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NO. 5

## AN OSTEOPATH IN LONDON.

STANLEY M. HUNTER, D. O., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

To an osteopath, London is a gold-mine. This is true both from a current up-to-date point of view and from a medical history point of view. There is no place in the world where the American osteopath will be made to feel so much at home as in London. I refer of course to the P. G. seeking knowledge. The clinical material is not merely plentiful but simple falling over itself in abundance. I have been here over three months now and in addition to special courses I have had a feast, I might say a Saturnalia of clinics—and invaluable and often unique clinics as well. In a city of this size—5,000,000 or so—there is a hospital for almost everything under the sun to which “flesh is heir.” And not merely one of a kind but several in different parts of the city devoted to the same class of disease. The facilities for getting about London are remarkable. There are service cars, horse and motor ’busses innumerable. Every American rides on the top of these busses. It is quite a picnic. I have met quite a few in that elevated region. It is the best possible way of getting a knowledge of London. The fare is from 1 penny (2c.) up. And you can take quite a respectable ride for a penny—some 2 miles. But of course, the quickest way of getting from one side of London to the other is through the “Tuppenny Tube.” This is 100 feet below the surface and is the swiftest thing—I was going to say “on earth,” but to be literally exact, I must say under the earth. Two pence is 4c. The fare has just been reduced to 1 penny for any 3 stations. If you are just thru a lecture or clinics, say at the West London P. G. College and have another to attend 5 miles away in half an hour say at St. Bartholomew’s Hospital (St. Bart’s as it is familiarly called) you dive by elevator into one of these “holes in the ground” and “come up smiling” at your destination. There are no elevated railroads in London.

### What P. G. Courses to Take.

The P. G. courses commence in October, January, and May, but you can join the clinical wards at any time and frequently arrange to



"butt-in" at the lectures should you not be there for the beginning of the courses. The fees are more reasonable than with us in the States. For instance, you can get from 3 to 6 months hospital practice at a cost of from \$15 to \$25 and in some cases a payment of \$25.00 will entitle you to a perpetual ticket. That's about as long as a fellow wants one! If you can only stay a month, you can pay \$5.00 and call it square—which it is, with a balance in your favor, to use a Hibernianism. If you want to take in, say a six months' course of general practice, there is a society that has combined half a dozen or more of the leading hospitals, so that by paying a "composition fee," as they call it, of \$50.00, you can go the rounds. It is not necessary for an osteopath contemplating studying abroad to make any arrangements before landing. The hospitals and P. G. schools cater very considerably to American physicians. Almost every institution has one or more American studying there. This is, of course, particularly so in regard to the specialites. In my own specialty of the eye and related nervous system, I found that at least 50% of my fellow students were Americans. This gives a more home-like atmosphere to a stranger in a strange land. The new arrival here should purchase a copy of either *The British Medical Journal* or *The Lancet*, six pence (12c.) each. Here he will find announcements of "what's on" in the medical arena, and he can act accordingly. Living in London is about 25% cheaper than the same grade in the big cities of America. In the country it is about 50% cheaper. Clothes, however, are about the only thing that you will find conspicuously cheaper,—though in that respect you can go as high as they make 'em in New York if you go to a "swell" West End tailor.

#### Famous Clinics you can Attend.

Here in London you can hear and see most of the men who are but names to the medical student of America. You can see such world renowned neurologists as Sir Frederic Treves, Sir Victor Horsley and Sir William Gower, (whose books we are familiar with) operate and lecture, almost any day in the week. I attended a most profitable lecture and clinic by Sir Wm. Gower at the University of London Medical College Hospital. The theme was Bilateral Optic Neuritis, and he proved his point; too. For, as they say in Vienna, "They are great on Diagnosis and they prove it—by post-mortem." In this particular case the brain and the tumor of the unfortunate wight, proved the diagnosis all right, and when you saw the tumor you immediately exonerated the surgeons from any culpability. The tumor was as large as the egg of a goose and of the nature of an epithelioma. Again, you can attend

the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic and listen to lectures on the Spine and Nervous System which are so osteopathic that you have to shake yourself before you can realize that you are not in an osteopathic class room.

#### London Americanized.

My first impression on visiting London on this occasion was, "How Americanized London is getting!" The storekeepers mark their goods in dollars and cents as well as pounds and shillings, a very good thing—for them! The newspapers are full of American phrases and if you go to be measured for a suit the tailor having "sized you up" will ask you if you want it making in the American or English style. Of course, you did not come all this way for the American "cut" so you choose the English. But if you could get an American "Sandal" (or even Sunday) or an American "shine," you'd be grateful. If London is becoming Americanized it is just as certain that the London clinics are becoming osteopathized. I have sat and listened to demonstrations on the causation of "Nervous Diseases" and for all the difference I could see, I might have been at Kirksville or the P. C. O. I should not have been surprised to have heard the lecturer remark, "This gentleman, is of course, pure osteopathy!"—but he didn't! The only jarring note was when the head of "treatment" was reached, and this was not so much of a jar as it used to be. Or again, if you are concerned about the chemical diagnosis of the body, you mount a 'bus for St. Mary's Hospital in Praed street and listen to Sir A. E. Wright, the Oponic Index man, expatiate on what can be accomplished with that method. In fact, there is no limit to the variety and benefit of a sojourn in "London town."

#### The Anatomical Museums.

We have nothing in America to compare with these wonderful collections. Every hospital has its museum. Some very well preserved specimens are over 100 years old. If an osteopath had only a month to spend in London he could not do better than by visiting the hospitals and museums. He could visit a new one every day. I admit he might experience brain-fag. But then he could offset that by a clinic with Maude Allan as Salome or Harry Lander in the "Scotch of it." St. Thomas' Hospital, the oldest; St. Georges' where John Hunter breathed his last during an attack of angina pectoris, while lecturing to his class; Greys; St. Barts, all these and the London Hospital, should be visited by American physicians of whatever school. There are medical schools



connected with these hospitals and have been for centuries. You wonder, when you remember their antiquity, how it is they have avoided becoming fossilized. The hospitals of London engage in a never-ceasing campaign for funds. Boxes for contributions are in nearly every station and postoffice. And as you are passing their somber walls at night an intermittent electric sign will invite you to drop a penny in the slot—a tube conveying the penny into a safe place in the building. They need more than they get although they get a great deal. They do an immense amount of good.

#### Other Places of Medical Interest.

The curious and close observer will find a few medical practitioners in Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral, along with the poets and warriors. Darwin and Huxley though not practicing physicians, were graduates and it is fitting they should repose among the nation's "heroes" for to do what they did for science they had to be both poets and warriors. The Royal College of Physicians is worth a visit. It is not really a college but a club of ancient date. If you are a "Fellow" of the R. C. P. you are O. K. Another venerable institution is The Barber Surgeons' Hall originating in Henry 8th's reign and receiving its charter from that much-married-merry monarch. The R. C. P. and The Barber Surgeons were once one, but owing to a lively ambition on the part of the surgeons they quit the barbers if not the barbarous practices a century and a half ago and set up their R. C. P., but the barbers retained the "Hall" and the charter and the pole painted red wound round with white bandages and the same "remaineth unto this day" as may be seen outside nearly every "tonorial parlor. But the institution that will at once clinch the attention of the visiting osteopath is

#### The Royal College of Surgeons.

This was established around the collection left by John Hunter, the father of modern anatomy. The Hunterian collection itself comprises thousands of specimens in both human and comparative anatomy. It is a liberal medical education just to walk through the many galleries and wings. Everything is very carefully tabulated. A large staff of assistants is constantly employed caring for the present collection and preparing new specimens. The most curious specimens of morbid anatomy are to be found here. Part of Napoleon's liver is in a good state of preservation. This institution is the most important of its kind in the world. It receives a grant from the government. It is in the Theater of this "college" that the famous

#### Hunterian Oration

annually takes place. It was my good fortune to be a guest on Feb. 15 when this year's oration was delivered. "Henry Morris, Esq. M. A.," president of the society, and known wherever anatomical text books are used, delivered the oration. This is the one occasion of the year when all the big guns of the medical profession aim to get together. On this particular occasion the Prince of Wales was present and was created an honorary "Fellow." The papers said he "honored" the college. But being a double-dyed democrat myself, I should have put it the other way. However, it is only a matter of form and we know who got the "honors."

