

The Osteopathic Physician

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THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Volume X.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1906.

Number 5

New Book by Drs. McConnell and Teall Is Epoch-Marking

At last, after a weary wait by the faithful, the long hoped for and much looked for *Practice of Osteopathy* has arrived. Early in the summer it became known that those two worthies, McConnell and Teall, were hard at work on a thorough revision of that first classic in osteopathic literature, McConnell's *Practice*, and immediately there was an interest in the profession as to what they would turn out. That it would be good went without saying, but how good is reserved for those to say who will possess it and revel in its pages.

The writer has had the privilege of examining the original manuscript in the revision and can truthfully affirm that it is "entirely rewritten and revised," for there is hardly a line in the old book that has not been changed. Besides this are copious additions to the old matter and a large amount of new matter. That is not all; it is not a one man book nor a two man book either, for one sees the names of most of the Old Masters of the Art, with quotations from their writings.

Work Involved Was Vast.

The amount of work needed to compile all this material is not a small item, and when one realizes the sparseness of osteopathic literature it speaks volumes of the authors' desire to give to their readers all that is known on the subject. It seems that for more than a year these two men have been gathering and planning for this book, but the task seemed so tremendous that neither dared think at first that it would ever be attempted; yet after the work of college inspection was over Dr. Teall reported to Dr. McConnell that there was such a healthy sentiment in the profession for progress that it was decided to start the mill going, and the task of putting together began.

Mechanically the book is all that could be wished for, and the Journal Printing Company have added to their list of achievements in its production. The cloth binding is rough red with gold lettering, while the half morocco is the same style as Clark's *Applied Anatomy* and Laughlin's *Anatomy*. It is strong, pliable, and durable. The printing is by monotype, which means that every letter is from new type and as clear cut as engraving, so that each page is as clean as the last. There are 780 closely printed pages, and the charge of "padding" can never be laid at the door of its authors. The sixteen cuts in the last chapter on hip joint diseases are line drawings and show up the subject much better than half tones could do.

Diction Is Concise.

The diction is concise, pointed, and spoken with confidence. There is hardly a superfluous word in the book, and what is said is said with decision. Neither do the authors hesitate to admit the fact if they are in doubt. Conservatism and confidence seem to have been their idea when recording the materials in hand.

Another thing, with one or two exceptions, every disease written upon is based upon actual osteopathic experience; there is no guess work, but the constant lesson that actual results of certain etiological factors, producing actual pathological conditions, when treated

osteopathically, will bring about physiological recovery.

These factors have been gone into with minute detail, for the authors seem to realize that it is facts and the actual *how* that the student wants when seeking information on stubborn cases. There is an absence of "brag" as to the infallibility of osteopathy which is refreshing, after seeing so much of it from unreliable sources. Indeed, the authors seem to realize the necessity of recording its limitations, so that the unwary might not be led into error and to his undoing. When a prognosis is bad there is no hesitation in saying so, and when it is good it is said with a confidence which is encouraging. Nothing can be gained by the teaching that osteopathy can perform the impossible and that charge will never be laid at the door of this volume.

Same Classification as of Old.

The classification of diseases is the same as in the standard medical text, for, to quote from the preface, "it is necessary to follow the medical classification until such a time as osteopathic records shall show sufficient data on which to base a new nosology, a new symptomatology, and a new terminology." Furthermore these medical texts are used by all osteopathic schools for teaching, and have always been. The charge of plagerism can hardly be laid to any author when writing upon medical subjects, the facts of which have been public property during the ages.

To quote again from the preface, "pneumonia is pneumonia to the osteopath, the same as it is to the allopath, homeopath, and eclectic, no matter how soon, or how much, our treatment may later change its course." The key note of the book is: know your diagnosis and treatment and the results will take care of themselves in all curable cases. The writing of this work emphasizes the great need of accurate tabulation of cases, for, as is pointed out, had the authors been able to have had access to the records of the past decade of osteopathic work, a new order of things might have been possible.

Parts I and II.

The *Practice* is divided into Parts I and II for the convenience of the reader. The first is given over to subjects which might not be considered strictly as belonging to the medical classification, but are those in which osteopathy has shown great results and are being met with in daily practice. To a certain extent they are treated as a thesis on the subject involved, but in most of them they are gone into with the same painstaking detail as marks the subjects in part two. The introduction pays a beautiful tribute to the "Old Doctor" and then outlines the policy of the work. The next fifteen pages are devoted to an outline of distinctive osteopathic etiology and pathology, and furnish a fundamental for the student in those two subjects—but space forbids more than an outline.

The etiological factors are given, but the authors do not hesitate to affirm that the osseous lesion is of the first importance, as taught by the founder, followed in importance by the muscular, ligamentous, visceral, and composite. Under the latter are some ideas

which will bear quoting: "By composite lesion is meant a structural lesion which primarily includes the osseous, muscular, and ligamentous tissues as a whole. They may be termed a lesion *en bloc* or *en masse*. * * * Frequently attempts are made to correct individual lesions when attention should be directed to the composite lesion and vice versa; e. g., a displaced rib is usually dependent upon a corresponding vertebral lesion, and thus the transverse plane or section of the body should be considered as a whole. A single lesion may be dependent upon a composite lesion, or a composite lesion dependent upon one or more single lesions."

Its Pathology Shows Research.

The section on pathology shows the imprint of Dr. McConnell's epoch-making experiments recently reported, but is more of an outline of what is to come than an attempt at an exhaustive desertation on that tremendous subject. "In a word, osteopathy premises that the body is a vital and physical mechanism subject to derangements, structural alterations, and functional changes, as results of violence on the mechanical plane, as well as disturbances on the psychic and biochemic planes."

Goes Into Treatment Specifically.

It has been said that osteopathic diagnosis and treatment cannot be written but must be handed down by word of mouth and touch of finger, and there is much truth in that assertion, for the "book osteopath" is one easily detected. Be this as it may, there are some fifty-six pages on this important subject and there can be no doubt but what the practitioner will be able to gather many points of value. The subjects are gone into in minute detail, although no attempt is made to give all the numerous treatments for each part of the body. The chapter is closed with good advice on the subjects of *over-treatment*, *misapplied treatment*, as well as *lengthy treatment*, which can well be taken seriously.

Spinal Curvature and Pot's Disease given considerable space, but no attempt is made to go into the mechanics of the spine but rather to be clear on the treatment of any other consideration. Postural derangements of prolapsed organs follow, taking the subject from a different view point than is usual and showing the interdependence of those structures and organs on the integrity of the spine.

Sprains and fractures are subjects of great possibilities and on which little has been written, although osteopathy has done much in treatment. Under sprains the pathology and general conditions are taken up fully and then each joint of the body is considered as to treatment. The possibility of enlarged opportunity in the treatment of fractures dwains upon one after reading that section.

Diseases of the Eye at Length.

For the first time diseases of the eye are considered osteopathically, and separately, and at length. The outline is largely for differential diagnosis and was prepared by an oculist of wide experience. Under each, however, is given the osteopathic treatment and prognosis. This chapter should be productive of greater interest in the treatment of that important organ. But space forbids more than mention of the many good things in this section. The ear, mental diseases, skin diseases, varicose veins, hemorrhoids, and the rectum are among the ones gone into to a greater extent than ever before.

It closes with a consideration of genito-

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urinary disorders which deserves special notice. The prostate is considered and the technique of its treatment given in detail. Varicocele and impotency come next, while gonorrhoea and syphilis finish. These diseases have been much discussed, but no work has taken up the subject that we know of to positively the possibilities of osteopathy in their treatment. While this department is not approached the subject in a way to inspire confidence that those dread diseases can be cured by the osteopath. Altogether, part of the book runs up some 233 pages and is a condensed mine of information. It deals with genral diseases as met in practice in America.

A Book for Practitioners.

It is of interest to note in running over the work the space given to treatment, and it is this, really, that the graduate osteopath is most interested in in a work of this kind. For instance, typhoid fever is the first specific condition discussed and it occupies twenty pages, of which seven are given to treatment alone. In this Drs. Still, Hildreth, White, and Price are among those quoted with points from their experience. Is it strange that the statement is made that "under osteopathic treatment the prognosis is undoubtedly more favorable than with the treatment of the older schools," for it is the experience of hundreds of cases that speaks?

Says Stop Malaria Instantly!

While malarial fever is much less frequent than of old, yet osteopaths living in districts still infected will find much of interest, for there is a great deal of original matter under this subject. The old doctor has always held that one treatment should cure the "ague," but many of us have been skeptical. "A treatment given within the hour of the expected chill is a specific cure for malaria," says the book, and

is borne out by the observations of several well known osteopaths. Can quinine, the "specific" of the allopath, do that? We opine not.

Osteopaths who are treating children to any extent will welcome the information in scarlet fever, measles, rubeolla, chickenpox, mumps, whooping cough, and cerebro-spinal meningitis, for it robs those diseases of much of their terrors to read what is written. Diphtheria deserves a special mention, for osteopathy has had such marked success in its treatment.

Yellow Fever a New Feature.

During the yellow fever outbreak in New Orleans two years ago many patients were treated and many more examined osteopathically, so what is recorded now bears the hallmark of experience. Price says under symptoms: "There is a point in differential diagnosis in yellow fever and it is a symptom not met with in any other febrile affection. It is the progressive fall of the pulse rate during the congestive stage of the first sixty or seventy hours—i. e., a variation of from five to ten beats less each morning and evening. As long as the kidneys are active there is but little to fear." It is observations like this which make the book original in many places.

Diabetes Hopefully Put.

It is interesting to note the treatment and prognosis in diseases of the incurable, or rarely cured, order, such as diabetes mellitus. Under this the osteopathic etiology is fully described, followed by pathological observations which throw a strong light on the subsequent treatment. "Mild cases usually yield readily to treatment, while nearly all treated have been benefited." For years pathologists have been working on the hypothesis that diabetes was from a brain lesion, owing to the fact that the destruction of a center in the medulla was followed by sugar in the urine.

Under treatment the correction of lower dorsal and lumbar spine results in the sugar disappearing. Can any better evidence be asked that these "lesions must involve the sympathetics, via the splanchnics, to the extent of profound metabolic disturbance, for in no other way can the results of osteopathy be explained"? It would make the extreme dietetic exponent sit up and take notice to read: "Diet is essential, but not so necessary as some medical authors would have us believe. * * * Under osteopathic treatment much more liberty can be allowed in the selection of foods"; and cases are cited where a return to carbohydrates resulted in recovery.

Bright's Disease Shows Cur. s.

Bright's disease, while not a constitutional disease, is another where osteopathy is revolutionary and osteopathic etiology points the way. Under its treatment stress is laid upon the necessity of relieving the work of the kidney, also directions for direct manipulation over the organs. What system gives so good a prognosis as osteopathy?

"Is osteopathy good in stomach trouble?" a question so frequently asked by the would-be patient, is answered fully under diseases of the digestive system and to the satisfaction of the questioner. Beginning with the mouth, the alimentary tract is followed to the end with a fitting closing on appendicitis.

