

The Journal of Osteopathy

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The Journal of Osteopathy

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Editorial

"The Unqualified Osteopath." Such, at first sight, is the rather promising title of an article written by Dr. Finch of New York in the current number of the Medical Council.

The graduate of a regular college of osteopathy and the competent medical man, have much in common against the unqualified and fake osteopath. No profession has tried harder to rid itself of fakes than have the osteopaths, and it is equally true that no profession has had a greater multiplicity of obstacles purposely thrown in the way of accomplishing such a purpose, by an opposing profession, than has the osteopathic profession.

Of course we do not mean to say that all regular osteopathic graduates are necessarily competent and surely no one will contend that all graduates of medical schools are; and when they are incompetent, we contend that medical men are much more dangerously so than the unqualified osteopath.

But reading the article, did not convince the editor that the writer had only this class of incompetents in mind. Does the following sound that way to you? "There are probably few physicians who are against osteopathy WHEN ITS PRACTICE IS PROPERLY SAFEGUARDED—in fact they themselves resort to its use, when it is the treatment needed." Safeguarded by whom? It is a preposterous presumption to even infer that so called regular medical men should do the "safeguarding." How can a medical man who knows nothing of the real principles of Osteopathic practice, and this is true of forty-nine out of every fifty according to their own writings, "safeguard" the practice or know when the treatment is needed when he has no conception of the scope of osteopathy? Is it sane to infer that a man who handles pig iron necessarily knows all about building an engine? Then why should medical men continually want to safeguard "Osteopathy"

more than almost any other one thing on earth? The reason is not one of science. It is purely one of selfishness and finance. Osteopathy, you see, has made serious inroads into medical superstition and monopoly as well as into personal bank accounts. "Safeguard it," by any means, is the cry of the American Medical Association through the whole country in every root and branch of the association but osteopaths and osteopathy would be about as well "safeguarded" as Methodist theology in the hands of a Mohammedan or a little Arthur in the hands of a King Richard.

If Dr. Finch directed this article against osteopaths unqualified in the sense that they have not the qualifications which a course in a regular school of Osteopathy would give to average students, also being ready to acknowledge the scope of osteopathy as determined by men who by experience, education, research, and actual first hand scientific knowledge know what are its possibilities, then we have no quarrel with him whatever. Read the following and again draw your own conclusions:

"These so-called osteopaths in their treatments apply pressure, manipulating the parts in various ways, sometimes so severely, through ignorance, as to cause injury, but practically treating each and every disease alike, ascribing one cause to all, on account of not having been taught. If this is not so, why do they claim that typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria, ulcers of stomach, running ears, catarrh, venereal disease, scabies, pus conditions, stone in the kidney or bladder, internal tumors, cancers etc., are caused by irregular conditions suitable to their manipulations? Surely, this is placing the public in jeopardy of life and limb, and it is only reasonable to demand that any one desiring to practice osteopathy should be required to pass an examination before the Medical State Boards and thus be as fully qualified and safe in his work as medical men are. If osteopaths have been improving in their system of treatment, and have, as they claim, such a fine and full course of studies in their institutions, being even, as they say, ahead of medical men, it would certainly be an easy matter for them to pass such an examination. It seems to me that no sincere osteopath should object to this and to being thoroughly able and qualified to perform good and safe work at all times and on all occasions."

Sounds considerably like an intended "broadside" against osteopaths and osteopathy, does it not?

Of course put the faker out of business, but don't, as he does in his article, load a cannon with grape shot to shoot a sparrow roosting on the back of a cow when you have no particular spite against the cow.

Now, with regard to osteopaths doing an injury through ignorance, this may have happened and is to be deplored, but coming right down to actual facts, how many cases of proved real injury brought about by a regular osteopath during treatment have come under the doctor's personal notice or how many authentic cases does he know of? We will guarantee to quote him a dozen cases mistreated by so-called regular medical men, for every case he presents and we will limit our field to cases which have come under direct observation at our own hospital. This obviously does not take into account the thousands of cases of lasting injury presented by instances of "wrong medicine," "overdose of medicine" morphinism and other drug habits, alcoholism, tetanus from vaccination, originating from "regular medicine." And how about the countless thousands of cases of undoubted dire secondary effects of drugs long so confidently and ignorantly prescribed by drug doctors until the Department of Agriculture felt compelled to issue a warning against their use? Will any one say that these are not injuries just as real and disastrous? The difference, however, is mainly this: such injuries may be committed knowingly or ignorantly by a medical man and from the very nature of drug practice, no one is the wiser. If complaint is made, medical "ethics" compels his medical brethren to stand by him and "bluff" it through; what this will not accomplish, sometimes the Physician's Defense Companies can. Also the present difficulty of direct communication with St. Peter and the next world, takes care of the cases who have suffered for the general ignorance and bad secondary effects of drugs.

With the osteopaths it is different. If there is a real injury done it is evident and no matter how slight it may be, it is enough to furnish a pretext for a lot of hounding medics to hale the osteopath into court, and they see to it that the case is duly and thoroughly "aired."

The list of diseases he mentions, which he says osteopaths claim are caused by "irregularities suitable to their manipulation," and "treat each and every disease practically alike," is, to say the least, interesting. Osteopaths, of course, claim no such thing, nor treat all diseases alike, but for the sake of argument, if such "irregularities" cannot cause cancer, will Dr. Finch please inform us what does? The whole world including osteopaths will be grateful. Of course he need not go into the pathology of cancer and tumors, because regular osteopaths are perhaps as familiar with that as he is; but what is the real cause?

So far as the demand goes that osteopaths take the same examination before state boards, isn't he familiar with the fact that they do in his own state, but are arbitrarily not permitted to take the exami-

ation in certain lines of practice, not because their college course does not fit them to do so, but because they are OSTEOPATHS? Then, has he ever heard of the fact, that even if osteopaths pass the medical state board in his state and happen to locate in the city of New York, his home, that they are arbitrarily denied the privilege of signing burial permits, when the examination into their qualifications has proved them to be just as well qualified as physicians as drug doctors? If osteopaths have inferior standards and are not sufficiently prepared to do their work why is it that in a state like California, where osteopaths are not discriminated against in the state board examinations by "safeguarding" medical men, where an osteopath is the president of a mixed state board, osteopathic applicants not only make a higher average grade but a greater percentage of them pass? Are we sure that "safeguarding" medical state boards discriminate against osteopaths in examinations? Well, there was one case proved in court in Texas last year and I have the full account of the court proceedings of another instance before me as I write.

Let drug doctors "safeguard" their system of therapeutics by research not politics, and give osteopaths the same privilege and both systems will fare better. Osteopaths don't object to separate medical state boards, why do medical men always and forever oppose osteopathic state boards? Why not let the SINS of the osteopaths rest upon their own heads without the benevolent (?) interference of these compassionate (?) medics? On the stage before the public gaze, the reason given is because they are more scientific and better prepared than are the osteopaths," have a "higher regard for the welfare of the people?" (If people only could penetrate the "humor" of it.) Behind the curtains, why do they persist in opposing always and forever the creation of separate state boards, the legal recognition of osteopathy whenever possible, grab every advantage no matter how unfair to the other schools of healing, as in President Taft's Panama Canal Zone order and the Owen Bill, being always ready to enforce unproved and absolutely dangerous serums, vaccines, ad infinitum, upon the people? WHY? SAFEGUARD WHAT? MEDICAL MONOPOLY AND THEIR OWN BANK ACCOUNT, THE REAL REASON BEHIND IT ALL!

Passing of H. T. Root. Owing to an oversight in the make up of the last number of the Journal this item was omitted. Mr. Root has long been a familiar figure to A. S. O. students among whom the news of his death will be received with regret. He died Dec. 6, interment taking place Dec. 10th, in the Kirks-

ville city cemetery, the Kirksville lodge of B. P. O. E. having charge of the funeral. The direct cause of his death was complications arising incident to the trouble from which he has suffered a long time. He was very successful in conducting the A. S. O. supply store and the students and the community will miss him. No arrangements have been announced that the business will be continued, but the fact that most of the stock of books and instruments which he carried have been sold, indicates that his business will not be continued.

Important Victory of Alberta Osteopaths In the Legal and Legislative Department is an accurate report of the recent legislative battle in Alberta. Osteopaths should not fail to read it. Ontario osteopaths should get into communication with the Alberta practitioners who conducted the fight. The action of the Alberta Parliament should afford a precedent of the utmost importance to osteopaths in Ontario and other provinces where legislation is contemplated. The attitude of the Alberta Parliament should have no little weight as an example to state legislatures where osteopathic and medical measures come up for consideration. The Alberta osteopaths are to be congratulated. They have accomplished an untold amount of good for osteopathy.

An Osteopathic Definition

A school teacher, after spending forty-five strenuous moments explaining the mysteries of physiology to the primary class, sounded their intelligent attention by asking the definition of "vertebrae." A small and anxious boy on the back seat arose, and delivered the following: "The vertebrae is a long, wavy bone. My head sits on one end of it, and I sit on the other."

Review Week an Entire Success

The third annual Review Week given by Dr. Geo. Still and Dr. Geo. Laughlin as a post graduate course for the osteopathic physicians of the country, closed Saturday night, December 23.

In spite of the popularity of the past meetings, this was undoubtedly the most successful one yet given, and it is very much hoped by the profession that the doctors will change their original plans, and not make this their last appearance; or that, like a once famous actress, they will have many "last appearances."

The popularity of the course is shown by the fact that there were several physicians from as far away as Canada, several from Texas, several from both New York and Pennsylvania, and several from Colorado, with all the nearer states well represented.

The course opened Monday morning, December 18, with a demonstration by Dr. Geo. Still of a tuberculosis of the bladder being treated osteopathically, and followed by an operation on an extensive tuberculosis of the bladder which required surgical intervention. This was followed by the demonstration of a patient who had had a complete ankylosis of both hips for three years, and which had been broken up by operation, and very much further improved by treatment.

Next came a question box and a lecture on diseases of the joints.

The afternoon session was taken up by Dr. George Laughlin, who demonstrated a Lorenz hip operation and a number of other clinics, followed by a lecture and question box.

Tuesday morning Dr. George Still started with an abdominal operation in which a degenerated ovary and tube were removed, and the uterus suspended and some massive adhesions broken up. This was followed by the breaking up of some ankylosed joints, and the application of a cast under anaesthesia.

This was followed by a lecture on "The Osteopathic and Surgical Treatment of Tonsillitis and Adenoids." and a demonstration of the conservative surgical treatment of the same on a twelve year old patient.

Following this was a plastic operation to restore the appearance of the face of a professional bicycle rider who had been badly injured in a wreck in a bicycle race, and whose face was badly marked by the grinding into the tissues of cinders and other pigment, which had healed

there and gave him the appearance of a peculiar tattoo. Four different pieces of injured skin and tissue were removed.

In the afternoon Dr. George Laughlin worked on some ankylosed knees and one hip, and gave lectures and demonstrations on a number of subjects in addition, also showing many osteopathic manipulations.

In the evening Dr. McDonald, a new man at the A. S. O., inaugurated a course in Physical Diagnosis which proved very popular, and of the advantages of which a great many afforded themselves. All those who took this extra course were highly pleased with the work, and also with Dr. McDonald.

Dr. H. Henry, the A. S. O. chemist, also conducted some morning classes in special chemical analysis which were well attended, and proved quite popular. These extra courses ran throughout the week, the same as the regular course.

On nearly every day Drs. Laughlin and Still had private operations, in addition to the clinic classes, and their clinic demonstrations.

On Wednesday Dr. Still operated before the convention on a large tumor under the arm of a young man, and followed this with a gynecological operation, and then the cauterization of some hypertrophied turbinate bones.

This was followed by a lecture on Nasal Obstructions, and then another operation on a patient from Topeka, Kansas, who had had some scar adhesions form between the cheek and the jaws, to such an extent that it was impossible to open the mouth.

This inability to open the mouth made the anesthetic very difficult as the patient continually "swallowed his tongue," or more properly, it dropped back and shut off respiration. At one time the respiration entirely ceased and many feared he was in danger because the tongue could not be drawn forward. With a less skilled anesthetist than Dr. McDonald there would have been danger, but he readily restored him with artificial respiration, demonstrating the ease and simplicity of handling an anesthetic emergency if one stays cool and knows how.

There has never any patient died at the A. S. O. hospital from the anesthetic in spite of the thousands of cases in its six years of operation.

