that they were easily first and entitled to the \$35. The second prize of \$15 went to the Oregon delegation and honorable mention was given to Iowa.

The "Old Doctor" appeared at the convention tent at about ten o'clock and was greeted by a great ovation. The audience rose and cheered. He appeared unaffected by the strain of the day previous. He made a short talk telling why he could not shake hands or talk to his many friends and attributed it to the fact that his shoulder which he dislocated some time ago was still inflamed.

During the afternoon the operations performed were a bone-graft from spinal fixation and two congenital hip operations. The operators were Dr. Geo. Laughlin of Kirksville, Dr. Otis Akin of Portland, Ore., and Dr. Ralph K. Smith of Boston.

The spinal fixation operation for tuberculosis of the spine is one of the most wonderful of modern surgery. The spinous processes in the diseased area are split with a chisel, and healthy bone from the big bone of the lower leg is mortised and sewed into the spinal column where the disease has made the most headway. When healed the spinal column at the site of the tubercular trouble is rigid and absolutely prevents hump-back, formerly so common in such cases.

* * *

That the school room is responsible for the many deformities of the human race was the text of an important address before the convention during this same morning by Dr. Ernest C. Bond of Milwaukee. Dr.

Bond made the statement that faulty construction of school seats cramps the spine and that as a result 80% of a freshman class entering a certain well known university were affected with some degree of spinal curvature.

"Experience Meeting."

The experience meeting held during Thursday evening at the convention tent brought out a number of interesting talks on "What there is in Osteopathy that Means the Most to Me." Prominent osteopaths from all over the United States and one from Scotland spoke. Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis presided. The meeting was opened by the singing of songs dedicated to Osteopathy and its founder, Dr. A. T. Still. This was led by Mrs. Horace Ivie, of Berkeley, Cal., assisted by Dr. Bolles and Dr. Mack Hullett.

Dr. Ella Still, a member of the faculty of the A. S. O. was the first speaker. Among other things she said that in her many years experience she had never been disappointed with Osteopathy.

Dr. Spence of New York City got up and told how, having been in early life a structural engineer, he had been convinced that Osteopathy was based on scientific principles and had taken up its study.

Dr. Sims of South Carolina praised Osteopathy for saving women from needless operations.

Dr. Farnham, of San Francisco, said he was impressed with the completeness of the principles of Osteopathy and with the fact that it is not an adjunct of the healing art but the foundation.

Dr. Conger from "all over the world" told how she once tried Osteopathy on a horse. Assisted by four men she gave the animal a treatment that put it on its feet within an hour.

Dr. Whiting, of El Paso, Tex., said that he had made experiments that had convinced him that the common medical drugs are deadly poisons to the lower organisms, and that, since these organisms are similar in structure to the epithelial cells of the human body, he believed he was justified in concluding that the drugs were, therefore, destructive to the epithelial cells of the body such as the alimentary tract, the liver and other organs.

Dr. Ligon of Mobile, Ala., gave a convincing testimony as to the worth of Osteopathy in her own case and in her practice.

Dr. C. E. Still, a son of the founder of Osteopathy, was next called upon. He said that the thing about Osteopathy that appealed to him most was that it is teachable. He told how his advisers tried to dissuade him not to attempt to organize the A. S. O., because they thought that Osteopathy was the peculiar gift of his father and could not be taught.

Dr. Percy H. Woodall, of Birmingham, Ala., the new president of the A. O. A. mentioned the simplicity, the reasonableness, and the scientific basis of Osteopathy as its most striking feature. In fact, he said its simplicity keeps many from accepting it. "Osteopathy is based upon immutable laws of Nature," he concluded.

Dr. Waldo of Seattle, Wash., said that he believed in the necessity of osteopaths working together.

Dr. Hudson of Edinburgh, Scotland, said that he felt that his special journey to Kirksville to attend the convention was well repaid. He said that the British Isles need more osteopathic physicians.

Friday August 8.

A paper on Internal Secretions was read on August 8th. before the Convention by Dr. Ernest E. Tucker. It was a specially interesting paper as the subject of internal secretions is the point of greatest hope for the medical world. Among other things he said:

"In practically all infections there is a definite progress through the same definite series of events. All diseases represent an affection of the auto-protective mechanism of the body as described by Sajous. Although germs may have the power to irritate this mechanism, their power to produce disease is no more or less than that of any other agent that can irritate it.