Relative to these pathologic conditions, probably the osteopath is more keen than any other school at recognizing gastropotosis and enteroptosis and its effect on the general health. That he is successful to a marked degree in treating these disorders is due to detecting the underlying conditions as shown by the spinal lesions causing it. Dr. H. F. Goetz shows by his spinograph that the trouble is usually in the dorso-lumbar region. Including dilatation of the stomach, there is much solid

fact detailed on the treatment of these troubles, as the conduct of the cases is fully covered. It closes with a highly instructive paragraph by Dr. W. E. Harris relative to the treatment of enteroptosis. Another particularly instructive chapter is the one on mucous colitis, and osteopaths who have struggled with that stubborn disease will appreciate the statement that "osteopathy has undoubtedly changed the prognosis of other forms of treatment."

Appendicitis Is Our Realm.

Those of us who have kept in touch with advanced thought of the European surgeon and noted from time to time the strictures placed by him upon his American brother for his too-ready knife and wild desire to operate for any pain which can by any stretch of imagination be diagnosed as appendicitis will be pleased to read the admirable article on this notorious and popular disease. It is outspoken in its belief in osteopathy as a cure in both the acute and chronic form, yet a fine discrimination is shown as to diagnosis and the avoidance of unnecessary risks. The osteopath occupies a delicate position when accepting a case of appendicitis, owing to the peculiar publicity it has gained, for he will achieve much glory for a successful termination, and a much greater odium for a failure, so he cannot be too well fortified as to osteopathic procedure.

Pneumonia Our Special Prerogative.

Passing on over many important and interesting subjects, pneumonia arrests attention. "In describing a typical case of pneumonia it is considered as a self-limiting disease. By osteopathic treatment it is usually absorbed, or at least its course much shortened. In such a case it is not typical pneumonia and could not be described as such." This pertinent paragraph catches the eye at the opening of the subject, and again one is led to lament the fact that we have no records, for with—say ten thousand cases to refer to, an entirely different chapter could be written and the various stages would not need lengthy description, for "drug medication is notoriously unreliable, the most competent physicians freely admitting that they are practically powerless to stay its ravages. Given a patient with a fair constitution, osteopathic treatment will offer reasonable hope to the sufferer." Then follows a lengthy and detailed description of the osteopathic method of conducting a case through all its stages and complications. There is no phase but what is dwelt upon in detail. Each form of the disease is also considered as carefully.

For the first time is the circulation taken up thoroughly and its diseases considered in detail, etiologically, pathologically, and with the treatment for each condition in its proper place. While it covers but thirty-six pages of the book, it must represent untold labor in getting into its present shape. The diagnosis is clear and concise: robbed of all verbiage, so that the kernel lies bare for instant inspection. One is struck upon its perusal at the mighty possibilities in the hands of a competent osteopath.

Nervous Diseases Show Revelations.

The chapter on nervous diseases, covering 100 pages, is as complete as present pathology can make it, and it checks up correctly with Oppenheim, Dana, Starr, Spitzka, and the like in that respect; but in treatment and prognosis, what a difference! Neuritis, sciatica, neuralgia, diseases of the spinal and cranial nerves, all taken up in detail and with a prognosis which is as different from the medical text as black is from white! Osteopathic treatment means something in these conditions. Under paralysis, anterior poliomyelitis deserves special mention, as it holds out hope never dreamed of in this terrible affliction. The work of Ivie is given considerable prominence here and, all in all, it is one of the features of the work.

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Very cordially yours,
C. W. CUTLER, Ph. D., D. O.

Locomotor ataxia has become almost a joke to the osteopath, from the fact that a case of that sort is usually the first to struggle into the office of the new osteopath. "Cure me," he says, "and I will fill your office with patients." Well, some of them are actually cured and many others benefited, and study of the chapter on tabes will help cure more, probably. The etiology is taken up in a different way than is usual and the authors are inclined to differentiate between true tabes from specific origin and one derived from traumatism, and we must say there seems ground for so doing. At any rate, it should help in giving prognosis to differentiate on the cause.

Another disease which comes to us as a last resort, epilepsy, writes hope where was only despair and worse than death. Booth furnishes a series of cases for this section which

should inspire confidence as to what can be done for epileptics. While pathologists state there are no constant nerve lesions, the osteopath has no difficulty in finding spinal lesions and has a record in their cure.

Dr. Laughlin's Important Part.

And now the final chapter, a fitting close to a great work—Dr. George M. Laughlin's special article on "The Hip Joint." "Dr. George" has been very quietly at work performing miracles on young and old, all without any publicity, such as attended Dr. Lorenz's spectacular visit, and, while he has taught it, this is the first he has written in its fullness on the subject. It is illustrated with line drawings, many of them from radiographs of the author's making from his own cases. If he is followed carefully there will be no more attempts to set hips which were already in the

socket nor the more fatal error of stirring up conditions which should have been allowed to lie dormant. He considers dislocations under the heads, traumatic, pathological, partial, and congenital, the pathology and treatment being given in much fullness. Hip joint disease is also considered, followed by fracture of the neck of the femur and its treatment in chronic cases. Hip deformities in infantile paralysis and other spinal diseases close the chapter. It is a fine effort, well sustained and worthy of its level-headed author.

Surely such a book is a great addition to scientific osteopathy and every wide awake osteopath in the world will want a copy instanter.

The O. P. congratulates Drs. McConnell and Teall on their splendid achievement.

Progress in the Quincy, Ill., Trouble.

I HAVE been waiting to hear from the secretary of the state board before reporting through *The O. P.* regarding the status of our recent annoyance here. I am inclosing copies of the correspondence, which speaks for itself.

On October 5, 1906, Emmons & Emmons asked the Attorney General of Illinois for an opinion, to which he replied as follows:

Attorney General Holds Aloof.

W. H. Stead, Attorney General.
State of Illinois, Office of Attorney General.
Springfield, October 8, 1906.

Messrs. Emmons & Emmons,
Attorneys at Law, Quincy, Ill.

Gentlemen: I am in receipt of your recent communication, bearing no date, from which it appears that a registered and licensed osteopath of your city is involved in some controversy with the State Board of Health as to the right of such osteopath to issue death certificates. You request an opinion of this office upon this subject.

In reply will say that it would be my duty under the law to advise the State Board of Health relative to this matter, should it deem it advisable to ask me for an opinion. You can therefore appreciate the manifest impropriety of me giving you any advice upon this subject in advance of a request from the State Board of Health for an opinion.

Very respectfully,

(Signed.) W. H. STEAD,
Attorney General.

Osteopath's Attorneys to the State Board.

Quincy, Ill., October 20, 1906.
Dr. J. A. Egan,
Secretary State Board of Health,
Springfield, Ill.

Dear Sir: On October 1, 1906, Mrs. Ella Jordan, the wife of Rev. Walter Jordan, died in the city of Quincy, Illinois, of typhoid fever. She was attended during her last sickness by Mr. Walker, an osteopathic physician of Quincy, Illinois, who holds a certificate from the State Board of Health, authorizing him to "treat human ailments." He signed a certificate of death in the form prescribed by said Board of Health, and delivered the same to the undertaker, and reported the death to the Board of Health of the city of Quincy. P. W. Reardon, the secretary thereof, being in doubt as to his right to issue a burial permit, telegraphed the facts as he understood them to Dr. J. A. Egan, secretary of the State Board of Health at Springfield, Ill., for his opinion and received a telegram of which the following is a copy:

Secretary Egan's Fiat.

Springfield, Ill., October 2, 1906. P. W. Reardon, secretary Board of Health, Quincy, Ill. "Under law of Illinois, a death certificate can not be signed by any person except a physician authorized to practice medicine and surgery in all their branches, or a mid-wife."
(Signed.)

"DR. J. A. EGAN."

Coroner Afraid of His Ground.

The deputy coroner was then called on and he held an inquest, and the jury, after hearing the evidence of Mr. Walker and others, returned a verdict "that Mrs. Jordan came to her death from unknown immediate causes, but that the contributory cause was typhoid fever."

We have been requested by Mr. Walker to write you regarding the matter. He insists that his certificate of said death was sufficient under the decisions of our Supreme Court and the statutes to authorize the Board of Health of Quincy to issue a burial permit. Section 2 of the act of 1899 says: "No person shall hereafter begin the practice of medicine or any of the branches thereof, or mid-wifery, in this state without first applying for and obtaining a license from the State Board of Health to do so." Section 7 defines the term "practicing medicine in the meaning of this act" to be "any person who shall treat or profess to treat, operate on, or prescribe for any physical ailment or physical injury to, or deformity of, another." Section 3 says that after a successful examination "the board shall issue to such applicant a license, authorizing him to practice medicine, mid-wifery or other systems of treating human ailments as the same may be."

As we understand the decision of the People vs. Gordan, 194 Ill., page 560, Mr. Walker was authorized to and was practicing medicine under said license within the meaning of said act of 1899, and was thereby a physician practicing in the state of Illinois. Under section 4 of the act of 1903, entitled "Reports of Births and Deaths," found on page 1715 of Hurd's R. S. 1903, he was required to report in writing to the Board of Health in the city of Quincy the death of any of his patients, which, we are informed, he did within three days after the death of Mrs. Jordan, and therefore it became the duty of such Board of Health of Quincy to issue a burial permit. The court says in the Gordan case "that the State Board of Health is authorized to divide those who desire to practice medicine into two classes, one to practice medicine and surgery in all its parts, and those who desire to practice any other system or science of treating human ailments without the use of medicine or instruments. Section 7 of said act defines what shall be regarded as practicing physicians within the meaning of the act includes both classes."

Gordan's treatment was in the nature of osteopathic treatment; that is, by manipulating, working the muscles, freeing the nerve force from its obstructions and restoring the nerves. The court held that, although Gordan was not practicing medicine in the common acceptance of the term, yet within the meaning of the said act, he was practicing medicine and was required to obtain a license.

Now we contend, in view of this decision, that the granting of the certificate to Mr. Walker to treat human ailments, it necessarily follows that in the case of the death of a patient, he was authorized to issue a certificate of death which should be recognized as legal authority by the city Board of Health to issue a burial permit under the statutes of this state, and that the action of the secretary of the State Board of Health in this case was unauthorized and should not be sustained.

This question effects a great many people who believe in osteopathic treatment of human ailments, as well as those who are practicing the same under licenses issued by the State Board of Health.

The practitioners of osteopathy in this state have resolved to have this question tested, and we would respectfully request that you inform us at an early date upon what authority the above telegram was issued, and would respectfully ask that you place this matter before the

Attorney General for an opinion covering this question.

We wrote him regarding the same, but he, in substance, declined to express an opinion unless the request came from some state officer.

Respectfully,

(Signed.)

EMMONS & EMMONS.

Secretary Egan Stands Pat.

State Board of Health, State of Illinois.
Springfield, October 27, 1906.
Messrs. Emmons & Emmons,
Quincy, Ill.

Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of October 20, contents of which have been carefully noted.

In conformity with your request that I inform you upon what authority the telegram set forth in your communication was sent to the secretary of the Board of Health, I beg to say that my authority for the statements made in the telegram aforesaid will be found in the act of 1903 entitled "Reports of Births and Deaths" (page 315, session laws 1903), taken in connection with certain provisions of section 3 of an act entitled "Practice Regulated" (page 273, session laws 1899).