Wednesday afternoon Dr. Laughlin operated on another hip case, lectured on tubercular joints and demonstrated many manipulations which were especially enjoyed by the osteopathic practitioners, who were glad to have this chance to witness some of the Dean's own special manipulations.

Thursday Dr. Still operated on a cryptorchism combined with hernia and lectured on hernia. Then he operated on an obstetrical

laceration and lectured on their prevention, their immediate care and the late operation. This was followed by a lecture on floating kidney and its palliative and radical cure.

In the afternoon session Dr. Laughlin demonstrated the osteopathic treatment of goiter; acute rheumatism, and then devoted the third hour to a question box and manipulations.

Friday Dr. Still filled his three hour periods discussing subjects asked for in the question box, 606, waterglass and plaster casts in fractures, hypodermics and antidotes to acute poisoning, treatment of burns, etc.

In the afternoon a good talk from the "Old Doctor" brought appreciation. Following this Dr. Laughlin discussed treatment of acute diseases, pediatrics, vaccination and antitoxins, and many other interesting subjects. It was intended to demonstrate post mortem technique, but there was too much "unfinished lecture and demonstration business" of more pressing and "lively" interest.

Saturday morning Dr. Still lectured on the treatment of blood poison, osteopathic treatment of syphilis and the osteopathic management of childbirth, and also some of the surgical features.

Heretofore the afternoon sessions on the last day have been very poorly attended, and this time, the next day being Christmas eve, it was debated whether it would be of use to hold the session, but Dr. Laughlin found nearly a full attendance and many even stayed over until Sunday.

Again the "Old Doctor" met the class for half an hour and gave them some of his epigrammatic osteopathic truths.

Dr. Laughlin furnished a fitting climax to the week's work with a series of manipulations, demonstrations and answers to osteopathic questions.

Many graduates there were who attended this year who had no idea of the growth and improvements since they left. One doctor had not been in Kirksville for sixteen years. With both the school and general municipal improvements he was highly pleased.

Practically all the osteopathic schools in the country were represented, many doctors who had never visited the parent school availing themselves of this opportunity.

The regular work at the A. S. O. opened again January 2.

Among those in attendance were: Dr. Orlowyne Orr, St. Louis; Dr. A. M. E. Leffingwell, Muscatine, Iowa; Dr. Nellie L. Parker, Carlinville, Ill.; Dr. Van B. Smith, Lincoln.; Dr. Henry Viehe, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. George Graham, Centerville, Ia.; Dr. U. M. Hibbets,

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Enid, Okla.; Dr. Reuben M. Mitchell, Texarkana, Ark.; Dr. C. P. Christensen, Humboldt, La.; Dr. B. W. Lindberg, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. Adelin Bell, Cynthiana, Ky.; Dr. R. M. Thomas, Ft. Scott, Kans.; Dr. Linda Hardy, Hiawatha, Kans.; Dr. E. M. Painter, Unionville, Mo.; Dr. E. J. House, Manhattan, Kansas.; Dr. E. L. Longpre, Kankakee, Ill.; Dr. E. J. Kamph, Lexington, Mo.; Dr. E. S. Powell, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; Dr. Lucy Prindle, Washington, D. C.; Dr. W. B. Linville, Littleton, Ohio.

The Curse of the Drug Habit

That the number of drug addicts has increased during recent years to an alarming extent is enough, of itself, to condemn the strong Allopathic medication. Thousands of people in the United States are slaves to morphine, cocaine, choral, the South America cola or some other powerful narcotic. Even bromidia, which is said to be the least harmful of sleep-producing agents, becomes an every necessity to those who use it as a remedy, even for a short time. And strychnine and quinine, one destructive to the red corpuscles of the blood, and the other a frequent cause of deafness, are often taken for colds or any slight disorder, until the habit becomes fixed.

In the great majority of cases the drug is prescribed in the first place by a doctor who calls himself a "regular"—a particularly suitable term. Usually the patient is made to believe that every little twinge indicates a serious condition, poisons are administered and the supposed trouble is magnified or—perhaps—abates. A comfortable fee is charged and nothing is said of the fact that every disease not classed as "chronic" runs its course in a few weeks, if not aggravated in any way.

There is a tendency among those who still advocate the use of medicines to employ mild remedies—hence the fierce determination of the American Medical Association to exclude Homeopathic physicians from practice.

Osteopathy, too, discredits the time-honored chemical or vegetable compounds and is, therefore, condemned by the political doctors, who also denounce the New Thought or other drugless healer as a "fakir."

And the real reason for the agitation is that people are showing a constantly increasing preference for the newer schools of thought.

Some Points Commonly Overlooked in Diagnosis

DR. ROBERTA WIMER-FORD, Seattle, Wash.

Ever since the beginning of my work as a physician, I've been repeatedly surprised at the things that are seemingly overlooked in examinations and diagnosis. The Osteopath must be a closer diagnostician than the regular or old line physician for several reasons: because his practice is peculiar; patients come to him expecting and believing he will perform marvelous cures—others absolutely skeptical and hopeless, having tried and been disappointed in every known system of therapeutics, come also. Either class puts the doctor on his best mettle to get results for himself, his patient and the science of Osteopathy and it depends on the doctor which way that phrase is worded. If the physician is to maintain his faith in himself, he must be a close diagnostician for the satisfaction accruing from the curing of a patient is not more keen than the satisfaction of having time and results, even though they prove fatal—prove the diagnosis was correct. I believe the majority of physicians in every system who fail or leave the work, do so because they are poor diagnosticians.

If one is a close, accurate diagnostician, his patient still trusts, confides in and reverences him, even though he often gives but small benefit and little hope.

Several years ago, I visited in a village where as a child I had attended school. In talking over classmates with one of the leading women of the town, she said, "Yes, poor Lizzie passed on, leaving a baby and a husband—we could have borne the grief and loneliness if we only knew what killed her. I've never had a bit of faith in Dr. So and So since."

Death is inevitable and people do not, always cherish it against the physician—providing he knows what caused it. The world is full of people who have lost faith in doctors in general, because of careless, slipshod, inaccurate diagnoses.

The Osteopath often gives a rosy prognosis—if he looked deeper he would be more guarded. They say the early graduate examined the spine only; perhaps that was all right in his community, but he began

his work with a different class of patronage than we meet today. His wasn't a city practice; he saw hardy, muscular patients instead of refined neurasthenics, who have been treated by leading specialists of two continents. His clientele did not present the strenuous social and business complications found in city practice.

Of course, our system is based on spinal lesions, and to give a little turn here and a gentle pressure there, thereby adjusting a rib, an atlas or an innominate and the patient be well, happy and prosperous ever after—makes a beautiful story. We have listened to spinal lesions in every lecture, every meeting and all our magazines since the days of our matriculation. It isn't my purpose to minimize that doctrine in the least. I follow it as faithfully as I know how, and so do you. I'm simply calling attention to some OVERLOOKED points in diagnosis. There are a lot of things not due to spinal lesions and not corrected by manipulations of the spine. A young friend of mine, having a sore foot, was treated for it six weeks by an Osteopath and was no better. A close examination revealed an ingrowing nail, which responded to proper surgery in ten days. There is as much skill required in knowing when to refer to the surgeon as when to accept cases osteopathically.

I do not think I'm telling you anything new and I've not attempted to make this painfully scientific, simply straightforward and practical, to make a plea and to emphasize the necessity of making our routine Osteopathic examinations more exhaustive, more inclusive, more valuable to the patient and ourselves and by all means, the results of all examinations should be written out and filed away as records.

I believe every person presenting himself for treatment at an Osteopath's office should be given a complete and thorough spinal examination, supplemented by an examination of the heart, lungs, skin, mouth, hands and feet and in women past eighteen, a rectal and pelvic examination and if conditions warrant, blood, sputum, and urinalyses. An examination should include tests for various reflexes, Argyll-Robertson pupils, Romberg's sign, adenoids, etc. True it takes some time and considerable skill, but a diagnosis thus obtained is worth something, the prognosis is sane and reliable and patients do not object to paying for it. I have always held that free examinations belittled Osteopathy.

The temperament of the patient, that peculiar indefinable characteristic which the physician senses and which enters so largely into causes and cures, is first shown by the voice, the clothes, the gait, the manner—his speech betraying aphasia or the egotisms indicating the paranoiac. Dr. E. H. Pratt always used to shake hands with a patient. From it he gained something psychically. If barehanded, he determined the

temperature, often the temperament, the muscular tone, and degree of nervousness and quality of circulation—each part of the hand telling its own story—ulcers at the base of nails indicating the chloral habit, syphilis or a scrofulous diathesis; a transverse groove on the nail bespeaking a recent illness; hard brittle nails striated longitudinally suggesting gout; knotted, clubbed fingers carrying their own history, bitten nails showing chronic nervousness, lack of self control; the stained tips betraying the cigaretteist; the ragged nail and blunt finger ends telling the lack of consideration for self and indifference to trivial suffering and less susceptibility to pain, as found in the miner, sailor and the heavy laborer; no hysterics there, but something deep and serious, likely organic disturbances.

A close examination of the skin gives a history of habits much more faithfully than the patient will admit, the color and texture giving many definite FACTS, the enlarged capillaries of the drinker, the little cicatrices of the dope fiend, the stained fingers of the smoker, the big round pit of the old infection, the tubercular scars are all TRUTHFUL. A careful study of skin conditions enabling one to discriminate between the iodide rashes and the measles, quinine poison and chicken pox, flea bites from jiggers and urticaria. A brown, sallow, oily skin, pitted with acne spots, gives a truer history of chronic liver and digestive disturbances than the patient's answers will, thus preventing a hasty diagnosis or promise of speedy cure.

To a trained observer the mouth tells much. From the lips one determines something of the amount of oxygenation of the blood; if purple he is not a deep breather or else pursuing a habit or occupation that produces much toxin, a heavy smoker or a mine worker.

From an examination of the gums, one gets many clues. They show anaemia or good nutrition, if pyorrhoea or pus around teeth there is a faulty elimination—too much acid in the blood. The teeth of an individual give valuable accurate history of his childhood, telling if he were properly nourished, if his inheritance was at fault, Hutchinson's or otherwise. If he can masticate well, if his indigestion now originates in lack of teeth or his upper dorsal.

Three years ago, a patient in widow's weeds, about 35, presented herself at my office for treatment. She was emaciated, anemic, and with a fierce indigestion. She told me her affairs and I examined her thoroughly finding plenty of lesions and but two sound teeth. I said to her, "You need to see a dentist, then a doctor."

A catarrhal condition in the nose and mouth, indicates a catarrhal condition of the stomach. Decayed teeth, as you all know have a very

pronounced effect on eyes and ears and authentic clinical reports show 76 per cent of children's teeth are defective.

Once a man about 45 came to the office complaining of a headache that never ceased and would not respond to any form of opiate. He had consulted ten or twelve of the best M. D's without benefit, and had one of the worst cases of tic doloureux I've ever seen. A thorough examination revealed several abnormalities, but the left upper second incisor and cuspid were so peculiar in color, although not at all decayed, that I believed them to indicate a clue to his trouble, so accompanied him across the hall to a dentist, who extracted the incisor, thus opening up what proved to be a large abscess in the Antrum of Highmore, containing a great quantity of pus. Instantly the pain ceased, the man dropped to sleep in the dentist's chair. The nerve of that tooth and the other discolored one had calcified. It is needless to say, that man believes in Osteopathy today, though he never had an Osteopathic treatment.

Later a woman came in complaining of deafness in the right ear. An examination of the mouth revealed an imperfectly fitted plate of her lower teeth, constantly irritating the tissues in the vicinity of the Eustachian tube, causing a thickening and hardening there. After cleansing her ears thoroughly I sent her to a dentist who corrected her plate. Did not see her again for three months when she came in to tell me she had not suffered from deafness in the interim.

You are called to see a patient complaining of rheumatism. He aches everywhere. A spinal examination reveals no more bony lesions than he usually has, but an examination of the mouth, shows fauces and throat, red, glairy and covered with tiny spots, a general lithaemic condition showing auto-intoxication, this tells you that he has been eating too much, exercising too little or eating when tired. A diagnosis from the spine alone in this case would be vague; by thoroughly looking over the mouth, it is definite. Heart, lungs, and stomach should be examined thoroughly, percussion, auscultation, etc.