#### Medical Women in London.

Although women are not yet admitted to all the medical schools, still I know of no hospital where they are not admitted for P. G. work, so what I have said of opportunities for special work will embrace with equal force our sister D. O's. There is an exclusive medical school for women in London. The Lying-In Hospitals, of which there are many are open to all qualified students. It will be seen from this brief summary of P. G. opportunities in London that you could hardly spend a few months to better advantage any where. The change of nationality but the same language (but with a different accent, save the mark!) is educative and stimulating. According to the Year Book there are two osteopaths in London and as I can speak from observation, they "have all they can do" and are always glad to receive a call from visiting compatriots. But, alas! according to the latest from Chicago, its no use wasting time in P. G. work for "radio-ther" is going to put us all out of business. Au revoir!

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## OSTEOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PALISADIAN:—

Sir:—I was much interested in the editorial on Osteopathy published in the last issue of "The Palisadian." To my mind, the medicos have a lot to think about in considering the work done by this interesting and very new science. According to the best authorities, and there are many, the administration of drugs as a cure for disease does more harm, in the majority of cases, than good. Such a great authority as John Mason Goode, M. D., F. R. S., the great English physician, said in a special discussion of the subject: "The effects of medicine on the human system are in the highest degree uncertain, except, indeed, that



they have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined."

On the other hand, I personally know of a lady in New York City who was practically made over by osteopathy. She was a complete wreck, had taken drugs all her life, and finally as a last resort was induced to go to Kirksville, Mo., the fountain source of osteopathy, where she took the treatment and was completely restored, and is to-day a woman of marvelously fine physical condition, and one of remarkable intellectual accomplishments. She had neither energy nor ambition in her long sickness of seven years; to-day she looks upon life as hopefully as a young child, and is happy in the pursuit of an honorable calling.

I know a man, also, who was as bilious as a lemon, who for years had piled calomel into his system till he fairly reeked with it, and was hopefully dyspeptic, only to be completely rejuvenated. This man was so completely bedraggled that he scarcely had determination enough to put on his shoes. He would rather walk a mile in slippers than tie shoestrings. Lazy at all times, he became, after a thorough overhauling by osteopathy, a man of energy and force, who was enabled by this science, to throw away his calomel, and he had literally to empty his pockets of it. He is now a man of affairs, with tremendous energies, and looks only on the bright side at almost sixty.

Personally, I have known of other cases, a bright young girl who was so nervous that she went into hysterics over any sound that disturbed her. Her sleep was poor, and she became a great source of anxiety to her parents. Osteopathy restored her sleep, cured her nerves completely, and she is as happy and free hearted as a lark. Not a drug in any of these three cases! I am not a crank on the subject, but I have been forced to sit up and listen at the compelling force behind something which is making better men and women out of thousands; which is brushing away the shadows from the paths of people who have a right to live, and filling them with sunshine and happiness. Good health is God's greatest blessing, but human appetite makes us over indulge, and we upset the system. The human frame is a piece of perfectly constructed machinery. Wear and tear and indiscretion clog up the arteries, rust the joints, impede the circulation and retard the general functional operations. If we neglect the mechanism of a watch it will keep indifferent time. If we impair the human system, we may look for an indifferent body. The physiological effect of drugs is problematic at all times in their final action. That is, we do not know what they will do. They act, but is it effectual? No man can answer. A cure or benefit by osteopathy is absolute. No man can doubt a result produced by this

method, because it starts out to perform on a principle. If the result attained without drugs is apparent, the triumph of the principle is complete. Facts are the most stubborn things in the wide world, and resisting facts is as foolhardy as the act of the man who tried to butt the bull off the bridge. When the tenets of materia medica gradually fall before the faith of osteopathy, as they are rapidly doing, the world will be far happier and better.—From the Palisadian, (N. J.), Feb., '09.

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## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS IN OSTEOPATHIC DIAGNOSIS.

FRANKLIN FISKE, D. O.

Since the publication of the questions in the December Journal a number have requested that answers to the same be printed. These are to be considered in no sense complete but merely brief replies such as would be found in a quiz compend or as students would give on examination.

1. What are the normal curves of the spine.

(a) These are antero posterior as follows: Posterior sacral; anterior lumbar; posterior dorsal; anterior cervical.

(b) What is the curve of the spine in utero? (A) Posterior from occiput to coccyx.

(c) When does this curve first change and name in order the changes as they occur? (a) At or just after birth the recumbent posture tends to eliminate this curve; when the child first starts to raise the head the anterior cervical appears; when the child begins to walk, the anterior lumbar appears and the posterior thoracic and sacral are accentuated.

(2) What is the mechanical center of the body and discuss your reasons for answers given? (a) The sacrum. This forms the key of the pelvis; is the means of transmission of weight from thorax and head to limbs, and forms the center around which the innominate rotate. It is placed approximately midway between top of cranium and calcis. At the sacrum the structure of the spine changes laterally to the innominate; superiorly to the lumbar vertebrae; inferiorly to the coccyx. All lesions around it then can be referred to it as a relatively stationary point.

(3) Describe (a) typical lumbar vertebra. (b) typical dorsal vertebra. (c) typical cervical vertebra. (These are questions from anatomy proper, hence are not answered here.)

(4) What is the normal movement in each region of the spine? (a) Lumbar, antero posterior bending, some slight lateral bending and rota-



tion. Dorsal, rotation with some slight lateral and antero posterior bending. Cervical, according to the region. Between the occiput and atlas nodding and very slight lateral. Between atlas and axis rotation and slight lateral bending. Remainder of region lateral and antero-posterior bending combined with rotation. (b) What divisions can be made mechanically in the cervical region and what articulations are included in each region? (1) Occipito-atlantal. (2) Atlanto axial. (3) The rest of the articulations.

(5) Where is the center of rotation, osteopathically considered, in the lumbar region. (b) Same in dorsal. (c) Same in each division of the cervical region? (a) In the posterior part of neural canal between the articular facets. b. In the body of the vertebrae about two-thirds of the way from the neural canal to the anterior margin. c. (1) Ordinarily in one articular facet while the other side moves anterior or posterior. In a twist it would be between the facets in the neural canal. (2) Around the odontoid process. (3) There can be no uncomplicated rotation in the third region as any rotation is of necessity accompanied by a lateral.

(6) Discuss the mechanics of the lumbar region and give diagnostic points discussing the value of each as to accuracy. (a) On account of the direction of the facets there is possible no lateral movement at this point with the spine in the ordinary position consequently no rotation around any center situated in the body of the vertebrae. In this region the intervertebral discs are the thickest of any region and it is possible to have a rotation between the bodies around a center in the posterior part of the neural canal between the facets.

This center being so located it is possible to have a considerable deviation of the bodies without it showing in the spines, but any deviation, however slight will show an elevation of the transverse process on the side toward which the deviation is, while the transverse process of the opposite side shows a corresponding depression. The transverse processes can be palpated externally to the erector spinae mass with the exception of those of the fifth which can be shown in the triangular space formed by the innominate, the line of the spines and a line drawn from the posterior tubercle of the innominate to the corresponding lumbar spinous process.

(7) What are the points of diagnosis with regard to innominate lesions (b) give symptoms of posterior rotations of the innominate, discussing importance and accuracy of each symptom given. (a) The points are: Anteriorly, pubic spines, relative position of anterior spine, length of legs; posteriorly, relative position of posterior tubercles

and posterior superior spines, space, and state of tissue between the innominate and spine, length of legs. (b) With reference to importance; the most important, the relation of pubic spines, the one on the affected side being nearer the ensiform cartilage; same of the anterior superior spine. Posteriorly, with reference to antero-posterior position the posterior tubercle is more prominent, the posterior superior spine is less prominent on affected side, both farther from given vertebral spine and nearer to the line of the vertebral spine than the unaffected side. Tissues contracted on affected side. Leg on affected side shorter. In all unilateral innominate lesions the deviations at the symphysis can be noticed. In most cases of posterior innominate rotation the points of diagnosis with reference to posterior tubercle and posterior superior spine are readily noticed. The leg may be shorter, and no innominate lesion be present, or at least, there not be a posterior rotation. A posterior rotation throws innominate nearer to spine; anterior the reverse.

(8) Name the four most common sublaxations of the innominate. Discuss the forces producing them, tell which lesion is the most common and explain why. (a) The four most common are posterior rotation, double posterior, double anterior and single anterior. Any blow delivered on the tuberosity of the ischium in a line passing anteriorly through the center of rotation (which is about the second sacral vertebra) and below the center will produce a posterior rotation or any force directed posteriorly to the center and above it, also force directed vertically and anteriorly to the center will produce a posterior rotation. Since these three include most of the forces, the posterior rotation is by far the most common. Any force directed on both tuberosities as outlined, or with the innominate comparatively fixed a force throwing the sacrum forward (the weight of the body falling where it does, constantly tending in this direction) would tend to produce a double posterior. Any force delivered to both knees in a backward direction with the thighs extended and the body fixed would produce a double anterior. A similar force on one side, or a reverse of condition of a single posterior would produce a single anterior.

