

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

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# THE Journal of Osteopathy

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NO. 7

## OSTEOPATHIC PHYSIOLOGY.\*

FLORENCE A. COVEY, D. O., PORTLAND, ME.

The book published by the American Society for the Prevention of Disease caused the question, "What is meant by the body producing its own drugs?"

Does the human machine manufacture iodine, quinine, strychnine, phenacetin, digitalis and the remainder of the pharmacopeia? Certainly not, but a thoughtful consideration of the substances of the body makes clear the fact that, since we live in health without drugs, they are not the helps needed to combat disease. Something is necessary outside the pharmacopeia, viz: anatomical adjustment, surgery, air, water, heat, food.

### Let Us Consider Some Illustrative Facts.

In the body, water and substances in solution are continually passing through membranes in the production of lymph; in the absorption of water and digested food stuffs, from the alimentary canal; in the nutritive exchanges between the tissue elements and the blood or lymph and in the production of the various secretions. Therefore, is not osmosis, naturally and without any stimulating drugs, a marvelous process?

Haemoglobin is regarded as the parent substance of the bile and urinary pigments. Often this living chemical laboratory replenishes its supplies in a surprising and efficient manner.

### Blood.

The blood of the body is contained in a practically closed system of tubes within which it is kept circulating by a constant propeller, the heart beat.

Every particle of blood, so long as it remains within the vessels, moves along a path which, no matter how tortuous, finally returns into itself.

The foods we enjoy are converted into blood. Is not such a proficient chemical laboratory worthy your confidence, and if in health, why not in disease.

By the perfectly healthy corpuscle all constructed perfection of the body is produced.

We find building and healthy renovation are united in a continuous effort to construct and sustain purity. Blood is always in motion and very quick and powerful at all places. It has a great and universal duty to perform when it constructs, nourishes and keeps the whole nervous system normal in form and function.

### The Heart.

The heart itself is unlike any other muscular organ of the body. Its chief function is to beat, and pieces removed from the ventricle will contract for hours if fed

\*(Read before the Maine Osteopathic Association, 1909.)

with circulating blood from the coronary artery; the cause of the rhythmic beat of the heart lies within the heart itself. The announcement was made in 1845 that mechanical stimulation of the vagi nerves or the parts of the brain where they arise slows the heart even to arrest. Also, observation was made in 1862 to the effect that mechanical stimulation of the cervical spinal cord caused an increased frequency of heart beat; an increase from 7 to 70 per cent has been obtained, not by digitalis, but by natural processes. Even a check-rein to equalize circulation has been provided, viz: the depressor nerve.

Special provision is made for nourishment of the heart, and yet did you ever hear of taking strychnine for the heart,—is it necessary?

#### Secretion.

A secretion is derived ultimately from the blood and discharged upon the free epithelial surface which is supposed to communicate with the exterior.

Another provision of nature and yet patients come and say that they have been taking a drug to increase the salivary and other secretions. The mucous membrane of the alimentary canal from the stomach to rectum represents a natural secretive surface. The pancreas and stomach secrete fluids which are highly active in the process of digestion, and yet someone feels the need of a pepsin tablet after a meal. The liver secretes the bile which is the best cathartic; this fact is not known to the devotee of the A. S. & B. pill.

#### Excretion.

The kidney is a highly vascular organ and meant to be healthy, the disturbance to the blood supply caused by straining and lifting is the cause of disease there, and yet because many have diseased kidneys the idea is prevalent that the kidneys are naturally weak organs and patients often insist that they have weak kidneys because they have a pain in the region of the sacrum or iliac joint.

Sebaceous glands are located over the cutaneous surface to eliminate CO<sub>2</sub> and other rubbish, therefore, we should insist upon daily baths among our patients.

The mammary gland secretion does not respond to drug stimulation in a satisfactory manner. If other organs were equally unaffected the use of drugs would soon become obsolete. The quantity of secretion may be obtained under drug treatment but not quality, hence, a child is turned over to bottle feeding. Are the secretions of other organs as disastrous under drug stimulation? Think of the importance of the pancreas, an organ with a power over the body to the extent upon removal of producing sugar in the urine; the thyroids and parathyroids have an important part in the general metabolism of the body.

#### General Body Perfection.

The perfectness of the association of the different parts of the human body should give us faith to trust natural means of healing.

Complete removal of the ovaries results in a diminution of the consumption of oxygen; the ovaries form a specific substance which is capable of increasing oxidation of the body.

It has been proven that proteid of some kind must form a part of our diet, but starting with a normal body a drug has never been found necessary to maintain health.

#### Natural "Digestors."

Nature provides enzymes or organized ferments to produce in the process of digestion the chemical compounds which she wants, and yet many have the habit

of taking a digester after each meal,—not because indigestion exists but to be sure the food will digest. It is just as sensible to take a speech-pill before attempting oratory to insure success.

There is no forgiveness in nature as illustrated by the activity of ptyalin being suspended at 0° C. The intensity of its action is increased with increase of temperature from this point and reaches its maximum at 40° C. Above this point the action decreases and at from 65 to 70 the enzyme is destroyed. Different enzymes for different foods have been provided so we may indulge in the longed for variety at meal.

Nature has built the heart so strong that it is capable of sending the blood over the whole body in eighteen seconds.

Think of the provision of creation in the capillary circulation. Capillaries will be readily found in which the red corpuscles move two or three abreast or only in single file. In no case will any circulation blockade occur so long as the parts are normal. The numerous red corpuscles are seen to be well fitted by their softness and elasticity as well as by their form and size for moving through the narrow channels. They bend easily upon themselves as they turn sharp corners, but instantly regain their form when free to do so. If in a channel which admits three red corpuscles beside one another, three be observed when just abreast it will be found that very soon the middle one forges ahead.

#### Blood Circulation.

Why does the blood move continuously out of the arteries through the capillaries into the veins? Nature provides a continuously high pressure of blood in the arteries and a low pressure in the veins and from the seat of high to that of low pressure the blood must flow through the capillaries where pressure is intermediate.

The heart may maintain circulation without help but the skeletal muscles and the traction of the lungs also assist. The energy of visible motion liberated by cardiac contractions is progressively changed into heat by the friction encountered by the blood. Practically, all the energy of the heart's contraction becomes heat within the body itself.

Again, we see that our organs are wonderful institutions naturally and have functions other than to keep surgeons employed.

#### Respiration.

The lungs are all ready for use, but before birth they are airless. As soon as a child is born a few respiratory movements are sufficient to inflate them. This body continues to develop; we are not born into the world as chickens, able to scratch for ourselves, but there are continued stages of development, through which we must pass; stages planned for us before we knew we should inhabit this world. Respiration is a highly important function. Nature specifically arranged the following anatomical structures to produce the purification of the blood: all of the ribs, the diaphragm and twenty other pairs of muscles, the muscles above the first rib and down to and including the perineum.

In this laboratory of the body the blood, as it passes through the capillaries, gives up O and receives CO<sub>2</sub>. The chest is ventilated by the following respiratory movements: coughing, hawking, sneezing, laughing, crying, sobbing, sighing, yawning, snoring, gargling, hiccough, neighing, braying and growling.

#### Movements of Alimentary Canal.

The alimentary canal and the organs concerned in micturition are affected, for the most part, through plain muscle tissue. The processes of mastication in which

nine pairs of muscles are used; deglutition, the movements of the stomach and intestines; defecation, vomiting and micturition. All these functions are planned for by the most perfect system of blood and nerve supply.

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#### A QUESTION.

Why do savage nations not need houses of ill-fame or insane asylums? Because they are less licentious and do not have a drug store on every corner.

Progress records that old things serve as a foundation for new ones. This body is no different than formerly. It has always produced its own drugs or substances to sustain life. We are just discovering this fact. Our first people here lived without drugs; imagine Adam and Eve taking medicine.

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### ARE M. D'S. STEALING OSTEOPATHY?

(Along the same line as the article published in the April Journal Dr. A. J. C. Saunier, of Los Angeles, Calif., sends the following excerpt from a paper read by Dr. William Wallace Woodruff before the Homeopathic Medical Society of southern California, in October, 1908, and appearing first in the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, December, 1908. The italics are mine. After reading this how many of you are in favor of a combined board or of leaving in the osteopathic laws a permission for unqualified M. D's. to attempt to "practice" osteopathy.—Editor.)

The problem in this paper is not what to say, but what not to say, and yet cover the subject fully. Any one of the different lines of Physical Therapeutics, if handled comprehensively, would fill the time limitations of this paper. This is a new subject to most of the members of the profession, but few having a general knowledge of it, and only occasionally is there one with a practical working knowledge.

We will consider first those lines that are purely mechanical: Massage, Swedish movements and so-called Osteopathic manipulation.

One of the cardinal principles that underlies the first two of these methods, and to a considerable extent the last one, is that universal and well-known law that applies to all muscular tissue, wherever found, namely: that disuse of a muscle always means that it will get soft and flabby, and gradually shrink in size, and lose its strength, and the less a muscle is used, the less is its blood supply, and the more sluggish is its cell growth and decay. Inversely, it has been proven by many tests that the more a muscle is used, up to a certain point, the greater is its blood supply, the more perfect are its cells nourished, and cell debris eliminated; that muscular exertion short of exhaustion, means increased blood supply of the cells, consequently more perfect cell feeding and development; that under proper exertion the muscles become firm and hard and large; that their power of contraction and endurance is proportionately increased; that alternate contraction and relaxation of muscle fibres stimulates both the nervous and arterial circulation, and brings about normal conditions. These principles apply universally throughout the whole organism.

Massage is a scientific stimulation of muscle fibres, and should be applied only by one with an adequate understanding of anatomy and physiology.

An infinite amount of harm can be done by an ignorant, bungling masseur. That this fact is but inadequately understood, even by the educated physician, is made apparent by the way they allow any person, without ascertaining their qualifications, to treat their patients. To most people, physicians or laymen, massage is massage, and just as recklessly as medicine is often prescribed do they order massage

and recommend masseurs. We all know that muscles can be overworked, overstrained and overstimulated, and that this means in every case relaxation, and prostration of the muscle fibres so treated. This can be done as easily, and often easier, by the masseur, because he is usually dealing with weakened muscles, often caused by disease, than it can by overwork or gymnastics, used unadvisedly and to excess. Please do not lose sight of this fact, because it is one of the main points in considering this subject.

Proper, intelligent, scientific massage consists of a series of manipulations designed to pick up and stimulate the muscular fibres of the parts being treated; this includes the muscle fibres of the blood vessels as well as those of the larger muscles. This is for the purpose of breaking down and forcing back into the circulation all worn out cells, to increase the blood supply to the parts, to facilitate the carrying away of this debris, and to supply the proper food elements to all the cells; it also stimulates the growth of new cells; it adds tone to the muscles, increasing their nutrition and strength; it increases the development and strength of the muscles and restores to normal tone, and promotes perfect health. This is not mere rubbing; please do not confound the two. Much that passes for massage is nothing but rubbing, and but very ineffectually takes the place of scientific massage. One must have a scientific and practical training to give proper massage. It is indicated in all cases where there is sluggish capillary circulation, where the muscles are weak, relaxed, under-developed and lack tone. This applies with equal force to the abdominal and pelvic cavities. Scientific massage reaches into these cavities, overcomes blood stasis, relieves capillary engorgement, tones up the muscles and blood vessels, and the muscular system generally.

Properly applied massage relieves and overcomes internal engorgements and congestions of the lymphatic and circulatory systems. It relieves and aids in curing congested conditions of all internal organs by drawing the blood to the skin and surface muscles. When properly given, it is rarely contraindicated. The intelligent masseur never treats two cases alike. Patients very weak, with tissues greatly relaxed and emaciated, want but very light treatment—that is, the pressure should be light but firm; it should reach the deeper tissues, but with light pressure; while a patient with average strength and muscular development will be benefited by a much heavier massage, and a fat person of full habit needs a very heavy treatment—firm, even pressure, devoid of even the suggestion of a pinch should always be used. When properly given, assimilation, elimination and metabolic action are all improved.

Massage is for the muscles and circulatory system especially; it has no direct influence on joint surfaces or the mobility of joints.

Swedish movement has to do directly with both muscles and joints, while in massage the muscles are passive. In the Swedish movements they take an active part in the treatment. Like massage, the influence of Swedish movement is to attract and draw blood to the part being treated. It has a further use, and that is to limber up the joints and muscles, thereby increasing the tone of the tissues.

In active inflammatory conditions this mode of treatment should be used, if at all, with great caution in joint ankylosis, and when the muscles and joints are bound down with fibrous adhesion, it is of inestimable use in the hands of a trained manipulator, but, like massage, it is at all times a very dangerous procedure if used by one not properly trained in its scientific use. The principle of Swedish movement is one of resistance; the operator takes hold of the limb and makes extension and counter-extension which the patient is supposed to resist each time, more or less forcibly, as his individual condition seems to indicate.

By a series of movements of the joints, the patient resisting each motion, every muscle in the body is brought into play and every joint exercised. This means that every muscle brought into action has its blood supply increased; it becomes better nourished, and is increased in tone and weight, and withal made supple; and if there be deposits present, their absorption is facilitated. It also limbers up the joints, overcoming any stiffness that may be present. This is overcoming disease, or a tendency to disease, and restoring to normal condition, by natural methods, in a way indicated by nature. It is a natural way to improve the circulation and to promote normal assimilation, absorption and elimination; it also brings nutrition of the parts up to normal. Remember, to have an absolutely normal healthy body, one must have every part and structure normal and in perfect condition. One never finds under-developed, soft, flabby muscles in normal human beings who are in perfect health.

This brings us to osteopathy. This name is unfortunate, because largely meaningless and not descriptive. Right here let me say that we have only ourselves to blame for ever letting this method become a distinctive practice. We let history repeat itself.

When Hahnemann brought forward the principles of Homeopathy, the dominant school first ignored, then poo-hooed and ridiculed them, then played the ostrich, buried their heads in the sands of ignorance and bigotry, and swore there was no such thing as Homeopathy, that it was an exploded bubble, and even to this day they are enacting this little tragedy, which would be comedy were it not for the health and lives of thousands sacrificed every year, because of it.

When Homeopaths did not profit by this experience, but proceeded to play this same little game when osteopathy appeared above the horizon, and even now, when it has grown and thrived and reached its majority, but few of our number have even a faint idea of its methods of procedure, or the work accomplished, and, like ye ancient Allopath, are trying to poo-hoo, ridicule or ignore it, in spite of the fact that the osteopathic practitioners are fast forging to the front, and that their colleges have to-day more students than our own. "By their fruits ye shall know them," is a saying honorable with age, and the fact that they perform innumerable cures, and that often on patients that we ourselves have failed on, should cause us to sit up and take notice.

Let us be wise. Osteopathy is doing work we cannot do. It has come to stay. Instead of ignoring it, as in the past, let us recognize the fact and assimilate it; if we don't, the old school will, for they have got to do something to restore confidence and gain prestige, or else give up the ghost.

There is a legitimate field for this practice, and when it is indicated, it is invaluable. Nothing else can take its place or do its work. It is a very little thing to build up a practice on, but within its limitations it is indispensable, and as an aid to a scientific, all-around practitioner of the healing art it is invaluable, and no conscientious physician, anxious to do all possible to relieve suffering humanity, can afford to be without it. I want to say to you now, and impress it as deeply as possible on your minds, that within its limitations there is nothing in our whole armamentarium that will take its place, and the physician who does not know its limitations, and use it on every occasion when indicated, is not doing his whole duty to his patients. We are as criminal and derelict in our duty to our patients in ignoring it or declaring it useless as is the osteopathic practitioner in ignoring the indicated remedy, and ranting against all medication or all things not osteopathic; one is as narrow and bigoted as the other.

It, like those other two mentioned, recognizes the great importance of the proper nourishment of the muscular system and the necessity of normal blood supply, but it goes further; it also recognizes the fact that this, as well as every other function of the body, is under the direct control of the nervous system, and it is to the nervous system, per se, that its thought is directed and its work performed.

It takes its name from the fact of their laying great stress on the displacement of bones and their causing pressure on nerve structure, which prevents proper functioning of the compressed nerves; consequently there is loss of or deranged function of the parts supplied by these compressed nerves, and reflexly of other regions. When such displacements are present, they have established beyond all cavil that they do cause deranged function, and that, by reducing them, normal function is restored.