In neuralgia and persistent stomach trouble, have a competent oculist examine the eyes and look for adenoids. In persistent facial neuralgias and headaches or the hot flashes of the menopause, or ache in the 8th dorsal, examine the pelvis and lift the uterus.

In enuresis, correct the posterior spinal conditions, but look also at the clitoris and the prepuce. I have examined several children who were for various reasons unable to take Osteopathic treatment. Each had the typical posterior lumbar spine and a hooded clitoris but the bed wetting ceased when the clitoris was circumcised.

In stubborn asthma, dilate the anal sphincter and reduce the hemorrhoids, thus removing the irritation from the ganglion Impar thereby producing a soothing effect on the sympathetic system.

In chronic menstrual pains where the lesions seem to be corrected, take notice of the thyroid glands for to disturbed thyroids we trace dysmenorrhoea and its train of ills, asthma, gout, eczema, hot flashes, insomnia, epilepsy and tachicardia.

In my opinion, no abnormality is too small to engage a physician's careful attention, corns, warts, bunions, broken arches, flat breasts, superfluous hair, obesity, should be more thoroughly understood by every practitioner. The thriving business of those who attend to such conditions, is proof that those afflicted with them, take them seriously and the millions spent yearly in papers and magazines, advertising remedies and devices, furnish ample evidence that the field is a wide one.

Until we have discovered the causes of these things, we need the assistance of others, who, while not understanding them any better than we may, are doing definite things for their relief. The biggest and best of us are guilty of mistaken diagnosis on these very things occasionally.

One afternoon, a little stenographer came in quite depressed. She had about twenty big able, bodied, vigorous blackheads, and a myriad of little scrawny ones. She had been taking remedies internally three times a day for months, from one of our most prominent M. D's, to remove this facial condition and now, discouraged sought to change physicians. I said to her. "Your face is dirty, if properly cleansed 'twould be all right, go and have a facial massage." She then admitted, she had not had a drop of water on her face in 18 months—simply used cold cream and powders. After two facials, she came in again, minus the blackheads, chagrined, but clean, radiant, grateful. Now this sounds absurd, but 'tis true and I believe that anything that makes for beauty, peace, satisfaction, or success, contributes to good health and is therefore worth while.

We should cultivate the acquaintance of the best specialists and if need be, be able to follow up our diagnosis with consultation with these men. It does not lessen a patient's respect to refer him to a specialist in consultation—on the contrary, it increases his confidence in the Osteopath's integrity and professional ability.

People whom we have never treated often come to our office to be referred to dentists, aurists and surgical specialists.

A patient sometimes comes in giving evidence of anaemia, insomnia, acute indigestion, who is irritable, grouchy, pessimistic, feeling abused,

unappreciated and that life isn't worth living. A physical examination does not reveal any specific lesions but instead the doctor discovers these conditions to be the result of too much protracted meeting, a neighborhood row, the husband's past, present, or contemplated affinity or sundry other things incident to every day life—and a correct diagnosis in such a case is imperative—because upon it hinges the treatment.

There are funny mistakes as well as tragic ones, resulting from superficial examinations. A reliable grandmother tells me this incident. She was the mother of two physicians and had ideas of her own. One day her latest grandson, about four months old, began crying and refused to be comforted, so baby's mother called in a baby specialist, who looked wise, asked a few questions and said, "Acute indigestion, give him this and feed him less," but baby wept without ceasing all that day and night. Next morning the Dr. dropped in and found him still wailing and weak and being perplexed, he called consultation. They looked grave and talked of brain and spinal complications and baby's woe continued. In the afternoon his grandmother arrived and stripped him, searching for causes. On taking off his little yarn bootie, she found a long hair wrapped so tightly around two toes as to have cut into the flesh and caused much swelling of the leg and foot. On removing the hair, the spinal complications subsided, and naturally enough she had the laugh on the Baby Doctor.

If Osteopaths would study diagnosis in its entirety, and become really skilled and competent, our members would not feel impelled to call in our medical brothers, when they fall ill, as many of them now do—not because they believe in the efficacy of drugs, but because, subconsciously, they evidently believe in the superior ability of the M. D. as a diagnostician.

I hope to live to see the day, when Osteopaths will call each other in consultation, when an Osteopath will delight in confirming his brother D. O's. diagnosis—when as a fraternity we shall be still more given to study and research.

Auto-Intoxication

BY WM. H. COBBLE, D. O.

(Address before the Annual Meeting of the Nebraska Osteopathic Association September 22, 23, 1911.)

From the view that the body is but an aggregation of groups of cells related only through a common nerve and blood supply, and each of which has its own independent function, comes the natural inference that disease constitutes an independent and inherent faulty condition in the activity of those cells.

By the demonstration that protoplasmic metabolism was able to synthesize various substances that were Auto-Toxic, a key to numerous diseases was believed to have been found. So far as a superficial conception goes the assumption is correct. (Hulett) It is true that every cell and every particle of protoplasm may produce substances which are actively toxic to the living protoplasm if those substances be held continuously in contact with the protoplasm.

It is unlikely that any product of normal katabolism is equally disastrous if permitted to remain. "Every one has experienced the sensation of fatigue. What is the peculiar sensory condition present? Undoubtedly it represents an excess of normal waste material collecting in connection with sensory filaments distributed to the muscle cells."

Every student of physiology is aware that in fatigue a definite toxic substance is produced. To the writing of Bouchard, and his pupils is due much of the wide interest which during the past decade has been aroused in the subject of Auto-Intoxication.

Bouchard's views, have not been accepted by later investigators, and in many phases the subject is still only an attractive and plausible hypothesis, but with each year new facts are evolved, especially from the domains of physiological chemistry, which in one place or another furnish the needed link to the gradual forming chain of evidence.

Albu, defines Auto-Intoxication as a poisoning of the organism by the products of its own metabolism which products may be either normal in character but excessive in amount, or abnormal in character.

Among the abnormal products are to be distinguished those which under normal conditions would promptly undergo further change, and those which in the healthy organism are found to be present only in minute

quantities. The human body is, to quote Bouchard, "both a receptacle and a laboratory of poisons." They are contained in the food, they are formed in large quantity during the process of normal digestion, and they exist in the fluids and tissues of the body; and yet the healthy individual is not poisoned.

While certain organs are occupied in manufacturing poisons, certain others are busily engaged in arresting these poisons and excreting them, or in converting them into useful or harmless bodies.

Upon these organs of defense, then, rests the responsibility of so disposing of the constantly forming poisons of the body that the latter is protected from their deleterious effects. These these defensive bodies are capable of doing when all the bodily functions are acting normally and when no excess of noxious matter is introduced from without. "The adjustment, however, is so delicate that functional derangement of any one of the organs may suffice to permit of the accumulation in the blood of enough toxic material to give rise to systemic disturbances of an acute or chronic nature—in other words, to Auto-intoxication."

These organs of defense are of two kinds; 1. Organs of transformation or arrest, i. e., liver, gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, spleen, lymph nodes, adrenal bodies, thyroid gland etc. These organs possess the power of checking different poisonous bodies brought to them by the blood or lymph, and of converting them into non-toxic and assimilable substances, or filtering out and rejecting them entirely, as is the case with the liver and its excretory product the bile. 2. Organs of elimination, such as kidneys, lungs, skin and intestines, whose duty it is to remove from the circulating fluids such toxic substances as either escape the organs of arrest or are formed later in the other tissues, e. g. the muscles.

Such in brief are the essential points of the present theory of auto-intoxications, and certainly they supply at least a most tempting hypothesis for the explanation of a vast number of otherwise inexplicable conditions.

Auto-Intoxication of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract—The Auto-Intoxications which apparently have their origin in the gastro-intestinal canal, are not only the most frequent, but include also some of the most important and typical examples.

There are chiefly two processes which lead to the production, in the gastro-intestinal canal, of injurious substances in large quantities—fermentation and putrefaction. These are both processes without which the normal course of digestion could hardly be conceived and which do not cease even in prolonged hunger. Fermentation has its

seat chiefly in the stomach and involves chiefly the carbohydrates. Putrefaction, on the other hand, is almost altogether an intestinal process and affects especially the albuminoids. The katabolic processes are produced by micro-organisms which are introduced with the food or are swallowed with the saliva. Miller has found a lactic-acid forming bacillus in the saliva of the mouth. Unfortunately up to the present time only a few of the bacteria of the several processes of fermentation and putrefaction are known.

Symptoms are well marked; nervousness, fatigue, depression and lassitude. The skin is waxy, other times dry, breathing is laborious and painful at times, the eyes frequently sunken, with lids at other times swollen, coated tongue and offensive breath, often the bowels distend with gas, headache with vertigo and constipation.

Dr. Riley put great stress on Water, Nature's greatest remover of dirt. To accomplish this he uses enemas, not simply one, but a dozen if necessary. This is very important as long as there are rotting feces; there will be toxins forming and absorbed and distributed to the tissues of the body. The dietetic treatment is one of very much importance. The fermentation cases do best upon diet of simple proteid foods, broths, fish, chicken, eggs, scrapped beef, etc., with dry toast or crackers. The putrefactive cases, if severe, may be best treated with a diet of bread and milk, water with fruits, cereals, and fresh green vegetables. Those mixed cases in which the symptoms of fermentation and putrefaction are combined, are best treated with a temporary diet of milk and bread.

There is no set rule as to dietetic treatment. What is food for one is deleterious to the other. URINALYSIS TEST FOR INDICAN WILL CONFIRM YOUR DIAGNOSIS.

Prognosis is good under osteopathic treatment. Lesion from the fifth dorsal to the fifth lumbar.

Reverence of the Child for Itself

BY DR. FLORENCE A. COVEY, Portland, Me.

The individual who is the exponent of good morals is a man; his teachings, the best moral code. There may be some excuse for not measuring up to the standard set by him; we may say, there is no good reason why the conduct of mankind should be in direct violation of the laws of his being, and the criminal laws of the land. It is a sin to rear children in ignorance of facts, the ignorance of which makes them victims of destructive vices.

Need of Morals in Children

Men have acquired greatness and are remembered who defiled themselves; we cannot imagine the heights to which a man may climb who has a flexible brain and pure body.

The infants of today will be making our laws an occupying the seat of government in the future. Lying, stealing, breaking sex laws and other characteristics in this line, weaken the will and destroy courage. Courage! What a great invigorator it is!

Immorality leads to disease, and in this particular we are now overcrowded; on every hand prevention of disease is being employed.

All progress depends upon the children being taught the meaning of the word "Moral" in every sense. Children learn to know when they are sinners, but tell a child he is immoral and the child is at sea. He will have no idea of what you mean. At maturity, the former child will have absorbed the difference in the meaning of the terms "sinner" and "immoral;" the word "sinner" applies equally to men and women; the word "immoral" usually brushes the left shoulder of a gentleman, and paints a woman so black that she will never be white.

Someone had the courage to say that the ideas necessary to maintain a pure body lead to the production of a prude. Someone said it but few believed it.

The children of the Pilgrims were taught morality in all its phases. Nathaniel Hawthorne made a romantic story of the Scarlet Letter; this badge of shame was not imaginary, but real. Offenders were compelled to wear indicative letters such as capital "I" for incest, "A" for adultery, "T" for thief, "B" for blasphemy, "D" for drunkenness,

and "V" for viciousness. Lepers, other diseased persons and heretics were branded with a hot iron. The Pilgrims had no forks with which to eat; we have all the modern improvements and must confess that along with more prosperity often goes less morality and reverence for realities.

What should be done to better conditions?

"One impulse from a vernal wood, may teach you more of man, of moral evil and of good, than all the wages can."

Children have more need of models than critics. One of the most terrible offenses for a child reared in a cultured home at the present time is to be impolite. How splendid it would be if sex purity was taught as early and thoroughly as politeness.

Parents often send their children to physicians to be instructed about the changes which come with puberty; when children are thus turned away, a link in the chain of nearness is lost. Parents really acknowledge the subject to be impure when they cannot talk with ease and freedom with their own. The majority of parents have not the courage and education to instruct their children in purity; the study necessary to enable parents to teach their children would benefit their own lives, causing them to renew their resolutions. Some teachers are having private talks with their pupils concerning bodily purity. Parents, physicians, ministers, and teachers should look after children in these lines.

How many of you remember when you learned the alphabet or were taught to count? These branches were the ground-work of your future mental development.

Elementary Physiology could be taught verbally in the primary schools. The subject must be handled with propriety; absolute facts will then be in the child's mind and keep out that which is clandestine.