(9) Dorsal lesions cannot be accurately told by the spinous process because these are so often deviated without the vertebra itself being abnormal. The transverse processes are nearly always symmetrical. In a rotation one will appear anterior with reference to one below, while the other will appear correspondingly posterior. In case of a vertebra tipped up around a horizontal axis somewhere in the body both transverse processes will appear posterior with reference to the vertebrae below. The relation of the spinous with the adjacent ones can be used for confirming the diagnosis.



(10) What are the diagnostic points in rib lesions in general? (b) In what divisions can ribs be grouped mechanically and why? (a) All of the ribs except the twelfth can be palpated in the mid-axillary line. Any deviation will show here. Also there can be diagnosis made at the angles of the ribs at the costo-chondral junction or the chondral-sternal articulation. (b) Mechanically, ribs can be grouped in three divisions, the first including the first two ribs; the second, the third to the tenth inclusive; the third, the eleventh and twelfth. This division is made on a basis of muscular attachment and lesions as follows; the first are generally in lesion secondary to strains or muscular contractures resultant on mal-adjustments of other vertebrae. They are not attached to muscles, which are attached to the arm, and hence the arm cannot be used to advantage in their adjustment. Second division is usually in lesion secondary to lesions of the vertebrae to which they are attached. They are attached to muscles which are attached to the arms, and hence in some lesions the arms are of use in adjustment. Third division is grouped for reasons similar to those governing the grouping of the first.

(11) Discuss lesions of the first rib with reference to cause and diagnosis. (b) Same of second rib. Lesions of the first rib are usually secondary to the muscular pull of the scaleni muscles or to strains communicated from the clavicle, are usually in an upward direction with the part midway between head and sternal articulation, most elevated. Diagnosis may be made by palpation between clavicle and scapula anterior to trapezius. Care should be taken to differentiate between the first rib and the transverse process of the seventh cervical. (b) Since the shoulder girdle is fixed by the cervical muscles, in heavy lifting there is an upward strain brought on the second rib which the clavicle is unable to neutralize as in the case of the first rib, so the posterior end of the rib is often misplaced upward with the anterior end depressed. Lesions may also be secondary to cervical contractures or to rotations of the second dorsal vertebra. Diagnosis is made the same as ribs in general. The angle of the second rib is the first body prominent felt back of the anterior border of the trapezius, (this is often mistaken for the first rib, but in the recent state the first rib is never felt back of the anterior border of the trapezius.

(12) Discuss mechanics of lower cervical region, what lesions are mechanically possible, why and how would you diagnose them. The vertebrae present the peculiarity of a rounded lower edge of the body fitting into a notched upper edge laterally considered, while antero posteriorly the reverse is true, making a semi-saddle joint. Also there is present the obliquity of the articular facets, of which the upper

facet of the lower vertebra faces diagonally up and back, the lower facet of the upper vertebra facing down and forward. This is most pronounced between the second and third cervical, where the articulation is almost vertical, becoming less pronounced toward the lower part, as the seventh is almost horizontal. In order for the vertebra on one side to move forward on the vertebra below, it must rise on that side. This would cause it to sink on the other side, and would produce a lateral motion. Conversely if the vertebra were to move laterally on the one below, in order for facets to remain approximately in apposition, the vertebra must go anterior on the side towards which it goes laterally, and posterior on the side on which it goes mesially. This would present two points of diagnosis on each side. Examining laterally on one side, the upper vertebra would be prominent on the side that is lateral, and depressed on the side that is mesial. Also on the side the vertebra that is lateral by examining the posterior aspect of the articular processes, it will be seen that the upper vertebra is depressed, while on the side that is mesial, it will appear prominent.

(13) What are the diagnostic points in lesions of the atlas, and what lesions are mechanically possible? (b) Same of the hyoid.

An anterior subluxation of the atlas is prevented by the transverse ligament, a posterior by the anterior arch. A slight lateral is possible, and also a pathological rotation accompanied by decreased mobility. In every case of marked pathological rotation there is present a decreased mobility, often amounting to an entire absence of function of the atlanto-axial articulation. For diagnosis the most positive point is the relation between the inferior articular facets of the atlas and the superior articular facets of the axis, which can be felt by palpation posteriorly. An atlas rotation appears as an axis deviation, hence the spine of the axis will point decidedly to one side.

(b) The hyoid bone being attached to no other bone but only to muscles, is in lesion only secondarily to other articulations, which through their irritation cause muscular contraction. The best way to diagnose lesions of the hyoid, is to locate the superior margin of the larynx. This can be done readily, no matter how severe the contracture or how small the hyoid. Then grasping the skin over the throat a quarter of an inch above the upper margin of the larynx, draw the skin down, and with thumb and finger grasp the upper margin of the larynx. Palpating upward the hyoid is then readily found, and its location can readily be determined without disturbing it. The lesions that are mechanically possible are one or both sides tilted up or up and back, down, or down and back, or twists. Rarely it is drawn forward.



(14) Discuss occipital lesions, giving diagnostic points, naming kinds that can occur, and why.

Formerly occipital lesions were considered a rarity by many of the profession, but they are comparatively of common occurrence. On account of the cup-shape of the occipito-atlantal articulation a lateral is accompanied by a sinking of the head on one side and an anterior or posterior by a tipping of the head which shows as a changing of the cervical antero-posterior curvature. The lesions possible are double anterior, double posterior, single anterior, or posterior (if reverse condition occurs on opposite side it constitutes a twist of the occiput with the center rotation above odontoid process. If one side only is affected the center of rotation is in the articulation on the unaffected side). A lateral may occur alone, or may complicate any of the above lesions. The diagnostic points are the relations of the basilar process and the posterior arches of the atlas. As a secondary diagnosis to confirm these may be used the relation of the transverse processes of the atlas, and the angle of the jaw, and mastoid process, but on account of comparatively common cases of unsymmetrical conditions of the atlas this latter is not sufficiently accurate for primary diagnosis.

(The above answers if studied will serve as suggestions for diagnosis of the most common vertebral lesions. I will very much appreciate communications discussing any of the points of diagnosis or reasons proposed.)

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## HOSPITAL SURGICAL NOTES.

An operation which was performed on Mr. R. A. McWilliams, of the Junior class, on Feb. 16th, and was described in the March Journal, under Hospital Notes, furnishes a very good example of a proof of the osteopathic lesion. It will be remembered that the operation was to relieve pressure and tension, due to scar contractions between the liver and a piece of one of the ribs, which had had about an inch taken out of it to drain a tropical abscess, which formed several years ago in the Phillipines. The operation on the abscess was performed over there, and from the time that the scar contracted down, and displaced the posterior piece of rib that was left after the removal of one inch, for the drain, Mr. McWilliams has been a sufferer from dysentery, which at times was very severe. Following the last operation he has entirely recovered from the dysentery, and indeed, even during the time he was in the hospital, there were no signs of the trouble, and even on a half diet during the week following the operation, he gained three pounds in weight, and since then has gained twelve pounds more. It is very evident that the depression of this rib produced an irritation to the nerve centers that brought about the dysentery, and relief of the pressure was followed immediately by cure.

There have been a number of very interesting cases of so-called blood poison of the hands, come to the hospital lately, and they served to illustrate very clearly how

a little scratch or infection, if not correctly attended to may cause a great deal of trouble. The first case was mentioned in the last set of hospital notes, and was that of Dr. Hemstreet, of Kansas City, who had to come all this distance on account of an infected hang nail, which developed serious symptoms. The next case was Mr. Pound, of the Junior class, who was traveling in the East and got a slight infection in the finger, which developed into blood poison, and for which an eastern surgeon advised amputation. It got so bad that a New York surgeon stated that without amputation of the finger he might lose the whole hand, or his life, and wanted to operate on it, but refused to allow another osteopath to be present at the operation. Thereupon, Mr. Pound telegraphed to Dr. Geo. Still and started for St. Louis, where he was operated upon before the St. Louis osteopaths, the next evening. The operation was merely to establish good drainage, and afterwards he was sent up to the hospital at Kirksville for the after treatment, with the result that he has lost neither hand, finger, or phalanx.