The State Board of Health does not agree with your contention that Mr. Walker, whom you term an "osteopathic physician," was authorized to issue a certificate of death. The State Board of Health furthermore does not agree with your statement that, under section 4 of the 1903 act above referred to, Mr. Walker was required to report to the Board of Health of the city of Quincy the death of any of his patients.

As to your request that I place the matter before the Attorney General for an opinion, I will say that it is not the policy of the State Board of Health to seek an opinion from the Attorney General on laws which in the opinion of the State Board of Health interpret themselves.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed.)

J. A. EGAN, Secretary.

* * *

In closing we will merely add that the article you had in *The O. P.* a month ago was very comprehensive and fair.

We trust you will stir this matter up with the D. O.'s of the state, as we do not feel that we as a profession can, or need, submit to the arbitrary ruling of Secretary Egan. We also feel that we should have the united and unqualified support of every osteopath in the state in this crisis. The profession of Illinois must find ways and means to test the issue.

Fraternally yours,

WALKER & WALKER.

Quincy, Ill., November 20, 1906.

* * *

Offending Hospital Must Be Taxed.

Our insistent opinion is that the profession of Illinois must unite upon a program to test the legal attitude of the state board and to make the manifest absurdity of the state board's attitude the basis for enacting a new and good statute. A statute that works a farce is as easily punctured in the courts as a rubber balloon and where a statute is unconstitutional the legislature is usually ready to give an adequate remedy. We must stand together as one man and get to the bottom of this matter and find its remedy.

As another method of determining public rights and osteopathic equality before the law with all other systems we should take steps to revoke the license of Blessing Hospital at Quincy for refusing to accept osteopathic patients. If it reserves the right to discriminate against schools of practice and individual physicians of good standing, then confessedly it is not a public service corporation, but an institution for the conduct of private business for gain. Hence it forfeits the right to ex-

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The Company is organized under the laws of the State of Nevada, capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$1.00 each; 400,000 shares are in the treasury, which will be sold as required for developments from time to time.

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300 shares	30.00 cash or	5.00 cash and	5.00 per month for 5 months
400 shares	40.00 cash or	5.00 cash and	7.00 per month for 5 months
500 shares	50.00 cash or	10.00 cash and	8.00 per month for 5 months
600 shares	60.00 cash or	10.00 cash and	10.00 per month for 5 months
800 shares	80.00 cash or	10.00 cash and	14.00 per month for 5 months
1,000 shares	100.00 cash or	20.00 cash and	16.00 per month for 5 months
2,000 shares	200.00 cash or	40.00 cash and	32.00 per month for 5 months
5,000 shares	500.00 cash or	100.00 cash and	80.00 per month for 5 months
10,000 shares	1,000.00 cash or	200.00 cash and	160.00 per month for 5 months

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emption from taxation and the board of review should proceed to assess and collect its just share of taxation like that of any other private business corporation.

May be this suggestion will prove a timely

Current Events Show Us What Legislation Is Needed

By Dr. A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis, Mo.

YOUR article in the October *O. P.* relative to our legislation work this coming winter was certainly timely and to the point. There has never been a time in the history of our practice when our opportunities were greater or better than now. Neither has there ever been a time when our profession needed more solid, conservative, united, and harmonious action than now. Our past is full of glorious victories and records a progress that must fill every loyal heart with just pride, while our future gives promise of even greater and better successes *if we but do our duty.*

Quincy Outrage Case in Point.

The national association has outlined the kind of legislation that we should seek, and the kind has been determined by our experiences in the past, and it seems to me no stronger argument could be presented for our independent board laws everywhere than was contained in the article in the last *O. P.* relative to the treatment which the Drs. Walker, osteopaths, of Quincy, Ill., and their patient received at the hands of the management of the Blessing Hospital of that city. So long as the physicians of the other schools of medicine hold in their hearts prejudice against us so rank and venomous as to endanger the lives of innocent people, there can come no possible good to us by association with them. The incident at Quincy only brings forth glaringly the fact that, with only a few exceptions, all of the great hospitals—even many of those erected, equipped, and intended for the benefit of all humanity by our great philanthropists—are closed to the osteopaths. Especially is this true where the management is under the control of physicians.

We Ask Only for Fairness.

This condition is deplorable and can only be changed by the right kind of work upon our part. We must do good work; we must educate the people through the results we obtain to value our worth, for when they know us as we are, then will the doors of all institutions for the sick be opened to us. We can aid in this work, too, with the right kind of legislation. Our laws demanding an independent board of education and legislation are the ideal laws under existing conditions. It is just law, too, for we do not tax any state to support us; neither do we take from any existing school of medicine any of their rights or privileges. Our desired legislation is fair to every one, and means to us laws that will aid our growth unhampered.

The recommendations of the legislative committee adopted by the A. O. A. at Put-in Bay should be executed in every state, and that is the appointment or election by the state association of a legislative committee to care for our interests, both where we have laws and where we do not have them. A committee whose business it will be to keep in touch at all times with all medical legislation in their states; also to keep in touch with the legislative committee of the A. O. A. This should be attended to at once. This movement is *not* intended to work against necessary medical legislation of other schools, but purely to safeguard our own interests, and to

guide legislation as best we can along the broadest and best possible lines.

We Need Action in Illinois.

The situation in Illinois is a deplorable one, and one, too, that demands the united efforts of all factions. The osteopaths there need their own law as badly as any state in the union, because of the way they have been treated and are now being treated by the existing medical board of examiners. The littleness of the board in trying to prevent our people from using the term "doctor," and their attempted persecution in a number of instances where our people have signed death certificates, is so contemptible and so little that it looks almost as if we should ignore them. Yet the injustice of such proceedings demands our attention.

Law and Its Application at Variance.

The fact that the law of the state grants us a certificate to practice osteopathy—that is, to treat human ailments—clearly carries with it the right to sign death certificates, and shows clearly also the intent of the law makers. The attempt of the medical board and political doctors (for there are good, broad-minded, able physicians in the state who do not at all approve of such actions) of Illinois who are doing all in their power to belittle us and to throw every possible obstruction in our way, is another good, valid reason—yes, it is an unanswerable argument everywhere—for obtaining our separate board.

I hope the Illinois osteopaths will get together at once and take up our independent board bill and adopt it and go to work to pass it in the coming session of their legislature. And should you fail from any reason this time, keep after it until you succeed. Let me urge once more a united effort in Illinois for an independent board. Get to work at once and work with a will.

A Good Story Told.

A little incident was related to me on board the boat returning from the meeting at Put-in Bay by one of our leading osteopaths in a great eastern city which illustrates one of the many good influences at work for osteopathy and justice. It was during the session of the legislature of his state when a bill was pending calculated to exclude the osteopaths from the state, that a little boy who had been a terrible sufferer from spinal disease, and who at that time was being treated by the osteopath that related the incident. The little fellow had been greatly benefited and was afraid he would lose his doctor should this bill pass and become a law, so one evening when kneeling by the side of his bed saying his prayers he sent up this petition:

"Oh, God, do not let them pass that medical law and drive the osteopaths from the state."

This is an actual occurrence and was the means of securing the ablest attorney's assistance to defeat the bill when related to him by the little boy's father.

So long as our people do their work right and get results, as they can and will—as we all know we can, provided we practice the Simon pure, A. T. Still brand of unadulterated osteopathy, and so long as such petitions are sent heavenward in our behalf—we can and will win if we but stand shoulder to shoulder and do our duty.

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THE OPEN COURT

California Board Corrects Col. Shaw.

I never have as yet taken up much of your valuable time by writing you letters, but at this time I feel that I must beg a moment of your time.

The October *O. P.* is before me, and I would like to call your attention to a mis-statement of fact that is printed therein. Please allow me to quote from a "Late Note from Col. Shaw." He says: "Our brief in the matter was filed Wednesday, Oct. 17, and the judge has given the attorneys of the P. C. O. ten days in which to answer."

The P. C. O. has no attorneys, and never has had the attorney that is now acting for the state board of examiners, Judge Pope—at least, not since I have been on the board of directors, which has been nearly three years. This is a very misleading statement put out by Col. Shaw.

He seems to be trying by all unjust ways to make it look as if the P. C. O. is carrying on this fight and not the state board of examiners. The board is able to attend to its own affairs, and it does not take orders from the P. C. O., Col. Shaw or anyone else.

I feel that this matter should be set right before the profession. Yours truly.—*J. O. Hunt, D. O., Pres. Board of Directors of P. C. O., Los Angeles, Nov. 8, 1906.*

College Cliques in State Societies

This communication was labeled "NOT for publication, but for Dr. Bunting's own information," but we venture to use it without the author's signature:

"Your excellent article, 'Two Ways to Run State Societies,' in *The March O. P.* pleased my palate. Possibly you may have noticed that the president of the ——— state association is *always* a graduate of the A. S. O., while generally (possibly always, as I can recall but three years) the *vice* president is from some other school, and though a new president is elected each year, the 'outside' vice president is *never* made president. The yearly meetings are as lively as a cadaver. All of the members of the State Osteopathic Board are A. S. O. graduates. The cordiality of some of the profession reminds me of a marble tombstone in January."

If this is correctly stated the situation is unfortunate and it means that either a very unfortunate clannish spirit obtains in that state or else the representatives of all other schools show up poorly by comparison. Since they furnish an acceptable vice president every year the clannish error seems plausible.

We print this communication hoping to call attention in this state, as well as all others, to the unfortunate error of trying to run state professional societies by college cliques. That is sure to introduce marble tombstone cordiality wherever it is followed. Cut it out! What's the benefit?

How Much Will You Give?

"Every member of the profession owes his or her position, be that great or small, to the early struggles and persistency of the Old Doctor."

In those words did Dr. C. E. Still at Put-in-Bay, clearly enunciate our position toward the founder of our system, but he did not say how we should show our gratitude. The convention did. And this applies to every one who is an osteopath, whether he belongs to all the associations or to none. The recommendation was that the proceeds of one day's work be set aside as a fund for the development of the scientific side of osteopathy. That is approximately *only one-third of one per cent of our gross receipts* for a year. Can not each and every one *give at least one per cent*?

The "Old Doctor" once took me into the

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perience in Osteopathic college work,
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or diversion;

Who make their living thereby, and whose
life-work it is;

Who love their work, and believe in getting
the enjoyment of it as they go along;

Who, therefore, selected the ideal home-
land, ideal for the study and treatment
of disease conditions, and ideal for the
pleasure of living, meanwhile—

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the southern sun kisses the valleys into
blushes of flowers and fruit;

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five-story, brick, fireproof college building
has just raised its roof-garden summit to
overlook it all,

Covering laboratories, lecture rooms, treat-
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modern device and convenience for
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of 1906-7 will have the maximum of clinic
experience and the minimum expense.

Here 35 per cent of our students earn all,
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interference with studies.

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bright looking lot, and they are imbued
with a tremendous amount of enthusiasm
for the institution.

"There is a snap and vim to the work
which speaks volumes for the influence
of the teachers.

"There is no question of the ability of the
instructors to teach their subjects, and
that the equipment meets the demands
at present.