"The same nerve centers are sensitive to all infections. They are chiefly the third cervical, the fourth dorsal and the eleventh dorsal centers. The third cervical, I believe to be connected with the thyroid gland. The fourth dorsal I believe is the balancing center of the whole auto-protective mechanism, where the centers for the digestive organs, lungs, skin, brains and eyes are found. The eleventh dorsal center is undoubtedly connected with the adrenal bodies."

His lecture was followed by a discussion by Dr. Geo. B. Schwarzel, of Chicago.

The next address on the program was "Practical Application of Osteopathic Hygiene," by Dr. Orren E. Smith of Indianapolis, Ind. He is the author of Sex Hygiene, a well-known and standard medical text. He said in part:

"Osteopathic hygiene implies normalization of all vital phenomena of the human organism. All vital functions of the body have a physiological basis; therefore it is necessary to understand the structure of the body. Where the structure varies from the normal there is also a corresponding variation in function. We know that as changes take place in the structure of the body, the body functions are modified accordingly.

We know that the cytoplasm of the cell increases enormously in proportion to the cell nucleus as age advances and these changes in structure are accompanied by corresponding changes in function, and that these structural changes become so great in old age as eventually to suppress cell function entirely finally resulting in death.

"The great question before the osteopathic profession today is how to normalize the structure of the organism.

"The most important factor in changing the physiological functions of the body is osteopathic technic in adjusting anatomical structure.

"The next important principle is that of mechanical and physiological rest to the organism.

"When we begin to normalize structure by adjustment it is well to remember that we begin also to modify function and that such change of function even from the abnormal can not be made without modifying many vital phenomena.

"The normalization of structure should be determined by the rapidity with which function adopts itself to such change of structure. If the function normalizes rapidly then adjustment of structure may be accelerated."

* * *

Friday was the last day of the regular sessions of the Convention and the meeting will go down in the organization history as one of its greatest conclaves. More than 1100 osteopathic physicians were registered, and there were about a hundred who did not register. Next year the meeting will be held in Philadelphia.

During the afternoons of Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday 3-hour demonstrations in Technique were given as follows:

MONDAY.	Dr. Arthur D. Becker, Dr. Frank H. Smith, Dr. C. W. Johnson, Dr. E. C. Link, Dr. Jeanette H. Bolles.
TUESDAY.	Dr. C. B. Atzen, Dr. J. W. Hofsess, Dr. P. V. Aaronson, Dr. Josephine Jewett, Dr. H. W. Forbes.
THURSDAY.	Dr. Ethel L. Burner, Dr. Arthur S. Hollis, Dr. Clara Wernecke, Dr. Frank Farmer, Dr. Evelyn Bush.

VISITORS AT THE CONVENTION

The following list of osteopathic physicians who attended the National Convention in Kirksville is by no means complete. It is, however, as correct as it is possible to obtain. If we learn the names of any others who were present during the week of the Convention we shall be glad to print a supplementary list next month.

Alabama

A. C. Foster, Birmingham
Percy H. Woodall, Birmingham
T. C. Reid, Demopolis

Arizona

D. L. Conner, Phoenix

Arkansas

Charles E. Ross, Ft. Smith
T. H. Lay, Harrison
Charles A. Champlin, Hope
A. W. Berron, Hot Springs
C. A. Dodson, Little Rock

California

Wm. H. Ivie, Berkeley
Josephine A. Jewett, Berkeley
P. V. Aaronson, Fresno
Louisa Burns, Los Angeles
H. W. Forbes, Los Angeles
Dain L. Tasker, Los Angeles
C. A. Whiting, Los Angeles
Charles Buckholz, Oakland
J. S. White, Pasadena
Henry F. Miles, Sacramento
D. C. Farnham, San Francisco
Margaret H. Farnham, San Francisco
Effie E. York, San Francisco
L. J. Goodrich, Santa Barbara
Mary Walters, Santa Barbara
Lillian Whiting, S. Pasadena

Colorado

J. Homer Dickson, Canon City
J. E. Ramsey, Crook
Elizabeth C. Bass, Denver
Jennette H. Bolles, Denver
J. V. Frey, Denver
Murray Graves, Denver
Martha A. Morrison, Denver
Geo. W. Perrin, Denver
U. S. G. Bowersox, Longmont
Lillian Friend, Wray