They make the claim that slight deflections of the vertebra (until their advent rarely recognized, and when recognized their importance was not understood) cause pressure on the nerves given off by the spinal cord, and cause in large part the functional derangements present, and when such deflections of the vertebra are present, by restoring them to normal position they have shown that normal function was restored. That they have laid entirely too much stress (and to their detriment) on vertebral deflections, I am convinced, and I am sure the more intelligent practitioners of their school are of like mind. The fact is that to-day their best practitioners lay much more stress on muscular rigidity, and rightly so, as causing pressure on nerves and as interfering with normal blood supply, and now most of their work is done to overcome muscular rigidity, so that the pinched nerves may be relieved and normal blood supply restored. I am convinced that in most cases it is muscular rigidity, and not bone displacement, that interferes with the action of the nerves and free blood flow, and that this is a prolific cause of pain, suffering and disease.

Wherever there is deflection of vertebra, be it much or little, it must be corrected before normal conditions can be attained or maintained. If there is displacement of bone, and the displaced bony parts are pressing on nerves or blood vessels, pain, discomfort and disturbed function are of necessity the result, and this displacement must be corrected to restore the normal condition. If a muscle is rigid and compresses a nerve, or if it prevents a free flow of blood to or from a region or organ, it goes without saying that this rigidity must be overcome; the muscles must be relaxed before the nerve can properly perform its work or the blood flow freely or normal functions be restored, and to osteopathy are we indebted for a recognition of these conditions, the important part they play in the human economy, and the way to relieve them.

It should be patent to the most casual observer that when these conditions do exist, they must be relieved before the indicated remedy can act and health be restored, and I wish to say that very often when relieved, normal conditions very often quickly obtain, without administering the indicated remedy.

What is their line of procedure? It is either by inhibiting or stimulating nerves by manipulating muscles in the region of the nerves and blood vessels impinged upon, thereby overcoming their rigidity and by correcting deflections in vertebra when present, or reducing subluxations when found existing.

What are the results following these procedures? The pinched nerves cease to hurt, pain is relieved and the nerves proceed to perform their office, the anaemic condition of the parts supplied by impinged arteries is overcome, the parts engorged because of vein constriction are relieved, the blood supply is equalized; this in every instance means improved function and relief of pain. Complete and profound general relaxation can be caused by pressure on certain nerves; engorgements and con-

gestions are promptly relieved and temperature reduced often to normal by proper pressure and manipulation of other nerves and muscles.

These methods are none of them cure-alls, but within their sphere of usefulness they are pre-eminently successful. No intelligent, conscientious practitioner, anxious to do all possible for his patients, can afford to ignore them. By using them when indicated, as we use the indicated remedy, discomfort, pain, suffering and disease are more easily controlled and death itself often prevented. They in no way interfere with the action of the indicated remedy; indeed, its action is facilitated by them. While one and all of them fall far short of being a complete system for the healing of the sick, as aids in a general practice they are invaluable, and our whole duty to our patients would seem to compel our acquainting ourselves with their use and limitations and an intelligent using of them when indicated.

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## CONDUCTING OF AN OFFICE.

A FEW REMARKS BY H. M. STILL OF HIS EXPERIENCE AS AN OSTEOPATH IN THE FIELD.

One of the most important things is getting centrally located. If in a city get near the street railway center. To enable you to cater to the best class of patients, you must have a well furnished office. If in the city I prefer an office building with elevators; try and get above the fourth floor, and in this way avoid noise and dust. The treating rooms should be plain; one or two nice chairs and a rug are about all that you need. Another important thing is to have plenty of clean towels and for every patient renew your linen. If possible try and have hot and cold water running in at least half of your rooms. After treating each patient it is very wise to use a good disinfectant in washing your hands. I give three treatments per week to most chronic cases. In acute cases, I treat as often as necessary, if serious I have treated as often as five or six times a day.

It is now getting back to the most important part for the D. O. To be successful you must have two kinds of patients. Don't think that because you are a graduate of the A. S. O. and Pap Still has signed your diploma that the people in general are going to run over buildings and telegraph poles to get to you for treatment. If you get this germ in your head, which is considered very contagious among the new practitioners in the field, please ask some sympathizing friend to gently tap the solar plexus, and tell you to turn over because you are dreaming.

I thoroughly believe in spreading on plenty of the cement of egotism, if your trowel is a little small. It is very important to have confidence in yourself and it is more important to get the confidence of your patient. For this is one of the keys to the situation of success. After twenty-one years of practice I have my first patient to promise a cure. No matter how great or small the disease is, your failure on a promise comes back to you with a boomerang, that would puncture the head of a bass drum. This word promise can be avoided; as a general thing we promise too much anyway. I say to my patients that osteopathy can cure any cureable disease, and has cured many cases in which all cure-alls have failed. I would advise them to try a month's treatment and at the end of the month I can give them some idea as to the time and progress.

I never waste much time in talking about the outside world to my patients, for when a patient comes to you he is generally sick and I take up a little time and ask him questions in regard to his family record and himself. Something like this, which I think is very necessary, "How did you sleep, how is your appetite?" And pay strict attention to excretions. If a lady I go over generally the same questions and

ask the questions that are peculiar to her sex. Your time is never wasted in questioning your patients. For the moment they realize that you are interested in them and your undivided time is spent in studying their cases, you have them on the way to recovery, if curable.

Another physiological effect which has a great deal to do to stimulate the reaction power of the patient is to get the money in advance. This has an inclination to bring him back at the time appointed. Bear in their minds very strong that it is very necessary and important for them to be prompt in taking the treatment regularly. In any form of chronic cases I will not take the case for less than a month's treatment. It only hurts the profession to give treatments for any less time.

If I were going to just start in practice inexperienced and my funds were limited I would go to a small city. Why? Because it only takes a short time to get acquainted with the people and start into practice. If you have a pull and \$1500 to \$2000 cash I would advise you to go to a large city. As a general thing it takes from one to two years to work up a good practice but when this is done, it is permanent.

A few things that I overlooked and will possibly come handy in consulting with a prospective patient. In inquiring of the family record, if you find the father and mother's lives were short and if anything like tuberculosis were in the family do not dwell on the subject too long. On the other hand if they were long lived, your time is well spent on wasting a few months on this subject. For they certainly like to tell how long the grandmother or father lived.

Bear in mind always be positive with your patients.

**Another Vital Point I Have Overlooked**—One of the most destructive elements that exist in the osteopathic profession is our professional ethics toward our fellow men. I always make it a point to put a prospective patient in the sweat box and question him something like this, "Have you ever had osteopathic treatment, if so by whom and how long?" In case he has had treatment by an osteopath and has not given the treatment up entirely by him it is your duty you owe to the profession to send him back to the D. O. for final instructions. There is nothing in the world so destructive to the profession in general as professional jealousy. Do not overlook this point.

I hope these few remarks will be beneficial.

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**The Latest News**—Just before going to press we received a communication from Dr. George W. Goode, stating, "Governor Draper signed our bill to-day, Saturday, June 19." Congratulations to the Massachusetts osteopaths.

**To Establish a Hospital**—The following clipping from the Arlington Sun, Arlington, S. Dak., shows that Dr. M. A. Reed is a very much alive osteopath in that community. "Hetland is to have a Hospital. Stock has been subscribed for the enterprise. . . . Plans are being discussed for the building and it is expected that operations will begin before the end of the summer. Dr. M. A. Reed will be at the head of the institution but any regular physician will have the privilege of taking patients to the place and keeping them there under personal treatment. Dr. Reed has been working on the project for some time and is confident that it will prove not only a boom to the community but a financial success. It is being pushed by some of the best and most substantial business men of Hetland and the surrounding country and they are willing to go far to make certain its establishment. The building is to be a substantial structure equipped with modern conveniences and comforts—an up to date hospital in every respect." We congratulate Dr. Reed and wish him every success.

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#### FIELD EDITORS.

**Changes of Address.**—Those writing, requesting changes of address, will please send both old and new locations, so that the change may be made promptly.

KIRKSVILLE, MO., JULY, 1909.

#### EDITORIALS.

**To the Convention**—In Minneapolis, there will be cool weather, delightful residents to show you how to enjoy the picturesque scenery, the charming boating and outing trips, and there will be a good program to oil up the rusty cogs in your mental machinery. There are summer tourist rates offered and—but why enumerate further? Of course, you will go!

**Are We Drifting?**—When we hear various methods advised in osteopathic practice, such as suggestion, hydro therapy, diet, exercise and so forth, to say nothing of some mixers who are dabbling with worn out and long-proved-worthless drug application, we are constrained to ask what is the trouble. Dr. Sullivan, in this issue has a good letter on that subject. Fortunately for the future of the profession only a few of the members are such dabblers. The large majority are holding fast to the basic principle, structural adjustment. Diet, exercise and so forth, including surgery have their place, but adjustment is fundamental, and all important, and unless the osteopathic practitioner is a master of adjustment he will be constantly employing these other adjuncts as scientific therapeutic measures, instead of putting them in the background, which is their true place.

**More Care In Diagnosis**—There is now a movement on foot for a more careful diagnosis of our patients. Too many practitioners have promised cures in incurable cases, and not even telling the patient that he had only a chance of recovery, they took his money and cheerfully promised a complete cure. Without doubt this has adversely affected the practice in some communities and the successor to the one making the rash promises has been compelled to live down the false impression, or has perchance given up and abandoned the struggle. Of course the medical fraternity were not slow to use this as a pretext to cry graft. In more cases, I think it was merely over-enthusiasm. It is not to be wondered that with the many "incurable"

(to the M. D.'s.) cases cured by osteopathy, that the enthusiast would think all cases were similarly curable. This enthusiasm was unavoidable in the early days, but with our added knowledge and experience, with more care in diagnosis, let us not be guilty of continued mistakes. Not that our science is any less powerful than ever not that we are retrogressing, for the reverse of both is undoubtedly true, but let us be more true to nature. Even so pronounced a success as Dr. H. M. Still, in a little talk published in this issue, makes the statement that he never promised to cure a single patient.

**After-Effects of Laparotomies**—In a recent JOURNAL Dr. H. W. Glascock pled for an "M. D.-less" surgeon, and in the current issue of the A. O. A. Journal Dr. M. E. Clark calls attention to a large number of serious after-effects of laparotomies performed by the "regular" surgeons, who were ignorant of the special applied anatomy with which the osteopathic physician and surgeon would be perfectly familiar, and makes the point that we as osteopathic physicians should be guarded and conservative in recommending patients for operations. We should be able to use surgeons who have received their entire training in osteopathic colleges, but to do that, we must get away from the old worn out idea that we must ask for laws which say "nor shall perform surgical operations." We must get away from the idea of being "fair weather" specialists and be full rounded physicians. The courses in our schools now include all of this—why should we not demand laws that allow the practice? Then we would be spared the humiliation of being compelled to call to our assistance one who will causally observe, "Had I had this case sooner," etc., or "That is what one is to expect when such cattle," etc., this latter was quoted from the published statement of a St. Louis surgeon. But until we do have the "M. D.-less" surgeon, and until we are allowed to practice what we are taught, let us employ those surgeons who have an osteopathic training in addition to their M. D., even though we are compelled to send our patients across half a continent.

**A Post Graduate Course for D. O.s.**—Dr. Woodall suggests that there be instituted by the A.O.A. a post graduate course for the practitioners. It has long been customary for physicians unable to take a regular course in some college to talk of the "back-office post graduate course" and of the benefits to be derived from reading a part of some certain text every day, but how few of us do so! How much easier it is to have that social evening, or take that spin, or read that novel, or see that theatre, or—etc. The A. M. A. has a similar course well under way, having started it several years ago, and it even is not the pioneer in this country, the Chautauqua circles and the Chicago University being the first prominently successful examples. The new idea of the A. M. A. was to encourage local discussion of the topics outlined by the general committee of the A. M. A. and at intervals to have their own representatives address these local gatherings. In this way, local reading is stimulated and the practitioners at large are bound more firmly to the central organization. Wherever this has been tried it has resulted in more harmony and fraternity among the local practitioners.

The bickering and knocking of osteopathic practitioners where two or more are located in one city, is frequently commented on by members of the profession who have its general good at heart. And deplorable as it is, it is true. Would it not be a good idea for the A. O. A. to recognize the smaller and more frequently meeting units of the local or district societies, and have its National secretary, or some one whom the trustees deem especially fitted, spend a large part of his time going from one association to another. Let him follow the McCormack idea and give a popular lecture on osteopathy and hygiene, to the local populace and then a scientific talk to the pro-

fession. This would make many members for the A. O. A. and would be a profitable investment from that point. And then to what better means could the interest on the Research Fund now available, be devoted for the present?

**Correspondents Please Note.**—For all routine matters and all business communications, address the company. For Complaints or personal matters, address Dr. Fiske.

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## THEN AND NOW.

ADDRESS BY A. G. HILDRETH, D. O., PRES. M. V. O. A.

The poetry of osteopathy has never been written. The essence or abstract of this great truth which has enriched so many lives has never, and can never be expressed in words, for it is so indelibly interwoven with the every day occurrences of so many different individuals that it will be impossible to collect together in one volume the all that goes to make up a complete whole,—centralized at first in one man, then one man and his family, then divided with others, until to-day it has to do with the lives of thousands, and still it is being handed on and on. Ah! who dare attempt to write the all of the Then and Now? Come with me in your minds and walk over this identical spot of ground seventeen years ago this spring; look at the little dilapidated looking five room cottage used as treating rooms by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still and his sons, with his then residence diagonally across the street much as it is to-day; see the people scattered here and there around his home, and the little office building, with the buss driving up occasionally to the door depositing its invalid or its cripple to see the then becoming famous bone doctor. In August following note a little frame structure 14x28 feet in the course of construction just in front of the original five room cottage above described, get a glimpse if you can, of those things as they were and as they are so vividly painted in the memories of those of us who were here at that time. and you may have some conception of osteopathy as it was then.

Then turn your eyes to the present, look about you in this hall, compare this building with those described. Then look across the ravine at that well equipped, up-to-date hospital, also take a look at the commodious, elegant house just beyond upon the hills; his present home; Pap and Mother Still's, and you will have some conception of the osteopathy of to-day. A comparison of the Then and Now in material things only at the birthplace of this science is certainly very satisfactory, and no doubt but its progress has far outgrown the fondest anticipations of him who started this great work. But even with all this development achieved here at the parent institution, it is incomparable with our growth, development and progress made in the literary, social, professional and scientific world. For more than five years from the beginning of the teaching of osteopathy we numbered less than one hundred, men and women. Then we were so few in numbers that we could all gather around his knee at one time, either in the little cottage, in his home, upon the lawn under the trees, on the steps of his front porch, any where and every where, and drink wisdom from his own lips in all its purity and simplicity. We were so close to the fountain of truth from whence all this wondrous growth has emanated that we could not only see the results obtained by the corrective processes beneath the scientific touch of his fingers, but we were forced to absorb from his large mind a part at least of the inspiration of his thought, his genius and his power.

Again the results obtained at that time were not only an inspiration, but they were fraught with a knowledge to those who were privileged to see them, that then and there lay the foundation for future professional careers by which the pioneer prac-

titioners of osteopathy have contributed so much to the strength, the solidity, and the impregnable position we occupy to-day. Then and there were instilled through contact the true principles of genuine osteopathy that must and will stand throughout all ages as the foundation of the earth's greatest system of medicine. It was then that the immortal germ of life's true character was being given to the world; in a different way, from a different viewpoint than ever known before. The idea was then in its crudest, simplest, yet purest form, but from that point in our history was thrown out an influence so deep rooted, so pure, and so far reaching in effect that it is not only a part of us now but it is destined to live on and on forever.

Then we were but a mere handful; now we are numbered by the thousands. Then one college upon the face of the earth. Now some eight or ten. Then our classes for matriculation numbered but a few, now they run into the hundreds. Then one man with a very few assistants taught all there were to teach, now it takes hundreds to supply the demand. Then there were no practitioners any where but at Kirksville, and the refuse practice of all the earth contributed its share to make Kirksville and Dr. Still famous. Now our practitioners are scattered all over the earth. Then the eyes of the public were centered here, and the results obtained were given world-wide comment and notice. Now good results are being obtained wherever the osteopaths are located, but we are so many, and our good results have become so common that they are expected, and people are disappointed if they are not obtained. Then when people came to Kirksville for treatment, it was Dr. Still who cured them, whether his sons treated them or one of the assistants. Now the results have become so common that no notice is ever taken of the most seemingly miraculous cures.