Women will take the lead in teaching the continent attribute,—men make better roads and women better morals.

Ministers of the future will take the children of the church in groups and educate them in bodily purity, along with the instructions to not steal and prevaricate. They will be taught how noble and excellent is the body; that marriage is the sacrament of the soul that a few seizures of aesthetic cramps would improve conditions, and that we must be delivered from our prejudices. Prejudice! What a squelcher it is!

Wrong conditions are made better by exposure. This method was used by the Puritans in the form of the whipping post when punishment was given for profanity, perjury, lying, selling fire water to Indians, and for sleeping in church. The Puritans have the record of more nearly

fulfilling the dictionary exposition of morality than any people before or since. The prop and stay of these people was the Bible.

Field for Physicians

Knowing that some physicians of other schools condone immorality; and that few are zealous in its eradication, it is necessary that our profession be interested. Whether it be Jesus of Nazareth or Paul or Oliver Cromwell or Abraham Lincoln, it is necessary for truth to rise clear of murky vapors and impure media through which we look. We need the necessary books to give our patients to read.

Reformers are nauseating and a bore, but the addage is true that the reason we have cranks is because there are so many things to be turned by them.

Most of our reformers have been young people; and there is another chance for the members of the Osteopathic Profession to stand topmost. There must be a consciousness of moral leprosy and then it can be eradicated. We need real convictions that are unlike bats which cannot live in sunshine. Let us say again, stick to our ideals, and not wake to find the "I" has been cut off and it is only a "deal."

The people of this universe are creatures of education; a process of mental training is absolutely necessary for the development of a human being. A chicken may be isolated from all others of its clan from the time it breaks the shell until maturity, and this particular chicken will then be equal to receiving a degree from any chicken university.

Does it pay for a rose or an acorn to develope? Does it pay for a man to develope? Truly the building of manhood and womanhood is one of the greatest things in life. This subject appeals to the Osteopath. We believe in non-contamination by drugs; in correcting abnormalities so as to make a perfect physical structure. We believe in purity in every conceivable instance.—Read before the Maine Osteopathic Society, March 1911.

Detroit--1912

BY HENRY B. SULLIVAN, D. O.

There are many reasons why the Detroit Meeting next July should be an unprecedentedly successful one. Most important of these reasons is the fact that as time goes on it is becoming more and more evident that the struggle of the osteopathic profession for its rightful place in the therapeutic world has only begun. Homeopathy is older than we; more closely allied with allopathy; and yet is far from enjoying the same advantages, as the latter holds it tightly in its grasp.

The situation is not unlike the rivalry of nations. Though peace is longed for, and being daily prophesied, wars go on. Much as we like to think our conflicts with "Regularism" at an end, it is plain that our differences are fundamental; that the struggle of our career is confronting us; and that the field of battle has simply widened from the legislative halls of the separate states to the floor of the national congress. Needless to say, too, the issues involved have grown proportionately. And while we have much to comfort and assure us, there can be no denying that the real and greatest test of our profession's right to recognition as a separate and distinct school of medicine and surgery, is about to be made.

It is true that the good in osteopathy, like all truth, must survive. But truth or merit without valiant defenders can be crushed, and osteopathy's day of triumph may be long deferred unless a united and militant profession stands behind it in time of crises.

The crisis at hand takes the form of a renewed effort to be made this winter by the American Medical Association looking to the creation of a National Health Bureau, under that association's exclusive control. Although this iniquitous proposal has once been defeated in congress, and notwithstanding the assurances of President Taft that nothing in the nature of a "medical monopoly" would be tolerated by the Government, a "regular" health board with absolutely autocratic powers has just been given control of all health matters in the Panama Canal Zone, and thus on President Taft's own order. It does not require a prophet to see that this is but an entering wedge for a similar institution in the United States where a mere matter of votes will settle it, and where we are hopelessly outnumbered.

But although this is a crisis, and a real peril to osteopathy, it is also osteopathy's supreme opportunity. There should be inaugurated at once a counter movement at Washington, similar to that which has won us recognition in our individual states. And this can best be done by seizing on such occasions as next summer's meeting affords for great public demonstrations of strength and scientific efficiency.

Legislative matters will constitute an important part of the program now in course of preparation for the meeting, and it is this phase of the event that is spurring on the Local Arrangements and other Committees to the bending of every possible effort. It remains for the profession at large to fully awaken to the situation now, and realize the pressing need for vigorous and persistent propaganda.

If we really believe in the pre-eminence of manual over chemical and mechanical agencies, we cannot rest until every avenue of the public health service has been impartially thrown open to our school, and this should be the key-note of the Convention of 1912.

The natural attractiveness of Detroit needs no recounting. In this respect the fame of the City Of "The Straits," Automobiles, Royal Baseball "Tigers," and Pharmaceutical Preparations is inter-national.

As a city of drug manufacturing, however, Detroit is a point of special interest to osteopaths. It is a kind of center of the drug industry. More "medicine" is made here than in any other part of the world, and a tour of the various laboratories, with zoological annexes, is as much a part of the tourist's itinerary as a visit to Belle Isle Park and Zoo in the beautiful Detroit River.

So a good showing in Detroit on the part of the first, greatest, and only "drugless and knifeless" school of healing, will command broader notice than could be gained elsewhere, and notice that must tell in a peculiarly forceful way.

Let every one get ready **now**, then, for next summer's meeting, and not only arrange to come yourself, but inspire others to come. At the same time, and up to the hour of starting for Detroit, make enough noise around home as will make the opposition at Washington and elsewhere, "feel in their bones" the rise and sweep of a mighty osteopathic revival.

Do not imagine that you are not directly and vitally concerned. That idea has often dissipated greater fame and fortune than you are enjoying, however great you may be. We all need each other and our organization more than ever.

If you have differences, so much the better. It shows you have principles as well; and conventions are nothing more than clearing

houses for principles and differences. Bring them along, as you would want your patients to bring their back-bones, lesions and all, to your office. Then, and only then, with a truly united profession, can we face Washington and the world with equanimity.

Our fight is not against all who wield pestles and scalpels, but against the abuse of these things; and a long-suffering humanity is awaiting the complete triumph of our system. Remember this, and remember also your own interests. In republics, the right does not always prevail, and when the federal government strikes, it strikes hard.

Doctor Wiley and his brethren are going to use all the popularity gained by the fight on adulterated edibles, to enlarge their powers so as to "purge" the country of "irregular doctors," and it will take all the resourcefulness of our legislative guides, backed by everyone of us, to stop them.

Detroit and Michigan osteopaths extend a cordial welcome to each and every member of the profession, and hope to see the largest attendance in the history of the profession at the Pontchartrain Hotel from July 22 to July 27, 1912.

Just a Little Each Day

IT is doing, not dreaming, that makes
 one a man,
 Though but little each day, yet each day
 all one can;
 Just by doing and doing, to God ever
 true,
 'Tis a wonder what wonders a person
 can do.

It's an old, old saying, that no flame of
 desire
 Without work, has ever sufficed to lift
 anyone higher.
 But with plain honest effort, by me and
 by you,
 'Tis a wonder what wonders a person
 can do.

T. J. GOE.

Associations

Meeting of the Massachusetts Society.—The Massachusetts Osteopathic Society held its January meeting at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Jan 6, 1912. The first hour of the afternoon was devoted to business; a vote instructing the President to bring before the present Legislature, a bill putting the appointment of physicians in hospitals receiving state funds, under the Civil Service Board, thus opening the hospitals to Osteopaths, being the most important action taken. The Scientific program as given below was enthusiastically received. "Dr. Forbes' Technique, what it has done for Osteopathic Diagnosis and Treatment." Dr. George D. Wheeler. Demonstration of Dr. Forbes' technique, Dr. C. R. Clemens. "Tumors" Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, New York. "The Kidney," Dr. Wilford E. Harris. At seven thirty the society again assembled at the Brunswick for a dinner together and were entertained at its close by Dr. Harry W. Conant, Toastmaster. Dr. Dale E. Brown, "A Decade of Osteopathy." Dr. Robert I. Walker, "Our State Society." Dr. Helen G. Sheehan, "Woman's Opportunity." Dr. Waldo Horton, "Osteopathy." Dr. Francis A. Cave, "Osteopathy Retrospective and Prospective." Dr. Ernest E. Tucker, "The Old Doctor."—Effie L. Rogers, D. O., Sec.

December Meeting of the Boston Society.—At the December meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society, Dr. W. Arthur Smith, Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy gave an excellent talk on that subject with illustrations. Dr. John A. Dawson talked on Lumbar and Sacral Lesions, and easy methods for correcting them. Dr. George E. Perkins of the Faculty of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy was the chief speaker of the evening and he dwelt on the Osteopathic treatment of Venereal Diseases. Dr. Perkins gave a lucid talk and many of the arguments set forth were good and sound.

The A. T. Still Osteopathic Association of Massachusetts met at the office of Dr. Ellis of Boston for its December meeting on the 21st. A case of cretinism and one of bradycardia were presented. Both were interesting cases and there was a discussion of them. The legislative committee reported progress.

Third District Illinois Meeting.—The third district I. O. A. was held at Dr. Browne's office Galesburg, January 10, 1912.

PROGRAM—Paper by Dr. Lucy V. Henderson, "Innominate Lesion"—Technic for same; Dr. R. S. Halliday, "Pneumonia;" Dr. E. M. Browne, "Technic of Dorsal Region.?" Discussions and demonstrations on each subject was a feature that the good attendance all enjoyed. Telegram from the association was sent to Dr. J. S. Barker, retiring President who is suffering an acute attack of appendicitis, extending sympathy and best wishes for a speedy recovery.

OFFICERS ELECTED—President, Dr. E. J. Mosier, Kewanee. Vice-President, Dr. F. G. Thiele, Galesburg. Secretary and treasurer, M. P. Browning, Macomb. It was voted to hold a banquet after the next meeting which will be held in Galesburg in two months.—M. P. Browning, D. O., Sec'y-Treas.

Meeting of Los Angeles County Society.—December 18th the Los Angeles County Osteopathic Society at its regular monthly meeting listened to an illustrated

lecture by Dr. R. H. Crist. The subject being the Sphygmograph and the Sphygmomanometer.

The program committee consisting of Drs. Nettie Haight-Stringle, T. J. Ruddy, and C. A. Whiting, presented an outline of the following months up to and including May 1912. This bids fair to be very interesting and will give us much useful osteopathic data.—L. Ludlow Haight, D. O.

City of New York Society Meets.—The December meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York was held at the Astor House, and the attendance, about 60, despite the inclement weather, was encouraging as evidence of the wisdom in selecting a place of meeting more accessible for members from Brooklyn and New Jersey. The Society had as guests a number of our out of town associates, and also several friends of members.

The program was very interesting. Dr. A. P. Firth, of Newark, contributed a paper on "Food as a Lesion and as a Cure," based on a special study of dietetics and his clinical experience in several hundred cases. The paper brought out many helpful suggestions in the regulation of diet in disease and health, and laid particular stress on knowledge of food values and food combinations.

Dr. Martyn L. Richardson, of Norfolk, Va., presented a scholarly paper entitled "A Speculation on the Nature of Nervous Energy." The paper dealt largely with the biological aspect of nerve activity and made certain deductions therefrom. The time allotted for the general consideration of these papers was occupied by a lively discussion.

Of special interest during the business session was a report of the committee on Ways and Means to secure the A. O. A. Convention for 1913 for New York City.—Norman D. Mattison, D. O., President; Richard Wanless, D. O., Secretary.

Supplementary Report of Meeting of the Third District Iowa Association.—The Third District Iowa Meeting was held at Burlington, Iowa, December 16th. The following were present: Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, Grinnell, Ia.; Dr. H. H. Smith and Dr. E. E. Westfall, Mt. Pleasant, Ia.; Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Walker, Dr. L. E. Staff, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Baughman all of Burlington, Ia.; Dr. Lola D. Taylor of Still College, Des Moines, Ia.; Dr. J. W. Snavelly and Mrs. Snavelly of Ottumwa, Ia.; Dr. Liffingwell, Muscatine, Ia.; Dr. A. D. Morrow, West Liberty, Ia.; Dr. C. J. Crestensen, Keokuk, Ia.; Dr. Laurena Rezner, Monmouth, Ill.; Dr. W. O. Pool, Fairfield, Ia.