"The Osteopathy is strictly of the Forbes
brand, and while his examinations and
and treatment were strictly in keeping
with osteopathic principles, there is a
tendency to be broad."

Some folks don't like "broad" osteopathic
physicians. We are glad we don't educate the
"narrow" variety. The inspector might have
said, also, we are inclined to be ICONOCLASTIC.
We are not particular how many idols are shattered,
so we progress in knowledge of the true principles of
health and restoration from disease.

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dissection room and asked me to work out a
lesion he had noticed, saying: "The old dog's
claws are worn out and he can't dig, but he
has the sense to know where and can show
the young dog with sharp claws but no sense
how. Now dig."

Dr. Still has uncovered for us the mine of
osteopathy and often expressed his wish that
we develop it. Let us not wait until he is
dead to remember him with unending mar-
ble, but let us follow, while he yet lives;
honor him by "digging" with this advancement
fund. Fraternally.—*Franklin Fiske, Portage,
Nov. 22.*

Professional Jealousy.

Teall to McConnell: "If I could talk with a
magic lantern, I'd draw a crowd, too."

* * *

Burton Holmes (on a treatment table) to
McConnell: "Can't treat me next time?
What are *you* going up to Minneapolis for?"

McC.: "I've got to deliver a stereopticon
lecture."

B. H.: "They all have to come to it."

* * *

Antivivisectionist to McConnell: "Oh, ye
brute! Them poor—dead dogs!"

Man's Stomach Furnishes Electricity for Telephone.

San Francisco Doctors by Experiment Say They Have Proved That "Juice" Con- trols Operation of Human Senses.

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 11.—Before a
number of medical men and scientists to-day
Drs. Albert J. Atkins and E. J. Lewis suc-
ceeded in charging an electrical circuit with
human electricity to such a degree that ex-
ternal sound waves were transmitted and
heard through an ordinary telephone receiver,
say Associated Press dispatches.

The experiment consisted of the application
of two platinum electrodes to the walls of the
living stomach. By means of copper wires
the electrodes were connected with a telephone
and microphone. There was no mechanical or
chemical battery in the circuit, yet the mo-
ment the electrodes were swallowed suffi-
ciently to touch the walls of the stomach
human electricity flowed over the wires, ren-
dering sounds audible. The electric charge
measured from seven to eight millivolts.

Col. E. P. Richardson, the subject of the
experiment, swallowed the electrodes and suc-
ceeded in retaining them for a considerable
time. After a brief rest he was given a drink
of whisky. On again connecting the elec-
trodes with the interior lining of his stomach
the galvanometer registered fifteen millivolts.

Drs. Atkins and Lewis assert that by this
experiment they have demonstrated the law
of action of the human senses. They reason
that if sound is transmitted over a copper
wire when it is charged with human electri-
city it is reasonable to consider the principle
the same when the auditory nerve is charged
with the same force. In other words, one
hears when the auditory nerve is made sensi-
tive with human electricity on the same prin-
ciple by which one receives a telephone mes-
sage.

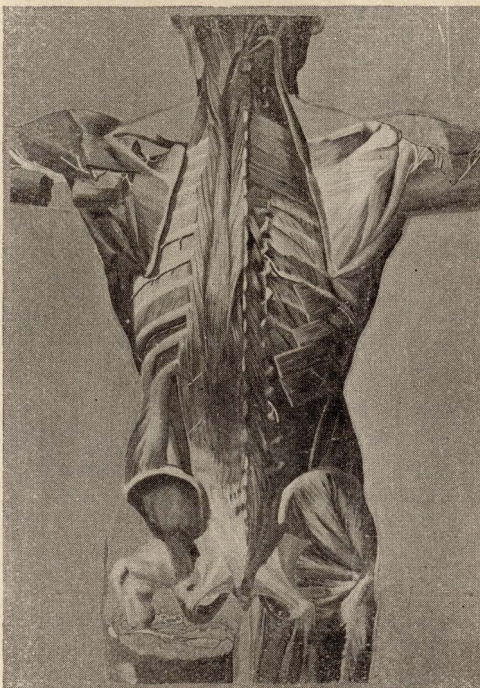
Furthermore, these scientists declare that by
a series of experiments they have proved that
digestion is an electro-chemical process, that
all life action in the body is dependent on the
activity of the electrical forces within the or-
ganism, and that variations of sense mani-
festations, as sight, hearing, etc., are caused
by the different rates of vibration set up by
the human electrical currents acting on the
sense nerves.

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AMONG THE STATES

Dr. McKenzie Appointed.

Dr. A. L. McKenzie of Kansas City was appointed by Governor Folk to the Missouri osteopathic board for a five year term, Nov. 22d.

Dr. Garring Seeks Divorce.

Dr. Chas. K. Garring, of Durant, Oklahoma, is suing his wife Mrs. Zoe Zoe Garring, for divorce, alleging desertion and an attempt upon his life.

Fifth Illinois Meeting.

Osteopaths of the fifth Illinois district met with Dr. Hartford at Champlain October 23d, and had an address by Dr. M. E. Clark of Kirksville, Mo.

Indiana Board's Report.

Indiana's state board of health has issued its annual report as a bound book of good size, giving all the examination papers of the year ahead and other data. It's very interesting.

Osteopath Honored on Medical Board.

Dr. J. E. P. Holland, osteopathic member on the Indiana state board of health, was elected examiner in pathology, bacteriology, etiology and hygiene for the whole board in November.

Delta Omega Alumni.

The Alumni Association of Delta Omega Sorority which was organized at Put-in-Bay with Dr. Betsey B. Hicks, 24 Van Buren street, West Battle Creek, Michigan, Secretary, will meet annually at A. O. A. conventions.

Dr. Ashmore Appointed to State Board.

Dr. Edythe F. Ashmore, the case report specialist of Detroit, and general all-around hustler for osteopathy throughout the U. S. A., has been appointed on the Michigan state board of osteopathic examination and registration to succeed Dr. C. L. Rider.

Dr. Jorris After Deer.

Dr. Jorris is up in the north woods hunting deer. If he is as successful there as he has been hunting Chiros, he will soon get his quota (which is two, the same as with the Chiros). He wanted me to go along, but I could not get away.—Dr. Franklin Fiske, Portage, Wis.

"T. B." San in N. M.

Dr. C. L. Parsons of Roswell, N. M., has made arrangements to conduct a tuberculosis open air sanitarium at that place. It will be worth while for any D. O. who has patients that need that climate to correspond with Dr. Parsons for particulars. Next month we will tell more about the institution.

Des Moines Society Election.

At the annual election of officers of the Des Moines Osteopathic Association, Dr. Della E. Caldwell was made president, Dr. C. F. Spring, vice president, and Dr. Kathryn B. Ridgway, secretary and treasurer; and the new member on the board of censors is Dr. Eva S. Walker.—Dr. Kathryn B. Ridgway, Secy., 211 Hillside Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

Still More Examiners.

Fergus Falls, Minn., November 5, 1906. I noticed in the last O. P. experiences of various osteopaths with insurance companies. These may be interested to know that I have been insurance examiner of the Ladies' Macabee Lodge for the past year and have also
(Continued on page 11.)

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Vol. X. CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1906. No. 5.

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EDITORIAL

"Hew to the line, let chips
fall where they will"

President George W. Libby, M. D., of the Washington State Medical Association, in his annual address made a strong plea to compel osteopaths, christian scientists and all other healers to qualify in his brand of materia medica or not be allowed to treat human ailments. The bigotry of these "regulars" is exceeded only by their ignorance.

In advertising his nine months course in chiropraxy at Davenport Foxy Grandpa Palmer says in a circular: "When The Palmers do a thing, it is well done; when they got ready to make a cut they *done* it." And when they got ready to fake osteopathy they did it so well as to get a term in an Iowa jail. They oughtn't to have made that sort of a short cut to treating human ills.

At a little town in Missouri reported to us to have about 300 people which a woman D. O. has been "making" thrice weekly for two years, a man D. O. has arrived and put out handbills, auction style. One has been sent to us. "He is jumping her claim," so to speak, our informant says. Surely, there must be better fields open for an energetic man and there's hardly room for two in a healthy little town possessing only 300 spinal columns.

Another Offensive Advertiser.

Dr. Chas. Otis Hook is having GREAT SUCCESS, to hear him tell it in the half-page display-type ads that he is running regularly in the Rockford, Ill., newspapers. This series of ads are the worst in point of taste of any now being published by pseudo-Osteopaths. The one of June 18 in *The Republican* covers three full columns of personal vaunting headed by "DR. HOOK'S GREAT SUCCESS" in type so big that it takes two lines across three columns to print these four words. Then follows Dr. Hook's picture.

Dr. Hook advertises that he is "doing what no other physician in this section of Illinois or Wisconsin does, using medicine, osteopathy oxyline and electricity"; that "he will not allow a patient to suffer because of the ethics of any particular school"; that his "great results have been secured only *after years of preparation*." [Dr. Hook is an A. S. O. graduate of 1898.]

"One day," says Dr. Hook's ad, "fourteen cured patients left my office. Twelve of these were women." He doesn't say whether he turned the trick all on that day, or whether a convention of former patients happened to meet at his rooms, fourteen of them answer-

ing roll call as "cured" and marching out together. If this were not the case, one will naturally wonder how the wonderful Dr. Hook knew all fourteen (or even four) were cured until he had waited to see if the annoying symptoms returned?

It's too bad that men who have had a chance to knowing better should persist in faking Osteopathy in this fashion. The profession is carefully keeping tab on all these "advertising doctors" and if ever they want or need the sustaining arm of their profession back of them they will find they cannot command it. A man who cannot join his profession's state and national societies surely hasn't much reason to be proud of himself.

Prize Essay Contest Extended.

Our *Osteopathic Health* Prize Essay Contest for the current year will be closed December 31st, instead of in mid-summer, as heretofore. This change to make the contest extend through one calendar year instead of two halves of two years is adopted with a view to stimulating interest in this contest and producing more and better contributions.

When the contest officially commenced in midsummer, it was natural for writers to put off the matter until after the first of the year. Then it seemed easy to forget just when the time did expire and many would neglect to "get in" who said they really intended. Now with a straight year of oppor-

tunity none need be confused as to the time allowed and we hope it will quadruple the number of contestants.

These prizes are well worth the serious effort of every writer in the profession. The best of these contributions are printed in *Osteopathic Health* over the signatures of their authors. While that achievement would be praise enough to satisfy most of our practitioners, there are, however, a good list of prizes awarded to those adjudged to have produced the best work.

The winner of the first prize will get free his hundred copies of *Osteopathic Health*, containing his professional card, delivered to his address for twelve months.

Second prize winner will enjoy this same service for six months.

Third prize winner will get it for three months.

Other prizes will include most of the osteopathic books now published. Dr. A. Still Craig's Osteopath's office system, Helmer & Merton's Chart, Matthews Chart and other similar osteopathic commodities to the amount of one dozen.

So there will be about fourteen prizes awarded—if there are so many good essays submitted—and you may win one of them easily if you try.

Somebody is going to get a move on him and get his field literature for 1907 without cost to himself. Who shall it be? Will you make a try at it?