Connecticut

Bertha W. Riley, New Haven

Florida

J. Merlin Achor, Key West
Sarah Wheeler, Lakeland
A. L. Evans, Miami
J. L. Evans, Miami
May Brevard, Ormond
Ella Quinn, St. Augustine

Georgia

Frances Saunders, Albany
E. L. Thurman, Americus
Stella C. Thurman, Americus
J. W. Elliott, Cordele
Edwin L. Harris, Murritha
Nannie Z. Riley, Rome

Idaho

Charles Rogers, Idaho Falls

Illinois

A. B. Wyckoff, Alton
A. O. Howd, Augusta
Elvina Mekemson, Biggsville
Ethel Burner, Bloomington
C. G. Howard, Canton
Laura C. Swartz, Carbondale
Fred Bischoff, Chicago
Mary H. Conner, Chicago
J. Deason, Chicago
Lizzie O. Griggs, Chicago
A. P. Kottler, Chicago
James A. Linnell, Chicago
J. R. McDougall, Chicago
E. R. Proctor, Chicago
James W. Scallen, Chicago
Fred L. Schmitt, Chicago
F. M. Schwarzel, Chicago
Lloyd Stewart, Chicago
F. N. Grimsley, Decatur
Josephine Hartwig, Decatur
Lulu Hartwig, Decatur
L. R. Trowbridge, Dixon
G. E. Thompson, Elmwood
B. A. Woodard, Galena
Cora G. Hemstreet, Galesburg
Etta O. Champlin, Geneseo
Samuel Borton, Golden
A. R. Brunsmann, Greenview
C. B. Ingalls, Griggsville
Emma C. Fager, Havana
E. Wagoner, Jacksonville
A. M. Wiles, Jerseyville
R. Roddy, Kewanee
M. Loring, La Salle
M. P. Browning, Macomb
H. D. Norris and wife, Marion
A. N. Ovens, Mason City
J. C. Walker, Mattoon
Lola L. Hayes, Moline
Effie M. Messick, Monmouth
Lurena Rezneo, Monmouth

C. O. Cline, Monticello
F. W. Graham, Morris
Anna D. Pixley, Olney
J. J. Moriarity, Ottawa
Lydia H. Holmes, Pekin
Millard Grieves
E. Q. Thawley, Peoria
Mabel Brown, Prophetstown
Daisy E. Walker, Quincy
J. F. Walker, Quincy
C. E. Medaris, Rockford
L. L. Thompson, Salem
Jennie M. Chase, Shelbyville
Pauline R. Mantle, Springfield
Ottie M. Maxey, Springfield
Ernest M. Moore, Tuscola
C. C. Rude, Tuscola
Lorna Alice Oliphant, Virginia

Indiana

J. E. Baker, Brazil
J. H. Baughman, Connersville
E. C. Crow, Elkhart
Elizabeth M. Crow, Elkhart
W. C. Montague, Evansville
Geo. R. Price, Fowler
Frank H. Smith, Kokoma
M. E. Clark, Indianapolis
Orren E. Smith, Indianapolis
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 Luella Hoveland, Hudson
 Elva J. Lyman, Madison
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THE OLD DOCTOR'S BIRTHDAY

WORDS BY MRS. A. D. RISDON.

MUSIC BY JOHN F. RYAN.

Why these great crowds of people,
 Who are thronging on our street;
 Why these distinguished strangers,
 Whom on every side we meet.
 Not strangers, but his children
 Who have come from far away;
 Just to help us celebrate
 The Doctor's natal day.

CHORUS.

Come now and join our chorus,
 We will sing it with a will.
 Three cheers for Osteopathy,
 Three cheers for Doctor Still.

For the sun shines much brighter,
 Than it is his wont to shine.
 Birdies are singing sweeter
 Than at any other time.
 All Nature is rejoicing,
 All in her delightful way;
 Helping us to celebrate
 The Doctor's natal day.
 One more milestone he's passing,
 On his journey this glad day;
 Then let there be rejoicing
 On his eighty-fifth birthday.
 Come help the celebration
 In the good old fashioned way,
 Making this a joyous time
 With all things glad and gay.

Ev'ry place flowers blooming,
 When sweet fragrance fills the air;
 All round us lights are gleaming
 Making beauty ev'rywhere.
 Founder of this great science
 Surely merits all our praise
 Many happy sweet returns
 My dear dad's natal day.