Then there was not a spot on earth where a graduated osteopath could practice his chosen life's profession as a law abiding citizen, according to the interpretation of the then existing medical laws, of the old schools of medicine. Now almost every state of this union and several foreign provinces recognize us by some form of legislative enactment with many a splendid law to our credit. Then the medical profession of other schools sought to exterminate us, now they are having the fight of their lives in trying to control us. Then the combined influences of the earth seemed against us. Now we are welcomed every where, in the home, the church, the local community, the state, nay, even by the nations of the earth as a factor for good. The press was a silent factor so far as we were concerned, unless occasionally when we were made the butt of their ridicule. To-day column after column is given to us in the great daily papers of this country, clothed in the most complimentary terms for our work. And the best periodicals now give us page after page of the most readable, educational articles, enlightening the whole world as regards our profession and our progress. Now the press is a wonderful source of dissemination of knowledge that is not alone good for us but for those who so badly need our services. Then there could be no systematized organization for the promulgation of our work, we were so few we could only cluster around this spot hovering in close contact with the original center. But now we have our local, our state and our national organizations that are proving a wonderful factor in our growth.

With this brief resume as outlined of actual facts in connection with osteopathy it seems so strange to me that we can have men and women within our ranks who can conceive the thought that osteopathy is on the wane or in danger of being swallowed up by other schools, or that our number is growing smaller. It is true that in some of the changes made necessary by the evolution of our growth, we may have had to halt along some lines of work long enough to gain our equilibrium under the new order of things. Such was true in the change from the two years to the three year's course



with our colleges, making the number of graduates for one year less, and may be in a slight degree lessening the number of matriculants for a year or two, but even that seeming check has been overcome, as the present large classes in our colleges demonstrate. Other conditions might be mentioned that for a time seemed to check our progress, but the facts are that our successes have been so stupendous, and progress so rapid and far reaching that these little seemingly retarding influences have been only time givers, rest places, where we could halt in our mad career and gather greater strength to grapple with and successfully handle questions of more vital importance yet confronting us.

The great tide of human events has carried us with a resistless force far out upon the bounding, restless, billowy ocean of life and it has required the combined strength of all our best brains and most staid, solid characters to guide our bark aright. The example of stern, sturdy, heroic manhood, the one purpose tenacity of him who gave osteopathy to the world has done more than all other influences combined to keep our bark in the right channel. Now it is with you, the new men and women in the practice of osteopathy, to demonstrate your ability to cull from your larger and greater opportunities the essence of the fruit so lavishly prepared for you, and upon your ability to keep in the closest possible nearness to the life principles as taught in their original purity here upon this hallowed, sacred, historic spot, by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still himself depends the future of this most wonderful practice. No one can blame the new beginners, nor the man who does not get results for straying upon forbidden ground, but to him who has for years and years followed in the footsteps of our reversed founder there is no longer any room for doubt for his life's work must have grown into a tree of knowledge from which the fruit grows richer and richer each year. Hands guided by brains educated aright cannot help but produce a rich harvest of results that will ever drive away all doubt and all fear.

Look across this continent in all directions, into our great cities, our marts of advanced civilization and glance into the faces of our men and women who from this and other schools, and tell me what you see. Not a one of them that practices osteopathy as it was taught here in the beginning but is making an eminent success of his life. They stand as an impregnable bulwark between all contending influences, and the truth which they represent has enabled them to occupy the enviable position which to-day is theirs. They have builded their foundation even better than they knew upon solid rock, and now invite all who come to share with them the benefits to be derived from their splendid beginning.

Whenever I hear our people talk of shoals ahead or dangers coming I cannot help but feel that if they could only have lived in closer touch with the source which gave us our professional existence, could only have had accurate knowledge of all the history of the origin and growth of osteopathy, they could not possibly feel that way, for there have been so many things that could not help but make the men who stood with their fingers upon the pulse of this great movement know that the Master Mind of this universe was guiding our course. It was true Then, and it is equally true Now.

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**May Start Sanitarium**—In speaking of Dr. Walter Mayes and Mrs. Mayes, both of whom recently graduated at the American School of Osteopathy, the Socorro, N. M. Chieftain of June 12, 1909, says the following: "Dr. Mayes will start a sanitarium through the influence of Edward Price, who came to Kirksville from Socorro several months ago to take treatment at the hospital and who never loses an opportunity to promote the interests of his town." Success to Dr. Mayes' enterprise.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### ARTICLE WISHED.

Will you give us in the columns of "The Journal" a good article on "Arthritis" giving the pathology, prognosis and treatment?

I am much interested, having such a case. The orthodox treatment, "give plenty of nourishing food" is simply adding fuel to fire in this case. I would like to hear from some one who has had extended experience with this disease and has overcome it often enough to speak with confidence born of knowledge.—Yours truly, WARREN B. MITCHELL.

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### "COPYING" OSTEOPATHY.

Editor, Journal of Osteopathy:—The article in the April Journal headed "Are the M. D's Copying Osteopathy"? should have for its title "Are the M. D's Stealing Osteopathy"? A patient of mine, here, informs me that he was under treatment with the said Dr. Mary Bates, in Denver, a few years ago and at that time J. W. Bledsoe, D. O., (whom you mention in your March issue as being under arrest, charged with passing fraudulent checks) was associated with her in practice and tutoring her in osteopathy. Dr. Mary simply forgot to give honor to whom honor was due, when writing her paper.

Pardon the presumption, but I should like to suggest that you lack one thing to make your publication indispensable to every member of the profession; and that is a query department conducted on the order of that in the "Medical World." Situated, as you are, at the "fountain-head" of osteopathy and surrounded by a corps of experts in the different branches of the system, your answers would be authoritative and invaluable, especially to the isolated practitioners throughout the country.

Hoping to see such a department instituted, I am, Yours fraternally, F. I. FURRY, D. O.

(See Editorials, June Issue.—Ed.)

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### M. D's. COPYING OSTEOPATHY.

More on this subject is contained in the Medical World of Philadelphia, in the May, '09 issue. Dr. O. W. Ellison, an M. D. of Elk City, Kansas says: "Overeating costs more lives than whiskey, war and pestilence combined.

"Two-thirds of all medicines prescribed by the average physician are useless or worse. Also, the average physician is wrong in his diagnosis in one-half his cases.

"Osteopathy should be taught in our regular schools of medicine, where, if separated from its fallacies and its impossible claims, it would be a valuable adjunct to the equipment of the regular practitioner."

In the same issue occurs the following under the head of Osteopathy: "Editor Medical World:—It's a burning shame that osteopaths should skim the cream from our chronic cases. I am certain we could (and need to) do that work ourselves. Cannot some M. D. who has taken a course in osteopathy give us the essentials in The World? A. B. Estock, Portland, Oregon. (Several years ago we gave just such a course from an M. D. osteopath. Any one who wishes to become conversant with the teachings of osteopathy should purchase their text books and study them. We have reviewed impartially whatever books upon this subject we have received. You can obtain the Principles of Osteopathy, by Dain L. Tasker, from Baumgardt Publishing Co., Los Angeles, Calif. It is a book of 390 pages, and gives a very clear expos-

ition of the technic and methods employed by the osteopaths. For other osteopathic books, with prices, etc., look over our Book Reviews during the past two or three years.—Ed. Med. World.)

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## AN EXPLANATION.

LOWELL, MASS.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:—

Please give space to the following explanation as I have been severely criticized for giving morphine to a patient by those who knew not the circumstances of the case. The man to whom I administered morphine to was suffering from a sarcoma of the right parietal bone. The pain was intense and as I realized that he could get no sleep without an opiate, I gave him a number of injections. Could any D. O. relieve the pain and insomnia by manipulation? I am a "lesion" osteopath and don't consider that anybody has any right to criticize my conduct in this case as I did all that could be done.

We need more "lesion" D. O's. here in Massachusetts but no "rubbers" as the state is full of them.

Hoping you will print this, I remain

Fraternally yours,

J. O. SARTWELL.

April 14, '09. 190 Westford St.

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## OSTEOPATHY IN ANSWER TO PRAYER.

When people are sick or have sick relatives if they will only pray the answer will be "osteopath" every time. Here is an instance:

A week ago tonight I was awakened from a deep sleep by a very much distressed father of a sixteen months old infant and after listening to a history of the case went to examine the child.

The case had been pronounced T. B. meningitis by two M. D's. and in their opinion the child was going to die.

To-day her temperature is normal. All symptoms of meningitis have disappeared and she sleeps and eats and acts like a well child, except that she is weak and tires easily.

The child's grandmother told me this morning that she is sure it came as a result of prayer.

She said, "I talked with Vivian (the child's uncle and the M. D. in attendance), Saturday night and he said, 'I am quite sure she has tubercular meningitis and I do not expect her to live. She may linger along for a week.' I could not sleep that night for worrying and I thought and prayed and every time, I prayed, I got the word 'Osteopath' for an answer. It came every time. Next morning I got up early and started over to tell Hugh (the child's father), we must try an osteopath. I met him and said, 'I wish you'd go see an osteopath and if they give us any hope we'll talk with Vivian and if he isn't willing, we'll employ one any way.' He said, 'I had Dr. L—— here last night and I'm going for her again now,' and now you say the baby is out of danger and we give osteopathy the credit and I know it came as the result of my prayer."

The next day after I was called I had Dr. Bowersox in. He found the same lesions I had found and we agreed as to treatment. The results tell the tale.

A week later: The child continues well and is cutting a double tooth.

LONGMONT, COLO.

JESSIE V. LYCAN, D. O.

## ARE WE PROGRESSING?

Those whose privilege it has been to sit at the feet of the first osteopath, Dr. Still, and hear him give voice to osteopathic fundamentals have cause indeed to feel privileged. Some there are who fail to assimilate his ideas, many of them are numbered among those who crave a course in "Defunct theories" ignoring the fact that Dr. Still was in possession of all the most relevant facts connected with ideas prevailing fifty years ago, before most of us were born.

Advanced thinkers invariably have hung on his words, feeling in their heart that they were not mere—Words—but rather were they expressions by one living ahead of his time; years ahead of his time.

Where these last named have taken up osteopathy as a profession you will observe them almost uniformly a success in practice; able to pay a good rental, also enjoying many of the good things in life, and socially on a par with the doctor of the older school. Adjustment first, last, and all the time is the key note of their work; to be sure diet must figure at times, but, if adjustment is brought about diet is relegated to its proper place; a matter of plain common sense.

Adjustment must be the osteopathic watchword; if we relinquish it we perish. Mental attitude and suggestion are aids to all schools of practice, but these aids are only subservient to the proper adjustment of the body. Let us not muddy the pure osteopathic stream and occasion race suicide as Dr. Smith has warned us.

These few lines are largely inspired by casual observation of some of the "Ads" in a medical bulletin at hand, notably an Ad by the big proprietary medicine concern Parke Davis & Co., exploiting their brands, published in a copy of the New York Medical Journal, March 20th. Its states;

"Don't guess! Know!

"The Pharmaceutical market of to-day contains no end of substances that pose as therapeutic agents but of whose actual worth nothing is known. The situation is startling when one contemplates it seriously.

"It may mean a sacrifice of human life, it may mean the blasting of a professional reputation. Why take chances with products of unknown potency? Specify Parke Davis & Co. Don't guess! Know!"

The foregoing certainly speaks ill for the great "Regular School" and needs no comment. On the other hand our own publications occasionally bring the reader to a sitting posture when we read perhaps of:

Foods and how to use them.

Fasting an aid in obesity.

Water drinking in Dipsomania.

Suggestion a potent force in cancer.

Mental attitude in fractures.

Dr. Still's well known jealous solicitude for osteopathy was and is well justified, and his loyal hard working disciples have cause for worry as they observe so many claiming to be osteopaths busy theorizing and chasing "will-o'-the-wisps," doing everything but working with their hands as every good osteopath should do.

JOSEPH HENRY SULLIVAN.

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## PUBLISHES FAKE AD.

One of the papers that is doing a large amount of good for humanity is the Appeal to Reason, the big socialist weekly published at Girard, Kansas. In a recent issue there is printed the ad of a correspondence school of "Mechano-Therapy" which states that there can be taught by correspondence mechano-therapy which will give

an income of three to five thousand dollars a year. Their circulars sent to an osteopathic friend who wrote as a novice claim to teach manual manipulation, principles of osteopathy, and all methods of drugless healing. It is stated that the course is prepared with such care that a person can learn it "by simply using your spare time." The course is given complete for one hundred dollars, of which thirty-seven is cash, and twenty-three a month for three months, or twenty-four cash, and fourteen fifty a month for six months, all text books furnished. On the bottom of the letter is put the following: "The college extends to you the privilege of saving one-half of the above tuition fees, provided this offer is accepted within a reasonably short time." This "college" publishes testimonials but does not tell where they come from. Mechanotherapy is according to these circulars a fake substitute for osteopathy, and consequently those who "graduate" from this "school" will be allowed to practice in no state where osteopathy is legalized, and this means they will be barred from nearly every state in the union. The readers of the Appeal can ill afford to waste their money on a fake proposition like this, and we are very much surprised that the Appeal would countenance the ad. The Journal of Osteopathy has looked into this matter at the request of a socialist subscriber of the Appeal, who wrote us requesting such a course. His letter reads as follows:

"I wish you would look at the advertisement I inclose, investigate the fraud or frauds who are behind it, show them up, and incidentally score the Appeal to Reason for prostituting its influence amongst the tens of thousands of credulous socialists who swear by what appears in its columns. I hope you will spare neither the human skunks who besmirch the name of osteopathy nor the publication that distributes the stink. I have no quarrel with Socialism as the science of Economics, but a paper that professes to be the exponent of that science and of the principles of justice and right to mislead its followers by printing such advertisements deserves the contempt of honest people."

Remember it was a socialist who was responsible for the osteopathic law in British Columbia, without which the practitioners of our profession would have been driven from that commonwealth.

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#### REAL SCOPE OF OSTEOPATHY.

EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:—I have frequently noted references and discussions in the Journal of Osteopathy, and elsewhere, involving the question as to whether osteopathy is distinctively a non-drug system of therapeutics. Quite frequently I see definitions and hear osteopaths state that osteopathy is a "drugless," or a "knifeless and drugless system of treating disease, by mechanical adjustment, etc."

I sometimes wonder how many D. O.'s. have a common idea or conception of osteopathy as a broad, rational, and practical system of treating all diseases. The public are continually seeking information concerning osteopathy, and it seems to me its representatives in the field should have one general, correct conception of the scope of its principles and explain it accordingly to the laymen, that the entire public may receive harmonious and uniform instruction. If my individual conception of osteopathy is incorrect in some respects I should like very much to be placed in the right. Now we all certainly understand that the fundamental and paramount feature of osteopathy is purely mechanical, and non-medicinal, but as surely as we find it necessary, and have been taught in the American School of Osteopathy, to employ dietetics, hygiene, sanitation, and the like, so do we find it necessary and so have we been taught, in the same school, to employ to a moderate extent the use of antiseptics, antidotes,

anesthetics, and surgery. We fully realize the broad gulf between the fundamental principles of the old school system of healing and that of osteopathy, the former being medicinal and the latter mechanical. But that the one does not rely entirely on medicine nor the other entirely on mechanics surely cannot be denied. Why should it? It seems to the writer useless, radical, and above all unnecessary. Such a radical and narrow view of osteopathy, it seems to me, only affords technical grounds for our opponents to take advantage of. If we limit the application of osteopathic therapeutics to only a portion of the cases that require treatment we may be able to give the term its narrow construction, but if we are to successfully employ it in the treatment of all ills, we must certainly regard it in a broad, practical sense, in which we not only include mechanical adjustment as the paramount and overshadowing principle, but must include, as helpers, not only sanitation, dietetics, hydrotherapy, and similar measures, but also a conservative use of surgery, anesthetics, antidotes, antiseptics, and disinfectants.