The following subjects were considered: Obstetrics—Dr. L. D. Taylor; Rheumatism—Dr. W. O. Pool; Typhoid Fever—Dr. J. W. Snavelly; Appendicitis—Dr. Laurena Rezner; Suggestion—Dr. Riddell, Chicago, Ill.; Needs of Osteopathy in Iowa, written by Dr. Della Caldwell and read by Dr. Hibbetts. The papers were exceptionally good and the discussion enthusiastic. Several interesting clinics were presented. Many subjects of special interest were discussed such as President Taft's action in regard to Medical practice in the Panama Canal Zone, our relation to associational and State societies etc.

Officers for the coming year are, President, Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington, Ia.; Vice-President, Dr. E. E. Westfall, Mt. Pleasant; Sec. and Treas., Dr. F. C. Card, Ft. Madison. The Association was entertained at the Burlington Hotel and was a very helpful and interesting meeting. Much credit is due to Dr. Baughman.—F. C. Card, D. O.

Special Notice.—The Maryland and Baltimore City Osteopathic Associations are actively engaged in a campaign for a meeting to be held in Baltimore on Saturday, February 17, 1912 at the New Hotel Emerson.

It is our purpose to make this meeting most interesting and helpful to the profession and at the same time to educate, to a greater extent, the laymen of our City and State, many of whom we are expecting to attend.

We feel Maryland has been very backward in her recognition and acceptance of Osteopathy on account of lack of publicity, and we know of no better way of bringing it before the public than by a big meeting of the nature we are planning.

The afternoon session from 3 to 5 will be devoted entirely to scientific subjects, we expect to have such speakers and educators as Drs. O. J. Snyder, Chas. Hazzard and others to address us.

A sumptuous banquet will be given at 7:30 P. M. at which many prominent men of Baltimore and Washington will speak. We wish to extend a most cordial invitation to all members of the profession and their friends to attend this meeting. It will do you good to get away for a little trip and it will do us all good to get together in a rousing Osteopathic atmosphere; by coming to this meeting you will not only benefit yourself and us but you will be pushing the cause of Osteopathy for we are yet without Osteopathic legislation in Maryland, and we need a good lively meeting to prove to the people of Maryland that our cause is a worthy one.

Now we urge you to come and be with us at this meeting. The plates for the Banquet will be \$3.50 per. Reservations must be made not later than Feb. 1, 1912. Don't delay making your reservations as the number will be limited, so send in your name at once to Dr. Harrison McMains, 917 Fidelity Bldg., and the necessary provisions will be made. **COMMITTEE**—Harrison McMains, Chairman; Aloha M. Kirkpatrick; Howard M. Houck; H. Alfred Leonard; Henry A. McMains, Sec.

Elect Officers.—Dr. L. C. Sorensen, of Toledo, was elected President of the Ohio Osteopathic Society, which closed its annual meeting December 14, at Columbus. Other officers elected were: A. Z. Prescott, of Loraine, Vice President; Dr. E. H. Cosner, of Dayton, Treasurer; Drs. J. H. V. Scott and B. H. T. Becker, of Columbus, and Dr. E. B. Coontz, of London, were elected as members of the Executive Committee.

Lane County Osteopaths Organize.—Osteopathic physicians of Lane County met in convention in Eugene, Oregon, December 9, and organized what is to be called The Lane County Osteopathic Association. The purpose of the association is to spread the principles of the osteopathic science to the public generally and aid in every manner in the upbuilding of that school of practice for diseases.

The following officers were elected: Dr. A. M. Smith, of Eugene, president; Dr. H. H. Somers, of Cottage Grove, vice-president; Dr. J. G. Hurst, of Eugene, secretary-treasurer. Meetings of the association will be held at the call of the president

Northeast Pennsylvania Association Holds Meeting.—The Northeastern Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association held a meeting Saturday evening, Dec. 16, at the office of Dr. Virgil A. Hook, of Wilkesbarre.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, I. Matthew C. O'Brien, of Pittston; Vice president, Dr. Sidney Creswell, of Scranton; secretary and treasurer, Dr. A. May Benedict.

Polk County Iowa Osteopaths Elect Officers.—At the home of Drs. S. S. and Ella Still, Friday night, December 15, the Polk County Osteopathic Association

electd officers for the ensuing year. Those elected are: President, Dr. C. E. Thomas; vice president, Dr. J. A. Still; secretary and treasurer, Dr. C. F. Spring; censor, Dr. Emily Fike and critic, Dr. Ella Still.

Meeting of the Pasadena Association.—The Pasadena Osteopathic Association held profitable meeting at the offices of Drs. Hinds and Stillman on East Colorado Street.

The principal program feature was a paper given by Dr. Lillian Whiting, on the subject of postgraduate work in the hospitals of New York and London. There were twenty of the leading osteopaths of Pasadena present and the president, Dr. J. Strothard White presided. Discussion of technical subjects followed the paper and nearly all of those present took part.

St. Louis Association Meets.—Frank discussion of diseases usually tabooed, but which, he said, ought to be as freely discussed as other ailments, was advocated by Dr. J. H. Crenshaw at the monthly dinner and programme of the St. Louis Osteopathic Association at the American Hotel January 5.

"We talk frankly to friends and in our homes, not to mention the newspapers and public lectures, of consumption," said the speaker, "but of certain specific diseases, more terrible even than consumption, we say not a word. They are outlawed topics, most of all in the home.

"I say that parents should instruct their children in the nature of specific diseases, how to avoid them and the awful nature of the affliction, just as they teach them to brush their teeth or other hygienic teaching."

"To use my illustration again, the progress being made against the spread and the ravages of tuberculosis are in a large measure due to the popular education along the lines of prevention and cure of that disease. A similar education is necessary before anything can be done against specific diseases.

"The time will come when a medical certificate will be as necessary to a marriage as a wedding license."

Other speakers and subjects were: Dr. A. D. Nichols, "Lesions of Lumbar and Sacral Regions;" Dr. Rena Bammert, "Examination of Abdominal Organs;" Dr. E. C. Chappell, "Sciatica and Neuralgia of the Lower Extremities."

Dr. H. F. Goetz presided at the meeting.

Report of January Meeting of the Maine Society.—The January meeting of the Maine osteopaths was held Saturday afternoon, January 6, at the office of Dr. Florence A. Covey. The paper of the afternoon was read by Dr. Alton H. Gleason, whose subject was "Tabes Dorsalis." Supper was served at 6 o'clock at the Lafayette hotel and in the evening Dr. Gleason gave another talk taking for his subject "Experiences from Abroad."

All Osteopathic Physicians Attention.—The Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association will hold its annual meeting in connection with the Missouri Osteopathic Association at Kirksville, Mo., during the later part of May 1912. A grand program covering three days is being prepared, and all will be assured of an intellectual feast of Osteopathy during the entire period. This annual gathering of Osteopaths of the Mississippi Valley is also a tribute of love and a home coming to our Grand Old Man, Dr. A. T. Still.

It is with thankful hearts that we look forward to being allowed the privilege of meeting the "Pap" of us all once more. Let me urge you all, wherever located,

to begin to prepare now, to attend this meeting. We hope to be able to announce the exact date, and the full program in the next issue of this paper.

Make it a point each day from now on, to say to yourself, "I am going to be present at Kirksville, Mo., in May to help all other Osteopaths give the Founder of Osteopathy the grandest and greatest welcome that he has ever had." Listen, repeat the above **OUT LOUD**, and don't forget it. Watch in the next issue for the best program that has ever been given.—E. M. Browne, D. O., President M. V. O. A. W. F. Englehart, D. O., President M. O. A.

Supplementary Report of the Southwest Michigan Association.—The Southwest Michigan Osteopathic Association held its last meeting December 16th, in Kalamazoo, Dr. Marion E. Clark being the attraction a goodly number were present. Dr. Clark's subject was Observations in Practice, and his old friends and pupils agreed that he had lost none of his charm as a speaker or his interest in Osteopathy. Those who here made his acquaintance were impressed with his earnest convictions and his manner of presenting them.—Frances Platt, D. O., Sec.

Business Opportunities

For Sale.—An old established practice in an Illinois town of 3,000 people. I want to make a change and will sell cheap. Full particulars on inquiry. A fine opening for some one wanting an established practice. Address "112" care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

For Sale.—Practice in Texas city of 100,000 people paying \$450.00 to \$600.00 per month. Elegant opening for man and wife, who can associate with the better class of people. Selling on account of health. This can be had at \$500.00 cash. Address "1216" Journal office.

For Sale.—A lucrative practice of over five years in South Tacoma, Washington. A grand field already established. I am going on a ranch the first of March. Anyone desiring a location for practice please address, J. I. Mosbarger, D. O., 5420 Union Ave., S. Tacoma, Washington.

Announcement.—A diet Valuable in dyspepsia and Consumption. A natural and inexpensive treatment. Send four cents in stamps for leaflet and instructions to W. M. B., 1526 14th Ave., Rockford, Ill.

For Sale.—Practice and office furniture in a beautiful and wealthy Missouri town of over 4000 population. Good railroad facilities, other towns nearby. Most farmers with good bank account. Only Osteopath in the County. Practice established seven years, runs from \$2000 to \$3000 per year—is increasing—last two months over \$700.00. Splendid opportunity for a gentleman or lady or both. Terms \$700.00 cash. Reason for selling, to take post-graduate course.

Possession given March 25, 1912. Address "700", care Journal of Osteopathy Publishing Company, Kirksville, Mo.

Legal and Legislative

President Taft's Canal Zone Order.—Much interest has been aroused among osteopaths by President Taft's modification of his order prohibiting non-medical healing of the sick in the Panama Canal Zone, so as to except Christian Scientists, and the practitioners of osteopathy want to know if the order excludes them. Dr. Harry M. Goehring of Pittsburg, president of the Pittsburg College of Osteopathic Physicians and member of the State Examining Board, has written Senators Penrose and Oliver, asking them as to just what the status of the osteopaths in the Canal Zone is under the executive order.

The executive order originally provided that all who desired to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry or pharmacy in the Canal Zone must be licensed by the Board of Health, but the President modified the order so as to except Christian Scientists from the regulation. Dr. Goehring said the osteopaths did not believe the President sought to discriminate against them, and felt that if the matter were called to his attention he would include this profession, which has been recognized in 40 states, in the modification of the executive order.

Colorado Osteopaths Win Final Victory.—The osteopaths in Colorado gained a final victory in the supreme court January 6th, when the court refused to grant a rehearing in the case of Ralph M. Jones vs. the People of the state of Colorado.

Dr. Jones, an osteopath, was fined \$50 by Judge Whitford in the district court after he had been declared guilty by the court of practicing without a license and also with unlawfully attaching the title "Doctor" and the abbreviation "Dr." to his name, indicating that he was engaged in the treatment and diagnosis of diseases and injuries of human beings.

The defendant in the lower court admitted that he held himself out to be a doctor and the district attorney admitted that Jones was a graduate of a school of osteopathy and held a certificate from the Colorado Osteopathic Association and that he printed on his door, letterheads, etc., "Doctor Ralph M. Jones, Osteopathic Physician," and at no time attached "Doctor" or "Dr." to his name except in connection with "Osteopathic Physician."

On this stipulation of fact the court denied a motion to discharge the defendant, but found him guilty. In this, says the supreme court, the lower court was in error. The stipulation brought the case clearly within the exception.

The "regulars" wanted the supreme court to rehear the case. This the supreme court declines to do. So the osteopaths may use the word "Doctor" or "Dr." its abbreviation, but only in connection with the words "Osteopathic Physician."

Osteopathic Legislation.—I have been looking over the August number of the Journal and my eye caught page 616. I cannot see for what end our people have been working if this is the "consummation devoutly to be wished." Here in Iowa where we have the ideal conditions to such an extent that no one of our practitioners has been able to offer any reason for destroying such a splendid law, years have been wasted in a vain effort to do so. The excuse (there has been no reason

and no argument offered) being that someone, somewhere, sometime, somehow, had advised it. An opportunity is offered now and here for any one (barring none) to attend our next Seventh Iowa District Association and discuss this matter publicly.

Dr. George E. Moore and the writer will share time with whomsoever wishes to attack our present law. In Washington State which has a better law, if possible, than Iowa the same kind of a fight is made on it as is made here. It seems that there are some osteopaths in our ranks who are never so happy as when trying to defeat needed legislation or destroying it after it is obtained. Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Washington, California, but what's the use, they are ubiquitous.