Just this week Dr. Flattery came all the way from Denver to have a similar condition treated, except that in her case a part of the bone of the thumb was already necrosed. Amongst the main points in treatment of these cases, might be mentioned two particular ones. Never use carbolic acid or bi-chloride for continuous application, as both of them are likely to set up gangrene, particularly the carbolic acid, and they both do more harm than good when used in this way. The other point is that there is nothing that equals continued hot boric acid applications, or irrigations of the wound in acute sepsis. The applications should be continued for forty-eight hours, or longer, and then to be applied intermittently two or three hours at a time, three or four times a day. In the most severe cases of so-called blood poison, this treatment not only preserves the limb, but shows a very much better mortality record than even the early amputation, and indeed amputation is not indicated in any of these cases.

Among the operations performed since the last reports, have been a suspension and repair on a patient of one of the senior students, the patient coming from Owensboro, Ky., and being discharged as cured, on the 17th day.

Dr. R. A. Reed, of Arlington, S. D., sent a patient to the hospital about the first of March.

Dr. Minnie Potter brought a patient to the hospital for a nose and throat operation, in March, and later another patient for the removal of a cystic tumor on the back. An interesting emergency case came to the hospital about the first of March, in the shape of a gun shot wound on Mr. Miller, who lives near Kirksville. The man had, during the afternoon, been hunting. In some manner, while his hand was resting on the muzzle of the gun, the left barrel, which had not been discharged for some months, and was therefore rusty, was exploded, blowing a hole through the palm of the hand, and practically shattering to bits the bones of the three lesser fingers. Ordinarily amputation would have been indicated, considering that the tissues were burnt and shot full of powder and rust, and the bones crushed and the force of the explosion had torn the skin along the back of the hand, clear up onto the arm, and indeed it would be hard to imagine a worse injury. But it was decided by Drs. Link, Crowley and Still, to attempt to save the hand, or rather to save a part of it. And by working about an hour and a half on the wound and then treating it later by boric acid irrigations, a very fair result has been obtained, and although the hand is not entirely well yet, and although it never will, of course, be as good as new, still it is a much better hand than had it been amputated.



Mrs. J. W. Bell, wife of the merchant tailor of that name, of Kirksville, underwent an abdominal operation in the early part of March.

Dr. House, of Manhattan, Kansas, sent a patient to the hospital for abdominal operation, March 3rd. The patient was out of the hospital on the fifteenth day after the operation.

Dr. Hibbetts, of Grinnell, Iowa, brought a patient to the hospital in the early part of March.

Dr. Roger B. Wood, of Fulton, Mo., brought a patient to the hospital March 9th.

Dr. B. C. Roberts of Lincoln, Ill., recently sent a patient to the hospital.

Dr. Lizzie Clay, of Tulsa, Okla., sent a patient to the hospital, March 13th, for an abdominal operation.

Mr. Hoxie, of the Junior class, had a patient in the hospital for an abdominal operation, March 15th.

Dr. W. C. Cadwell, of Canyon City, Colo., sent a patient to the hospital, March 19th.

Mrs. Nannie Noble, the wife of Judge Noble, of Salmon, Idaho, underwent an operation at the hospital on March 19th.

Dr. N. A. Johnson had a patient in the hospital from Fredonia, N. Y., the latter part of March. Dr. Johnson came with the patient and stayed two or three days.

Dr. Lampton, of Butler, Mo., had a patient operated on for a malignant growth of the kidney, March 25th.

Dr. Nannie Johnson, of LaBelle, Mo., brought another patient to the hospital, March 25th.

Dr. Nichols, of St. Louis, sent a patient to the hospital the latter part of March.

Dr. J. E. Ramsey, of Yates Center, Kans., sent a patient to the hospital for operation for cancer of the breast, March 30th. Dr. Ramsey has sent in cases on the average about once a month, for the last six months.

A hysterectomy was performed on March 14th, on a patient of Dr. McCoach.

On March 30th, a cancer of the breast was removed from two different patients, one the patient of Dr. Ramsey, and the other on a patient who had been given up by two of the best known surgeons in the world, to die within two weeks. The operation in this case was done, of course, without hopes of cure, but in order to relieve the patient as much as possible. She is doing very well to date.

Mrs. Bessie Srofe, of Martinsville, Ohio, underwent an operation for biliary abscess, Mar. 30th.

Dr. Ewing, of Grant City, Mo., brought a patient to the hospital for operation, April 6th.

Dr. F. P. Pratt had a patient operated on April 5th.

Dr. V. C. Whitcomb, of New York City, sent another patient to the hospital in April.

Dr. J. A. Grow, of Memphis, Mo., was brought into the hospital, March 31st, with gall stones, but recovered after passing nine large calculi, without having to undergo an operation. He repaid the surgeon by bringing a case of cystic tumor of the ovary, to be operated on, about a week after he left.

Miss Shortridge, of Ft. Collins, Colo., underwent an operation under Dr. Link's direction, April 7th.

Mr. D. L. Dennis, of Paris, Ont., Canada, came to the hospital 10th, to undergo an operation on the brain, for epilepsy, following an injury. He was sent in by Dr. John Atkinson, of Brantford, Canada.

Mr. Joe Logsten, of Kirksville, Mo., a patient of Dr. Connor, the city health officer, was operated on by Dr. George Still and Dr. Connor, for gangrenous appendicitis, April 13th.

Mrs. Cynthia Green, of Cunningham, Kans., a patient of Mr. Pellett, of the senior class, was operated on April 6th, for abdominal and pelvic trouble.

Dr. Overton, of Tuscola, Ill., sent a patient to the hospital April 10th.

Dr. R. B. Carleton, of Wichita, Kans., sent a patient to the hospital for operation, April 12th.

Mr. Boulware of the senior class had an abdominal operation performed on a patient of his, April 13th.

Mr. Kenney, of the senior class had a patient operated on, April 15th.

Dr. Millicent Smith, of St. Joseph, Mo., sent a patient to the hospital for abdominal operation, April 19th.

Drs. Coffman, Gooch & Coffman, sent a patient to the hospital for operation for cancer of the breast, April 19th.

Dr. Barker, of Baring, Mo., had two patients in the hospital and one for operation, April 19th.

Dr. F. B. Fleming, of Montrose, Colo., sent a patient in to the hospital for abdominal operation, April 23rd.

On April 3rd, Dr. George Still was called to Williamstown, Mo., to see the father of Dr. W. O. Pool, of Fairfield, Iowa, who was suffering from pneumonia. Dr. Pool and Dr. Cooter, were treating the case.

On April 9th and 10th, Dr. Geo. Still was in Lawrenceville, Ill., and Robinson, Ill., operating and examining patients for Dr. C. D. Swope, Dr. D. F. Miller, and Dr. Anna Pixley, all of the 1908 class.

On April 7th Dr. Geo. Still was called to Centerville, Ia., to consult in the sickness of the son of Dr. J. A. Dillon. Dr. G. G. Graham and Dr. Dillon were handling the case, which has been doing very nicely without the necessity of an operation.

On April 17th, Dr. Geo. Still was called to Des Moines, Ia., on professional business.

Dr. E. E. Westfall, of Mt. Pleasant, Ia., sent a patient to the hospital April 28th, to have a tumor removed from the shoulder.

Dr. H. T. Ashlock, sent a patient to the hospital for a repair of laceration, about the middle of April.

Dr. Cooter, of LaBelle, Mo., brought a patient to the hospital for an operation for fistula, April 29th.

In addition to these cases there have been thirty-three minor operations and emergency cases, treated during the past month.

There have been no surgical cases die in the hospital or after leaving the hospital since the last reports. There has never been a case of septic peritonitis, following an operation in the A. S. O. Hospital, which considering the cases that are being handled now, is a remarkable record.

The surgery clinics have been kept down as much as possible, the last month or two, in order to catch up with the text book work, but it will be remembered that they will be running all through the month of June and July, and that either pay cases, semi-clinics, or free cases can have operations during those months. No free cases will be taken during August, and except in emergencies, we would prefer that even the pay cases come during some other month, as a very hot month like August is not quite as good a time for operating, providing there is no hurry about the case, as some other month.

G. A. S.



## MORE RIGHTS OF THE OSTEOPATH.

Nearly every state in the Union now has an osteopathic law of some kind, which gives us many advantages and privileges, but at the same time after reflection and trial, we see where these are working slowly to our ruin by their narrow-scope and incompleteness. When we come to think of it these laws give us but very few things. They give us the right to manipulate, give antidotes for poison, practice minor surgery in some states, and sign death and birth certificates. This has been about the extent of what we have asked for in each case, and we now realize that we are badly limited and it has been done in a great measure by ourselves. Had we asked for more in many cases we would have gotten more. We are scattered all over the country now, have been practicing about ten years under laws, have our associations and clubs, we have come up against the world and disease in every way possible, we have tried our laws and our profession, and by experience we find that we are limited in ways that make the future of our profession questionable. Our profession is taking care of only a portion of the sick, and a very few of the wounded for the following reasons. We cannot practice surgery. Often we cannot give an anesthetic. Often we do not have the use of the hospitals. If a man should be run over in the street and have his leg torn off near the hip, and be brought into our offices we can not give him a hypodermic or any other opiate to relieve his pain. Suppose he is sent to the hospital, which is the place for him, and he sends for you to come and attend his case, you could not practice in the hospital and you would be as helpless to give an anesthetic, trim the flesh and saw off the shattered bone as you would be in your office. We will all get this very case some day. I have had mine, and the experience was not a pleasant one.