While not attempting here to define the term osteopathy, I explain to laymen that osteopathy embraces primarily the mechanical adjustment of the various parts of the body, to secure free and harmonious action of its fluids and forces, but that it does not employ internal medication for the cure of disease. I explain that drugs have a very limited use under this modern system of therapeutics, and when used at all only for certain purposes in a very limited manner: that osteopathy includes a conservative employment of surgery, and such measures as sanitation, and the other features mentioned above. You will note the phrase, "internal medication for the cure of disease," does not interfere with the use of drugs as antidotes, antiseptics and the like, nor does it rob osteopathy of its underlying foundation principle. I do not see how this can detract from osteopathy as a broad, comprehensive, practical system of therapeutics. At least it has not done so with the individuals, however intelligent, with whom I have discussed osteopathy. Besides does not osteopathy, as taught in the American School of Osteopathy include, and rightly too, such features? Can any one point out a single D. O., who has a large general practice of acute as well as chronic work that does not employ osteopathy in the above sense? Then why not teach it accordingly to the world in general? Under the old North Dakota law, for example, which expressly gave us the right to practice osteopathy "as taught by the American School of Osteopathy." We did obstetrical work, minor surgery and employed antiseptics, anesthetics, etc., when these things were found necessary and to advantage. We not only found it occasionally necessary to employ such measures but were also taught these things in the American School of Osteopathy as well, we are glad to say. Incidentally the present law has not abridged that right. I cannot see how such a conception of osteopathy can detract from its efficiency, its dignity, or its practicality. Then how can we, and why should we, declare it to be an absolutely drugless system of healing. I do not think we should fear, like children, to regard our system of therapeutics in a broad practical sense, lest we be swallowed up by the Medics.

Rather than fear they shall swallow us let us make them fear lest we shall swallow them.

Bottineau, S. D.

CASSIUS L. JOHNSTON.

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#### ASSIMILATION, SHALL IT BE?

The past few months there have been a host of timely professional warnings against the plans of the medical hierarchy, as to subjecting us to the "Jonah and the Whale"

ordeal. This is all of equal interest to the greatest and to the least in our profession. There should not be any Rip Van Winkle's in our professional body. Conditions in the grand old "Keystone State" point unerringly to this. Our brethren did exceedingly well there, and no one could be prouder of the outcome than I. It is certainly true, though that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We must sleep on our guns everywhere, all being pickets on the firing line, ready at a moment's notice.

This was forcibly brought to mind recently. The editor of the Pacific Coast Journal of Homeopathy, last December issue, read a paper before the Homeopathic Medical Society of Southern California, last October, on the subject "Mechanical Therapeutics." (See extract of article in this issue.—Ed.) Many are the things that he says that are not only vital to their future professional existence—and that of "ye ancient allopath"—but that are also pregnant with interest to our professional confreres. After discussing Massage and Swedish movement, he says of osteopathy:

"By their fruits ye shall know them' is a saying honorable with age, and the fact that they perform innumerable cures, and that often on patients that we ourselves have failed on, should cause us to sit up and take notice."

This last paragraph contains the kernel of the matter, as far as the therapeutic breadth and excellence of osteopathy is concerned, but the next will show you their insistent desire to get the "milk in the cocoanut." Note it carefully. He warns his brethren thus:

"Let us be wise. Osteopathy is doing a work we cannot do. It has come to stay. Instead of ignoring it as in the past, let us recognize the fact and assimilate it; if we don't the old school will, for they have got to do something to restore confidence and gain prestige, or else give up the ghost."

Shades of Aesculapius—yes, and of Hahnemann, too—has it come to this! Oh, yes, they cry; we must have the "milk in the cocoanut," and to get it must capture secure. By our little game of "Absorption" we will have wonderfully increased our ability to cope with disease. What sort of a game is it, Mr. Homeopath, that you have been playing on the public all these years since 1810, when Hahnemann, your former God, made his wonderful discovery? Presume you would frankly call it "a skin game". What are you trying to do—tickle our vanity? I'm fearful that we would have to take your pretty protestations now with a "grain of salt." You remember, your friends (?) the Allopaths used to talk that way to you—and how neatly they inveigled you into their trap. You're only allowed to exist, you know, as a mere puppet in their hands; so save your energy for some one else who cares for it. We have neither time nor inclination to listen to your luring lispings.

What has been the past status of the Old Schools of Medicine toward osteopathy? Let the story of our legalization before legislatures tell. It has been a hard, long and bitter fight in every case. No advance step has been taken without the most vicious opposition of the M. D's. Let us contrast their past with their present status:

There was nothing too vile for them Recently a prominent surgeon of to call us at first. Such names as "rank Columbus, Ohio, thus declared himself on frauds, humbugs, monntebanks, charlatans, osteopathy; "I expect to see the day rubber doctors, pretenders, malefactors, when every medical college will maintain etc." were freely given us. a chair of osteopathy."

Phew! ! Think of that! A little odd, isn't it, that our great big colleges of "scientific medicine" (?) should teach a "rank, fraud "within in their walls? Are they really coming our way? What shall we do now, rejoice or soberly consider

what it all means? What's the motive? Is it to recognize the excellence of our science? No! The purpose is to absorb or smother us. Will the medical lion and the osteopathic lamb lie peacefully down together? If they do we will soon be as mutton chops, chopped fine, and their victory will be most superb. Is any osteopath fool enough to be caught by such a bait? Think of holding down a chair of osteopathy in a medical college whose catalog sneers at us or uses an "innocent" paragraph to catch our D. O. students. I say the osteopath that will do it cares little for his profession—puts self above science every time. Nothing could give them a better opportunity to copy us, which they would eagerly do in all the States. The only way we can be protected from this kind of charlantry is to do as Dr. C. J. Snyder suggests there in Pennsylvania—penalize the M. D's. for attempting to practice osteopathy without a license and unless graduates of a legitimate osteopathic college. The integrity of osteopathy must be preserved. To do otherwise would be a travesty on decency.

Such medical screeches as Dr. A. Ravogli of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave us in the "Ohio Medical Journal" on the Constitutionality of the practice of osteopathy in his State. Perhaps the bath-scrubber and the trained nurse do "rub and knead the body for a fee," but no real intelligence thinks that is osteopathy. Isn't it great for this Socrates of the A. M. A., one of the big guns of the medical hierarchy, to cry out "Class legislation," violation of the State constitution and the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the U. S.? Has he a conscience? If so did he have it seared and bound up in an antiseptic cotton-bundle, or had he sent it swimming in a carbolated solution of lye? It looks as though the greatest desire of his befuddled brain was to besmirch the character of his superior competitors. His terrible tirade has utterly failed to influence even the most mediocre intelligence. Of this the public has given ample proof.

Newberg, Oregon.

HOMER D. BOWERS, B. S., D. O.

\* \* \*

#### STYLES OF ADVERTISING.

(The item in the April Journal on advertising by using one's picture at the head of a talk brought forth a number of replies both from the gentleman concerned, Doctor Hollingsworth, and also from his associates in practice. Since bringing this up has given opportunity for discussion we take the liberty of printing herewith some letters on the point. These are arranged serially, as they were received. What Doctor Jennings says about knocking is especially commendable. We would be pleased to receive further letters on the matter of ethics of advertising.)

In the Journal of March, you ask for the opinion of the profession on the style of advertising where the physician's picture is given in connection with the advertisement. Doctor Hollingsworth of Grand Rapids, which is but thirty miles from me, is advertising in this way. I am frank to say that I believe it is getting him results and the people in this vicinity who take the Grand Rapids paper are keeping very close watch of these articles and they are very favorably impressed. I have had a number of patients come directly from these articles which he has written. I know that among the profession, there are a great number who oppose any such methods of publicity and at the same time, they are continually asking: "How can we educate the public?" I have yet to hear from the public a single comment on these articles which is detrimental and I believe it is creating a lasting and favorable impression of osteopathy. For my part, I wish more osteopaths were progressive and willing to spend a little money to help educate the public.

I am not using just this same method myself, nor shall I, yet I believe it is a pay-

ing proposition for the physician who does and I do not believe it is a disgrace to the profession in any way.

I should be glad to hear from others on this subject. I am,  
Fraternally yours, B. A. BULLOCK, D. O.

\* \* \*

It is very gratifying to note the stand taken by both you and Dr. Bullock, a position that I believe you will find is shared by nearly all the really busy, successful practitioners, who have come in touch with my peculiar methods of publicity.

Of course you realize that it is not possible to avoid being placed near Peruna and other objectionable ads. unless one pays 25% extra for "preferred position," which in dailies of 50,000 circulation and upward, is rather an expensive indulgence.

Again thanking you for your liberality in the matter of criticism, and with best wishes, I remain,  
Very truly yours, F. HOLLINGSWORTH.

\* \* \*

Yours of the 28th inst. just received. I agree with you exactly in what you say about placing one's picture in the advertisement. Personally, I do not believe it is the thing for me. However, I do not believe that this one fact that Doctor Hollingsworth is placing his picture in his advertisement should keep him from membership in the A. O. A. He is not using fake advertising and he is educating the public not only in Michigan but in other states wherever the Grand Rapids paper, in which he advertises, is taken.

There is a great deal of difference between fake advertising and educational advertising. The majority of our profession fail to distinguish between these two kinds of advertising. If one spends his money to place osteopathy, in an educational way, before the public, he certainly has a right to use his name and I believe, his picture if he so desires, while he is advertising himself, he is educating the reading and thinking public to what osteopathy really is and I certainly admire any osteopath who steps out and does this kind of advertising.

With kind regards, I am,  
Fraternally yours, B. A. BULLOCK, D. O.

\* \* \*

Some time ago I noticed your request for criticism of a certain class of advertising, such as is being done by Dr. Hollingsworth of this city.

I have had an opportunity to observe the results of this kind of publicity for a number of months, and am in a position to know that it is very profitable to Dr. Hollingsworth. I heard a very great many of the laity express themselves favorably on the subject, and have heard no adverse criticism from anyone, not even the profession, yet it is possible that some of the "weaker members" may be jealous.

I consider Dr. Hollingsworth's "Talks on Osteopathy" as ethical as it is possible to make any method of publicity. Besides, it is very liberal—usually recommending osteopathy in general, and no practitioner in particular.

I am sure it has done the cause a world of good, and has harmed no one. I am,  
Very truly yours, LEWIS E. MATHEWS, D. O.

S. S. Still College, Jan., '03.

\* \* \*

DEAR DOCTOR:—

You will undoubtedly remember me as a class-mate at the A. S. O. Since you took charge of the Journal of Osteopathy, I have read it with much interest. Some little time ago, I noticed you asked for the opinion of the profession on advertising methods, and as we have one of the most consistent advertisers in the osteopathic

profession in our city, I thought you might be interested in my opinion of his methods and results.

I refer to the Talks on Osteopathy by Dr. Hollingsworth, which have been running in our leading dailies for something more than a year. My patients, without exception, endorse his methods, and from all I can learn, the laity and especially the business people, fail to see anything unethical in these "Talks."

For my part, I fully appreciate the fact that Dr. Hollingsworth has done, not only himself but the entire profession of Western Michigan, a vast amount of permanent good. Personally, I believe in advertising in the daily newspapers as the best means of educating the public on any subject of general interest. I wish the entire profession would devote their time and energies to educating the public on osteopathy, instead of fighting among themselves. Even the "knockers" would then be busy practicing. With best wishes, I am, Fraternaly yours, C. H. JENNINGS.

\* \* \*

#### CONCERNING CONVENTION PROGRAMS.

DES MOINES, IOWA, April 24, 1909.

TO THE EDITOR:—

One of the serious annoyances in connection with our state and national associations might be avoided if the program committees would be more careful to select physicians upon whom they can depend to be present and then get the promise of each party on the program that he will talk on the subject which has been assigned him or which he has chosen. Then when our periodicals publish the program we will have some assurance that if we attend the meetings we will have a program rendered "as advertised."

To illustrate, in your December, '08 issue you say, "At the State Convention at Toledo, January 6 and 7, Dr. Forbes will talk and demonstrate his theories with regard to the Lorenz method."

As I did not have the privilege of seeing my friend Dr. Forbes "demonstrate his theories" at the Denver, Colo., A. O. A. meeting I wrote to a friend in Ohio for a report of Dr. Forbes' "talk" and this morning got this reply, "Dr. Forbes did not touch on Lorenz operation."

Suppose a graduate of Still College had only the time to attend one state meeting during the year and Dr. Forbes was advertised for a Lorenz operation in Lincoln and Still College for the laying of the corner stone of a new hospital, and the said graduate should go to see the operation, only to find another subject substituted, thus he would be disappointed in witnessing either event.—S. S. STILL.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS.

Can You Write In An Interesting Manner?—One would scarce expect to learn much of interest to a physician by reading a dissertation on how to write stories, but the little book on that subject by Mr. Esenwein proved very entertaining. Of interest to the one who would have his communications published by osteopathic papers we note, "Time spent on studying your subject will come back with compound interest when you write. Find your own field. Don't be tempted to try the field next door without first finding out all about your own. You may be the exception, but the chances are that you are not." It is a very interesting little treatise—Writing the Short Story by J. Berg Esenwein, A. M., Lit. D., Editor of Lippincotts Monthly Magazine. Published by Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, 31-35 W— 15th St., New York City, Cloth small size, 427 pages, \$1.25 postpaid.

**Are You Competent to Serve as Expert Witness?**—A number of our practitioners have recently been very successful in various civil and criminal suits, serving as expert witnesses. This subject is treated of by a member of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society, Dr. Emerson, in a text of three parts, the first being concerned with legal medicine proper, including information concerning the signs of death and how used in interpreting its cause, about the legality of children, sex, paternity, sexual disability, malpractice, insurance, points affecting physicians, etc. Part two takes up the toxicology, including diagnosis and treatment of cases caused by gaseous, inorganic, organic, alkaloidal poisons including a consideration of lethal effects of various drugs. Part three is incomplete as it takes up only the drug laws, and in states where there are separate acts concerning osteopathy, the author, being an M. D., has ignored them. The first part comprises 203 pages, the second, 181, the third, 183. The book was written to give to the busy practitioner in a concise and available form, just the information needed when suddenly confronted with a medico-legal case. Legal Medicine and Toxicology. R. L. Emerson, A. B., M. D. (Harvard), formerly of Harvard Medical School. 581 pages with 24 cuts and 8 plates. Price Cloth, \$5.00 net. D. Appleton & Co., New York, Publishers.

\* \* \*

## MISSOURI STATE BOARD QUESTIONS.

For Examinations Held in Kirksville, Mo., at the A. S. O., May 24, 25, 26th.

### PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe the cochlea, and give its function. Describe the semi-circular canals, and give function. Name and locate the three ossicles of the ear and give their functions.
2. Describe the process of blood clotting. Name three things that are essential to produce a blood clot.
3. Name the enzymes found in the pancreatic fluid. Name the contents and function of the gastric juice. What is the function of the succus entericus.
4. Name six functions of the bile. Describe five of the organized blood elements. Name five of the functions of the nerve cell.
7. Distinguish between the supplemental and complementary air in respiration. Also what is the residual and tidal air? What changes take place in the air during respiration?
8. Describe the method by which the lens of the eye is made to accommodate for looking at close and distant objects. What is the function of the thyroid gland in children and in adults?
9. What is the function of the supra-renal capsule in relation to the circulation and also in relation to the skin? What is the difference in the substances secreted by the glomeruli and the straight tubules of the kidney?
10. What is the difference between a white and a grey ramus? Describe the nerve mechanism controlling co-ordination. Name the ductless glands in the adult.

### PATHOLOGY.

1. Name three terminations of inflammation and give two conditions each which may bring about these terminations.
2. Give two necessary conditions to prove that a micro-organism is the cause of a disease.
3. Define Myelitis and name eight diseases which may cause this disorder.
4. Explain how a slipped innominate may cause appendicitis.

5. Describe a malaria parasite, where are they found. Explain why the fever comes up at regular intervals.
6. Define calcareous degeneration. Give two ways of ascertaining its presence, and two causes of formation.
7. Explain the difference between fatty degeneration and fatty infiltration, and describe a condition in which one may cause the other.
8. What is bile pigmentation; where found, give order of appearance. Give cause of such disorder.
9. Give careful description of the cells of carcinomata as viewed with the microscope showing their characteristics.
10. Explain theory how a lesion or interference to a nerve may cause a tumorous growth which later may break down resulting in an abscess.

### GYNECOLOGY.

1. Name the main causes of leucorrhoea.
2. Give the general treatment of leucorrhoea without going into details.
3. What is metrorrhagia, menorrhagia, catamenia, climateric?
4. Differentiate between flexion and version.
5. How would you treat a case of anteversion?
6. Discuss the blood supply to the uterus.
7. Give the nerve supply to the external genitals.
8. What is the corpus-fundus, cervix and isthmus of the uterus?
9. Locate and give dimensions of the ovary.
10. What does Mueller's duct form in the female?
11. Name the ligaments of the uterus.