ANDREW TAYLOR STILL

DRS. BOLLES AND BURNS

Tune (Yankee Doodle)

(1)

If any man on earth deserves
 Much praise for great achieving,
 It is the man who saw the plan
 For human ills relieving.

CHORUS

These the words of A. T. Still
 All Osteo's believe it
 The lesion causes every ill.
 "Find it, fix it, leave it."

(2)

Good red blood increases life,
 The source of strength and beauty,
 The body needs no drugs nor knife
 Whose blood performs its duty.

(3)

A noble structure nobly planned
 For earth's most holy uses,
 With active nerve cells in command
 Keeps free from drugs abuses.

DADDY'S JUBILEE

DRS. BOLLES AND BURNS

Tune—(Marching thru Georgia.)

Come all loyal osteopaths and celebrate in song
 Our dear old Daddy's Jubilee, as gay we march along.
 Here we come with loyal hearts, full twenty hundred strong
 As we are marching thru Kirksville.

CHORUS

Hurrah, Hurrah, for Daddy's Jubilee
 Hurrah, Hurrah for Osteopathy.
 So we sing the chorus from Missouri to the sea
 While we are marching thru Kirksville.

(2)

How the people shouted when they heard the joyful sound
 How the doctor's grumbled as the word was passed around,
 Of a drugless science that has won such great renown
 Which you may study at Kirksville.

(3)

Our dear old Daddy now has reached his 5 and 80 years
 With faith and hope and love we come, undaunted, without fears,
 Let us all join heartily in ringing songs and cheers,
 As we are marching thru Kirksville.

(4)

May his life continue to a hundred years or more
 And give us osteopathic truths as he has done before,
 May we spread the gospel till it's known from shore to shore,
 That we are marching thru Kirksville.

(Tune, Old Heidelberg)

Here's to the County of old Adair,
 Here's to her honored name,
 Here's to the science which she brought forth,
 Here's to its grownig fame,
 Here's to her sons—the best of earth,
 Here's to her daughters fair,
 Here's to the home of good, true men,
 Here's to our old Adair.

CHORUS.

Oh! old Adair;
 Dear old Adair
 Thy sons will ne'er forget;
 The Golden Haze
 Of Kirksville days
 Is round about us yet.
 We'll sing thy praise
 Through all our days
 And through the passing years

(Repeat) { The thoughts of you
 { So good, so true,
 { Will fill our eyes with tears.

LEGAL AND LEGISLATIVE

The Recently Passed California Law. In view of the fact that in the July Journal we published a letter commenting favorably upon the new California law, we this month print an excerpt from the official report of the Legislative Committee of the A. O. A. endorsed by the Association. It will thus be seen that the general consensus of opinion is unfavorable towards this law.

"A bill positively vicious in its demoralizing and weakening influence upon the osteopathic profession was passed in California as a substitute for the composite board law which has been in operation in California for six years. Its many weak and debateable features cannot here be discussed; but your committee has no hesitancy in saying that, in so far as its bearing upon our people is concerned, it is the most pernicious legal medium for the stimulation of drug catering and osteopathic weakness and professional decay and disintegration, now upon the statutes of any state or province in Christendom."

The Montana Hospitals Question. "In the June Journal there was copied an announcement from the Helena, Mont. Record which stated that the attorney general had rendered it as his opinion that the hospital bill recently passed by the legislature did not apply to osteopaths and that its provisions would not entitle them to hospital privileges.

"As a number of inquiries have come to hand as a result of the insertion of this clipping, will say that the decision of the attorney general was one based purely on technicalities. A few years ago when Montana's laws were codified all references to physicians referred to statutes on the Practice of Medicine. Osteopaths were separately listed. As this codification was accepted by the legislature, another point heretofore unnoticed by anyone and equally technical was run across by the attorney general. Our general status as practitioners is not affected.

"Realizing that this decision was purely a technically point fine, the hospitals of Helena, by action of hospital board have formally announced that regularly licensed osteopathic physicians will be admitted to all hospital privileges on the 'same terms and conditions as all other licensed physicians' just as the hospital bill provides.