### An "M. D.-less" Surgeon.

Who are to be our surgeons? At present, I do not know of a single surgeon in our profession that has not an M. D. degree. This is a reflection. It is not because the osteopaths have not the brains to do surgical work. It is because of the lack of surgical training, and the laws that prohibit. For osteopaths to become surgeons they must do either of two things, take an M. D. degree or make a law that will allow them to practice surgery and use such drugs as they may find necessary in their surgical cases. It is folly to think surgery can be done without anesthetics, antiseptics and opiates, and when we go to the Legislatures asking for the use of these three drugs we are going to meet a more strenuous and powerful opposition than we have ever known before for these three drugs are the back-bone of medicine. You are going to ask to be made, almost M. D's., and you readily see the argument that they will put up against such a measure. On the other hand if all our surgeons are M. D's. we are weakened and tending rapidly toward being absorbed. I do not think it impossible to get laws giving us the right of surgery and the necessary drugs first that go with it. We have the full use of antidotes—why not anesthetics? In the place we ought to have headed our laws as a bill "To regulate the practice of Osteopathy and Surgery." The fight would have been harder but we would have had more in the end. This is a question for the osteopathic profession and the sooner it takes steps to solve it, the better for all concerned. Now since the osteopathic schools are giving three and four year courses there is no reason why we cannot soon have our own surgeons. We are at present in a very embarrassed position. We get a case and treat it along until we see that it is strictly surgical, and then at the crisis when we ought to show the most superior skill and usefulness, we have to step down, with-

draw from the case entirely, and say "Mr. M. D. take this case and this diagnosis and do what I ought to do but can't do." The M. D. steps in at the last moment like the 'master hand' and gets all the credit of the case, and the hundred dollar fee, while you confess to the world your limitations and lack of ability to take care of disease in all its forms and stages.

### As To Hospitals.

How many osteopaths over the state have the free and unmolested use of the hospitals? It is very plain that the M. D. is the only enemy that osteopathy has. I never heard of any one else fighting it. Is it probable that in the next few months or years that they will become so friendly as to ask us into the hospitals? I hardly look for such a radical change. As long as the M. Ds. remain in the hospital they will not give their consent for an osteopath to be turned loose in one of them for three reasons. They are dead against us and wish to discourage our practice. They wish to limit our practice and belittle it. They do not want an osteopath to see what they are doing. To overcome these obstacles we have to go to the Legislatures and insert into our laws a hospital clause, and let us make it broad enough for future ages. We are greatly handicapped by not having the hospitals for without them we must go on forever taking only such cases as we can treat in the office and in the home, when we might as well have access to a well equipped hospital where we can have the benefit of many things which will greatly assist us with our patient, not saying any thing about the invaluable services of a trained nurse. It is impossible for the osteopaths to think of having their own hospitals at this time. Few of us can afford a private hospital at the present, and why should it be necessary that osteopathic hospitals should be private when there is room in every city hospital for the osteopath, and he has a perfect right to it. He pays his taxes. He pays his license tax, and is licensed by the state and registered in the county, and the patient pays his tax and has the right to go to the hospital and call for whomever he pleases. We have been kept out of the hospitals mainly because we have not fought our way into them, for fear we might hurt some M. D's. feelings, and I do not think we ought sacrifice our patients and our profession because we are afraid we might offend our enemy.

### Free Permits to Unqualified M. D's.

In nearly every law that we have there is a clause which reads something like 'nothing in this act shall be construed to any way interfere with those practicing medicine,' and thereby we have made osteopaths, if they choose to be, out of all the M. D's. There is nothing whatever that will keep them from practicing in some states if they so choose. Now they see that they have failed to crush us out in the Legislatures and courts, they have resorted to a smoother and surer way. It is absorption. Many osteopaths think these are idle thoughts, but the D. O. that is wide awake knows too well how true they are. It is true. The M. D. will soon begin to practice under the above clause, also he will soon be able to get a six month course of osteopathy in their schools, and we have not a single law that will keep him from practicing. They boast of the fact that they have and always will have the right to practice what they think best for the patient, it matters not what it is, or from whence it came. Again they are soon going to give all the osteopaths credit for their two and three years in their colleges, and then we will have a lot of mixers. The medics will mix and the osteopaths will mix, and soon they will all be so well mixed that you can't tell who mixed them, and no one will know D. O. from M. D., and then the crowning work of the M. D. is done.



**The Remedy.**

To correct these things we must go back to the Legislatures, take our dinners, and stay there until we have defined osteopathy in a way that will hold in the courts, and then amend our laws with a clause that will forever prohibit the M. D. from practicing osteopathy as securely as they have prevented the osteopaths from using drugs, and if he wishes to manipulate let him go to an osteopathic college, graduate and then take the state osteopathic examination like we now have to do if we wish to practice medicine or surgery. Then amend your laws to read 'a bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy and surgery' and see that it has in it the right to give anesthetics, and opiates, to a certain degree, and the use of antiseptics. Include a strong hospital clause, and then with our four year course with a strong surgical department you will see our profession lifted up and go forward to where it ought to be.

H. W. GLASCOCK, D. O., Raleigh, N. C.

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**FIELD NOTES.****From the Science Circles of Osteopathy.**

The interest seems to be growing in this plan of work; as letters are coming from nearly every state in the Union asking how to organize a circle. The members are becoming more and more interested, as nearly every letter begins with: "This bunch of letters is certainly the best yet." The members are interested because they take part in the discussion and form a part of the work. This plan is not in opposition to the "Research Institute of the A. O. A." tho working from the opposite direction and without capital, but requires work instead of money. This plan requires the D. O. to do his own thinking and to express his thoughts on paper, which he exchanges with others. The "Research Institute" is for those who prefer to employ experts to do their research work, or for lack of time find it cheaper. There should be no quarrel between these two plans, as any man who wishes to be progressive and do something for the development of the science should join one or the other of the organizations, where he can do the most good for himself and the profession. The Circles have already worked out several scientific propositions which should be taken up by the "Research Institute" and verified before being presented to the profession. The work of the circles is like that of a lower court in which questions or propositions originate to be passed upon by the higher tribunals and declared to be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the science.

A new rule has recently been approved by the circles in regard to case reports, where a member is asking for suggestions in the treatment of a case, a card is dropped back by those members, who have had similar cases, as it may be too late if the member has to wait thirty days for the letters to come round again; this makes the suggestions of much more value, as "a stitch in time saves nine."

The Minnesota circle in discussing the question of a D. O. selling his practice, questions whether he has a practice which he can deliver if he sell it. One member who bought a practice, paying \$250 for the practice and \$50 worth of fixtures, says the first month he didn't take in a cent, and the first six months he ran behind \$35; but he "stuck to his bush" and for the past two years he has had all he could do. When he convinced the people that he could deliver the goods they came to him and that is what any D. O. has got to do whether he buys another practice or goes independent. His advice is "never buy a practice." Another member suggests

that no two D. O's. will want the same furniture and a man is foolish to buy another man's furniture.

**Treats a "Chiro."**

One member reports a chiropractic calling on him for a treatment, he suspected what he was after and had him to lay on his table, face down, and he gave each vertebra a spring until it snapped, and when he was through the chiro said he didn't see any difference between an osteopathic treatment and a chiropractic treatment; and sure there was not in that case.

The chiros and others are trying to get a bill through the Minnesota Legislature under the name of "Naturopath" but with the combined opposition of the M. D's. they will fail. The M. D's. are working for a composite board and that will fail.

The scientific discussion has been on the difference between Vitality and Energy in the last round of letters in the different circles; and while all admit there is a difference, various opinions were expressed as to in what the difference consisted. It might be summed up in the statement that vitality is the inherent force in the body, tissues and cells fixed and stamped by parents and ancestors, and is that intelligent force which builds and rebuilds tissue and cells as well as resisting the destructive attacks of disease; while energy is the acquired force of the body from food and other sources. It was claimed by some that vitality was marked by temperament and one was inverse to the other in many cases. The vital temperament usually having great vitality but little energy; and the nervous temperament having great energy and little vitality; the latter usually yielding to treatment much more readily than the former. It has been the experience of the members that lean people respond to treatment better than fleshy people.