Some of the better individuals among these fight in the open and it may be that they have deluded themselves into thinking that it is possible to get the same law in each of the almost fifty states of the union. The question of constitutionality of the law is sometimes unquestioned by some of your correspondents in distant states who forget that each state has its own constitution and what may be a constitutional barrier to a feature of the law in one state may not even be a mooted question among "cornfield lawyers" in another state.

The seventeen in Iowa look with contempt upon the efforts of the enemies of our law to arouse any interest in their propaganda by either raising the question of its unconstitutionality or by attempts at excommunication of those members of any of the osteopathic associations who as free American citizens dare to place the right to think and speak and vote above even the freedom of the person.

Contrary to my usual custom I went home to lunch today in order to dine with my mother-in-law. These are not very important osteopathic facts but I learned a good New Year's lesson. Mr. O'Grady, the coal merchant, was endeavoring to deliver coal in spite of the holiday and the deep snow. One team was in trouble, could not climb the hill through the snow. The driver said he had one horse the best of the entire lot which would pull so often and then quit, if he was struck with a whip he would kick "to beat the band." I think we osteopaths should have at least horse sense and pull often enough to see that we could not "make good" and then quit. If an attempt to punish us for failing to accomplish the unnecessary or impossible we should protest. There lies before me the O. P. for December also the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE for July. I wish that THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY would publish the two articles on medical legislation in Illinois found in these publications, the former at page 3 and the latter at page 706. If they could be placed on opposite pages so much the better. They will show our friends who have voted without looking into these questions intelligently just what we are up against. While I am writing these lines the band is calling the denizens of Des Moines to the dedication of one of our great municipal buildings. The martial music is enough to persuade anyone but an osteopath, who is determined that the truth shall make us free, to leave his desk, close shop, for the rest of the holiday and attend the dedication exercises. But with the reports from Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, all fresh in my mind I shall begin the New Year by an effort to place before my osteopathic friends the imminent danger that now confronts us of being placed legally with the chiros, naturopaths, magnetics, et id genus omne. We must choose whether in those states where a separate board is impossible we will stand with the scholarly men who favor scientific medicine or with the others.—S. S. STILL, D. O.

Warning.—As a protection to Osteopaths over the U. S. will you kindly print this notice in your valuable Journal. D. O's look out for a fellow claiming to be

an Osteopath in some distant state and trying with a general hard luck story to secure funds to return home. The one who came to me answers perfectly the following description: about 5 feet 8 inches tall, weight 145 lbs. Irish accent and appearance, though claimed to be French. Almost bald on top of head, hair fully one-third gray, remainder black. Has asthmatic affection which is marked in his efforts to talk. When calling on me claimed to be a D. O. in South Ga., (Dr. D. H. Breedlove, Valdasto, Ga., giving name in full, etc. I wrote this D. O. and got an immediate reply which confirmed my suspects that he was quite a clever crook and impostor.

Brothers, if he calls on you give him a small amount, then telegraph the D. O. he claims to be and hold him for prosecution for obtaining funds under false pretense. If necessary for evidence, telegraph Dr. D. H. Breedlove, Valdasto, Ga., or the undersigned.—J. Meek Wolfe, Lynchburg, Va.

A Communication.—In the "Forum" in the December Journal I notice a letter from Dr. Asa Willard stating that the new "20th Century Encyclopedia" does not mention either osteopathy of Dr. A. T. Still, and advising that all practitioners give the agents of the publication the cold shoulder, so to speak, on account of the omission, which evidently was intentional.

I have a set of this work—the newest edition—containing all of the 1910 census returned etc., and also a very complete short article on osteopathy mentioning Dr. Still and giving the "basic principle" as "an adjustment of the bony framework" thus permitting a free flow of the bodily juices etc., to which I think no osteopath should take exception since the article seems to be fair to us and entirely in keeping with the other contents of the work, which I value highly. And now, since it is only fair to "give the devil his dues," I suggest that the matter be looked up and corrected, as to this particular edition of which I speak at least.—E. A. Archer, D. O.

The Case of Dr. Pellette.—It will be remembered that Dr. E. F. Pellette, of Liberal, Kansas was arrested on a trumped up charge of manslaughter arising from the death of a patient from what one report says post partum hemorrhage. In a letter Dr. C. E. Hulett explains that the Secretary of the State Board of Medical Registration obtained a ruling from the attorney general of the state against chiros and midwives practicing obstetrics and the medics are now seeking to apply the same order to osteopaths. The state osteopathic association is backing Dr. Pellette and will insist upon justice. Dr. Hulett makes a strenuous appeal for all Kansas osteopaths to give practical assistance in fighting this case and all should respond as the case is of vital importance to osteopaths in Kansas. Let us say once again that any act on the part of medical societies in Kansas, as in almost every other place, friendly to osteopathy and osteopaths should always be viewed with extreme suspicion. In other words always look for the "string." Seeming compromises and protestations of friendliness have been very successful in lulling osteopaths of a number of states to sleep—to medics the sleep of the innocent and unsophisticated. Personally we believe a strong right arm is most efficacious in maintaining peace with any bunch of medical men when they get too presumptuous. When you have to use it, do so to a finish. That the case against Dr. Pellette is merely a conspiracy to drive him out of town, there seems no question.

According to another report the case brought against him is the fourth prosecution that has been instituted, and relatives and friends do not hesitate to accuse other Liberal doctors of being behind the cases.

A woman whom he was treating died. Now he is charged with being responsible for her death. The justice of the peace who conducted the preliminary examination has not yet announced his finding of whether to bind the doctor over to district court for trial or not. He is awaiting a complete abstract of the testimony.

In a letter to Henry Zinn, a relative, Dr. Pellette states that he is not worried over the outcome of the case, and that although the doctors of Liberal are bitter against him, he has many friends in Liberal who are standing by him.

"This is the fourth time attempts have been made to prosecute Eugene on one charge or another," said Mr. Zinn.

Friends of the young physician in Hutchison are taking a great deal of interest in the case. Attorneys in Hutchison and Meade will assist a Liberal attorney in his defense.

"Liberal is greatly excited over the case," writes Dr. Pellette. "It is the sensation of the day. I am glad to say that many people here are proving friendly to me."

Dr. Pellette gave an account of the case, in a letter to home folks. According to his statement the woman whom he was treating proved to be in need of surgical treatment at a critical time. He was not allowed, under the law to operate as a surgeon, and had to send for a qualified surgeon. There was a delay in the latter arriving, but she was getting along nicely when death occurred suddenly.

"Her death was due to shock," Dr. Pellette added. "The death would have occurred, no matter who was in attendance. It was unavoidable. But it gave an opportunity for my enemies to attack me once more"

A Michigan Society Offers to Examine Pupils.—The Genesee Osteopathic Society has made a proposition to the board of education of Flint, Michigan, to conduct a free medical examination in the public schools of the city.

The proposition was presented to the school board in the form of a resolution which was adopted by the osteopaths. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, our experience and observation has proved to us conclusively that the physical examination of the pupils of the public schools is a most efficient measure to prevent disease and to improve the general health of the community, therefore,

"Be it resolved that we, the Osteopathic physicians of Flint, do heartily endorse this measure and that we may aid in establishing this project, we do hereby tender our professional services gratuitously for one day of each week for the present school year."

The communication was received and placed on file without any action being taken.

Chiros Plead Guilty.—D. Nelson Smith and Amory Smith, the two chiropractors arrested for practicing medicine without license at Excelsior Springs, Mo., dismissed the appeals in the two cases in which they had been convicted and fined \$100 each. They plead guilty in 14 more cases, and were fined \$50 in each case, making a total of \$900 in fines standing against them. The rest of the 49 cases were dismissed and paroles were granted in the 16 cases on condition they pay the costs and each give bond for \$700 and abstain hereafter from treating the sick in Clay County without license, either directly or indirectly.

Suit Brought Against Illinois Osteopath.—Recently, through instructions from the state authorities, a suit was filed before Circuit Clerk Harrold by States Attorney Browne against Dr. L. I. Bird charging him with practicing osteopathy

and ophthalmology without a license. Dr. Bird has answered the charge in a written communication, in which he states that he is a graduate of two schools, and that he is working under charters granted by the state of Illinois and that he intends to stay in Clinton and continue to work along the lines as he has during the time he has been a resident of Clinton.

Society Issues Warning.—"The New York Osteopathic Society wishes it to be known that a person calling himself Dr. J. Hallock, of Jersey City, and claiming to be licensed to practice osteopathy in the states of New York and New Jersey, is an imposter, as he does not hold any such license, and instructions have been issued to the representative of the state society for his arrest, in case he again violates the law by holding himself out as an osteopath to practice in Warwick."

Nebraska State Board Will Conduct Midwinter Examinations.—The Nebraska state Board of Osteopathic examiners will conduct the mid year examinations at Lincoln on Tuesday and Wednesday February 6th and 7th, 1912. Examinations will be conducted at the Capitol.—C. B. Atzen, Sec., Omaha, Nebr.

Official Account of the Fight For Recognition In Alberta.—Following is a brief and accurate account of the legislative fight in the Alberta Parliament, between the Alberta Medical Association and the Osteopaths of that Province, nine in all.

Parliament convened November 30th, and the following day an amendment to the Medical Professional Act of Alberta passed in 1906, was introduced by Dr. Campbell of Ponoka in behalf of the Medical Association of the Province. This amendment was an exact duplicate word for word, of the amendment passed by the Medical Profession in British Columbia in 1909, which effectually checked the growth and progress of Osteopathy in that Province, and it is a matter of record that another Osteopath has never been able to locate there since the passage of the act of 1909.

December 6th the Osteopaths of Alberta acting as an organization under the name of the "Alberta Osteopathic Association." had introduced by J. W. Wolf a prominent member of Parliament, a bill legally incorporating the Alberta Osteopathic Association, defining the same powers and privileges enjoyed by the Alberta Medical Association. Upon the introduction of this bill by the Osteopaths to counteract the Medical Bill a very hot fight was precipitated in Parliament as a result, and in order for that body to get at the facts involved in the contention, the Premier resolved the House into practically a committee of the whole to sit two forenoons to take and weigh the evidence presented by both sides that they might be better able to deal judicially with the disposition of the problem thus presenting itself in the controversy between the Medics and the Osteopaths. The matter was fought out in joint debate during the forenoons of December 13th and 14th, over a period of five hours in all. The principal speakers for the Medics were two of the officials of their Association, Dr. Brett of Banff and Dr. Lafferty of Calgary; and for the Osteopaths Dr. N. L. Sage, formerly of Calgary, now of Edmonton, and Dr. R. C. Ghostley of Edmonton. To Dr. N. L. Sage must be attributed the most credit for the greatest legislative victory ever won for Osteopathy in the British Empire, and for that matter in the world. Dr. Sage was formerly a practitioner of medicine in Detroit Michigan, but after graduating in Osteopathy from the Kirksville College, come to Calgary to practice about three years ago, where until recently he conducted the most successful practice in the Province. Because of his age, slightly gray hair

and striking personality, in addition to his record as both an Osteopath and Medic, he made a clinching impression upon the Members of the House by the delivery of a carefully prepared speech, setting forth the failures of Medicine in contrast to the success of Osteopathy in a similar line of cases as summed up in his own personal experience. Dr. Ghostley followed Dr. Sage analyzing and condemning the weak features of the amendment, to the entire satisfaction of the House. The Osteopaths alone were greeted with applause from the committee, and from this moment had won their fight. The Medics realizing that their amendment could not pass approached the Osteopaths three different times to compromise, and upon the last attempt to compromise with Drs. Sage and Ghostley present they granted the demands of the latter in full to save their own Association from the wrath of Parliament, as some of its Members had a bill under creation for the dissolution of the Alberta Medical Association, control of the profession to be placed under the University of the Province. The compromise resulted in the Medics losing one of their own dearest privileges, that of holding examinations for its own candidates, its most important privilege.

According to the new law both the Osteopaths and Medics are to be examined under the University Senate, the Senate appointing one member from each profession as a member of that body to set examinations and correct same and to look after the general welfare of his particular profession. With this arrangement we obtain for the first time in the history of our profession the recognition and prestige of a state University, declaring to the world under its seal and authority that Osteopathy is a sane, intelligent and scientific method of treating disease. All licenses to practice must be granted by the University Senate, thus we obtain its prestige the value of which cannot be estimated in a single thought.