"As all other hospitals except one in the state are acting on the same basis we have ALL privileges except in that one. The Deaconess hospital at Great Falls is presided over by a Superintendent, Miss E. Augusta Criss who seems in some matter to be guided entirely by her own prejudice and that of certain of her advisers. It is possible that these technical points made could be over-ruled; but we will take no action until we have a sure case.—ASA WILLARD, Missoula, Mont."

Annual Meeting of New Jersey Board.—The State Board of Medical Examiners, at its annual meeting in Newark on July 5, refused to recognize Acting Governor Fielder's certificate of appointment of Dr. J. Harry McDonald, of Trenton, a graduate of the College of Physician and Surgeons of New York City, as a member of the board to succeed Dr. Armin Uebelacker, of Morristown. The board bases its action upon the contention that Dr. McDonald is a member of the "old school" of physicians, while Dr. Uebelacker is a homeopath.

The law which created the board provides that it shall consist of five "old school" physicians, three homeopaths, one eclectic and one osteopath. If Dr. McDonald became a member of the board it would have, according to its present members, six

"old school" physicians and only two homeopaths. Until a homeopath is appointed to succeed him, Dr. Uebelacker will continue as a member of the board. Dr. McDonald presented his own certificate of appointment, but the board was unanimous in refusing to accept it.

Besides being retained as a member of the board, Dr. Uebelacker was elected its treasurer. The other officers named are Dr. Edwin Hill Baldwin, of Newark, president and Dr. H. G. Norton, of Trenton, secretary. Dr. Norton's certificate of reappointment as a member of the board was received yesterday.

The board voted to refuse to issue licenses to graduates of the New Jersey College of Osteopathy, formerly located in Passaic, which has been defunct for several years.—NEWARK CALL.

Osteopathic Examination in Kansas. The next meeting of the Kansas State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration will begin October 8th at the National Hotel, Topeka, Kansas. All applications should be in at least ten days before that date.

The applicants who took the examination June 27th and 28th all passed, average grades ranging from 88 plus to 94 plus per cent.

The law requires all of those who graduated after June, 1907 to have, "Before taking up the study of Osteopathy," a diploma of graduation from a high school, academy, state normal school, college or university, or a certificate of examination for admission to the freshman class of a reputable literary or scientific college.

There are several good locations in Kansas that are not occupied. Reciprocity is given to those who have the proper requirements, coming from states granting us the same.

Temporary permits are also granted when necessary. For further information write to the secretary, F. M. GODFREY, D. O., Holton, Kansas.

BOOK REVIEW

A Woman of Sorrows.—An Osteopathic Novel. Beginning at the time of the 1908 A. O. A. Convention. 1913. Journal Printing Co., Kirksville, Mo. For sale from A. S. O. Book Co., "Cooper," Kirksville, Mo.

It is always interesting to note the publication of any book that is designed, in the words of the author of the one before us "to Boost Osteopathy". It is a cleverly written novel covering the period from 1908 to 1912 and describes the history of an "osteopathic" couple who have misunderstandings to the extent of a separation and who finally become reconciled and "live happily". The book is largely in the form of letters which make the reading quite vivid and interesting. We most heartily recommend all osteopaths and friends of Osteopathy to read this book and become acquainted or re-acquainted with the A. S. O. and osteopathic doings in following the adventures of Penelope and her husband.

ASSOCIATIONS

M. O. A. Elects Officers. The Missouri Osteopathic Association met on Aug. 6, and elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, Dr. A. B. King, St. Louis; Vice-President, Dr. F. P. Walker, St. Joseph; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Frank Bigsby, Kirksville; Secretary, Dr. Arlowyne Orr, St. Louis; Treasurer, Dr. Lou Tuay Noland, Springfield; Trustee, Dr. B. J. Mavity, Nevada; Legislative Committee—Dr. W. H. Graves, Jefferson City. The secretary and treasurer were re-elected.

Another feature of the meeting was a discussion of the plan to erect an osteopathic building at the San Francisco Exposition in 1915. This plan will receive the favorable support of the Missouri Association.

The site of the next meeting of the association will be decided later at a called meeting of the board of trustees.—Kirksville Daily Express.

Annual Meeting of Nebraska Osteopaths. "The Nebraska Osteopathic association will hold its 14th annual State convention, on Wednesday and Thursday, September 24th and 25th, at Grand Island, Nebraska. A good program has been arranged for and will be published in the September issue."—C. B. ATZEN.