### ANATOMY.

1. Give a careful description of the axis.
2. Describe the ankle joint including its ligaments.
3. Describe the portal vein. Give its relations.
4. Describe the superficial lymphatic circulation of upper extremities.
5. Describe the right kidney. Give its position. Tell how held in place.
6. Describe location of Eustachian tube. Name special muscles attached and give their action.
7. Give location of deep cardiac (b) celiac, (c) gastric, (d) ovarian, (e) uterine plexus.
8. Describe the right vagus nerve.
9. Describe the pleural sac including attachments, lining and contents.
10. Name muscles and ligaments that help to hold the hip joint in the normal position.

### CHEMISTRY.

1. Give reaction in the preparation of hydrochloric acid from sodium chlorid and sulphuric acid.
2. What are neutral substances?
3. How detect lactic acid in the gastric juice?
4. Name and describe the pancreatic enzymes.
5. What are the constituents of blood-plasm?
6. State reaction of, (1) Saliva. (2) Gastric juice. (3) Pancreatic juice. (4) Intestinal juice.
7. Give urine diagnosis in diabetis mellitus.
8. Give properties and formula for boric acid.
9. What is urea; when increased, and what the result of marked decrease?

10. Name and give action of the saliva enzyme.

TOXICOLOGY.

1. Give a comprehensive definition of poison.
2. Give five means by which poison may be taken into the organism; and four by which the body may dispose of it.
3. What are the duties of a physician in case of poisoning? Give four rules for treatment.
4. Why should alkalies not be given for poisoning from oxalic acid?
5. What is the most rapidly active poison when taken into the body, what the time of first symptoms, and what are its chemically active antidotes?
6. Name the corrosive mineral acid poisons, and give their antidotes.
7. Why should fatty oils not be given in case of phosphorus poisoning?
8. How treat a case of poisoning from carbolic acid?
9. What is a fatal dose of arsenic?
10. Of what poisoning is the "wrist-drop" a characteristic symptom, and what the cause of same?

DIAGNOSIS.

1. Name lesions that may cause an organic disorder of the stomach, and nerve involved.
2. Diagnose a case of acute nephritis, give lesion.
3. Give symptoms and lesions found in chronic appendicitis.
4. Diagnose ulceration of the stomach.
5. Diagnose pregnancy in early stages.
6. Diagnose a case of sciatica.
7. Diagnose a case of typhoid fever in early stages.
8. Diagnose a case of scarlet fever in early stages.
9. Differentiate functional and organic diseases of the stomach.
10. Diagnose a case of cystitis.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

1. Give causes, treatment and prognosis of Locomotor Ataxia.
2. How treat a case of asthma. Give usual lesions.
3. Give treatment for appendicitis, lesions found and prognosis of same.
4. Give causes for chronic constipation and lesions causing same.
5. Give treatment for chronic indigestion and lesions causing same.
6. Chorea. Define, give treatment and usual lesions.
7. Gall stones. Define, lesions and treatment.
8. What is enteroptosis? Give lesions and treatment.
9. Define renal calculi and give lesions.
10. Ascites. Define, describe a case and give cause.

SURGERY.

1. What is an abscess? What is always the best treatment for any abscess?
2. Describe a Colles fracture. Describe a Pott's fracture. Give treatment of Pott's fracture.
3. Describe accurately a Valpeau bandage, and tell what condition it is most often used for.
4. What is the difference between a fixation and a suspension of the uterus? Describe technique for repair of laceration of perinaeum.
5. Discuss the disadvantages of bi-chloride of mercury as a general antiseptic.
6. Name the four dislocations of the hip and tell where they are. Describe the technique of reducing a dorsum-iliac dislocation of the hip.

7. Give a classification of inguinal hernia. What is varicocele, hydrocele, cystocele and rectocele?

8. What is the difference between a gastrotomy, gastrectomy and a gastrorrhaphy?

9. Describe technique of a circumcision. Give the classification of perineal laceration.

10. What is talipes equinus, talipes calcaneus, pes planus? Describe the technique of treatment for talipes equinus.

OBSTETRICS.

1. What are the certain signs of pregnancy.
2. Give the innervation of the uterus and state at what points the treatment should be given to control its action.
3. What are the forces in labor; give the details of the mechanism of a simple L. O. A. presentation.
4. What do you understand by the terms: missed labor, complete abortion, incomplete abortion, eclampsia, ectopic gestation. What varieties of the last are met with.
5. What are the special dangers in a breech case, how must they be guarded against?
6. Give the treatment in a case of placenta praevia.
7. How would you recognize the fact that labor was really established.
8. Under what circumstances is it justifiable to induce premature labor.
9. What would do in a case of prolapse of the funis.
10. What are some of the main causes of laceration of the perineum, how would you guard against its occurrence.

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## ASSOCIATIONS.

**Illinois**—A meeting of the osteopaths in the Fourth District was held in Bloomington, Ill., Saturday, June 5th. A business session was held at the Illinois Hotel and was followed by a banquet. A "Clinic" was held in the Convention Hall conducted by Dr. Francis A. Turfler, of Rensselaer, Ind.

**Southwestern Missouri and Southeastern Kansas Association**—This osteopathic association met in regular session in the Y. M. C. A. parlors at Joplin, Mo., May 29th, 1909. A paper on "Headache" was read by Dr. Cox and the subject of "Dysmenorrhoea" was discussed by Dr. Minerva Kenaga. General discussions followed both papers.

**Annual Meeting of West Virginia Osteopaths**—The Society of West Virginia osteopaths held its annual meeting Saturday, June 12th, at Parkersburg. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. W. Seaman of Huntington; Dr. Lee Lemaster of Fairmount; vice-president, and Dr. W. A. Fletcher of Clarksburg, secretary and treasurer. Fairmount was chosen as the meeting place for next year. In addition to the business before the society interesting papers were read and discussed. The sessions of the society were held at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Ely on Julian street.

**South Dakota—State Osteopathic Association Meeting at Watertown, June 10, 1909**—The following members were noted present: Drs. C. E. and Dell Schoolcraft of Watertown, Dr. Frank P. Beslin and wife of Aberdeen, Dr. Chas. Bradbury and Dr. E. W. Forsee of Brookings, Dr. John W. Pay of Millbank, Dr. J. H. Mahaffy of

Huron, Dr. E. E. Giltner of Redfield, Dr. G. C. Redfield of Parker, Dr. Mary N. Farr fo Pierre and Dr. S. W. Heath of Sioux Falls.

In the absence of the president of the association, Dr. C. E. Schoolcraft, chairman of the Board of Trustees acted as chairman of the meeting.

In discussing the "Objects of Association work" a number criticised the reports of association meetings given in our Journals for not giving the ideas expressed in the papers and discussions instead of reporting that Dr. Smith read a very interesting paper on "Appendicitis" which was followed by a general discussion "What the reader wants is the ideas expressed to awaken thought and investigation in his own mind. We should never stop learning and each new idea reported or experience expressed stimulates thought. Some thought there was too much "sparing" in the Journals and a lack of dignity in some.

"Research work" was quite thoroughly discussed and defined as including the discovery of any new truths and the formulating old truths into new propositions and giving them a new application or adaptation to particular cases. The general opinion expressed in regard to laboratory investigation seemed to favor the collection of field experiences first from which new truths could be formulated and later verified by laboratory experiments when applicable. Many new truths have been advocated by the Old Doctor and other pioneer workers which have not been taken up by the profession generally and proved by clinical experience. The best field for research work was thought to be in those things influencing the nervous system, causing irritation either within the body or the environment. It must be largely an individual matter for each one not only to discover new truths but be able to adapt them in their practice. Much depends on the originality of the individual.

In discussing the subject "Education" various opinions were expressed among which was stated the fact some of our most successful practitioners were limited in their scholastic preparation and some of the best educated had made a failure in the practice. Mechanical ability as well as scholarship should be considered in matriculating students and they should have an examination as to their natural adaptation. To the people the cry should be "Know thyself;" anatomy, physiology, chemistry and hygiene should be taught through the entire public school course. Universal education is the remedy for all the evils of mankind. The people should be educated to demand legislation for their interest and welfare and to resist tyrannical legislation in the interest of classes.

"Our Failures" are due to lack of adaptation, diagnosis and ability to hold the patient. Some thought the M. D's. had an advantage often in relieving symptoms and in that way holding patients without curing them, while the D. O. sometimes failed to relieve symptoms at once and the patient would not hold on until a cure had been effected.

"Our Successes" should be protected by letting the patient shout the praise of the doctor as it often has a bad effect for the doctor to say much about his wonderful cures. He should avoid giving out information about the nature of the disease of his patients by answering questions in technical terms and in some cases turning the question onto the questioner and let him apply it to himself.

As to what we have a right to use in acute cases the secretary was requested to write the colleges and ascertain what is being taught as we have the right to use whatever is taught in the standard osteopathic colleges.

"As to smallpox immunity theories" Dr. E. E. Giltner the pioneer of the "Cantharides method," favored vaccination but considered cantharides safer and a surer preventative than vaccine virus. He had vaccinated several hundred cases during

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epidemics and not one had ever taken the smallpox. His theory is that it produces the same symptoms as smallpox and thus renders the patient immune. Many patients had been vaccinated by vaccine virus afterward but it failed to take. He challenges a test of the theory. All were opposed to compulsory vaccination as it was wrong in principle and encouraged fraud of various forms. Dr. Giltner's certificates have not been refused by teachers and health officers. He is the vice-president of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners and has been in the practice nine years.

In discussing the question of "Public Health" the members favored the examination of basements, restaurants, butcher shops, etc., as well as back yards and alleys. On motion the Washington marriage law was approved, requiring a moral and physical fitness to wed as shown by a physician's certificate, who is under heavy penalty for issuing a false statement. It requires woman to be of legal age, and a woman must be over 45 who marries a habitual drunkard, a feeble-minded or insane man. Prohibits persons with contagious and tubercular diseases from marrying.

Dividing the state into districts was postponed until we have a larger number in the state. The members favored reciprocity relations with other states, and in the absence of legal reciprocity the examination of those entitled to reciprocal favors should be a thesis instead of a quiz examination.

In the report of unused funds in the hands of the Legislative committee it was moved to return the funds to the contributing members and a special assessment will be made when funds are needed.



The committee on nominations reported the following list of officers for the coming year which was adopted. President, Dr. C. E. Schoolcraft of Watertown; vice-president, Dr. Lena Eneboe of Canton; secretary and treasurer, Dr. S. W. Heath of Sioux Falls; Board of Trustees: Dr. John W. Pay of Milbank, Dr. Chas. Bradbury of Brookings, and Dr. Katharine Kelly of Sioux Falls.

The next meeting will probably be held at Huron.—S. W. HEATH, Sec'y.

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#### CALIFORNIA STATE CONVENTION. ADDITIONAL REPORT.

The meeting of the osteopathic association of the state of California was held in San Diego, May 27, 28, and 29. The meeting was called to order on Thursday, May 27 and after the usual formalities, the President's Address was read by Dr. H. F. Miles, of Sacramento. The subject for the afternoon was "Osteopathy's Niche in Preventive Medicine." The subject was opened by Dr. J. Leroy Near and was followed by L. C. Heilbron and Dr. P. V. Aaronson. At four o'clock, a launch ride, dinner, and entertainment at Point Loma Pavillion was given by the San Diego Society. The evening session was devoted to the discussion of "Adaptation and Accommodation" by D. L. Tasker, of Los Angeles. At the opening of the Friday morning session the subject of "Practical Suggestions and Illustrations and Orthopedics" was taken up by Dr. R. D. Emory, and was continued by Dr. F. O. Edwards, Dr. J. O. Rundall. At ten o'clock, clinics were conducted; "Scoliosis," by Dr. N. B. Hunt and Dr. L. R. Daniels. "Degeneration of the Posterior Column of the Spinal Cord" was discussed by Dr. E. J. Thorne and was followed by the discussion of "Myelitis" by Dr. H. W. Forbes. The afternoon session was opened by a discussion of "Reflexes" by Dr. J. P. Snare and was continued by Dr. L. R. Daniels. At 2:30 a "Symposium and Tuberculosis with clinics."

The discussion was led by Dr. D. C. Farnham and was followed by Dr. C. A. Whiting on the subject of "Effect of Tubercle Bacilli and their Detection." "Practical Experience with Tuberculosis" was taken up by Dr. A. B. McKinnon and continued by Dr. D. H. Elliot. The Friday evening session was devoted to the discussion of business of the association. On Saturday morning, Dr. L. Burns took up the discussion of "The Blood of Neurasthenics," and was followed by Clinics. The subject of "Dislocation of Hip" was taken up by Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh and "Rheumatism" by Dr. L. Creswell.

The afternoon session was devoted to a "Symposium on Nervous Disorders" by Drs. H. W. Forbes, T. H. Ruddy, C. H. Spencer, and R. W. Bowling. "Practical X-Ray Diagnosis and Therapy," was discussed by Dr. A. B. Shaw, which was followed by the election of officers for the ensuing year.

A banquet at the Coronado Beach Hotel was the feature on Saturday evening. Dr. Ernest Sisson acting as Toastmaster. It was one of the best meetings that we have ever held and the attendance was perhaps the largest. For the first time, the experiment of "Pooling Rates" was tried. So satisfactory was the result that the following was embodied in the constitution:

**Equalization of Rates**—At each annual meeting the chair shall appoint a committee of five to apportion equally the cost of transportation among members present; resident members being considered in attendance.

The following trustees were elected for the ensuing year: W. W. Vanderburgh, San Francisco; D. C. Farnham, San Francisco; Ernest Sisson, Oakland; J. Leroy Near, Berkeley; Dain L. Tasker, Los Angeles.

The State Association, as a body, decided to invite the A. O. A. Convention to come to San Francisco in 1910.

A committee is to be appointed to engage in a series of experiments concerning the effects of osteopathic treatment on the Opsonic Index, relating particularly to Tuberculosis.—EFFIE E. YORK.

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#### MORE ABOUT THE N. E. O. A. CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the N. E. O. A. was held in Portland, Me., on May 29th and was a decided success from the beginning to the close. There was a good attendance and the members were thoroughly enthusiastic over the present work and the future outlook for osteopathy. The clinics and demonstrations were of a high order and reflected credit not only on those who presented them, but on the profession as a whole. From reports received from every part of New England, it is certain that osteopathy is "making good" wherever it is practiced, and the principles of the "Old Doctor" are standing the severest tests that may be given them and are as enduring as the everlasting truth.

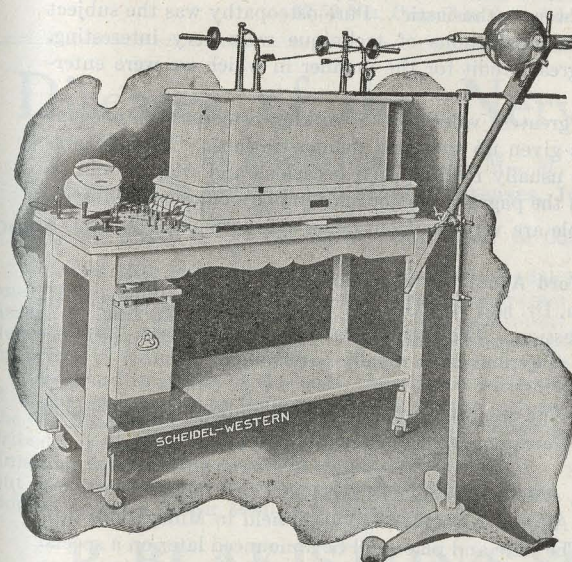
The committee of arrangements did nobly in the planning for and in the carrying out of the social feature for the entertainment of our guests. The banquet at the

## Scheidel-Western Equipment.

At the A. S. O.

Herewith is a cut of a new Scheidel Induction coil which has been purchased by the A. S. O. for diagnostic purposes. This coil embodies the latest ideas in electrical engineering, is one of the most powerful machines manufactured, doing X-Ray work with exposure of seconds instead of minutes, as with the old static machines. Negatives can be made of hand, foot or leg in one second, and of the chest, abdomen and hip in from ten to thirty seconds. This makes a most valuable addition to the diagnostic equipment owned by the A. S. O. A new dark room, in has been constructed and equipped for the rapid development of the X-Ray prints.