The Men's circle of South Dakota has added three new members, who are good letter writers and they were just boiling over in the last round of letters, which shows how much they and the circles have both been losing by their not being in the circle work before. While they had been solicited they didn't understand just the nature of the work; but as soon as they did they were ready to take it up and do their part.

One member has just returned from a months stay in the A. S. O. hospital where he underwent an operation, and he speaks in the highest terms of his treatment there by the nurses and he thinks Dr. Geo. Still has no superiors as a surgeon in the middle west. Any D. O. having patients needing operations can do no better than to take them to the A. S. O. Hospital.

**General Osteopathic and Medical Practices.**

Another member reports successful work in removing cicatricial tissue by the use of electricity, which could not be done by any form of manipulation; but this is objected to by others as not osteopathic. This brought out much discussion which might be summed up by stating that concentration on pure osteopathic treatment will increase one's power of success in that kind of treatment; but at the same time he will be limited in the number and variety of cases he can handle; while on the other hand a D. O. who understands and knows how to apply a variety of treatments has greater resources and can handle a greater variety of cases. Much depends on the capacity of the D. O. If you feel that you are limited in your capacity best stick to one line of treatment and you will have better success than to branch out; but be careful about condemning those who branch out if they have success. Success should be the standard of measurement for any treatment.



One member in speaking about so many D. O.'s. always condemning the use of drugs in any and every form as well as M. D.'s. thinks it a mistake as one of the Associated Colleges of Osteopathy gives a course in medicine and confers the degree of M. D. and the graduates of that college are just as enthusiastic osteopaths as those from other colleges. "While M. D.'s. are wolves in whatever clothing, he thinks some of them are human, and a few of legitimate birth and he has known one or two who actually married white women." He thinks we receive the same kind of treatment we extend and when they misrepresent us and our science it only reacts against them and in our favor if we only bide our time and make ourselves all that we claim to be.

Nearly every letter contains a case report, but we will mention a few only which are out of the ordinary: A lady who had been treated by an M. D. for six weeks for neuralgia affecting her entire system and failing to get relief called on the D. O., who failing after a few treatments to relieve the case, suspected that the cause was located in her teeth, although she said she had her teeth examined by the best dentist in town and he said her teeth were all right; but the other dentist was called in and he opened two of the back teeth where he found and removed a "pulpstone" from each and then the lady yielded to treatment and was soon well.

#### A Few Case Reports.

Another case was that of neurasthenic in which no physical lesion was found and the case failed to yield to treatment; and finally the lady suggested to the doctor that if he would speak to her husband and request him to stay at home of nights and show her some affection that she might get better. Now here is a case where the lesion is in the environment and without the assistance of the husband no cure can be affected.

The Ladies' circle of S. D. in their last round of letters have been discussing the Emanuel Movement and its relation to osteopathy, and the general opinion expressed, that while it has some virtue it is no part of osteopathy. It differs from Eddyism in that it recognizes disease as a fact and treats functional troubles by suggestion; while Eddyism denies the possibility of the existence of disease and treats with equally absurd suggestions. Eddyism will be the loser by the new movement and Osteopathy the gainer.

The discussion of the relation of the will to the mind, various opinions were expressed in which the will was considered a very important factor and its development not fully appreciated. Its relation to the mind was compared to that of an enzyme stimulating a reaction between the conscious and the sub-conscious mind. The faculties of the different divisions of the mind will be discussed further in the next round of letters. It is necessary for one to understand the divisions and faculties of the mind before they can understand the laws of suggestion and correct lesions of environment.

A course of discussions are in preparation pertaining to "Pure Osteopathy" and will be on the higher views of anatomy, physiology and environment." A movement will be made at the next annual meeting of the state association to make the circle work a part of the association work and publish the results of the discussions in the annual Hand book, as well as the case reports, and thus preserve the work of the circle in a convenient form for reference.—S. W. HEATH, Leader.

## OSTEOPATHY AS A MEDICAL SCIENCE.

M. CLAYTON THRUSH, PH. M., M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

With notes and a word of thanks by Dr. G. A. Still.

(NOTE.—On December 19, 1908, there appeared in the Journal of the A. M. A., a discussion of Osteopathy, by Drs. Von Mansfelde, Kercher, Lyman and M. Clayton Thrush, Ph. M., M. D., which was really a report of the remarks of these four men at the Pharmacological division of the Spring meeting of the A. M. A., the main part of the discussion being by Dr. Thrush. This article was considered so manifestly unfair and so ridiculous in many ways, that it was published by Dr. Fiske, in the January Journal of Osteopathy, without comment, and in the following issue, Dr. George Still, who is both an osteopath and a medical graduate, criticised the article, amongst other things, mentioning the part in the seventh paragraph, page 2140, Journal A. M. A., Dec. 19, 1909, where Dr. Kercher, in showing the fallacies of osteopathy, quotes a pamphlet which he says "stands as a sort of text-book for the osteopathic cult," which pamphlet they knew to have been written by a man in the Missouri Insane Asylum.

On account of this manifest unfairness, the lack of real argument, etc., Dr. Still challenged any one or all four of the men, to leave out subterfuge and personalities and enter into a scientific discussion of osteopathy with him in the Journal of the American Medical Association, and also dared that Journal to publish an article by him on Osteopathy, they being given the privilege to "cut out any word in it that was personal, abusive or offensive."

The Journal refused to answer any one of several letters, but Dr. Thrush, answering for the four, since he wrote the main part, sent the following as his reply to a challenge for "a scientific discussion of osteopathy, in which personalities, etc.," were to be left out. (See Journal of Osteopathy, Feb. '09, pp. 91, paragraph three, Dr. Still's challenge.)

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#### Dr. Thrush's Reply.

For several years I have realized that the average physician (no matter what his school) possessed a vague and indefinite idea as to what osteopathy really is, and accordingly, I decided to bring this matter to the attention of the profession when an opportune time presented itself. In preparing a paper on this subject it was our endeavor to present a concise yet comprehensive view of the science, as could be obtained from their leading authorities and representatives, and after a careful and painstaking investigation, this article was evolved.

In order that there would be no misrepresentation, the author was personally treated by competent osteopaths, to verify the statements of their leading text books. Again, no one in the practice of medicine to-day is more open and unbiased in his views than the author of this paper, and as a result, I have made a thorough study of Homeopathy, Eclectic Medicine, Neuro-Mechano-Therapy, the value of electricity, massage, etc., because I have always believed that there are virtues in all these, and I can frankly say that I make use of all of these systems of medicine in my treatment of disease, not confining myself to any dogma or sectarian system of therapy. So that the author was one of the first physicians in Philadelphia to treat patients in conjunction with osteopaths, and some of my most excellent results have been obtained in treating cases in this way; and there never was the slightest friction, as I treated the conditions requiring drugs, and a reliable osteopath treated the lesions requiring osteopathic manipulations."



(NOTE.—In contradistinction to this remarkable statement, it would pay Dr. Thrush to again read his own first article pp. 2139, Journal A. M. A., where in roasting the osteopaths, he gives twelve specific objections to them, objections numbers four and five, reading as follows:

4. "They treat any one who applies to them, whether they are under the care of another physician or not; hence have no code of ethics, except to use a name and collect a fee.

5. They treat patients in conjunction with practitioners of other schools, illustrating that the commercial weakness of birds of a feature affects the medical profession as it characterizes man everywhere.")

"To my mind, osteopathy is and always will be a specialty of General Medicine, and if every physician of the regular school and every osteopath would awaken to this fact, then we could treat cases together, as I have outlined above, and under the same relations as the general practitioner refers eye cases to the eye specialist, ear cases to the ear specialist, etc., he, himself, treating the general condition, so likewise the general practitioner can refer his cases in which maladjustment of structure is present to the osteopaths, and why not? To say that every disease can be cured by drugs alone is just as absurd as to say that every disease can be cured by osteopathic procedures. Is this not sound reasoning? Now, if the osteopaths would not be so radical and would attempt to treat only those conditions in which their treatment is indicated, and advise drugs in those conditions in which drugs are indicated, they would be surprised to find that not only would antagonism of the medical profession disappear, but they would be welcomed to our ranks. The successful physician of the future will be the one who utilizes the virtues of all the various systems of medicine and discards the "chaff." Now why do the osteopaths not come forward, and take this middle ground and use drugs and manipulation hand in hand? Then I am with you heart and soul, but to say that 'drugs are never indicated and are poisonous to the system' and then use them 'sub rosa' is cowardly, inconsistent and untrue, as no man of intelligence can truthfully say that drugs are not of value when properly used. If Dr. A. T. Still had taken this neutral ground when he founded this science, his fame would have spread to a far greater extent, and the science of osteopathy would have swept everything before it, but alas! he was too radical. My article was entitled "Osteopathic versus Drug Treatment" and was published in the Journal of the American Medical Association of Sec. 19, and likewise in the January issue of "The Journal of Osteopathy." I expected and welcomed criticism of the same, and it was naturally supposed that the osteopaths would select the one they considered most capable to reply to the same. Dr. Geo. A. Still was selected, and instead of giving a deliberate and judicial criticism, he devotes over five pages of the Journal to a lot of supercilious nonsense and sarcasm, which belittles him to say the least. It merely proves that when you do not wish to admit the truth you attempt to ridicule. I should not have answered his criticisms if he had presented the truth, but as he has given us a combination of filth, sarcasm and erroneous deductions, I shall answer these fully, fairly and candidly. Let him answer with facts and arguments and not with the half-insane mumblings of a fever patient!