Meeting of Tacoma Osteopaths. "The osteopathic physicians of Tacoma, met in my office to hear Dr. F. C. Jones, late of Sunnyside, Washington but for past year Lecturer on Acute diseases and superintendent of clinics in the Pacific College. Dr. Jones used about two hours time in talking and answering questions propounded by the profession present. It will be remembered that Dr. Jones practiced medicine for twenty-five years before becoming an osteopathic physician some ten years ago, hence the answers to questions were practical not theoretical. I consider this one of the best talks it has been my good fortune to hear, IT WAS PRACTICAL."—W. T. THOMAS.

Semi-Annual Meeting of Colorado State Association. The Semi-Annual meeting of the Colorado Osteopathic Association was held on July 28-31, at the Brown Palace Hotel. The first two days were devoted to "Technique" by Dr. Dain L. Tasker of Los Angeles, Calif. On the 29th the program consisted of luncheon at noon, a discussion on Technique, led by Dr. Tasker at 2 p. m. and a public lecture also by Dr. Tasker at 8 p. m. On Thursday, July 31st., at 2 p. m. Dr. Louisa Burns spoke on Treatment of the Minor Psychoses and at 3:15 p. m. Dr. T. J. Ruddy also spoke.

Annual Meeting of Pennsylvania Osteopaths. The fourteenth annual meeting of the P. O. A. was held at Philadelphia, June 27 and 28, with an attendance of over 300, largely from Pennsylvania, with some from New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Washington, D. C. Two full days with five sessions of instructive papers, practical work, and interesting features were closely followed. The key to the city was offered by Mr. George B. Porter, the director of Public Safety of the city of Philadelphia in a very entertaining Address of Welcome; Dr. William Rohacek made an able response. The program was taken up in the following order:

FRIDAY MORNING—9:30 Call to order, Hon. Geo. B. Porter, Director Public Safety. Address of Welcome. Response. Dr. William Rohacek, Greensburg. Minutes of Thirteenth Annual Meeting. Communications. Appointment of Committees. President's Address, Dr. E. M. Downing, York. 10:15 The Success of Osteopathic Gynecology, Clinic, Dr. Cecelia G. Curran, Philadelphia. 12:00 Question Box—Osteopathic Publicity, Dr. R. H. Williams, Kansas City, Mo. 12:30 Recess.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON. 2:00 Announcements. Blood Pressure; Its Significance in Diagnosis and Treatment, Dr. J. T. Downing, Scranton. 2:30 Demonstration of

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the Abbott Method for Correction of Scoliosis, Drs. E. M. Downing, E. N. Hansen, J. C. Foster, assisted by Drs. Wm. S. Nicoll and E. S. Willard. 5:00 Pediatrics—Round Table, Dr. Janet Penrose, Philadelphia.

FRIDAY EVENING. 7:00 Banquet in the Banquet Hall. The Human Factor in Our Profession, Dr. C. J. Muttart, Philadelphia. Vaccination—Illustrated Lecture, Mr. Porter F. Cope, Member of Pennsylvania State Vaccination Commission.

SATURDAY MORNING. Announcements. The Osteopathic Treatment of Congenital Deformities, Dr. Arthur M. Flack, Philadelphia. 10:00 Business Session. Reports of Committees and Election. 11:30 Technique, Cervical, Dr. L. L. Draper, Philadelphia; Dorsal, Dr. C. W. McCurdy, Philadelphia; Lumbar, Dr. J. W. Robinson, Erie; Sacro-Illiac, Dr. Margaret Evans, Scranton. 1:00 Fraternal Luncheon.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 2:00 Announcements. An Unusual Reflex; its Effects and Treatment, Dr. O. J. Snyder, Philadelphia. 2:30 The Practical Application of Research Work, Dr. Carl McConnell, Chicago, Ill. 4:30 Adjournment, Sine Die.

The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Dr. Irving Whalley, 914 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President, Dr. W. A. Sherwood, 142 Duke St., Lancaster; Secretary, Dr. J. C. Foster, Stein Bldg., Butler; Treasurer, Dr. E. N. Hansen, 644 Arrott Bldg., Pittsburgh. Members of the Executive Counsel, Dr. S. F. Warren, 112 Chestnut St., Dr. Cecelia Curran, 348 Mint Arcade, William S. Nicholl, 323 Mint Arcade, all of Philadelphia.