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Congress Square Hotel was most enjoyable. They also provided a very elaborate "program of pleasure" for the Sunday following the convention. In the forenoon there was a steamboat excursion on beautiful Cascoe Bay. At noon a splendid banquet was served at the Riverton Casino. The afternoon was given up to excursions about the city and to nearby resorts, in a special trolley car. There was a division of opinion among both the visiting osteopaths as well as the local members as to the wisdom of this method of "observing the Sabbath day." For this reason many of the members attended religious services in some one of the churches instead of going on the excursions. There were friends of osteopathy and members of the profession in Portland who were not a little hurt that the N. E. O. A. should be advertised in the public press as giving up the whole of their one Sabbath in the city to excursions and banquets. Should not we as members of our great and good profession stand for the best things and with the best people in the community and not advertise ourselves before the public as Sabbath-breakers? The meeting of the N. E. O. A. marks an epoch in the onward march of truth and of osteopathy. Fraternaly, GEO. H. TUTTLE, D. O., Portland, Me. \* \* \*

#### Some "Impressions" of the Meeting.

The N. E. O. A. meeting was a success and every one present took an active part. Dr. Rosebrook sent an automobile to meet all trains. The reception given at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Tuttle, was a very pleasant occasion. The trolley ride to Riverton, the cape, and about the city, in the private car, furnished by Dr. F. A. Covey, was much enjoyed by those who wished to see something of Portland. No one should miss the meeting at Springfield, Mass., next year.—DR. WM. CLARE BROWN.

It was undoubtedly the best meeting ever held in this section. Nearly one hundred were in attendance and all were enthusiastic. Pure osteopathy was the subject for discussion. Dr. Bigsby's demonstrations of technique were very interesting. The Maine osteopaths deserve great credit for the manner in which we were entertained.—DR. L. B. TRIPLETT.

The convention was of the greatest value to the working osteopath on account of the fact that everything was given up to actual demonstrations. Carefully prepared scientific papers that are usually read at such occasions and which could be better read and understood from the pages of our journals in one's office, were absent. As entertainers, the Maine people are very far from being sub-normal.—DR. FRANK M. VAUGHN.

#### A Word About the Reception.

On the evening of May 28th, Dr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Tuttle tendered a reception to the visiting members of the profession. The evening was devoted to music, reading, lunch, etc., and all agreed that they had been royally entertained. \* \* \*

Special Notice to N. I. O's.—The reception committee is planning a happy reunion at Minneapolis and all N. I. O's. are requested to come home. \* \* \*

#### N. I. O. GRADUATES, ATTENTION.

A meeting of the N. I. O. Alumni Association, will be held in Minneapolis during the A. O. A. convention. The time and place will be announced later on a special bulletin board. Watch out for it. Don't miss the meeting. Important business is demanding our attention. The time of meeting will be so selected that it will not interfere with any part of the regular program.

A. U. JORRIS, D. O., Sec'y N. I. O. Alumni Assn'.

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## STATE BOARDS AND LEGISLATIVE.

**Meeting of the Indiana Medical Board**—The meeting was held on Tuesday, June 15th. Preliminary arrangements were made pertaining to the coming examination to be held July 13, 14 and 15. Each member was assigned subjects for which he is to get out questions and for which he is responsible. As the retiring member, Dr. Webster, (Allopath), was vice-president, it was necessary to elect his successor and Dr. Dinnen of Fort Wayne, also an allopath, was elected. It will be of interest to the profession to know that Dr. J. F. Spaunhurst of Indianapolis, Ind., and an out and out osteopath, is the new osteopath representative on the Board. The doctor is to be congratulated upon his appointment and also the osteopaths of the state in having so efficient a representative on the State Board, as Dr. Spaunhurst is pre-eminently a man "who does things." He graduated in the June class, 1900, at the A. S. O., and shortly after located in the State Life Building at Indianapolis, Ind., from which he has never moved. He has succeeded in building up a large practice and as Mrs. Spaunhurst is a woman of unusual musical and literary attainments, they have made a host of friends professionally and socially. The doctor has always been actively associated with the work of the State and National Associations, having served as treasurer, vice-president, and president of the former. He is also a finished York and Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His appointment not only bespeaks Gov. Marshall's sense of fairness but it is a tribute to the position the doctor holds professionally in his own state.

**The Massachusetts Bill**—The latest particulars with regard to the status of this bill is the following: The osteopathy bill in new draft was reported back from the committee on bills in third reading and placed in the orders of the day for Wednesday. Those who are best informed hold out little hopes for the bill.

**North Dakota**—The first regular meeting of the new State Board of Osteopathic Examiners will be held in Grand Forks, July 6th, 1909. At the same time the State Osteopathic Society will hold a meeting. It is expected that Dr. Shortridge, of Devil's Lake, will, be made the president of the Examining Board.

**Tennessee**—Dr. J. Erle Collier has been re-appointed by Gov. Patterson as a member of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners to serve for a term of five years. Dr. Collier has served on the Board since the law creating it became effective, and his reappointment by the Governor is a deserved tribute to the efficiency with which he has performed the duties devolving upon him.

**Pennsylvania**—The state board of osteopathic medical examiners created by the act of the recent legislature took the oath of office June 4th and effected a temporary organization, as follows: President, Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia; secretary, Dr. John T. Downing, of Scranton; treasurer, Dr. Vernon W. Peck, of Pittsburg. The board will organize permanently on the first Tuesday of August.

\* \* \*

**A Correction**—In making note of the resolution on the death of Dr. George E. Graham which appeared in the June issue of the Journal, the impression was erroneously given that the resolution was passed only by the osteopathic society of the city of New York. The resolution was drafted by a committee of this society who were appointed at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors. The New York Osteopathic Society is a state organization while the Osteopathic Society of the city of New York is a local organization. As Dr. Graham was a member of both societies, the resolutions were passed by both organizations, instead of by the Osteopathic Society of the city of New York only, as it appeared in the Journal.

## LAST CALL FOR THE "DEAD ONES." DO YOU KNOW ANY?

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\* \* \*

#### CLINIC DEPARTMENT.—SPASTIC PARAPLEGIA.

I have had experience with but two cases, one aged five, a congenital case, which was much improved, but not by any means cured. There was a marked gain in the general condition of the child. Before coming under my care the patient had been unable to walk more than a short distance at a time, consequently had to be carried or moved around in a go-cart. After a year's treatment she was able to walk without much difficulty, over quite long distances. Treatment was directed toward correction of cervical lesions entirely.

That was four years ago. The family has since moved out of the city and I have not heard of the case recently.

Another case is an adult, a spastic paraplegia, following an acute myelitis, we obtained excellent results after three months' treatment. The patient, a farmer, was able to resume work on his farm and tended to most of the duties that he had been in the habit of performing. We would have had him under treatment for a longer period, but he was well satisfied with conditions as they were, and owing to financial reasons, felt that he could not continue them.

This is the extent of my experience with those conditions.

With kindest regards to all my Kirksville friends, I remain.

Faithfully yours,

E. J. BREITZMAN.

\* \* \*

#### CLINIC REPORT.

**Spastic Paralysis**—Case Report, Series seven of the A. O. A., contains a full outline of a case I had. Male, aet sixty-seven, superintendent of creamery, good family history, no specific diseases, came on gradually until patient was on his back in bed, unable to move. Could not sleep on account of severe spasms. General spinal kyphosis and rigidity.

**Treatment**—To reduce the rigidity and contractures, gently at first, afterwards reducing the bony lesions. Hot fomentations. Plain and nutritious diet.

**Results**—Very gradual improvement until patient could get around with the use of crutches, then with canes. After three years since treatment began he became assessor and is now city weighmaster, walking seven blocks to scales. Some rigidity remains in pelvis and some restriction in motion in lower limbs. He is continually sending me new patients, which is a very paying result. ARTHUR TAYLOR, D. O.

\* \* \*

**Shows Up Well**—The write-up of Dr. J. J. Moriarty accompanied with a cut of the A. S. O. and Hospital, given him by one of the Morris, Ill., papers recently shows up very nicely and speaks very highly of the doctor's success in firmly establishing a large practice.

**Osteopathy for the Poor**—The advantages of osteopathy will be opened to all deserving poor of Greater Pittsburg. The Pittsburg "College" of Osteopathy plans to open seven dispensaries in various parts of the city to be conducted under its own supervision, and in co-operation with various church organizations. The dispensary which was opened last January in the Trinity Temple Mission, has been so successful that the osteopaths have decided to broaden the work.

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## MASSACHUSETTS CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Massachusetts correspondent says: At last, after twelve years of endeavor of one kind or another, the science of osteopathy in this state has been regulated by act of legislature. The bill has been the most strenuously fought of any of the bills before this present session of the legislature, although there have been several measures of great public interest under discussion. It has been reported dead twice in the public press, and only the most vigorous osteopathic treatment has kept it alive. For the first time in legislative matters, the two osteopathic factions have worked together. The clause admitting correspondence school men of four years' practice was a compromise forced upon us by the clever lawyers hired by these people. They put up a strenuous fight, and, in the main, a fair one. The Massachusetts Medical Society opposed us, after promising our legislative committee not to. We shall have to chalk that up in our mental note books. The following extract from a letter of the secretary of the legislative committee, Dr. George W. Goode, (who did more than any other man towards the victorious result) gives a good resume of the entire contest.

"The Osteopathic Bill was signed by Gov. Draper Saturday morning, June 19th. This is not what we wanted but is what we got. The original bill passed both the House and the Senate, but the Attorney-General declared that it was unconstitutional on account of the words "which is recognized by the American Osteopathic Association." The bill was recalled from the Governor to have these words stricken

out. It required unanimous consent. The Senate was favorable and struck out the words, but one man objected to it in the House, thus preventing the carrying out of the plan to strike out these words. It was then taken into the Senate where we met with more trouble. The bill was referred to the committee on bills in third reading. Section 2 was added to the original bill. This naturally failed to suit the fakirs who were opposing the bill and as there were only three days left further concessions were made by an amendment providing for non-graduates who had been four years in practice. The bill as above amended passed the Senate Wednesday, went into the House Wednesday and was defeated. The question of no quorum was raised and this resulted in postponing further consideration until Friday. Friday upon roll-call the bill was passed by vote of 127 to 44, and was signed by the Governor Saturday morning. This was wonderfully effective work and gives us something. It insures forced registration, the protection of all the osteopaths in the field, and prevents any fakirs coming into the State."

#### AN ACT

##### RELATIVE TO THE PRACTICE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows

Section 1. Any person who was actively engaged in the practice of osteopathy in this commonwealth prior to the first day of January, nineteen hundred and nine, and who shall present to the board of registration in medicine satisfactory evidence that he is twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, and that he is a graduate in good standing of, and holds a diploma from, a regularly conducted school or college of osteopathy within the United States, which at the time of his graduation required a course of study of twenty months or longer, including the subjects of anatomy, physiology, pathology, hygiene, chemistry, gynecology, diagnosis and theory and the practice of osteopathy, with an actual attendance of not less than twenty months, or who has practiced osteopathy in this commonwealth for the four years prior to the passage of this act, which facts shall be set forth in an affidavit, shall upon application on a blank furnished by said board, signed and sworn to by the applicant, and upon payment of a fee of ten dollars, be registered as an osteopath, and a certificate in testimony thereof shall be given to him, signed by the chairman and secretary of said board: provided, that such application shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of September, nineteen hundred and nine, after which date all action under this section shall cease.

Section 2. Any person who is twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, and who shall have been actually engaged in the practice of osteopathy in this commonwealth prior to the first day of January, nineteen hundred and nine, may, upon the payment of a fee of ten dollars, make application to said board to be examined in the subjects named in section one: provided, that such application is made on or before September thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine. If, upon such examination by said board, the applicant shall be found qualified, he shall be registered as an osteopath and shall be entitled to the certificate provided for in section one. An applicant who fails to pass an examination satisfactory to said board, and who is therefor refused registration, shall be entitled, within six months after such refusal, to a re-examination without the payment of an additional fee.

Section 3. Persons registered hereunder shall not be permitted to prescribe or administer drugs for internal use, or to perform major operations in surgery, or to

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engage in the practice of obstetrics, or to hold themselves out, by virtue of such registration, as and for other than osteopaths.

Section 4. Any person registered under this act who shall violate any provision of the preceding section shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon unlicensed practitioners by section eight of chapter seventy six of the Revised Laws

Section 5. The terms "osteopathy" and "osteopathic," as used in this act or in relation to the registration and practice of osteopathic physicians, shall have the same legal construction and meaning as the terms "medicine" and "medical" as used in chapter seventy-six of the Revised Laws and in acts in amendment thereof, where such construction and meaning shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of section three of this act.

Section 6. Section nine of chapter seventy-six of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the word "osteopaths," in the eighteenth line.

Section 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

\* \* \*

**Dr. Tucker Operated On**—Dr. A. R. Tucker, the well known osteopath of Durham, N. C., was operated on at the Watts Hospital, June 4th, for appendicitis. The operation showed that the appendix had already perforated and his splendid progress towards recovery is considered very exceptional, and is gratifying to his many friends.

## COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF A. S. O. Y. M. AND Y. W. C. A.

The Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. of the students of the A. S. O. have just closed a very successful year. During the year thirty-one meetings have been held. Fifteen separate and sixteen union meetings of which "Senior Sunday" of the class of '09 was a fitting climax.

A union Bible class was held every Friday evening in the Y. W. parlors conducted by Dr. Templeton, pastor of Presbyterian Church, with the exception of a few times that he was compelled to be out of the city when Rev. Everly of the Baptist Church took his place.

To the various pastors of the city the societies are indebted for much of the success of their meetings.

The Y. W. C. A. during the year have held two receptions, in the home. One in October for the class of 1911 and one in February for the class of 1912. Excellent programs were given, refreshments served and the rooms were thrown open for inspection. On Feb. 13, National Secretary Miss Wilbur of New York City, visited the association and gave an excellent talk. On May 6th, Miss Dabb, State Secretary, made a business call to investigate the work of the past year and plan for future work. She urged that a member of the association be sent to Summer Conference at Cascades, Colorado, June 25th to July 5th for a ten days training in order that better work may be done and more good accomplished. The girls willingly took up the work of raising the money to pay the expense. Over twenty-two dollars was made at a Candy Sale and the rest is being raised by individual donation.

Many of the old workers that have left the school and are now practicing in the field have donated liberally to this fund.

In April a returned missionary from China, Miss Fanny Meyer, gave an interesting talk on her work among the Chinese and urged that this association send workers into this very important and encouraging field.

The organizers and workers deserve great credit for the work in the past.

In an incredibly short time the home has been furnished complete throughout and the rooms papered. This money has been raised by giving an entertainment last year, by candy sales, also by donations and the dues of the members. All this meant hard work and plenty of it but given by willing hands. The association also paid the expense of a delegate to the State Convention in Springfield, Mo., last fall.

This year has closed free of debt, an excellent new steam heat furnace was put in last winter and the rooms are comfortable and pleasant. No school can afford to be without these organizations. This Fall the trains will be met, strangers will be made to feel at home. A directory of rooms to rent in the city will be kept. Letters of inquiry as regards the school and support while here are cheerfully answered. Next year the association hope to expend more money on the spiritual part of the work, that greater good may be accomplished, the purpose of the Y. W. C. A. Home.

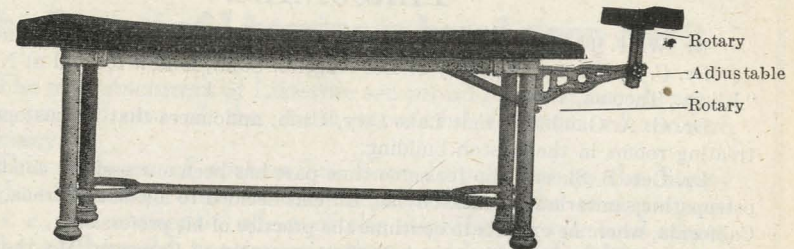
To put the Christian life before the young women of the A. S. O. in such a manner as to make it something worth striving for; to provide a true Christian Home for the young women attending the A. S. O., where the influence around them will be for good and the Christian character built up and strengthened by association with those who are striving to live the higher life; to provide a meeting place for the Sunday services, Bible Study and any religious services or social entertainment the association may hold.

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## PERSONALS.