Year Book Considerations

Past, Present and Future

(This article was written for the Convention issue of *The O. P.* and has been crowded out until it is almost out-of-date)

THE Osteopathic Publishing Company, as we announced four months ago, will not compile and publish the year book for 1907 or any subsequent number. The experiment of compiling the last one proved costly for the publishers, so that not only was all the work and annoyance required to bring it out entirely a labor of love, but there remains a deficit of between \$200 and \$300 as the cost of our pleasure in serving the association. The next directory will be issued by the Journal Pub. Co. at Kirksville.

The editor of the last year book told the trustees that he would not undertake the job another year at the old terms—which were the payment by the trustees of the small sum of \$500, or \$200 less than it cost to print the edition and mail copies to the A. O. A. membership. He announced his willingness to do the job permanently if adequate provisions were made for this enterprise. He contrasted the policy of paying all the bills of the editor and publisher of *The A. O. A. Journal* and then giving him a net salary of \$1,200 a year, besides providing him with practically all the matter that goes into his publication through the papers written for the annual meetings. It is admitted that compiling the year book is decidedly the harder drudge work, yet its editor is paid nothing, and up to this time the association has not appropriated enough money to pay the printer's charge for producing the book, let alone providing anything for the cost of compiling the directory, the cost of mailing it, etc., which is the more expensive half of the task.

It takes good money to compile a directory as the Osteopathic Publishing Company did it last year, wholly from original sources. For months we worked two women on it who put in all the hours per day that the union allowed, besides the assistance given by the editor. It also costs money to get advertising solicitors. It costs money for stationery, job printing and postage. *It cost the publishers more to compile the year book last year than it did to print and circulate it.*

The editor pointed out these things to the trustees and advised them that their appropriation should be \$1,500 for the annual directory, instead of a paltry \$500. As an advertising proposition the year book is a "dead one" and not in any sense as able to support itself from selling its "space" as the association's live monthly journal. Then why make that sort of discrimination against the association's directory and in favor of the "liver" advertising proposition?

If a really satisfactory directory is to be published annually for the association in future, the editor of the last one argued, it is up to the trustees to handle it as a business proposition and not as a charitable contribution which somebody must make each year to keep it going. The O. P. company was willing to do it once on this basis, but could not agree to do so a second time. Nor did it see any call for doing so. The association experiences no pang in providing what it should for the maintenance of its monthly journal. If it wants to maintain its year book up to the highest standard and continue to improve it every year, it will be necessary to exercise like liberality toward it. Otherwise disappointment will be experienced, year after year.

Repeating this statement of facts here for the benefit of the entire membership is entirely disinterested on our part. We are out of the year book business and *expect to keep out*. Kirksville or Uncle Dobbyn or whoever else wants it may have it in future years without competition on our part. We refused to consider taking up this task at Denver until satisfied it would not be done well unless we did it. We then threw ourselves into this one effort and consecrated our best energy under great handicaps to this task. We "showed the goods" better than they had been seen before; and every one knew that our second production—with much more time to prepare for it—would have been far superior to the first.

While not enthusiastic to go right on with this task another and perhaps for still other

years, we were willing to do so, and announced that we would if proper and business-like terms were arranged for it. We did not make the trustees any bid, but were willing to leave it to their judgment and sense of justice. They either did not appreciate the need of making such arrangements or did not feel able to—they did not give the publishers of last year's book the benefit of knowing which.

Kirksville seemed to want to do the job badly enough to be willing to lose money at it, so the trustees voted to give the contract to the Journal of Osteopathy Publishing Company, which offered by bid to do the work for something less than \$550.

So Brother R. E. Hamilton, editor of the Journal of Osteopathy, has the job for next year. He ought to produce a good directory. With the present book to start with he ought to produce a directory superior in every respect. He doubtless will. But the Journal Publishing Company will lose money at it, just as the Osteopathic Publishing Company of Chicago did last year. That is not right or fair or necessary. We protest that if the Journal Publishing Company gives a job for 1907 as good as we gave for 1906 it is entitled to have its bills paid and make a living profit out of it besides.

We are talking for the good of the association throughout the future. Proper arrangements were not made last year, hence individuals paid the bills; and until a juster arrangement is entered into with publishers a really satisfactory year book is not to be expected.

If Dr. Hamilton makes good to the association editorially this year and shows a considerable net loss (as he cannot escape doing) we move that he be given the chance to do the work permanently in future and a sum big enough be provided to pay his bills and give him \$500 profit for his trouble. If not that, then let the editor of the *Association's Journal* take over the publication of the year book in connection with issuing our journal. The provision for that office is such that the editor might afford to compile and edit the year book in addition to other duties, while it is sure that nobody else can who is not guaranteed against loss and in some way remunerated.

In case anybody should believe that we speak this way because we want the job again in 1908—if it were to be put upon a fair business basis—we repeat what has already been clearly stated: *We shall not bid for it again at any time in the future; nor would we ever consider doing the job again;* we don't believe in selecting the editor by competitive bids, any more than we would select an editor for the association's *Journal* that way; we didn't bid for it this year; neither do we favor butting in and trying to disturb another man's arrangements when he is giving good satisfaction (this is handing a roast to Brother Hamilton); and now that the task has gone into new hands we argue the new publishers should be allowed to continue issuing this year book just as long as they give us satisfaction. But they should not do it at a loss. Why should they in an association of 1,200 or more members, each of whom pays in \$5 a year? We don't see why. Do you? Dr. Hamilton won't either next year?

Meanwhile don't kick, fellow members of the A. O. A., if the next year book doesn't show the progress over the last one that the 1906 book did over its predecessors. That is,

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don't kick to Editor Hamilton. Talk to next year's trustees. It's up to them.

Still More Examiners.

(Continued from page 9.)

been paid by the Great Northern railroad to treat one of their employes.—*Wilma F. Hoefling, D. O., Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 5th.*

Credit Due Dr. C. L. Parsons.

By an unfortunate error of our own we printed the name of Dr. J. J. Pearce in the November issue of *Osteopathic Health* as the author of an article on "Nervous Control of all Bodily Action," whereas credit should have been given to Dr. C. L. Parsons of Roswell, New Mexico. The article is a beautiful one, by the way, and Dr. Parsons can well be proud to have written it.

Dr. Ducote's Father Dies.

Mr. Sylvert Ducote, father of Dr. Laure Ducote, of Los Angeles, died suddenly at his home in Cottonport, La., Sept. 19th, aged 77 years. He was well known and much esteemed throughout Avoyelles county for his sterling qualities. His death will be keenly felt by many of his fellow citizens for he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to any one in need and his friends were legion.

Those Helmer & Merton Charts Help.

If you don't have a set of Helmer & Merton's osteopathic anatomical charts hung up in your office, you fail to utilize a very valuable agency for impressing occasional patients with the conviction that you know your business—that's all. And you fail to use mind cure for its full value as an adjunct. Show him how his lesion looks and he will know it's so and be able to explain our principles to others.

Physician's Visiting List for 1907.

We are in receipt of the Physician's Visiting List for 1907, from Messrs. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia. This little pocket memo is indispensable to all physicians who have a visiting practice. It contains calendar memoranda pages, blank memo pages, a calendar, antidotes to poisons, a cash account division, etc. It is leather bound and contains a lead pencil, etc. A handy article, surely.

Dr. M. E. Clark to Quit Teaching.

It is reported that Dr. Marion E. Clark, who has built up a successful career as lecturer, demonstrator and clinician in gynecology and obstetrics at the A. S. O., contemplates quitting educational work to enter upon private practice sometime in the coming year. Dr. Clark has hosts of friends in and out of the profession and if good wishes are assets, along with ability, he will do famously wherever he locates.


Hudson River North Society Meeting.

The Hudson River North Osteopathic Society held its monthly meeting at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, Oct. 31, following the state meeting. It had a short session and elected the following officers: Pres., J. H. McDowell, Troy, N. Y.; vice-pres., Elizabeth Frink, Troy, N. Y.; sec'y and treas., Mae V. Hart, 140 State street, Albany. Meetings are to be held the first Saturday night of each month.—*Dr. J. H. McDowell.*

Osteopathic Play in Stock Work.

"Mrs. Leffingwell's Boots," the celebrated osteopathic drama by "Gus" Thomas, returned to Chicago recently for a week at the Chicago Opera House in stock performance. Elenor Gordan and the role of Mrs. Leffingwell and Benjamin Graham had the part of our good D. O. friend, old Doctor Rumsey. The com-

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pany made a good hit with the production—one of the best of the season, which proves that the more people hear about osteopathy the better they like it.

A Call for Definitions.

Dr. Nettie Olds-Haight, Still College, Des Moines, has sent copies of a letter to some of the leaders in the profession asking replies to the following questions:

1. What do you consider the *essential feature* in Dr. A. T. Still's discovery?
 2. Are vibration, massage, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, etc. parts of the osteopathic science?
 3. Etiologically, what rank does the bony lesion occupy in disease?
 4. Define the term, "Osteopathic treatment."
- Answers are requested by number.

Another Insurance Examiner.

I have been appointed examiner for the Metropolitan Ins. Co., endowment rank of Knights of Pythias, and Junior Order American Mechanics for Sumter, and out of one hundred and thirty-one (131) examinations have only had two (2) turned down, and they at my suggestion. As I have been more successful with my applications than Dr. W. H. Arnold, of Vancouver, Wash., I thought it might interest the D. O.'s. These appointments did not just fall to my lot, but I "went after 'em" good and strong and stayed 'till I got 'em.—*Dr. A. W. Vickers, D. O., Sumter, S. C.*

California College Alumni Meet.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Alumni Association of the California College of Osteopathy was held in the college, 1481 Geary street, San Francisco, Oct. 11, 1906. The following members were elected as officers for the ensuing year: Pres., Dr. Henry F. Des-sau; vice-pres., Dr. Josephine Jewett; sec'y, Dr. Harriett Gillespie; treas., Dr. Jose E. Witherspoon. All our members are building up a good practice; though the past months have tested the "staying quality" of each, few have grown discouraged and now the outlook is bright for all. We thoroughly appreciate the kindness of our brother and sister osteopaths who have so kindly assisted us. The

committee on relief being able to furnish a few books to each. The association is in a good condition, which assures a bright outlook for our alma mater.—*Susan Orpha Harris, D. O., Sec'y.*

Washington State Rally.

The King County, Washington, Osteopathic Association invited all reputable osteopaths in the state to attend a rally at Seattle, Nov. 24th., with a professional program in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening at one of the best hotels here. This resulted in the most profitable, pleasant and instructive meeting ever held in Washington, in the interests of Osteopathy. Fifteen new names were added to the state association membership and the utmost good will prevails. The annual election resulted viz.: Dr. Walter J. Ford, pres.; Dr. Antonette Smith, vice pres.; Dr. Anna Beebe, treas.; Dr. Roberta Wimer, secy.—*Dr. Roberta Wimer, Secy.*

No Jersey Fight to Be Made.