Dream No. 1.—He entitles his criticisms: "Osteopathy Roasted Again," when any man with the average mental calibre will say that there is no "roasting" attempted or implied, but merely plain truths presented. This article was carefully read by several prominent osteopaths before a word was published, and every one stated that it was a true, impartial presentation of the subject, and I have received a number of replies from osteopaths since who state the same opinions.

Dream No. 2.—"With the aid of a man who is in the Missouri State Insane Asylum and three assistants, he delivers us a deadly blow." As a matter of fact no assistance was received from any one, as these three assistants, as he terms them, are physicians who merely participated in the discussion after my article was presented to the Section. I do not know who he refers to by the insane man."

(NOTE.—Dr. Geo. Still's first article, Journal of Osteopathy, February, '09, pp. 92, contains the following, middle of paragraph, 3: "If one has not read this article in the American Medical Association's Journal, I will state that the insane individual to whom I refer, and whose definition, etc., they quote as representative of osteopathy, and as Dr. Kercher says is 'assumedly authoritative,' is the unfortunate W. F. Harlan." As already stated, the Journal of the A. M. A., through the man named, gives the quotation from W. F. Harlan in the original article near the bottom of p. 2140, issue of December 19, '08.)

Dream No. 3.—This "rural joke much magnified" has been read and most favorably commented upon by the leading osteopaths as well as regular practitioners. For example, the legislatures of two states have already received several hundred copies of this "rural joke," magnifying daily, oh! yes! but not in favor of Dr. Still.

(NOTE.—News item, The legislature of Pennsylvania, Dr. Thrush's home, has just passed the osteopathic law in Dr. Still's favor and the governor has signed it. In the other state where the Thrush article was used by the medical lobby, the legislature has passed the bill legalizing osteopathy and it has the governor's signature.)

Dream No. 4.—"The Journal of Osteopathy publishes articles at times that cause a feeling of nausea." As Dr. Still appears to be one of the leading mouth pieces of this Journal, I suppose he refers to himself. He even states in large type that "not everything written by osteopaths is osteopathic."

Dream No. 5.—"He published the article in the Wit and Humor Department of the Journal of Osteopathy. As a joke it has made a great hit, etc." Now for the truth. This article was reproduced in full in the section devoted to News Notes and Comments, and if all the osteopaths referred to under this heading realized that the Journal's matters referring to them were treated as "Wit and Humor by the Journal," I feel sure that Dr. Still would have two black eyes and several curvatures of the spine when they were through with him. Under the circumstances, I feel honored. There is not, and there should not be a Wit and Humor section to this or any scientific journal.

Dream No. 6.—Dr. Still intimates that I received my information from physicians, but if he had used his intellectual centers he would have observed that I did not receive any information from them, as they knew practically nothing about it, but I did receive it from the best osteopathic authorities.

Dream No. 7.—Dr. Still then proceeds to state that he has offered to present to the medical profession a concise statement as to what osteopathy is, but was refused. I am not the least surprised that he was, for any one who makes so many incorrect statements as he has done in criticising my article, his statements would be of no value whatever, and as for him telling us what osteopathy is, we do not need his assistance. I have done that myself, and furthermore, I know that it is true; every word of it, as I have received letter after letter, from prominent osteopaths, who have congratulated me on presenting such an able, unbiased and correct description of osteopathy. Another reason that I know it is true is the fact that I have corroborated every statement from the leading osteopathic text books, quoting author, page, etc. This makes my paper absolutely true and unanswerable by any one who will adhere strictly to the truth.



Dream No. 8.—“Neither Dr. Thrush nor myself (Dr. Still) represent the average medical view of to-day. I, (Dr. Still), represent the views of modern non-drug medicine like Osler and other big men of the profession.” I should like to have Dr. Osler's reply to this comparison. Dr. Still represents the highest type of macrocephalous. I wonder what size hat he requires.

“Dr. Thrush represents radically the views of mediaeval all-drug therapeutics. The general profession stands as an average of these views.” As for myself, I represent exactly the opposite, and have always done so except in the mind of Dr. Still, who knows nothing about me, hence we can excuse his shortcomings and false statements.

Dream No. 9.—Dr. Still really does give one correct statement, when he says that modern osteopathy is not all drugs. Yet he intimates that I think it is. (He even knows my thoughts). He then says that osteopathy is quoted by me as centering in twenty-one manipulations: Another falsehood which he cannot prove.

(NOTE.—Here is the statement of Dr. Thrush in his first article, p. 2137, Journal A. M. A. for December 19, 1908, paragraph 3, column 2.

“In the treatment of the spine, twenty-one different methods of manipulation are resorted to according to the lesions present, as described in Hazzard's Practice of Osteopathy. I will merely mention two of them to show the kind of methods that are used, etc.”)

Dream No. 10.—“The idea of quoting as authoritative the statement of a man who never taught in any osteopathic school, whose book is mentioned in the catalogue of no osteopathic school in the world, either as text book or reference, whose book is not obtainable or even quoted by the leading osteopathic book dealers, and who in addition, unfortunate man, is an inmate of the State Insane Asylum.”

Of all the deliberate falsehoods and misrepresentations this is the climax. Every statement in the above quotation is untrue, as I shall now prove.

In the first place, I quoted three and only these osteopathic authorities, as follows: 1st. Dr. Andrew T. Still, founder of osteopathy, and president of the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., (your leading college, is it not?) I quote from his article in the January, 1908 issue of the Ladies' Home Journal. If he is not an osteopathic authority, who in the name of heaven is one? Ans.—Dr. Geo. A. Still.

2nd. G. D. Hulett from his book entitled “Principles of Osteopathy.”

3rd. Hazzard's two works, (a) Principles of Osteopathy, and (b) Practice of Osteopathy. Now let us analyze these two authorities and see how they compare to Dr. Still's statements quoted above. According to Dr. Still these books are mentioned in the catalogue of no osteopathic school in the world, either as text book or reference. Let us see if this is true. On page 37 of the latest catalogue of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy we find on the preferred list of text books (preferred being italicized), Hulett's Principles and Hazzard's Practice, and I might add that I have not been in the office of a single osteopath in Philadelphia who did not have these two books, and in every instance they were used as the standard reference book for treatment. Furthermore, Dr. L. H. Gerdine, of the Faculty of the American School of Osteopathy, in an article in the January issue of the “Journal of Osteopathy” names these two books as the leading text books in his article on the choice of text books in osteopathic schools. Dr. Still then states that these books are not obtainable or even quoted by the leading osteopathic book dealers. Another falsehood. On page 143 of this very Journal containing his nonsense, we find prominently adver-

tised as follows: Hulett's Principles of Osteopathy. For sale by all osteopathic book dealers. Directly following and prominently advertised we find Hazzard's Practice of Osteopathy, with the following quotations taken from the advertisement: A standard text-book of the science in use in all the schools. American School of Osteopathy Book Co., General Agents, Kirksville, Mo., etc. It was from this latter book that the greater portion of the facts quoted in my article were obtained. On page 63 of the January issue of the Journal of Osteopathy we find Hulett's Principles of Osteopathy in a quarter page advertisement with the following statement in the advertisement. “This work is a recognized authority on this, the Keystone subject subject of the Osteopathic system,” and then in large type: “For sale by all Osteopathic Book Dealers.” Of all the malicious, unmitigated falsehoods I have ever seen quoted, this is the limit, par excellence. These three authorities as outlined above where the total source from which my information was obtained, yet Dr. Still has the audacity to ridicule in the most pronounced way, principles which he himself teaches! A man of his type should be expelled from any teaching faculty.