Annual Meeting of the Maine Osteopathic Association. "The ninth annual meeting of the Maine Osteopathic Association was held in Rockland, Me., June 28. The members and friends took a trip up Mt. Battie in Camden in the afternoon and eighteen were served a shore dinner. In the evening a business meeting was held at the office of Dr. R. A. Sweet. The problem of the increasing number of fakers was discussed at length, and a committee was appointed to devise the best means of dealing with the situation. A publicity committee was also appointed to enlighten the public as to which organization represents the osteopathic profession. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dr. Genoa A. Sanvorn; Vice-President, Dr. Mervine E. Hawk; Secretary, Dr. Florence M. Opydyke; Treasurer, Dr. T. L. McBeath. Trustees, Dr. A. E. Chittenden, Dr. Geo. H. Tuttle, Dr. Sophronia T. Rosebrook. The next regular meeting will be held in Auburn in September."—NORA R. BROWN, D. O. Secretary.

PERSONALS

Sixty-one Operations in Six Days. Sixty-one operations in six days is a record made by Dr. George A. Still, chief surgeon of the A. S. O., during the week of the Convention, and it is stated that the record may be unique in the history of surgery in times of peace. Many of the operations were performed in clinics for the benefit of visitors to the Convention, while others were private cases. The operations were for ailments ranging from hysterectomy to adenoids.

Spent Vacation in Iowa. Dr. J. G. Follett and wife, of Clyde, Kansas, spent their annual vacation in Iowa. While there Dr. Follett had an epithelioma removed from his lower lip.

Is Traveling with Author. Dr. Cornelia A. Walker of New York City, is traveling in Europe with Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," as her physician.

If this were your little girl, Doctor, what would you do?



What *wouldn't* you do?

You would search unceasingly for a method of cure. You would emphatically reject all means of treatment of questionable benefit, the antiquated instruments of torture, the plaster cast, the steel and leather jackets, and other unscientific apparatus.

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Appointed Member of Texas State Board. Dr. S. L. Scothorn of Dallas, Texas, has been appointed a member of the Texas State Board. He fills the vacancy left by Dr. Paul M. Peck who is spending the summer in Europe.

Room in the State of Washington for More Osteopaths. There are a large number of towns in the state of Washington in which no osteopaths are to be found. Practice is not limited as it is in many states. One may practice what he is qualified to do. At the state board examination held in July, there were fifty-two M. D.'s, two D. O.'s, and one D. O., M. D. Thirty-six M. D.'s, one D. O., and one M. D., D. O. passed the examination successfully. The next examination will begin the first Tuesday in January, 1914, in Spokane. Dr. W. T. Thomas of Tacoma will gladly give any information or furnish application blanks.

Pass the Kentucky State Board. Drs. V. S. Mosely and Wm. T. Lawrence, January graduates of the A. S. O., recently passed the Kentucky state board.

Has Returned from Vacation. Dr. John J. Henderson of Charleston, W. Va., has returned to his home and practice after spending a two weeks' vacation fishing in the mountains.

Resolutions Passed by the Missouri State Board of Osteopaths. Whereas, the untimely demise of Mrs. A. G. Hildreth has cast a bereavement over one of the most esteemed families in the osteopathic profession,

Be it resolved that the state board of osteopaths of Missouri extend to Dr. A. G. Hildreth, its honored President, and his esteemed family, its sincerest sympathy and tenderest regard for them in the trying hour of bereavement, and further,

Be it resolved that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this Board.—
B. J. MAVITY, J. B. COLE, Committee.

Will Reopen Offices in October. Dr. Mary Walters of Santa Barbara, Calif., who discontinued her practice some months ago because of ill health, and who has spent the last two months in Kirksville, will resume her practice in Santa Barbara, October 1.

Visited Mother in Kirksville. Drs. C. H. Conner, Albuquerque, N. M.; Sallie M. Conner, Bellfontaine, O.; and Mary A. Conner, Cincinnati, O., visited their mother in Kirksville during the Convention. Dr. C. H. Conner returned to his practice August 12. The sisters remained with their mother a few days longer.

Osteopath Dies. Dr. John H. Leiter died, July 3rd, at Glenwood Springs, Colo., where he had gone for his health. Death was due to a complication of heart and stomach trouble. His widow, residing at Phoenix, Arizona, would like to learn the address of Dr. Leiter's brother, Frank, last heard from at Durango, Colo.