The New Jersey Osteopathic Society, which met Saturday in Newark, did not take any action with reference to having laws passed to regulate the practice of osteopathy in New Jersey. A measure with that end in view was defeated last winter in the Legislature. The prevailing opinion seemed to favor leaving the standard of osteopathy to the people and to fight any proposed laws inimical to the school. The following officers were elected: President, Charles E. Fleck of Orange; vice president, Dr. Helen T. Smith, Montclair; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. W. Carlisle; trustees, Dr. H. S. McElhaney, Newark; Dr. R. M. Colburn, Newark, and Dr. E. M. Herring, Asbury Park.—*Trenton (N. J.) Times, Oct. 23d.*

County Society at San Antonio.

The San Antonio Osteopaths have organized "The Bexar County Osteopathic Society." The eight practitioners in this city are all enrolled as members. It was noticed that every one present was also a member of the state society. Officers elected were Dr. Paul M. Peck, Pres.; Dr. J. R. Cunningham, Vice Pres., and Dr. Mary E. Noonan, Sec'y and Treas. The object of the society will be to hold semi-monthly meetings for the discussion of scientific subjects and matters pertaining to the advancement of the profession, locally and abroad; and to render a harmonious action in the interest of the osteopathic legislation proposed for the next session of the state legislature.

Dr. Logan Taylor's Death.

Dr. Logan H. Taylor, considered to be the pioneer osteopathic physician of Central Illinois, died suddenly Sept. 6th, following a severe attack of coughing, the result of a prolonged and acute case of bronchitis. The immediate cause of his death was heart failure. Dr. Taylor was 42 years of age and had lived in this city since 1897, at which time he graduated from the school of osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo. He was well known to Peoria, having always been identified with the best interests of the city since he chose it as his home. The remains were taken to his former home at Columbia, Mo. for interment. He leaves a wife, one son and two daughters, and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore.—*Peoria (Ill.) Journal.*

Everything Fine in New York.

The New York State Osteopathic Society held its annual meeting at the Hotel Ten Eyck Oct. 31st, two sessions, morning and afternoon. At the morning session the work of the society for the year was reviewed in the annual address of Dr. Sylvester W. Hart of this city. The reports of the secretary, treasurer and committees show that the society is in a good condition. An increased

membership was reported. The afternoon session was taken up with the reading of papers. A report on the work in the interest of the bill introduced in the last Legislature, for the osteopaths, was read. Officers will be elected late this afternoon. Dr. Charles F. Bandel, of Brooklyn, was elected president.—*The Albany (N. Y.) Journal.*

In the Wake of Migratory D. O.'s

Dr. Harry M. Gifford, who is making a game fight to establish Osteopathy on a creditable basis at Louisiana, Missouri, says that his greatest handicap is the record made by a host of "migratory Osteopaths" who preceded him. The people will scarcely believe, he says, that he has "come to stay," although he has been there over a year.

"There have been 53 different D. O.'s in practice at Hannibal, Missouri," says Dr. Gifford, "all of whom in turn have gone to seek pastures more green. Is it any wonder that the public is skeptical about our sticking proclivities? There is not now in practice, so far as my information goes, a regularly graduated D. O. on the C., B. & Q. railroad between Hannibal, Missouri, and Keokuk, Iowa. We need some stalwarts to locate permanently in this territory and help redeem the good name of Osteopathy."

Dr. J. M. Littlejohn Guest of Honor.

Southeastern Iowa D. O.'s had a fine meeting at Grinnell, Nov. 10th. This program was presented: Invocation, Rev. J. M. McClelland; address of welcome, Mayor R. G. Coutts; response, by Dr. S. B. Miller, Cedar Rapids; paper, "Prophylactic Treatment," Dr. J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown; discussion, by Dr. E. E. Westfall, Mt. Pleasant; "Our Educational Requirements," Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, Kirksville; paper, "Lesions of 3rd Dorsal Vertebra," Dr. E. H. Beaven, Cedar Rapids; discussion, by Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington; "Obstetrics," Dr. Nettie Olds Haight, Still College; discussion, Dr. S. B. Miller, Cedar Rapids; "Clinics," Dr. Geo. Laughlin, Kirksville; "Case Reports," Dr. Guy C. Trimble, Montezuma; paper, "The Osteopath in His Relation to Tuberculosis," Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak; paper, "Chiropractic," Dr. G. C. Farmer, Oskaloosa. Lecture by Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, guest of honor, at 7:30 p. m., on "Compared Therapy."

Peculiar "Bunch," But "Loaded for Bar."

Stuttgart (Arkansas county), Arkansas, has a new board of health. This board is composed of the following: Dr. W. E. Hoffman (homeopath), president of the board; Dr. F. H. Glenn (osteopath); "Dr." O. B. Shirkey (veterinary surgeon). The other two members being a groceryman and a grain merchant. Now let's see the logical conclusion of this combination. Unintentional however it may have been when appointed, yet there is that something that the initiated always looks at, and looks for, in the various formations of every department composed of our public servants. Acting on this principle, the Journal presumes that "His Honor," the Mayor, desired to be prepared for all emergencies when appointing these gentlemen as members of the Stuttgart Board of Health; and thinks he must have reasoned about this way: If there is only a small scare—nothing the matter with our town, so to speak—the Homeopath can manage the situation with small doses. If a good sized scare should happen to fly over our village, and many people "go to pieces"—get out of point—then the Osteopath is the man to reduce the dislocated anxieties of our afflicted citizens. But, if anything should happen, and a real epidemic befall us, I must have some one to meet the emergency, who carries "a 16-inch" "smooth bore" at his

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belt, so I will put on a "horse doctor" to bombard the conditions as they may arise, with a groceryman "at the bat," and a grain merchant "on deck."

So it is the regular profession of Stuttgart has been supplanted by this "department store" board of health.—*The Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society for August.*

Dr. Hoffman Disappears.

Dr. Charles A. Hoffman of Kirksville, Mo., a member of the A. S. O. faculty, mysteriously disappeared from Kirksville November 3d, and has not been heard from these several weeks. He was last seen, it is said, at St. Louis, where he called upon Dr. Hildreth. His family remain at Kirksville. Dr. Hoffman is known as "the man of mysteries" and has on previous occasions, it is said, dropped out of sight for considerable periods, so no alarm is felt for his safety. He is said by some to be a victim of a periodical epilepsy, due to injury of his brain from an accident, which asserts itself once in a while by an incognito nomadic experience. The story has often been in circulation that Dr. Hoffman is the late Crown Prince Rudolph in disguise—he who is supposed to have been killed accidentally in the forests on a hunting trip. He is a crack-jack bacteriologist and has been regarded as a useful instructor at the A. S. O.

Portland Is Booming Osteopathy.

The osteopaths of this city organized the Portland Osteopathic Association Nov. 10, the purpose being, as expressed in the constitution, the promotion of a social and professional spirit among its members, but, principally, the advancement of osteopathy in public favor on the eve of a legislative fight in January. The officers elected are: President, Dr. R. B. Northrup; vice-president, Dr. H. T. Leonard; secretary, Dr. Mabel Akin; treasurer, Dr. B. P. Shepherd, and board of directors, Drs. C. E. Walker, W. A. Rogers and Gertrude Lord Gates, and curator, Dr. Clara MacFarlane. Nearly all the osteopaths of the city were present and there was an abundance of interest and enthusiasm. Regular meetings are to be monthly, but until our fate at the hands of the legislators is decided weekly meetings will be held, at which clinics, discussions and plans for promotion of our cause will be features.—*Otis F. Akin, chairman publication committee.*

South Dakota's Chain Letter Organization.

The following graduates of Still college, located in South Dakota, have a chain letter organization which keeps a letter in perpetual circulation, containing discussions of clinic cases and other matters of interest to the profession:

Drs. S. W. Heath, J. P. Eneboe and Katharine Kelly, of Sioux Falls; Dr. J. E. Orr, Flandreau; Dr. Harriett Johnson, of Water-

town; Dr. W. A. Cartwright, Webster; Drs. W. V. Goodfellow and Mary E. Pittman, Aberdeen; Dr. Alina Bruce, Murdo; Dr. G. C. Redfield, Parker.

As the letter passes each member he removes his old letter and adds a new letter discussing the subjects under consideration or taking up any new subject he may wish to discuss. Each member is allowed three days to hold the letter. It is the most inexpensive and practical form of organization yet suggested. It will no doubt become a department of the state association.—*S. W. Heath, D. O.*

Physiological Experiment at Pacific College.

The November meeting of the Los Angeles City and County Osteopathic Association was held at the Pacific College of Osteopathy on the evening of November 15th. The principal feature of the evening was a description by Dr. Louisa Burns of some physiological experiments which she is carrying on in the Laboratory of Physiology. The experiments are for the purpose of determining to what extent the innervation of the viscera is segmental. It is a matter of surprise to all to know to what an extent segmentation is evident. Every conclusion reached was based upon carefully repeated experiments. Without anticipating the results which will eventually be published, it is gratifying to be able to state that these experiments most strongly prove the validity of the osteopathic position. There is at the present time a greater amount of experimental work being done in the Pacific College than at any previous time in its history. In several departments careful work is being done which will eventually be of value to the profession. The Museum of Comparative Anatomy is growing under the careful and conscientious direction of Dr. F. C. Clark.

Chicago and Cook County's Good Meeting.

A meeting of the Chicago and Cook County Osteopathic Association was held for the purpose of increasing good fellowship among its members. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Lychenheim, and the regular business was followed by program. The program represented the art of healing human ailments by non-drug methods. Dr. Elfrink reported on a case of pneumonia treated by himself successfully. Next, Dr. Lychenheim gave us the benefit of his experience in treating a case of appendicitis successfully. Dr. J. B. Littlejohn gave his opinion in regard to the latter case, for he had been called in as consultant at the time of greatest prostration. The two speakers argued that osteopathic treatment, hydrotherapy, ventilation, nature methods, together with fasting, constitute the most important things in practice. Statements in regard to other cases were made by the different members of the association. A general discussion followed, which was very helpful to all. The meeting was well attended, and it was a live one. At its close light refreshments were served and everybody felt refreshed

and benefited by the affair.—*Margaret E. Schramm, D. O., Secretary.*

Dr. George J. Helmer in Boston.

The Boston Osteopathic Society has commenced its work for the winter of 1906-7 in the most enthusiastic and successful manner. On October 23 Dr. George J. Helmer, of New York city, gave a demonstration on "Technique of the Cervical and Upper Dorsal Regions," followed by a practical and helpful talk on the possibilities of osteopathy as a profession. The demonstration and talk were greatly appreciated by all who were so fortunate as to hear him. Dr. Helmer has enthusiasm, confidence and ability born of long and successful practice, and left an impression for good that will not soon be forgotten in Boston. Among other prominent osteopaths who have promised to appear before the Boston Society this winter are Drs. Ella D. Still, of Des Moines, Iowa; Walter W. Steele, of Buffalo; Ernest C. White, of Watertown, N. Y.; Herman E. Hjardeaal, of Brooklyn, and Ella Barrett Ligon and Mrs. A. L. Conger, vice-president of the A. C. A., of New York city.—*Dr. Ada A. Achorn, Sec'y.*

Dr. York Elected to California.