We fought a hard fight, and because of being located in the Capitol city and because of taking great personal interest in the battle to be waged, it was my privilege to be on the job quite steadily for a matter of three weeks, as I found it was necessary to watch every move of the enemy, as they tried to trick us three different times in an attempt to railroad their bill through, but due to the intent watchfulness and activity of J. K. Cornwall, M. P. P. a vigorous fighter who kindly took our interest in tow after Mr. Wolf, M. P. P. was called away from the city their little game was frustrated and after they found we had them tied hand and foot they offered to compromise, and upon the third offer we got together by their granting everything we asked, in fact it resulted in our getting more than had our own bill gone through, as it would not have entitled us to the prestige of the University, and some of the Members objected to it upon the ground of its being as bad or worse a close corporation than the Medical Association itself. This was true as it was offered upon the advice of a corporation attorney who stated, that it would be impossible for the bill we had prepared to go through because of its form being incorrect as we had copied it from Separate Board Laws of the states. In addition the fee of \$100.00 that we were obliged to put up will be returned to us, which is the custom when bills introduced into Parliament are not considered by that body. So the Medics aside from having less privileges themselves, and the Osteopaths having attained to the position of the fullest-fledged Osteopaths in the British Empire and in fact the World from the standpoint of legislative recognition are having their victory paid for by the M. D's themselves. Their chagrin cannot be coined in words, they are very quiet these days. This has been a great Christmas present to the Osteopaths of Alberta, elsewhere in Canada and throughout the Empire, kindly pass the good word along.

The bill as agreed upon by Osteopaths and Medics in conference upon the third attempt to compromise, was passed by Parliament and signed by the Lieut. Governor upon the evening of December 20, 1911.

Dr. M. E. Church of Calgary was in Edmonton a week assisting in the fight, as did Dr. W. H. Albright of this city, both rendering valiant service upon the field of action.—R. C. Ghostley, D. O., Edmonton, Alberta.

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When the Medical Trust gets full control we shall all be so well vaccinated, so chock full of serum, that it really won't matter very much what new diseases we acquire. And there will be a lot of new ones. The serum experts are making them every day, over there in the Halls of Agony. But the main object of the trust is to put rivals out of business. They frankly admit their intention of demolishing all fakirs OSTEOPATHS, HOMOEOPATHS, mental and Christian Scientists and healers of all new schools. It is to be drugs or death—often both.—N. Y. Life.

Book Reviews

Diseases of the Skin and the Eruptive Fevers.—By Jay Frank Schamberg, M. D., Professor of Dermatology and Infectious Eruptive Diseases in the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine. Second edition, revised. Octavo of 573 pages, 235 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Cloth, \$3.00 net.

The author of this work does not confine himself to the dermatoses but believes that it is rightly within the province of the skin specialist to be able to diagnose other morbid process with skin symptoms. Little argument is needed to convince of the importance of a broader knowledge in order that intelligent and accurate differential diagnoses may be made, hence, all exanthemata receive due consideration. Especial emphasis is placed upon diagnosis and treatment and the work is further characterized by a practical and conservative discussion of all topics. The chapters on actinotherapy, X-Ray therapy, and radium include everything up to date which is of proved value in these newer lines of therapeutics. It adequately meets the requirements of both student and practitioner.

Tuberculous Diseases of Bones and Joints.—By Sir W. Watson Cheyne Bart, C. B., F. R. C. S., D. Sc., L. L. D., etc. Professor of Clinical Surgery at King's College Hospital, Senior Surgeon to King's College Hospital, London, etc. Second Edition. Pp. xi-404. Oxford University Press, American Branch, New York, 1911.

With regard to the morbid anatomy and pathology of tuberculosis very little has been added to our knowledge in recent years. However, as experience has accumulated a great change has taken place in the prognosis in tubercular affections. There is no longer the gloomy outlook of comparatively a few years ago, chiefly because of improved diagnostic methods making it possible to obtain an early diagnosis of the disease and because of our knowledge of the value of careful hygiene in these cases. In the treatment of tuberculous joints and bones the author rightly maintains that radical surgical methods were unduly emphasized, but also points out the present day tendency of too much conservatism. In revising the work the author has sought to take a rational and reasonable stand and this is one of the features of the work we feel justified in especially commending. The various types of tubercular bone and

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joint disease are discussed and their symptomatology, pathology, and treatment is practically and thoroughly gone into. Since these affections are met with so frequently, an authoritative work such as this should be in every osteopath's library.

Nervous and Mental Diseases.—By Archibald Church, M. D., Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence in Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago; and Frederick Peterson, M. D., Professor of Psychiatry, Columbia University. Seventh edition, revised. Octavo volume of 932 pages, with 338 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Cloth \$5.00 net; Half Morocco, \$6.50 net.

Inasmuch as the science of Osteopathy is practically new and osteopaths as a rule have had all they could possibly do in general practice, comparatively little specializing has been done along the line of nervous and mental diseases. However, those who have done special work by way of applying osteopathic therapeutics to this class of diseases, have been richly rewarded and there is no possible question but that in this direction lies a field of wonderful possibilities for osteopathy. Without a thorough knowledge, however, of the true nature of these diseases and their symptomatology and pathology, it is impossible to appreciate the extent to which a mechanical etiology may be applied. So far as this work is concerned, the book as well as its authors, are too familiar to the majority of osteopaths to require much comment. In preparing this seventh edition considerable new matter has been added, and practically every chapter in the section dealing with mental diseases has been rewritten. The work must be regarded as one of the best, and in our estimation there is no American text which is its superior. The work fills every requirement of the student and practitioner.

Infectious Diseases.—A Practical Text Book. By Claude Buchanan Ker, M. D., Ed., F. R. C. P. Ed., Medical Superintendent, city Hospital, Edinburgh, and lecturer on Infectious Diseases to the University of Edinburgh. Pp. xi-555. Illustrated. Oxford University Press. American Branch, New York, 1909.

The author's intimate connection with the Edinburgh City Hospital and the consequent almost unlimited opportunity for observation and gaining experience has fitted him not only to write authoritatively along the lines of his experience but it has enabled him to speak practically as well. Consequently especial emphasis is put upon diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment, the author being content with barely mentioning the bacteriology and pathology of the diseases with which he deals,

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as he realizes these phases of infectious diseases quite properly belong to the realm of the specialist. Further, no attempt has been made to even briefly review the literature upon the subjects included in the work, it is rather, to use the author's own words "a record of personal experiences, supplemented as far as possible by information gathered from the best sources." While the author relies considerably upon drug medication, so much stress is laid upon diet, prophylaxis, hygiene, diagnosis, and the general management of these diseases that it still must be regarded as a thoroughly practical text even from the osteopathic viewpoint, and as such we do not hesitate to recommend the work.

Minor and Emergency Surgery. By Walter T. Dannreuther, M. D., Surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Clinic, New York City. 12mo volume of 226 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London. W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Cloth, \$1.25 net.

This book has been prepared especially for the use of the Hospital Interne. The conditions which such a purpose naturally imposes upon a work to be of practical value are that it is concise, contents devoted to the conditions internes actually have to meet, and explicit information concerning underlying principles and methods of treatment must be given. From these standpoints this little work is ideal and appeals to students and practitioners as well as to the interne.

Principles and Practice of Physical Diagnosis.—By John C. DaCosta, Jr., M. D., Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Second edition, revised. Octavo of 557 pages, with 225 original illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1911. Cloth, \$3.50 net.

The thoroughly competent diagnostician must know what to look for, how to look for it, and then he must be able to interpret his findings. In all these experience is an important factor. This work presents the subject of physical diagnosis with not only due emphasis upon methods and the physical findings to be looked for in the various diseases but especial stress is laid upon the logical correlation of the facts obtained by a careful physical examination so an accurate diagnosis may be reached. While this work is undoubtedly one of the best of American texts, an osteopathic reviewer cannot but regret the sort of narrowness which forbids the inclusion in a work such as this the vast number of additional physical findings which osteopathy has shown not only to exist and to be of great importance, but which may be easily found by the especially trained examiner. One paragraph on spinal reflexes as discussed by Abrams in his book on "Spondylotherapy," that peculiar mixture of purloined osteopathy and extravagant and sometimes fantastic originality, is about the sum total of anything approaching

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that which osteopathy emphasizes. However, osteopaths must not forget that all that such a splendid work as this on physical diagnosis contains must be appropriated by them and they must become masters of it. Then with their additional training developed by the science of osteopathy, they should lead all others in diagnosis and results.

Manual of Operative Surgery.—By John Fairbairn Binnie, A. M., C. M. (Aberdeen), Surgeon to the General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., Fellow of the American Surgical Association, etc. Fifth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. With 1365 illustrations a number of which are printed in colors. Pp. x-1153. Philadelphia. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. 1911. Price Cloth \$7.00 net.

This work was originally printed in two volumes but in this edition representing the fifth edition of Vol. I. and the second of Vol. II, which originally dealt with the surgery only of the bones and joints, the two books have been continued. The whole is presented in a volume of convenient size and it has a very respectable appearance in its new dress. One cannot help but admire the readable type and the convenient arrangement of the subject matter, and the work is exceptionally well illustrated. While having drawn freely from the methods employed by other surgeons, the author indicates the advantages and disadvantages of the various methods presented and so simplifies in the mind of the student the intelligent choosing of method and technique. The work is comprehensive, practical, and it is in every way a standard reference for the physician's library. In its new form it will undoubtedly win even greater popularity as a text-book among medical students.

Compendium of Regional Diagnosis In Affections of the Brain and Spinal Cord.—A concise introduction to the principles of clinical localization in diseases and injuries of the central nervous system. By Robert Bing, Privat-Dozent for Neurology in the University of Basle. Translated by F. S. Arnold, B. A., M. B., B. Ch. (Oxon). Revised by David I. Wolfstein. Seventy illustrations. Pp. xi-215 New York. Rebman Company.

As will be noted this book aims to present concisely the principles and facts in neurology, a knowledge of which will enable the student or practitioner to exactly localize anatomically the situation of a lesion giving rise to a certain train of symptoms and manifestations. In other words it reasons back from the symptoms to the anatomy involved. From this it will be seen that to osteopaths and all medical men it is a most important little work, because it contains a lot of practical information boiled down into a form which to the physician leaves nothing but "meat." The translation is unusually good and from all standpoints we cannot recommend this little work too highly.

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A Manual of Pathology.—By Guthrie McConnell, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, Temple University, Medical Department. Philadelphia. Second Revised Edition. 12mo of 531 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders, Company, 1911. Flexible leather, \$2.50 net.

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A Manual of Mental Science.—By Leander Edmond Whipple, Pp. 221. New York. The American School of Metaphysics. 1911. Price \$1.00 net.

This is a very interesting little work and presents many facts which no medical man should disregard. That mental states have a tremendous bearing upon disease there can be no question but recognizing this fact does not make us willing to go so far as to say, with the author, that "the cause of disease is first in the mind, therefore it is always mental." How about a case of chronic Bright's disease, which may go on for even years without the patient having the least suspicion that he is not as strong and well as anyone? Seems this principle of mind being the first cause would be rather difficult to apply.

Clinical Diagnosis.—A Manual of Laboratory Methods. By James Campbell Todd, M. D., Professor of Pathology, University of Colorado. Second edition, revised and enlarged. 12 mo. of 469 pages with 164 text illustrations and 13 colored plates. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1912. Cloth \$2.25 net.

Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the value of laboratory methods in diagnosis. While there is a certain part of laboratory work which the practitioner will want to leave with the specialist, he should nevertheless, be conversant with the methods employed. The book is a splendid combination covering almost the entire field of laboratory methods, urinalysis, blood work, serum reactions, staining methods for the bacteria, etc. Students and practitioners will find this a most convenient and helpful little work.

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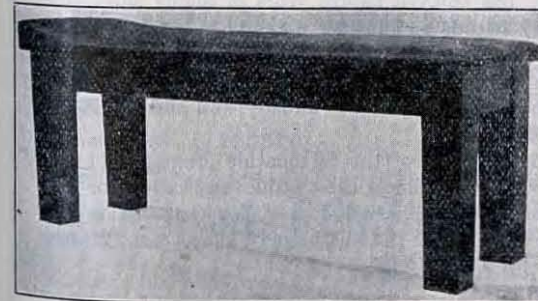
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Personals

Will Talk Before Convention.—Dr. F. H. Williams, formerly of the Michigan State Board of Osteopathic Examiners will talk to the Boston Osteopathic Society at its January meeting on Rectal Diseases.