Associated in Practice. Dr. Carl W. Strance, a recent graduate of the A. S. O., is associated with Dr. St. George Fechtig at 37 Madison Ave., New York City.

Elected Medical Adviser. Dr. J. W. Snavely of Ottumwa, Iowa, was recently elected Associate State and Home Medical Adviser of the Guardians of American in Indianapolis, Ind.

Has Returned to Former Location. Dr. Ralph A. Sweet, who has been practicing in Rockland, Me., for several years, has returned to Providence, R. I., where he practiced for about seven years previous to his going to Rockland.

Has Been Reappointed Member of State Board. Dr. John F. Spaunhurst of Indianapolis, Ind., has been reappointed a member of the Indiana State board of medical examination and registration.

Writes from Liverpool. Dr. Caryll Smith, who has been visiting hospitals in London, Paris, and Vienna for several months, writes from Liverpool that he has had a very profitable trip.

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The Research Institute gets \$1.00 on every copy sold at full price. The book will be ready for delivery on or before August first.

Pass the Pennsylvania Board. Drs. Jeannette B. Herche and Arthur S. Hollis were successful in passing the Pennsylvania Board in June.

Pass the Minnesota Board. The following recently passed the Minnesota state board: Drs. George Wright, St. Cloud; Mary A. Lewis, St. Cloud; Reginald Platt, Barnesville; H. B. Raymond, Albert Lea; E. S. Powell, St. Paul; H. F. Rydell, Minneapolis; and A. E. Allen, Minneapolis.

Has Sold Practice. Dr. R. E. Hays has sold his practice at Brookfield, Mo., to Dr. O. W. Messick of Chicago, and has removed to 601-5 Exchange National Bank Bldg., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Is Taking Vacation. Dr. Franklin Fiske of New York City is spending a six weeks' vacation touring the West. During his absence, Dr. Cockrell is receiving calls.

Physician Has Fine Apartment. Dr. Robert Dormer of Belleville, Ont., recently purchased an old office building and has transformed it into a modern suite of offices with attractive apartment rooms on the second floor. There is a spacious veranda seventy-seven feet long which affords a delightful resting place for patients.

St. Louis Osteopath Revives Street Car Victim. A seven year old girl in St. Louis, after alighting from an eastbound street car, stepped into the path of a westbound car. The motorman, seeing that he could not prevent striking the girl, dropped the fender. She fainted as the fender picked her up, but she was only slightly injured. She was carried to the office of Dr. Mary Crehore, 4237 Olive St. The physician worked five minutes before the child was revived.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

For Sale.—Practice in good town in central Kansas. Average \$200 a month. Will sell on easy terms. Lady osteopath preferred. Address "18" care of the Journal.

To Osteopaths in New York.—M. D., neat appearance, twenty-five years old, osteopathically inclined, graduate of Eastern University, with hospital training, desires assistantship to osteopath in New York City at a moderate salary. Has a physicians' license in New York. Address "543" care of the Journal.

For Sale.—A practice, established twelve years, in town of 7,000, county seat and has the best of school advantages. This is an ideal location for a man and wife. For further information address "E. S." care of the Journal.

Wanted.—Position as assistant by a four year graduate of the A. S. O. Experienced. Would buy a partnership or practice if located in a Missouri town or in a state giving reciprocity with Missouri. Address "523" care of the Journal.

For Sale.—For price of office fixtures will sell my business if taken at once. Desire to change climate. Address Box 12, Rich Hill, Mo.

For Sale.—A practice, paying \$4,000 a year, in town of 5,000. Town surrounded by the best farming country in the state. Collections are good. Practice and auto for \$1,200; practice alone \$600. Cash only does the business. Address "C. C." care of the Journal.

Wanted.—A live practice by June '13 graduate. License in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri. Would take good practice for three months or more. Address "85" care of the Journal.

For Sale.—A growing practice in a southern city of 9,000 population with 20,000 more to draw from. An A 1 place for a catholic. Suitable for a man, a woman, or both. Address "E. V." care of the Journal.

Wanted Position for a Year. A lady graduate of the June '12 class would like to take charge of a practice or to associate herself with a practitioner for a year. Address 2013. Care of the Journal.