A special session of the Osteopathic Association of the State of California was held October 27, 1906, in Blanchard's Symphony Hall, Los Angeles. The meeting was called for the purpose of electing a member to fill the vacancy on the state board of examiners created by the resignation of Dr. William Horace Ivie, who is taking a post-graduate course at Kirksville, Mo. The convention was called to order at 2:30 p. m. by President Dain L. Tasker. After a few preliminary remarks explaining the cause of assembling, the minutes of the meeting held June 29-30 were read and approved. Dr. Effie E. York, of San Francisco, was unanimously elected to fill the vacant place on the state board. The remainder of the afternoon and the entire evening session was spent in the examination and discussion of a number of clinic cases. Much interest was manifested, and there was more general participation in the discussions than on any previous occasion, and the session adjourned feeling that the time had been most profitably spent.—*Dr. Effie E. York, Secretary.*

Will Fight in Oregon.

The Oregon Osteopathic Association convened in special session at Portland, Oregon, on Oct. 27. The meeting was a splendid success, surpassing all previous ones in attendance and enthusiasm. Demonstrations and clinics formed the most interesting feature. The evening session was principally consumed in a discussion of the feasibility of attempting legislation at the next legislative session,

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New Term Begins Sept. 1, 1904.

beginning January, 1907. On ballot a unanimous vote was had in favor of making another effort. The legislative committee was empowered to draft the bill deemed most suitable to our needs. An assessment was made for all necessary funds to meet the legislative expense, and the board of trustees was authorized to select the best available man to be present during the entire meeting and prosecute the proposed work. Four new members were added to our state association and two were secured for the national association. Members were urged to bring every influence to bear on legislators meanwhile through friends and patients.—*Mabel Akin, D. O., Sec'y.*

Waking Up in Detroit Now.

Detroit osteopaths met with Dr. Edythe Ashmore, Nov. 14. A goodly number were in attendance. Dr. Minnie Dawson was elected to fill the chair of vice-president, Dr. Emilie Green having resigned. Dr. T. L. Herroder was elected to membership. The subject for the evening's discussion was "Hay Fever," led by Dr. Dawson. The December meeting will be held on the 5th, at the office of the president, Dr. Ashmore. Everybody is expected out this time.

Ohio's State Meeting.

The eighth annual meeting of the Ohio Osteopathic Society convened last Saturday, the 29th, at the Chittenden Hotel, Columbus, O. The program was, viz.: President's address, Dr. E. W. Sackett, Springfield; paper, "Dietetics," Dr. E. H. Boyes, Marietta. Discussion was opened by Dr. Jennie L. Evans, Akron; another paper, "Suggestions for Improvement Along Educational, Professional and Ethical Lines," was by Dr. E. R. Booth, Cincinnati; address and clinical demonstration was held by Dr. George M. Laughlin, Kirksville, in the afternoon. At 8 o'clock p. m. there was conducted a symposium under the direction of Dr. Laughlin. More details next issue.

Sick D. O. Refused Hospital Care.

The family of Dr. Ralph M. Crane, 220 West 59th street, New York city, recently had an unusual experience. Mrs. Crane presented the doctor with a nine-and-a-half-pound girl Sept. 28th. The doctor at the time was prostrate with typhoid fever. Dr. Crane writes:

"We were all ill at the same time; our boy had cholera infantum, followed by ptomaine poisoning; Mrs. Crane was confined, and I had typhoid fever. We got along nicely, however, and made uneventful recoveries.

"I made application to several of the best hospitals here for entrance, but was refused admission unless I accepted the services of an M. D. This I would not do; so the house presented an improvised hospital. We were under Drs. Lyman, Tuttle and Ferguson's care."

Hot Roasts in Indiana

Indiana had a lively session at its ninth annual session at the Claypool hotel, Nov. 10th. Dr. J. F. Spauhurst, the new president, in open session roasted Dr. J. L. Hively, of Elkhart, who was present, for distributing printed matter deemed harmful to the cause of osteopathy. The arraigned man was present and defended himself. He is a proselyte to chiropractors who has been making osteopaths ashamed for his utterances. Dr. Spauhurst also roasted two practitioners of Indianapolis as being "quacks and imposters and men who are preying on the people and who are a menace to human life." The president also scored Dr. J. E. P. Holland, osteopathic member of the state board, for alleged dereliction of duty in not ridding the community of these men by excluding them from practice. Upon motion of Dr. F. H. Smith, the protest was passed as a motion instructing the secretary to notify

Dr. Holland of the society's action formally, although Dr. Holland was present. Dr. J. B. Kinsinger, retiring president, made an address. Dr. M. E. Clark of Kirksville, conducted clinics and was entertained at a smoker. Besides Dr. Spauhurst the new president, the following new officers were elected: Dr. J. A. Chapman, Laporte, vice president; Dr. J. E. Baker, Brazil, secretary, and Miss Zeula A. Nevius, Brazil, treasurer.

Prepare Wisconsin for Boom Meet.

The Wisconsin Osteopaths are making active preparations for their coming convention, which will be held in Beloit in February. Committees have been appointed by President E. J. Elton, and so far reports indicate that none is shirking his duty. A special feature will be made of clinics, the committee in charge of that department of the coming meeting being composed of Drs. O. W. Williams, E. F. Dietzman, J. R. Young, H. R. Bell and F. C. Lindstrom. Dr. J. R. Young, of Beloit, has complete charge of the local arrangements, and will leave no stone unturned to make the ninth annual meeting of the Wisconsin osteopaths a most successful one.

Osteopathy was introduced into Wisconsin in 1897, according to a pamphlet issued by the Wisconsin State Association. The association was organized with eight charter members in 1899. The first legal recognition given to osteopathy was secured in 1900. In 1901 an osteopathic member was appointed on the state medical board. The present law, which is still far from a satisfactory one, was passed in 1903. Today there are forty-two osteopathic practitioners in Wisconsin, thirty-two of whom are members of the state association, and six of the remaining ten have filed applications for membership. Twenty-four members of the association are members of the American Osteopathic Association.

A cordial invitation is extended to all osteopaths to attend the Wisconsin meeting in February, further notices of which will be given in these columns.—*Dr. Ed. J. Breitzman.*

Wide Awake in North Carolina.

The North Carolina Osteopathic Society held its third annual meeting at Durham Oct. 20th. Following is the list of those lucky enough to be present: Drs. H. F. Ray, Charlotte; W. B. Meacham, Asheville; A. A. Basye, Greensboro; A. R. Tucker, S. W. Tucker, Mrs. S. W. Tucker, Durham; E. J. Carson, M. J. Carson, Wilson; A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro. There are fourteen osteopaths in North Carolina, all except one are members of the state society, and twelve of the fourteen are members of the A. O. A. This meeting marked a larger membership, better attendance, better program, more enthusiasm and in every way there was evidence of a healthy growth of the N. C. O. S. Much business of importance was brought before the society. Legislative affairs were discussed thoroughly, but no definite action taken. Dr. W. B. Meacham was appointed to confer with the representatives from this state in regard to the bill which will come before the house in the District of Columbia this fall. It is the earnest desire of every North Carolina D. O. that our D. C. brethren secure a good law, both for their own good and to make legislation easier in many states where it is so much needed. The program was rendered in a manner most instructive and helpful to all those present. Dr. A. R. Tucker's paper on "Osteopathic Manipulation" was an especial feature of the program. To show the society's appreciation of Dr. Tucker's paper it was voted unanimously to send it to the A. O. A. *Journal* for publication. Officers were elected as follows: Dr. H. W. Glascock, Raleigh.

(Continued on page 16.)

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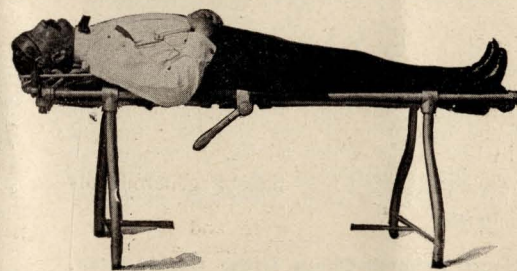
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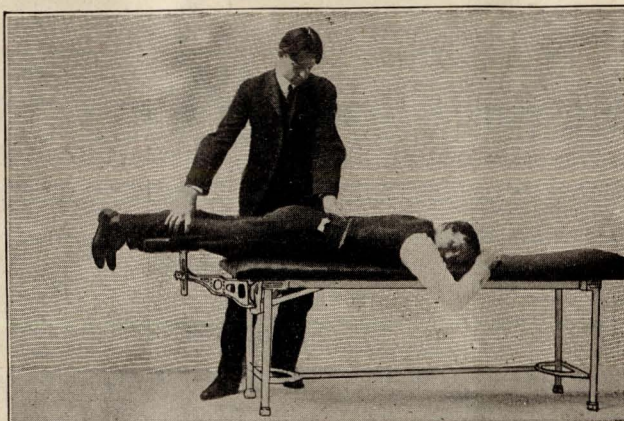
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Publisher's Corner

Strong Bright's Disease Article in December O. H.

BRIGHT'S Disease is one of the standard maladies that mankind always has in stock. It is one of the two great ills that men of affairs in particular especially fear, the other dread ailment being pneumonia. Successful men from their very habits of life seem disposed to contract kidney inflammation—especially "high livers" who are addicted to alcoholics. The kidneys are the great weak spot in most fevers and disease states. Hence men who are interested in their own health and who value life watch their kidneys as the mariner does his compass.

The heart, too, comes in for almost an equal share of concern, although its welfare is largely secondary to kidney health, but the two organs together constitute the vital parts that all men who think take a deep concern in.

One other center of physiological activity shares this common interest very largely—the stomach and digestive tract, and while its work is understood to be less immediately vital, and able to withstand greater assaults upon its economy, yet as the basis of nutrition—not to say also as a leading candidate for first place in the pleasurable side of life with many persons, for whom eating is the first consideration of life—its importance in health is hardly secondary.

Now these three spots in the animal economy—kidneys, heart and digestive organs, constitute a trinity that no man in his senses ever tires of learning more about or of finding out how to protect in order to favor their functional longevity.

In harmony with this situation we have prepared the December issue of *Osteopathic Health* to cover these three organs and these systems very satisfactory. No man or woman interested in health matters will fail to read these three articles with interest if allowed the opportunity. This edition ought to make many converts to Osteopathy.

You will have calls all year long, Doctor, for this article entitled *The Cure of Acute Bright's Disease*, which is one of the editor's best productions. You ought to have a couple of extra hundred of this number laid aside for use throughout 1907, after make a generous distribution of it at this present time.

Functional Heart Disease and Indigestion Has a Cause are the companion articles and they are both short and snappy. Both are by the editor.

That Cold in the Head is a very reasonable article by Dr. Louise Burns. It will be especially applicable all winter.

Sprains and Displacements is short and good. A final paragraph contains additional hints to men about *Prostatic Troubles, Impotency, Rheumatism and Nervous Breakdown*—just

a hint yet sufficient to flag the attention of many men who are eager to have relief and it will bring in inquiries.

This December issue of *Osteopathic Health* is a real classic, Doctor, and you ought to use it liberally, if you have not done so already, as well as to provide a stock for your archives, for its the kind of "docterin" that you will be doing all year and you will need this printed "doctrine" to reach and convert many a doubter, as well as answer questions for the inquiring ones.

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"Back Number News."

The supply of left-over numbers on hand Dec. 1st, 1906, selling at 2 cents each, was:

1905.