Will Practice in Halifax, N. S.—Dr. J. S. McDonald, a graduate of the Boston School of Osteopathy, has located in Halifax.

Planning Reunion at Detroit.—The class of 1903, A. S. O., are planning a reunion at the A. O. A. Convention in Detroit. If you are a member of this class try to be present.

Spends Vacation in Bermuda.—Dr. Geo. Reid and wife of Worcester, Mass., recently spent a few days in Bermuda. This is an ideal winter retreat, the thermometer standing at about seventy degrees throughout the winter.

Opens Office in New Building.—Drs. F. E. Moore and H. C. P. Moore, who recently returned from abroad, will be located after January 15th, in a suite of seven rooms arranged purposely for osteopathic practice, in a new steel concrete building of twelve stories, in Portland, Ore.

Changes Location.—Dr. Lester A. McMasters of Danville, Ill., succeeds Dr. F. C. Hill in the practice at Homer, Ill.

Visits in Kirksville.—Dr. E. Florence Gair of 120 New York Ave., Brooklyn N. Y., spent the holidays in Kirksville.

Extends Practice.—Dr. Paschall Morris of Philadelphia has taken Dr. D. A. Shambaugh's practice at Pottstown, Pa., in connection with his Philadelphia practice. Dr. Morris is in Pottstown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brought Patient for Examination.—Dr. E. C. Brann of Corydon, Ia., called at Journal office January 5th. He brought a patient to the infirmary for examination.

Acts as Witness.—Dr. F. C. Davis of Crescent, Okla., was an expert witness on the side of the plaintiff during the trial in which Mrs. Harvey Speaks again won in her damage suit against the street car company at Oklahoma City, for injuries sustained while alighting from a street car.

Visits Sister.—Dr. Pauline Sears of Vale, Ore., recently visited her sister, Dr. Harriett Sears in Ontario, Canada.

Retires from Practice.—Dr. R. S. Halliday, of Galesburg, Ill., retired from practice January 1st. Dr. Halliday has enjoyed twelve years of highly successful practice at Galesburg, and his many friends and former patients regret to hear of his retirement.

Dr. Halliday will be succeeded by Dr. E. M. Browne, who has been associated with Dr. Halliday for the past eighteen months, and is already well and favorably known to the large clientele of his office.

Dr. Browne is one of the prominent men of the osteopathic profession of the country, being officially connected with the Illinois osteopathic association for the past ten years, and at present president of the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association, which comprises several of the states of the Mississippi Valley. Dr. Browne is a graduate of the Kirksville School of Osteopathy.

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Files Certificate to Practice Osteopathy.—Dr. Charles E. Robinson, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, has filed a certificate from the California State Board of Medical Examiners and will practice in Hanford, Cal.

Spent Christmas in Seattle.—Dr. Fred Moore and wife of Portland, Ore., spent Christmas in Seattle, the guests of his sister, Mrs. R. E. Harkness.

Visits Kirksville During Holidays.—Dr. W. E. Beets and family of St. Joseph, Mo., spent the holidays visiting in Kirksville and the surrounding country.

Opens Branch Office.—Dr. B. C. Roberts of Lincoln, Ill., has opened a branch office at Decatur, Ill., and will visit that place three times each week. Dr. Roberts is well known in Decatur, having made professional visits previously.

A New Osteopath for Clarence, Mo.—Dr. E. M. Mills of Shelbina, Mo., has leased office rooms at Clarence and will divide his time between the two places.

Appointed Member of State Board of Osteopathy.—Gov. John A. Mead has appointed Dr. H. K. Sherburne of Rutland, a member of the state board of osteopathy and examiner for a three-year term.

Called at Journal Office.—Dr. A. M. Glasgow of Sioux Falls, Ia., who spent a few days in Kirksville, called at the Journal office December 26th.

A Romance of Hawaii.—A romance which started in Hawaii culminated January 9th in the marriage of Miss Eugenia M. Vanderburg and Judge Antonio Perry, at the home of the bride's parents in San Francisco, California. Miss Vanderburg is a doctor of osteopathy, having graduated from the A. S. O., in 1905, and met her husband, who is associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii, in the island where she practiced with her brother.

Spent Holidays in Kirksville.—Dr. E. L. Denniston and wife of Harrisburg, Pa., spent the holidays in Kirksville. They visited the A. S. O. while here.

Took Charge of Practice.—Dr. Ezra Good of Plainfield, N. J., took charge of the practice of Drs. Carney and Thomas at Ft. Scott, Kansas, during their stay in Kirksville review week. Dr. Good has since located in Ft. Scott, and will be joined by his family in the spring.

Files Certificate.—Dr. Robert D. Healey of Santa Rosa, California, has filed his certificate to practice osteopathy. He will locate in Sonoma County.

Elected Vice President.—Dr. A. Z. Prescott of Lorain, Ohio, was elected vice president of the State Osteopathic Society at their annual convention recently held in Columbus. During the course of the convention Dr. Prescott delivered an address.

Called at Journal Office.—Dr. P. B. Snavely, of Ottumwa, Ia., who was in Kirksville during the holidays, made the Journal office a very pleasant call. He reports a very prosperous practice of eight years standing.

Goes to London.—Dr. J. Stewart Moore, formerly of Falmouth, Mass., has gone to London to open an office. Dr. Wiswall of Boston succeeds him in Falmouth.

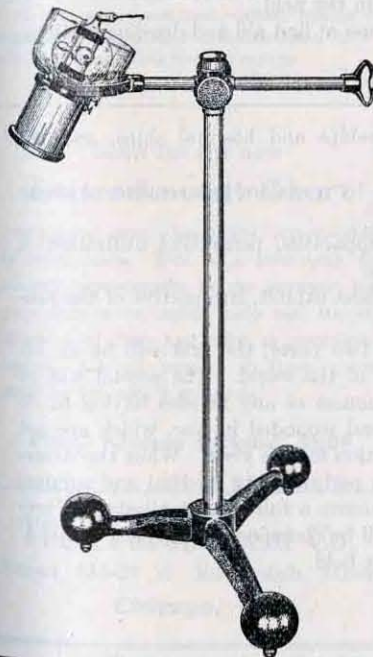
Hunt During Holidays.—Dr. Sidney A. Ellis of Boston and Dr. Fleck of New York passed the Holidays in North Carolina hunting. Both are clever marksmen and they brought back several trophies from their southern trip.

Abdominal Support in Pregnancy.—The wisdom of supporting the abdomen during the late stages of pregnancy and occasionally from the very beginning, is becoming more generally recognized. The advantages have been conclusively demonstrated, not alone by assuring greater comfort but quite as substantially by the prevention of many of the disagreeable and more or less serious complications of pregnancy traceable to abdominal sagging. The large amount of thought that has been

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American Red Cross Announcement.—The American Red Cross desires again to invite attention to the exhibition in connection with the Ninth International Red Cross Conference, which will be held in Washington, D. C., from May 7 to 17, 1912.

The exhibition will be divided into two sections, which will be styled Marie Feodorovna and General. The former is a prize competition with prizes aggregating 18,000 rubles, or approximately \$9,000, divided into nine prizes, one of 6,000 rubles, approximately \$3,000; two of 3,000 rubles each, and six of 1,000 rubles each.

The subjects of this competition are as follows:

1. A scheme for the removal of wounded from the battlefield with the minimum number of stretcher bearers.
2. Portable (surgeon's) washstands, for use in the field.
3. The best method of packing dressings for use at first aid and dressing stations.
4. Wheeled stretchers.
5. Transport of stretchers on mule back.
6. Easily folding portable stretchers.
7. Transport of the wounded between warships and hospital ships, and the coast.
8. The best method of heating railway cars by a system independent of steam from the locomotive.
9. The best model of portable Roentgen apparatus, permitting utilization of X-rays on the battlefield and at first aid stations.

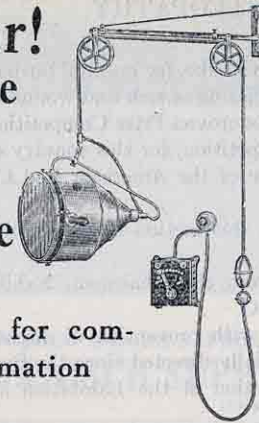
The maximum prize will be awarded to the best exhibit, irrespective of the subject, and so on.

The General Exhibit is again divided into two parts; the first will be an exhibition by the various Red Cross Associations of the world. The second will be devoted to exhibits by individuals or business houses of any articles having to do with the amelioration of the sufferings of sick and wounded in war, which are not covered by the Marie Feodorovna Prize Competition for the year. While the American Red Cross will be glad to have any articles pertaining to medical and surgical practice in the field, it is especially anxious to secure a full exhibit relating to preventive measures in campaign. Such articles will be classified as follows:

1. Apparatus for furnishing good water in the field.
2. Field apparatus for the disposal of wastes.

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3. Shelter such as portable huts, tents and the like, for hospital purposes.

4. Transport apparatus (to prevent the suffering of sick and wounded) exclusive of such apparatus as specified for the Marie Feodorovna Prize Competition.

As with the Marie Feodorovna Prize Competition, for this country only articles having the approval of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross will be accepted.

Diplomas will be awarded for exhibits in this section of the exhibition as approved and recommended by the Jury.

Further information may be obtained from the Chairman, Exhibition Committee, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

It is perhaps to apparatus having to do with prevention of disease in armies that the energies of Americans have been specially directed since the Spanish-American War. Therefore, the last mentioned section of the Exhibition should make an appeal to them.

Spinal Curvature.—A perfect Appliance approved by Osteopathic Physicians. Various devices in the form of braces have been introduced to assist in overcoming spinal curvature and other spinal malformations. Many of these have been cumbersome and heavy, so much so as to defeat the object for which they were being used, and many a person has been allowed to go through life with a deformity that might have been overcome if the right appliances had been used. In this connection we wish to call attention to the "Sheldon Spinal Appliance" advertised on another page.

This Appliance is never painful, for the pressure is so evenly distributed that all irritations and soreness is prevented. The muscles are allowed free action, thus preventing atrophy by disuse.

It yields only so much at such places as is necessary to ease and comfort, and yet sustains and strengthens the weak parts so gradually to restore them to normal formation and development.

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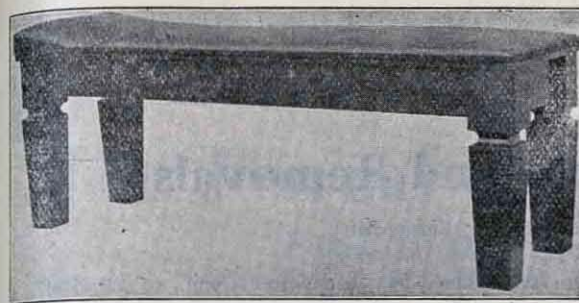
Every Sheldon Appliance is made to conform exactly to individual measurements.

Such devices as heavy plaster casts and other crude and painful appliances can now be done away with. The use of the Sheldon Appliance is much less expensive and is a far more humane and effective treatment, for it conforms to all natural curvatures of the body, giving an even and continuous support to all the weak points of the deformed spine.

It is endorsed by some of the highest authorities and has been thoroughly tested and proved to meet fully the needs of a great variety of conditions, having been successfully used in over 16,000 cases.

The Philo Burt Company, Jamestown, N. Y. will gladly send a book of information about spinal troubles and best method of cure.

Opportunity for Investment.—In this number and in the December number of the Journal appeared the ad of the Hygienic Health Food Co., whose stock is advertised by the Home Securities Company. We have made no personal investigation of this concern but quite a number of osteopaths are interested in the product of the company and many have been prescribing these crackers. Any osteopaths who are interested might do well to read the ad and correspond with the company. Please mention the Journal when doing so or when writing to any of our other advertisers. It is a boost for us every time you do it.—THE EDITOR



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Born

To Dr. and Mrs. Lester R. Daniels, November 16th, at 1212 Eighteenth St. Sacramento, California, a son, Gordon Cash.

To Dr. and Mrs. Lewis D. Martin, November 29th, at Barre, Vt., the first osteopathic baby girl in the state, Victoria Olive.

To Dr. and Mrs Addison O'Neill, at Ridgewood, N. J., November 24th, a daughter

Died

D. A. Ward, father of Dr. Maude E. Ward, at Tuscola, Ill., December 15th.

Married

Dr. Eugenia M. Vanderburg of San Francisco, California, and Judge Antonio Perry of Hawaii, January 9th, in San Francisco, California.