Dr. W. T. Thomas, of Tacoma, Wash., has decided to locate at Auburn, Wash.  
Dr. C. L. Warner, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., is now located at No. 911 S. "L" St., Tacoma, Wash.

Dr. G. A. Gamble of Salt Lake City, Utah, announces that he has opened new treating rooms in the Boston building.

Dr. Geo. S. Skeen, who for some time past has been successfully conducting an osteopathic sanitarium at Jacksonville, Ill., has decided to locate at Corona, Southern California, where he expects to continue the practice of his profession.

**Lease Offices**—Drs. Boxx and Shifflett, recently of Cameron, Mo., have leased offices at Excelsior Springs.

**On a Vacation**—Dr. Emma Rhode of Woonsocket, S. D., is taking a vacation and will be gone for some time.

**Has Located**—Dr. Eugene F. Pellette who recently graduated at the A. S. O. has located at Liberal, Kans.

**Locates in Kansas**—Dr. D. Bell, graduate of the June, 1909 class, at the A. S. O., has located at Clyde, Kans.

**Opens an Office**—Dr. W. F. McConnell has opened an office in the Jaycoff Bldg., Suite 24, Walla Walla, Wash.

**Location Changed**—Dr. Robert D. Cary has removed from 405 Trust Bldg., Easton, Pa., to 54 Grove St., Plainfield, N. J.

**Now in South Dakota**—Dr. H. F. Ludwig, formerly of 318 Clay St., Los Angeles, Calif., is now located at Alcester, S. Dakota.

**Located in Chicago**—Dr. E. L. Denniston has removed from 208-9 Safety Bldg., Rock Island, Ill., to 2043 Carroll Ave., Chicago.

**Opens Branch Office**—Dr. E. W. Forsee of Brookings will be at the Hotel Arlington, Arlington, S. Dak., several days of each week.

**Announces Removal**—Dr. C. Edward Farnum announces the removal of his offices from 106 Church St., to 11 Kay St., Newport, R. I.

**Opens an Office**—Dr. Robert H. Conover, formerly associated with Dr. L. A. Howes, at Minneapolis, Kans., has located at Downs, Kans.

**Visited Kirksville**—Dr. Viola Orr, of Newton, Kans., made a pleasant call at the Journal office, June 23. She was in the city on special business.

**Locates in South Dakota**—Dr. Blanche C. Bunker, formerly of Woodstock, Ill., has removed to Aberdeen, S. Dak., with office in the Van Slyke Bldg.

**Removed to Virginia**—Dr. E. B. Mitchell, formerly of Jonesboro, Tenn., has now located in the Watt, Rettew & Clay Bldg., Rooms 605-7, Roanoke, Va.

**Practices at Trenton**—Dr. Verna Herbert is at present located at Trenton, Mo., where she is practicing in association with Dr. Lula Herbert, her sister.

**Returned to Her Home**—Dr. Alice Fulham, who spent the winter at Roswell, N. M., returned to her home at Franklin, Ind., greatly benefited in health.

**Opens Office**—Dr. L. H. Holmes has opened an office for the summer in the Times Bldg., Rooms 3 and 4 Pekin, Ill., and reports prospects very promising.

**Opens Branch Office**—Dr. F. C. Smith, of Marion, Ohio, goes to Upper Sandusky regularly two days in a week. The Doctor is building up a good practice.

**Dr. Fiske Spends Vacation in Country**—Dr. Franklin Fiske of the A. S. O. faculty is spending his vacation on a farm in Illinois, the home of Mrs. Fiske's parents.

**Returns From Vacation**—Dr. Jenette Hubbard Bolles announces to her patrons and friends that she has returned from her vacation, 1459 Ogden St., Denver, Colo.

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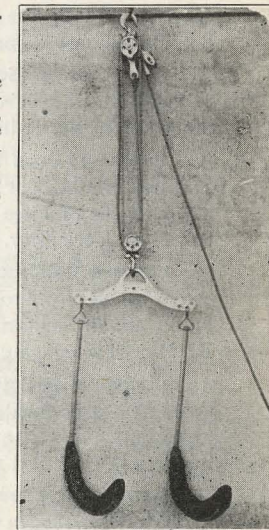
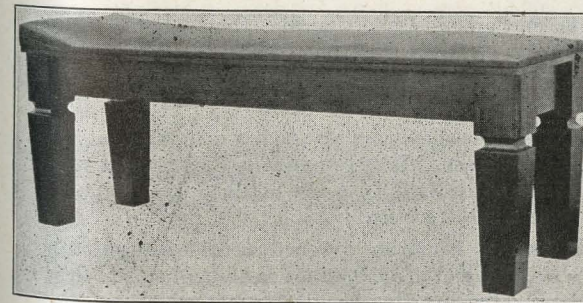
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**Opens New Offices**—Dr. F. G. Thiele has recently opened offices in Suite 324, Holmes Bldg., Galesburg, Ill. We appreciate the kind words the doctor has for the Journal.

**Change of Address**—Dr. Frances Butcher of Oak Park, Ill., announces that her office address now is 210 Masonic Temple Bldg., instead of 107 N. Oak Park Ave., as formerly.

**Opens Branch Office**—Dr. Arthur Miner Lane announces that he will be at Beverly, Mass., each Tuesday and Friday, and on all other days at his Boston office at 150 Huntington Ave.

**Form Partnership**—Dr. Minnie W. True announces that Dr. Charles E. Getchell will be associated with her in the practice of osteopathy, Suite 1, Reinking Bldg., Baraboo, Wis.

**Comfortably Situated**—Drs. Anson C. and Sophia E. Greenlee are nicely located in new office rooms in the Ajax Bldg., Corry, Pa. The Doctors are being well received and the future looks very promising.

**Sold Practice**—Dr. M. E. Corbin has sold his practice in Malvern, Iowa, to Drs. E. C. and George R. Estes who are now in charge. Dr. Corbin has moved to Tabor, Iowa, where he expects to rest up for the summer.

**Sails for Europe**—Dr. Cornelia Walker of New York City with her grandson, Oliver P. Newberry of Cameron, Mo., accompanied a patient of Dr. Walker's on a trip to Europe, on board S. S. Adriatic, June 23rd.

**Relinquishes Practice for a Time**—Dr. F. M. Barker of What Cheer, Iowa, has given up his practice for awhile and is looking after outside interests. He left his practice in charge of Dr. Guy Trimble, of Montezuma, Iowa.

**Opens Summer Offices**—Dr. Jane E. Lockwood of Buffalo, N. Y., has opened summer offices at South Dennis and Hyannis, Mass., being at the latter place Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and other days at the former.

**Calls at the A. S. O.**—Dr. A. B. Cramb, of Wahoo, Nebr., spent several days in Kirksville during the week of June 1st. The Doctor is looking well and is apparently holding his own in competition with the medics in the Nebraska town.

**Advertises as "Specialist"**—Dr. Arnold Lindsay of Portland, Oregon, who is advertised as "a specialist on rheumatism, stomach and all female diseases," has removed from the Failing Bldg., to 206 Tilford Bldg., 10th and Morrison streets.

**Purchased Good Will**—Mrs. George Elbridge Graham announces that Dr. Richard Wanless of 105 East 15th St., New York City, has purchased her good will and will carry on the practice of osteopathy at 1851 Seventh Ave., and also at 105 East 15th St., New York City.

**Converts Residence Into Private Sanitarium**—Dr. J. Corwin Howell has recently converted his fifteen room residence on the corner of East and Landis, Vineland, N. J., into a private sanitarium and has now under construction an eight room addition. Dr. Howell is enjoying a splendid patronage.

**Change of Location**—Dr. L. B. Triplett announces that he has removed from 589 State St., Springfield, Mass., to "The Kenson," 10 Chestnut St. The doctor is very enthusiastic about the recent meeting of the N. E. O. A., at Portland, Me., and pronounces it "the best meeting ever held in this section."

**Greatly Benefited in Health**—Dr. J. J. Kaufman, who had succeeded in building up a large practice in Grafton, W. Va., but had to relinquish it on account of ill health, has re-opened offices in Parkersburg, Dr. and Mrs. Kaufman spent several months at Cynthiana, Ky., with the doctor's parents and his health is greatly improved.

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**Located at Fargo, Okla.**—Dr. H. P. Covey, representative in the Oklahoma Legislature, is located at Fargo. He is not practicing at present on account of a hernia.

**Will Return to Ontario**—Dr. Harriet Crysler expects to return to Ontario in the near future. Her temporary address will be 351 River Road, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

**Opens an Office**—Dr. H. M. Fraizer, formerly with Drs. Sisson of Oakland and San Francisco, Calif., has opened an office in the Keystone Block, Mill Valley, Calif.

**Engagement Announced**—Dr. Eleanor R. Dashiell, of Murray Hill, Annapolis, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter Eleanor, to Passed Midshipman Julian Sommerville Hatcher, U. S. N., of Front Royal, Va. Midshipman Hatcher is one of the honor graduates in the 1909 class at the Naval Academy.

**Goes to Washington**—Dr. Richard H. Prindle, who has recently graduated from the A. S. O., left Kirksville for Washington, D. C., where he will take charge of the practice of Dr. Talmalge until September 1st, 1909. Dr. Prindle has already made many friends and reports the business outlook as very encouraging.

**Correction**—The notice "Opens Summer Offices" given Dr. C. W. McCurdy in the June number of the Journal was misread and the announcement should read, "Beginning Wednesday, June 16th, Dr. McCurdy will be at Ocean City, N. J., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and beginning with Tuesday, June 15th, he will be at Philadelphia on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays."

**Mrs. W. C. Brown, D. O., Entertained**—On the evening of June 8th, Dr. Brown was entertained at dinner at Colby College by Miss M. S. Crosswell, M. D., Physical Director at the College. Dr. Brown gave a talk to young ladies on "Osteopathy as a profession for Women." Dr. Crosswell has become interested in osteopathy and is contemplating taking up the study this fall.

**Honor Conferred**—Dr. W. E. Buehler, M. D., of Chicago, Ill., has been appointed a delegate to the "International Congress of Physicians," to be held in Buda Pesth this coming August. He sailed from New York on June 16th and expects to tour Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, France and England, and will take up special studies in Vienna and Berlin. Dr. J. E. Watson has been left in charge of his practice in Chicago.

## NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

**Will Erect New House**—Dr. John S. Allison is making preparations for erecting a new house on a lot adjoining his residence and private hospital.

**Contemplates Trip**—Dr. Leslye Hyde of El Paso, Texas, will leave on July 1st for a trip to California, Seattle, and Alaska, and expects to be gone about two months.

**How Is This.**—"Osteopathic Physician, X-Ray Examinations made on all parts of the body. Cancers Treated Successfully." Strikes us as a pretty strong bid for the designation "fake."

**Has Given Up Practice For a Time**—Dr. Emma Burt, of Valley Jet., Ia., will not practice for a while but is keeping thoroughly in touch with what is being done along the lines of her profession.

**Accompanies Patient**—Dr. W. R. Byars of San Diego, Calif., accompanied a patient to Honolulu. He is thoroughly enjoying the trip and expects to visit all the places of interest on the islands. Dr. Byars promises a more complete account of his trip when he returns to San Diego, which will be about July 20.

**A Special Request**—Each member of the February, 1900 class is requested to write to me during July. I was elected at our last class meeting to get data and news of each member for our meeting this summer and I am not sure that I have the location of all.—Dr. Josephine DeFrance, 403-404 Commercial Bldg., 6th & Olive Sts., St. Louis.

**Penitentiary Sentence for Sawyer**—Referring to one W. Edward Sawyer, who was arrested sometime ago for stealing jewelry and who styled himself an osteopathic physician, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary by Judge Swann, in General Sessions Sawyer having pleaded guilty to the charge of petty larceny. The jewelry was stolen from Rose Macht a massage operator with whom he was acquainted.

**"Rubbing" Once More**—In the June issue of a prominent magazine, Dr. H. L. Cameron comments very interestingly upon the efficacy of osteopathic treatment. The doctor has some good ideas but from the trend of his article he evidently has the idea that "rubbing" and osteopathy are one and the same thing. It is unfortunate for him that he persists in the confusion of terms.

**Mentioned in "Who's Who In New England"**—The biographies of Wilfred Ernest Harris and Ralph Kendrick Smith are mentioned as osteopathic physicians in the Encyclopedia quoted above, which is just being published, by A. N. Marquis & Co., Chicago. It is a volume of about 1200 pages. The biographies mentioned are published voluntarily without compensation by the company and are the only biographies of osteopaths in the book.

**Another Insurance Order Come Across**—Under date of July 14th, Dr. Riley D. Moore, of Grand Junction, Colo., writes: "Dr. F. H. Graham, Supreme Medical Examiner for the American Order of Protection of Lincoln, Nebr., issued to me a medical examiner's commission." Dr. Moore is to be congratulated as he is perhaps the first osteopath to get a commission from this order. We are sure that Dr. Moore will make good.

**Dr. Spangler Exonerated**—Dr. H. L. Spangler of St. John, N. B., who was a witness at the Coroner's investigation of the death of Mrs. Annie McLaughlin, a former patient of his. Several M. D.'s. had also been in attendance and it was at their instigation that the inquest was held, the implication being that Dr. Spangler's treatments were the immediate cause of death. After considering all the evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes, and held that no one who had given treatment was to blame in any way. A great deal of interest was aroused

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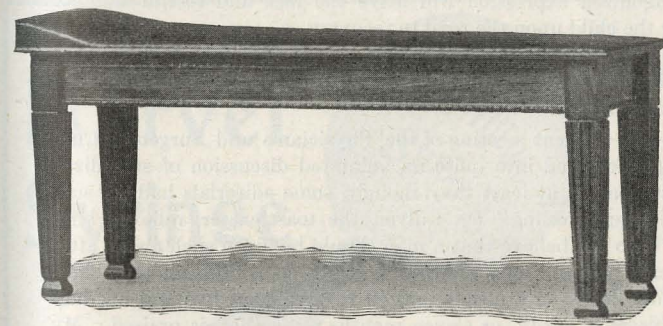
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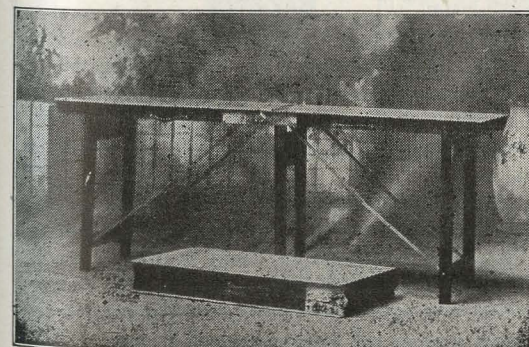
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by the case and the local papers devoted much space to the reports of the investigation.

**A Lesson in Expert Evidence**—During the present term of the District Court held at Chickasha, Okla., Judge Frank M. Daily presiding, Dr. W. S. Corbin, osteopath was called to give expert testimony for the plaintiff in the case of Aculee vs. The St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. The attorneys for the company, by their cross examination, attempted to show the jury that Dr. Corbin was not well versed in anatomy, physiology, etc., but the doctor had no difficulty in convincing the jury that he knew his business and by the time the attorneys for the company were through with their cross examination, they had made a splendid case for the plaintiff. Judgment, \$1100. As a result of the testimony of Dr. Corbin in this case, he was summoned by the C. R. I. & P. R. R. as an expert in the case of Emanuel vs. C. R. I. & P. R. R. This case, however, was settled out of court.

**Notice**—All osteopaths located in New Jersey are requested to send their address to the Osteopathic Educational Bureau, Box 816, Asbury Park, N. J., to secure items for newspapers and data regarding fall and winter lectures.

The osteopath will find antiphlogistine a very helpful adjuvant in cases of enterocolitis and cholera infantum.

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To get the best results antiphlogistine should be heated and spread on the skin about one-eighth of an inch thick and should be covered with absorbent cotton and a retaining bandage.—Advertisement.

**M. D.'s. See a Ghost**—At a recent meeting of the Physician's and Surgeon's Club of Jersey City, the doctors entered into quite an animated discussion of subsidized editorials bearing on osteopathy, at least they thought some editorials had a "subsidized sound." With "much feeling" Dr. Culver, the toastmaster, relieved himself of the following: "I do not believe that a man should be given such a slap after four years of college study and as many more, practically, as a hospital attendant, while an osteopath, whose period of study is limited to say about five and one-half months in each of two years of study, or eleven months altogether, is praised. My claim is that we of the old school, looking for the best interests of the profession or science of medicine, should not be held up to ridicule by an editorial writer who knows nothing of the subject he is trying to write about." If Dr. Culver's profundness in medical research is to be measured by the thoroughness with which he investigated osteopathy and the courses given by its schools of recognized standard, we indeed feel sorry for the best interests of the science of medicine, "so far as he is concerned. Personally, we think he has gone the "editorial writer" to whom he refers, one better and doesn't know it.