June Issue: 1,000 copies still in stock. This is undoubtedly one of the strongest campaigns we ever issued. We happen to have it still available solely because of greatly overprinting the required edition and not because it did not prove to be one of the best-selling numbers we have produced—which it was. Its leading article is a peerless one on liver diseases entitled: "Liver, Captain of Industry," by the editor. Another good one is on "Functional Heart Troubles"; others are "Bed-wetting; Catarrh; Chronic Dysentery; Neuritis; and the Economy of Osteopathic Treatment." This number hasn't a flaw! You can get what's left at 2 cents a copy, expressage extra.

1906.

January Issue: 400 copies in stock. Adjusting the Human Engine; Proper Care of Kidney Troubles; Osteopathy in Lung Diseases; A Fever and Nature's Pharmacy; How to Break Up a Cold; A Rheumatic's Thankfulness; Appendicitis and Abdominal Pains.

March Issue: 300 copies in stock. Story of Asthma; The Quick Cures of Osteopathy; Slow Cures Are the Rule; Runaway Hiccoughs Cured; A Study in Backs; What Diseases Osteopathy Treats. This is a number designed to attract attention to Osteopathy among people who need to be started to make them observe. Yet it makes no extravagant claims whatever.

October Issue: 150 copies left. Treatment of Stomach Troubles, The Radical Cure of Gall Stones, Laryngitis, Why the Body Becomes Diseased, "Nerve Tire," Good Blood Cures Nervousness, Giving Drugs is on the Decline, the Sin of Overeating, Osteopathy Defined, etc.

November Issue: 2,000 copies left. Startling Results of Pelvic Wrenches (a monograph covering a dozen different diseases); Nervous Basis of All Bodily Action, by Dr. Chas. A. Wheelan—very fine; La Grippe and Writer's Cramp.

PUBLISHER'S JOTTINGS.

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Drs. Ingalls & Crossland, A-06, at 230 Wells building, Quincy, Ill.

Removals.

Dr. W. S. Smith from Red Cloud, Neb., to Meridian, Texas.
Dr. A. E. Boles from Blue Hill, Neb., to Red Cloud, Neb.
Dr. Elizabeth M. Ingraham from 303 Century building, to suite 14, the Ohio building, 506 N. Vandeventer avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. Lenore Kilgrove from Kennett, Mo., to Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Dr. Clara Hickenlooper from Blockton, Iowa, to Alva, Okla.
Dr. J. A. Kerr from Nolle block, to Wayne Building & Loan block, Wooster, Ohio.
Dr. F. C. R. Kattenhor, from 15 Ormond Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y., to Harwickport, Barnstable county, Mass.
Dr. Charles J. Muttart from 330 Mint Arcade building, to 303 Mint Arcade building, Philadelphia, Pa., where he has opened much larger and more desirable offices, made necessary by increased practice.
Dr. J. H. Mahaffy from Eedfield, S. D., to Hills block, Huron, S. D.
Dr. Frederick H. Martin from 358 West Ninth street, to 321-329 Mason building, Los Angeles, California.
Dr. Lavenia Price from Greene, Iowa, to 917 Edgewater Rd., Angeleno Heights, Los Angeles, California.
Dr. Marvin Bailey from 20 Heald building, to 1-2-9 Douglass-Hanney building, Shawnee, Okla.
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Dr. B. F. Floyd from The Markeen to 317 Norwood avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Myrtle Mace-Gazda from Jamestown, N. D., to Masonic Temple, Geneva, N. Y.

Dr. Theodore Paul from Savannah, Mo., to Tarkio, Mo.

Dr. E. D. Holme from Tarkio, Mo., to St. Joseph, Mo.

Dr. C. E. Hulett from 308 West Sixth street, to 813 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kans., after eight years of successful practice.

Dr. Geneva A. Jones from 1279 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Northfield, Vt.

Dr. Meta Lucas from Fredericton, N. B., Canada, to Hawkinsville, Mo.

Dr. J. G. Follett from Talbot, Iowa, to Spearfish, So. Dak.

Dr. E. M. Stewart from Prophetstown, Ill., to 603 Fourth avenue, Clinton, Iowa.

Dr. Arthur Taylor from Carpenter Bldg., to Bank Bldg., Northfield, Minn.

Dr. Harry M. Loudon from 189 So. Main street, St. Albans, Vt., to 199 So. Union street, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. J. E. DeSpain from Elizabethtown, Ky., to Ahers Bldg., Lawton, Okla.

Dr. Wilbur H. Clark from Corpus Christi, Texas, to 404 Slavin Blk., Pasadena, Calif.

Dr. G. W. Tupper from East Brady, Pa., to Apollo, Pa.

Drs. Anderson & Anderson from Newman, Calif., to Cedar Rapids, Nebr.

Dr. R. L. Claggett from Dawson, Ga., to Letchfield, Ky.

Dr. Edward Oelrich from 476 Main street, to 451 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Gertrude Farquharson from Arkansas City, to Chetopa, Kans.

Dr. D. Frances Smith from Pomona, Calif., to San Pedro, Calif.

Dr. G. C. Taylor from Sycamore, Ill., to Hoopston, Ill.

Dr. G. W. Van Halteren from Oakesdale, Wash., to Farmington, Wash.

Dr. Theodosia E. Purdom from 1331 Troost avenue, to the Metropole Apartments, 1017 East 29th street, Kansas City, Mo.

Dr. Chas. Hinman from 784 Broadway, to 2655 Champa street, Denver, Colo.

Dr. E. Clair Jones from Fourth and Locust streets, to 459 Walnut street, Columbia, Pa.

Dr. Rose T. Stern from 304 Moore Bldg., to 428 Moore Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Ida Ellis Bush from 610 So. Sixth street, Kirksville, Mo., to 1350 Welton street, Denver, Colo.

Dr. Herman Goetz from 348 Century Bldg., to 202 Odd Fellows Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. J. W. Dixon of London, Ohio, will be at Los Angeles, Calif., Lock Box 1146, from December, 1906, to May, 1907.

Personals.

Dr. E. R. Larter, formerly of Niagara Falls, was compelled to give up his practice for an indefinite period owing to sickness in his family. He is temporarily located at Tippecanoe City, Ohio.

The wife of Dr. J. E. Anderson, The Dalles, Ore., has undergone a serious operation at the Good Samaritan hospital, Portland, Ore., but is doing nicely now.

Dr. E. A. Leatherwood of Eureka, Cal., is taking charge of Dr. E. A. Montague's office in the same city, while he is taking a post graduate course at Kirksville.

Dr. Guy Wendell Burns, after a rest of two years has again resumed practice at 55 West Thirty-third street, New York, N. Y.

Dr. F. C. Lincoln has, in addition to his Buffalo office, opened up an office in his home at North Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Helena S. Halvorsen, formerly of Madelia, Minn., is prevented from practicing at present, owing to illness in the family, but expects to locate as soon as possible in Spokane.

Dr. Francis K. Byrkit has opened a branch office at the Savings Bank building, Woburn, Mass.

Owing to a break down in health, Dr. Robt. H. Goodale was compelled to give up his practice in San Diego, Cal., and is now in Riverside recuperating.

Dr. and Mrs. Ambrose B. Floyd of Buffalo, N. Y., have given up their apartments at the Markeen, and resumed housekeeping in their own home at 317 Norwood avenue. In addition to the office at his residence, Dr. Floyd has opened a down-town office at 748 Ellicott Square.

Dr. J. W. Dixon and wife of London, Ohio, will put in the winter rustivating and sight-

seeing in southern California. They expect to return home May 1, 1907.

Dr. J. H. Mahaffy has resumed practice at the Hills building, Huron, S. D., after a year and a half of "loafing." (His own term of expression.)

Among those who called on "the O. P." were Dr. George T. Monroe, on his way to Central America for a six weeks' vacation, Dr. Frank E. Hyatt, Joliet, Ill.; Dr. J. H. Osborn, Villisca, Iowa, and Dr. W. S. Carpenter, Des Moines, Ia.

Partnership Formed.

Drs. F. M. Milliken and C. B. Miller, at 101½ West Third street, Grand Island, Nebr.

Drs. W. S. Smith and D. L. Davis, at Meridian, Texas.

Drs. F. D. Parker and C. A. Upton, at New York Life Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Drs. Harry M. and Guy M. Loudon, at 199 So. Union street, Burlington, Vt.

Drs. C. B. Ingalls and Emma C. Crossland, at 230 Wells Bldg., Quincy, Ill.

Married.

Dr. George Dexter Chafee to Miss Letitia Mulholland, at Kaukana, Wis., November 28th. At home after December 15th, at 506 Alton street, Appleton, Wis.

Dr. Irving Whalley to Miss Katherine W. Dewald of Tioga, Phila., October 24th, 1906.

At home after November 15th, at 3436 No. Sixteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. J. H. B. Scott to Miss Kathryn Frazer of New Castle, N. B., October 10th.

Dr. L. F. Curd to Miss Loretta B. Lewis of Dixon, Ill., October 14th.

Born.

To Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Taylor of Northfield, Minn., October 31st, a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. Louis A. Lyon of Wellsboro, Pa., a son.

To Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Beaven of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, October 31st, a 10 pound girl.

To Dr. and Mrs. Ralph M. Crane of New York, N. Y., September 28th, a 9½ pound girl.

To Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Matson of Eau Claire, Wis., November 20th, a boy.

Died.

Dr. K. Virginia Hogsett of Butte, Mont., Nov. 6th, after a brief illness.

Mrs. Sadie D. Tanner-Noordhoff, wife of Dr. L. H. Noordhoff, on Oct. 30th, 1906, at Charesholm, Alberta, Canada. Death was due to heart failure following typhoid fever. Dr. and Mrs. Noordhoff had been married only four months.

Eloise Kirk, daughter of Dr. M. G. Kirk, at Huntsville, Mo. Cause, accidental injury.

E. L. Hall of Circleville, Ohio, father of Dr. S. A. Hall of Johnstown, Pa., October 22nd, due to pneumonia.

Wide Awake in North Carolina.

(Continued from page 14.)

pres.; Dr. A. R. Tucker, Durham, vice-pres.; Dr. A. H. Zealy, Goldsboro, sec'y-treasurer. Executive committee: Drs. A. A. Bayse, W. B. Meacham and H. F. Ray. Legislative committee: Drs. E. J. Carson, E. C. Armstrong and S. W. Tucker.

The society was tendered a reception at the home of Dr. A. R. Tucker, which was an enjoyable occasion, a love feast as well as a feast of good things.

Dr. Ben S. Adsit, professor of anatomy at the Southern College of Osteopathy, Franklin, Ky., who was on the program, was absent on account of sickness. Dr. H. W. Glascock, of Raleigh, was also detained on account of sickness. The program included "The Present Condition of Osteopathy," Dr. W. B. Meacham; "Frequency and Length of Treatment," (symposium on osteopathic manipulation), Drs. A. R. Tucker, W. B. Meacham, S. W. Tucker, E. J. Carson, M. J. Carson, A. A. Masye, and A. H. Zealy; "Success in the Practice of Osteopathy," Dr. E. J. Carson.—Dr. Albert H. Zealy, Sec'y.

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