**Commencement Week at the Pacific College**—Monday, June 21, Senior Day; Tuesday, June 22, Alumni Banquet; Wednesday, June 23, Commencement Class roll: Will J. Bovee, B. S., Edward E. Brostrom, Ada Crawford, Emily C. Dole, A. B., Elma B. Fergusson, Ada M. Laughlin, Lillian M. Moffat, Nellie A. G. Morgan, Lura

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B. Nelson, Helen H. Shelley, A. B., Hessie D. Smith, Benjamin R. Stewart, Wilhelmina F. Westhold, Lela B. White.

The graduating exercises of the Pacific College of Osteopathy were held on the evening of June 23rd when a class of fourteen members was graduated. Of this number, three are college graduates, and, with one exception, the others are either high school or normal graduates.

The address of the evening was by Mr. Frank G. Tyrrell, secretary of the osteopathic hospital board. Dr. Grace Shilling addressed the class. The music for the evening was under the direction of Mrs. Alice D. Dorn and Mr. Charles T. Hendrick. Almost every member of this class is expecting to take the State Board examination.

The Pacific College is closing one of the most successful years in its history, and the outlook for the future seems good. Next year a four-year course of study is offered, leading to the degree M. D., D. O. The M. D. is given solely for surgical work and does not indicate the slightest tendency to drift off in the drug direction. The management of the College cheerfully acknowledges the fact that there are medical colleges in Los Angeles which are admirably equipped for drug therapy, and if there are those who desire to become acquainted with the principles of this system, the drug medical colleges offer every opportunity for acquiring this knowledge

J. S. ALLISON.

\* \* \*

**Osteopathic Literature Under Corner Stone**—While acting as Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master A. F. & A. M. of the State of Iowa at the laying of the corner stone of the Keokuk Co. Court House at Sigourney, Iowa, June 8th, 1909, I caused to be deposited in a copper casket which was placed under the stone a booklet relating to the Science of Osteopathy, containing articles on Rheumatism, Diseases of Liver, Heart, Lungs, etc., including illustrations of the treatment of Hip dislocations, Scoliosis etc., and extracts of articles taken from the Cosmopolitan. Also a lithograph of Dr. A. T. Still of Kirksville, Mo., the founder of osteopathy.

This, outside of the laying of the corner stone of the Adair Co. Court House at Kirksville, Mo., I believe to be the only repository of any osteopathic literature or lithograph of our Venerable Founder, Dr. A. T. Still.

Fraternally yours, E. C. POLMETEER, D. O.

\* \* \*

#### COLLINS LOSES SECOND ROUND.

In the exparte case of Ira W. Collins, relator, from El Paso, Texas, who attacked the law passed by the 30th Legislature regulating the practice of medicine, including osteopathy, the Court of Criminal Appeals holds that the practice of osteopathy is healing the sick, and the practice of medicine, thereby bringing osteopathic practitioners under the state medical act. Dr. Collins was arrested charged with failure to secure a license to practice medicine in Texas and instituted habeas corpus proceedings, but was remanded to the custody of the sheriff, which action was sustained by the Court of Criminal Appeals. Osteopaths are thus held by the decision of the Court to be practitioners. Dr. Collins contended that the legislature had no right to regulate the practice of osteopathy because that profession did not use drugs or medicine. Judge Brooks, in writing the opinion, holds the act of the legislature to be constitutional, holding any practice wherein the practitioner attempts to cure human ills for pay, comes under the practice of medicine. The practice of osteopathy is therefore included and the law regulating it, constitutional. Dr. Collins was appointed a member of the State Medical Board soon after the passage of the law, but was removed



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THE claims of one child who, from a too hasty examination, is allowed to grow up crippled or deformed, cannot be discharged by all the good done in a long life of active practice. Yet 30 per cent of the whole population of the United States, men, women and children, are growing, or have grown up, afflicted with some form of

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by the Governor because of protests from the medical professional because of the alleged objectionable advertising matter which Dr. Collins had run in various newspapers. Another informant says that Dr. Collins has appealed from this decision but it is regarded as a bluff, to give him time to leave the state. As for this case, it looks as if "finis" was the word.

\* \* \*

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.**

**For Sale**—Office fixtures, practice, etc., must be disposed of this month on account of ill health. Very reasonable if taken at once. Good town of 3,500 people. Good practice. Address, "Iowa," care of Journal.

**For Sale**—Established practice in a beach town of 20,000 in California for cost of furniture of suite of three rooms—reception and two treating rooms—nicely furnished. Excellent opportunity for gentleman and lady, or lady. Address California, care of Journal of Osteopathy.

**For Sale or Lease**—Large Sanitarium, furnished and running. Convenient to Chicago and Milwaukee. Suitable for osteopathic tubercular, or general sanitarium. Sixty-two and one-half acres of beautiful wooded land on lake, and within corporation limits of large country town.—James W. Hedenberg, 108 Dearborn St., Chicago.

**Wanted**—To buy a practice in Illinois city of 12,000 population or less. Address, 6289, care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

**For Sale**—A nice practice—from \$100 to \$150 per month. Three big rooms for rent, \$6.00 per month. Will sell practice for price of furniture. Address Dr. H. C. Johnson, Quincy, Ill.

**Wanted**—A position as assistant for the summer or to take care of practice for some physician during his vacation. Address 6219, care Journal of Osteopathy.

**Wanted**—By a lady graduate of P. C. O., position as assistant during the summer at New Jersey resort. Address "Howard," 208 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Wanted**—Young lady wishes position in Doctor's office in Philadelphia. Address Miss Harvey, 232 Melville St., Philadelphia.

\* \* \*

**MARRIED.**

**Married**—At Winfield, Kans., on Saturday, June 12, Miss Katherine P. Strack to Dr. P. W. Gibson, both of Winfield, Kans.

**Married**—At the Presbyterian Church, La Vernia, Texas, June 23, 1909, Mattie Virginia McCrary to Dr. Walter Scott Smith. At home after August 1st, Meridian, Texas.

**Married**—At Westerly, R. I., Wednesday, June 23, 1909, Madelaine Ledward to Dr. Irving Colby. At home after July 15th, Apartment "A", Harris Bldg., State St., New London, Conn.

**Married**—At Kirksville, Mo., Sunday evening, June 13, 1909, Dr. Edward C. Murphy, of the June, 1909 class, of the A. S. O., to Miss Verna Roberts, of Kirksville Mo. Mrs. Murphy is a member of the senior class, A. S. O.

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**BIRTHS.**

**Born**—To Dr. and Mrs. K. W. Shipman, Milwaukee, Wis., on June 11, 1909, a daughter. Name, Sofa Stanley Shipman.

**Born**—On June 12th, 1909, to Dr. and Mrs. Frank Nixon McHolland, Olympia, Wash., a son. Name, Ronald Lundy McHolland.

**Born**—Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Buckmaster of 320 Florissant Ave., Cripple Creek Colo., are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy, Thursday, May 27.

**Born**—At Lyons, Kan., on June 23, 1909, to Dr. and Mrs. J. Worling Bereman, a son, Edwin Worling Bereman.

**Born**—An eight pound baby girl has come to stay with Dr. and Mrs. David Mills, of Alpena, Mich., Sunday, June 13. All doing fine.

\* \* \*

**DEATHS.**

**Died**—At Owensboro, Ky., June 4, 1909, Dr. J. F. Coffman succumbed to illness which had extended over a period of about fifteen months. He is survived by a wife and a boy, aged two years.

**Died**—At Cynthia, Ky., Dr. R. L. Grinnan, on May 15th, 1909.

**Died**—At 107 W. Fourth St., Muscatine, Iowa, at five o'clock on the morning of June 19, Mrs. Barr, wife of Dr. M. A. Barr, of paralysis, superinduced by complications. She is survived by her husband and son, Robert M. Barr, also her father, mother and three sisters and three brothers.

\* \* \*

**LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.**

Bell, David, located at Clyde, Kans.

Boxx, Charles, from Cameron, to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Bunker, Blanche C., from Woodstock, Ill., to Aberdeen, S. D.

Butcher, Frances, from 107 N. Oak Park Ave., to 210 Masonic Temple Bldg., Oak Park, Ill.

Cary, Robert D., from 405 Trust Bldg., Easton, Pa., to 54 Grove St., Plainfield, N. J.

Coke, R. H., from Kerrville, Texas, to Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

Corbin, M. E., from Malvern, to Tabor, Iowa.

Crysler, Harriet, from Butler, Mo., to 351 River Road, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Denniston, E. L., from 208-9 Safety Bldg., Rock Island, Ill., to 2043 Carroll Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Eells, Clarence W., from Goldfield, Nev., to Bakersfield, Calif.

Farnum, C. Edward, from 106 Church St., to 11 Kay St., Newport, R. I.

Gardner, Emma, from Winchester, Ind., to Bear Lake, Mich.

Getchell, Chas. E., from Festus, Mo., to Suite 1, Reinking Bldg., Baraboo, Wis.

Herbert, Vena, located at Trenton, Mo.

Kraiker, Frederick Wm., from 1608 N. Franklin St., to Franklin Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Suite 600, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ludwig, H. F., from 318 Clay St., Los Angeles, Calif., to Alcester, S. Dak.

Malone, J. A., from Potash Bldg., to 2nd floor "Iriquois" Bldg., Victoria, Texas.

McConnell, W. F., located at "Suite 24, Jaycox Bldg., Walla Walla, Wash.

Mitchell, E. B., from Jonesboro, Tenn., to Watt, Rettew & Clay Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

Pellette, E. F., located at Liberal, Kans.

Roach, Effie, located at Wendell, Idaho.

Shifflett, Clarence E., from Cameron, Mo., to Excelsior Springs, Mo.

Thomas, W. T., at Auburn, Wash.

Thiele, F. G., from 445 N. Cedar St., to 324 Holmes Bldg., Galesburg, Ill.

Warner, Clara L., from 318 Clay St., Los Angeles, Calif., to 911 S. "L" St., Tacoma Wash.

Weber, A., located at 215 Madison St., Waukegan, Ill.

## LATE ITEMS.

### Personals.

Dr. E. L. Denniston, formerly of Rock Island and Chicago, Ill., is taking a rest for a few months. He is at present visiting in Kirksville and may decide to take in the Exposition at Seattle.

**Will Take a Rest**—Dr. Elizabeth M. Ingraham, of St. Louis, Mo., will take a rest through July and August at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ingraham at Anasasia Island on the Atlantic coast. Dr. Adele Carroll will take charge of Dr. Ingraham's practice while she is away.

\* \* \*

### News Notes and Comments.

**The Morris Case**—With regard to the case of one Dr. Morris, claiming to be an osteopath, who was arrested in Missoula, Mont., some time ago, charged with practicing medicine without a State certificate or license, the charge being due to an operation which he performed on Mrs. Emma Van Orsdale, our Missoula informant writes as follows: "As nearly as I can learn, he and a few associates started a little school somewhere in Wisconsin, graduated themselves after three or four months and went into the field. Dr. Morris claims to be practicing osteopathy. Physicians in town say he is a professional abortionist. Personally, I cannot say. His case has not come up for hearing yet that I know of."

**A Correction**—In the June issue of the Journal under the heading, "Sharp Passage of Arms between Secretary Thomas and Dr. Cluett." The Journal was misinformed with regard to the incident. The facts are that Dr. Cluett did not attack Secretary Thomas in any way. He simply asked the convention if they knew that the law compelled Secretary Thomas to discriminate against the osteopaths and if it was not about time to cut loose from the Medical Board and have a board of our own.

This was not meant in any way to reflect upon Secretary Thomas as he is doing simply what the law compels him to do. We are glad to give the correct version of the incident.

\* \* \*

### Association.

**Idaho**—The Idaho State Osteopaths' association met in convention for their Fifth annual session in the office of Dr. C. W. Kingsbury, June 24th.

The officers present were, Dr. E. G. Houseman of Nampa, president; Dr. Axis Maxwell of Boise, vice-president; Dr. C. W. Kingsbury of Boise, secretary and treasurer.

A paper on the subject of appendicitis, its cause and treatment, was very ably presented by Dr. J. C. Edwards, which was an excellent demonstration of the doctor's experience with appendicitis. This was followed by a general discussion of the subject by Mrs. F. P. Smith of Caldwell and E. D. Jones of Pocatello.

Dr. Avis Maxwell read a paper on "Chronic Articular Rheumatism," which was discussed by Dr. W. M. Hatfield of Moscow and Dr. P. W. Polly of Payette.

Officers for the year were elected as follows: F. P. Smith of Caldwell, president; I. H. Bodle of Boise, first vice-president; Dr. Anna Smith of Caldwell, second vice-president; Dr. C. W. Kingsbury of Boise, secretary; Dr. H. D. Morris of Boise, treasurer.

The convention was the most profitable and enjoyed the best attendance of any the association has ever held in the state.

The Idaho state osteopaths' examining board held its session June 25, for examining applicants for admission to practice.

\* \* \*

### Legislative.

**Legislature in Kansas**—Efforts were made by the Allopaths to get a composite board, but failed; the Homeopaths, Eclectics and Osteopaths objected. Then the Allopaths introduced the Turner Bill, which provides for amendments to sections of the present Arkansas law, that all applicants for examination shall be graduates and go before their respective boards, above named, and all others go before the allopathic board. The Physio-medicos have heretofore taken the eclectic and some osteopaths in the state; this the allopaths did not like, so the Turner Bill was passed and raised the medical standard to that of other states, who have good laws, giving them reciprocity. We were suspicious it would affect osteopaths but the Attorney General and all the promoters of the bill assured us it would not, and it was needed, and to let it pass without amendment, excepting osteopaths, which we did, and it has not affected us in the least.

We had a bill before our representatives, requiring masseurs to take examination in anatomy, physiology, pathology, and chemistry. It did not come up, this session, and a lot of other bills. A leading masseur in Hot Springs had a similar bill pass the Senate, but did not go to the House of Representatives, for some reason, the session closed before they could be brought before it. So we have no bill covering masseurs, but the old medical law.

Section 52-42. Any itinerant vendor of any drug, nostrum, or ointment, or application of any kind, intended for the treatment of disease or injury, or who may by writings, print, or other methods profess to cure or treat disease or deformity by any drug, nostrum, manipulation, or other expedient in this state, shall be deemed to be in violation of this law, and punished as provided. This does not apply to persons as herein provided. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from using any domestic remedies without receiving any compensation therefor, and nothing herein shall apply to the so-called mid-wife.

A. W. BERROW, President,  
State Osteopathic Association, Hot Springs, Ark

## AN ARTICLE ON PHYSIOLOGY.

## A DISCUSSION BY DR. E. R. BOOTH.

Both in the August Osteopathic Journal.

Also the regular Editorials and Health Notes.

Ready July 21st. **HOW MANY, DOCTOR?**

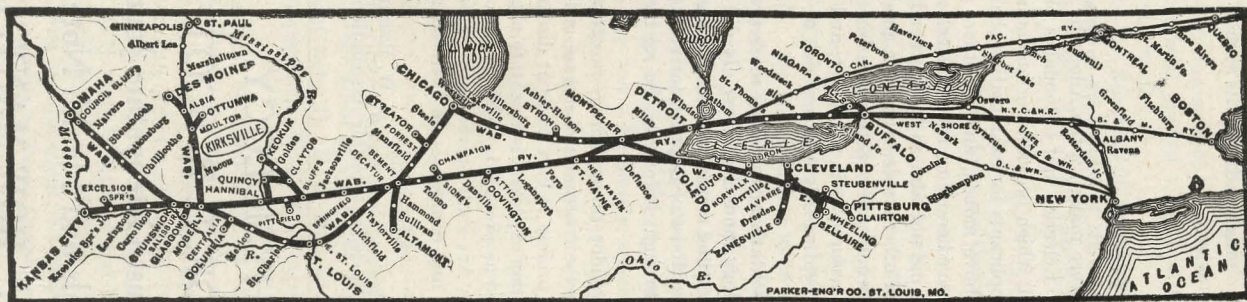


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