(NOTE.—Dr. Geo. Still's first article, page 92, February Journal of Osteopathy, is again recalled as follows: “If one has not read the article in the American Medical Association's Journal, I will state that the insane individual to whom I refer, and whose definition, etc., they quote as representative of osteopathy, and as Dr. Kercher says, “assumedly authoritative,” is the unfortunate W. F. Harland.” The quotation from W. F. Harlan in the Journal of the A. M. A. in the original article, still remains at the bottom of page 2140, December 19, 1908, issue of said Journal, in said article by Drs. Thrush, Kercher & Co.)

Dream No. 11.—He then attempts to belittle the works of Hazzard and Hulett, whom, “however in their time have written some very clever work.” Really does he say this much in their favor? Now every osteopath knows these works to be the best, and they are advertised as such in this very issue of the Journal, and sold as such by the very school he teaches in. Note the absurdity of his position. If he is capable of writing a better work, as I know he thinks he is, why does he not do it? Talk about your nerve, this certainly is an example, of it.

Dream No. 13.—After admitting that a certain treatment as described by me is true, he then says: “I will add, however, that at the present date no four man treatment is taught at the American School of Osteopathy, and that if the politicians of the A. O. A. will allow the A. S. O. to choose its own text books and to teach osteopathy as directed by A. T. Still, no such treatment will be taught.” His imperial majesty, Dr. Geo. Still, is the supreme dictator and autocrat, therefore, who intimates that osteopaths all over this country are not being taught as directed by Dr. A. T. Still. I would suggest therefore, that the matter of selecting your text books be left entirely with him, as he represents himself as the whole circus, side shows included. Humble osteopaths bow the knee to the king of osteopathy.

(NOTE.—Dr. Geo. Still's admission that Dr. Thrush's statement about a “certain treatment” is true occurs at the bottom of p. 92 and the top of p. 93, February Journal of Osteopathy, as follows:

#### Half or Incorrect Quotations Cited.

Not satisfied with quoting as authoritative, statements from an individual in an asylum, the article goes ahead and distorts statements or gives only partial quotations and such confusing evidence from the works of authors like Hazzard and Hulett, who in their time have written some very clever work. But even, in these cases, the



lack of desire to get the most modern views on osteopathy is shown by the fact that Dr. Hulett has been dead five years and his book is necessarily, not the most recent work on the subject, while Dr. Hazzard has neither been in school nor in school work since a few years after the first osteopath was graduated. This is no criticism of the books, but merely shows how careful this pharmaceutical quartette has avoided quoting anything from any one actively engaged in the teaching of osteopathy at present, in spite of the fact that there are many recent articles on the subject by men who are now teaching. True, there are no complete books on the subject, because the science is not old enough to be completely written up, any more than the medical science is completely printed, in spite of its many, many centuries of existence.

For example of a garbled quotation from Dr. Hazzard's book, the ideas presented by Dr. Thrush about the osteopathic treatment of gangrenous enteritis is highly amusing. Let me ask if any one who ever studied osteopathy, or even took an osteopathic treatment, has in his whole life, seen or heard, described, or believes that any osteopath ever did give, teach or read about a treatment for gangrenous intestine from obstruction, in which the patient is seized by four men, one to a limb, and then flailed up and down over a bed, like beating a salted hide on a barrel, and yet, this is calmly quoted as one of our treatments.

This was written in criticism of the following in the original article p. 2138, American Medical Association, Dec. 19, '08.

"Surgery.—Osteopaths recognize surgery as a branch of medicine at times necessary, but some of the treatments that they recommend before resorting to surgical means are particularly interesting. One will suffice to illustrate some of the barbarous and dangerous procedures that are advised in their text-books, and carried out in actual practice among people throughout the United States.

In Hazzard's Practice, page 174, we read under treatment of intestinal obstruction: "Some writers recommend shaking of the patient. The patient is held by four men by the arms and legs, first with the abdomen upward, then downward, while the shaking is done. There should be much persistence in the treatment." This treatment would certainly relieve the obstruction, especially if the intestines are soft and gangrenous, but the undertaker's services would be required a little later as an adjuvant to the treatment.")

Dream No. 14.—Not satisfied in his ravings, he now arraigns medicine as a science and terms it "the most self-confessed, mixed-up, confused and jumbled science in the world." I think there is possibly some more room in the State Insane Asylum which he refers to so frequently, and of which I know nothing! I use the term "erroneously called Allopathic School" because this is a term that we do not recognize, and one that should never have been used.

Dream No. 15.—His statement on Separate Osteopathic Examining Boards is self-condemning that no answer is necessary.

Dream No. 16.—He then condemns the school from which I graduated for not giving a thorough course in Bacteriology, when the man who holds that chair in our school is conceded to be the greatest authority in this country on that subject, and his book is the standard: (except in the supernatural brain of Dr. Still.) He then notes: "I am positive that the physicians with whom Dr. Thrush is associated are as little conversant with modern medicine as they are with osteopathy." I am so delighted that he thus admits that I am conversant with osteopathy, as I know I am with modern medicine. The latter proves the former. And now, Mr. Editor, if you will permit me to wield the scepter of an osteopathic dictator (Dr. Still) I should like

to present a few plain facts for the consideration of yourself and the osteopathic profession.

1st. In all your literature, whether text book or Journal, you endeavor to decry the use of drugs as useless and injurious, etc., and yet you advise their use in certain conditions, as I have quoted from your leading text books.

(NOTE—These very quotations taken from Journal of the A. M. A., December 19, '09, show the inconsistency of this argument, and indeed all osteopathic literature recommends antiseptics, anesthetics and antidotes.

#### Do Osteopaths Use Drugs?

"It is frequently stated that osteopaths condemn the use of drugs and are opposed to them. A few examples will prove the falsity of such statements. As stated before, in the case of acute poisoning, the usual chemical antidotes are ordered, and they are taught these in their medical course. In Hazzard's Practice, page 390, we read under treatment of variola: "The ordinary methods of preventing pitting by keeping the face washed with a carbolic or mercuric chlorid solution and covered with clean cloths saturated with warm water should be used."

Again, on page 394, under worms: "For tape-worm the patient should then drink quantities of pumpkin-seed infusion or eat a gruel of mashed pumpkin-seed."

On page 353, under myxedema, we read: "It seems that in these cases thyroid feeding, a treatment regarded as specific, would be necessary."

On page 227, under the subject of chronic cystitis, we find: "In this form and in septic cystitis, washing out the bladder is a valuable aid to the treatment. For the chronic cases, sterile normal salt solution (40 to 60 grains to a pint) or weak solution of mercuric chlorid (1.50,000 or 1.100,000) are recommended. For septic cases, a saturated solution of boric acid may be used. Their explanation of microbial infection is here overlooked.")

You advertise them, as I find listerine and bovine advertised in your leading Journal, and your graduates recommend drugs to their patients in not infrequent instances. Now is this not rather inconsistent? Why do you not take the rational ground, and say as I can say, that in certain diseases drugs are the best treatment, in other conditions surgical procedures, in others special treatment such as osteopathic manipulations. If you would do this you would find all opposition on the part of the medical profession disappear, and it would result both in a benefit to you, as well as to us, and you would be preaching what you actually practice. Is this not true? They why do you not adopt this plan of action?

2nd.—In all your literature you likewise display in large headings that osteopathy announces "the advent of drugless medicine and bloodless surgery." Drugless medicine I have just considered. Now in regard to bloodless surgery. The Philadelphia Journal of Osteopathy has a large headline as described above, in the last two issues, when as a matter of fact, all the leading Colleges of Osteopathy have a chair devoted to Surgery, and they have a surgical ward in their hospitals, in which the various surgical operations are performed, exactly the same as in the regular hospitals. In the January issue of the Journal of Osteopathy, page 14, is a concise description of the interesting operations performed at Kirksville, Mo., during the preceding month. This includes pan-hysterectomy, several plastic operations, an excision of the breast, an appendectomy, a salpingo-oophorectomy, trephine of the skull, etc. It is then stated that the A. S. O. Hospital has not gone radically to surgery, yet this same Dr. Still who has been criticising my article on Osteopathy, and



advocating bloodless surgery, performed these operations. He then states that in regard to no case of appendicitis being operative, there are few who have seen more than a very limited number of cases who believe this." Now is this consistent with your osteopathic teaching? It is these inconsistencies in osteopathy that disgusts the medical profession and the general public.

(NOTE--To our knowledge there are over fifty articles and texts stating that "Rational Surgery" is essentially osteopathic and none denying it. In the original article in the Journal Am. Assn., p. 2138, 3rd paragraph, col. two, Dr. Thrush says: "Surgery osteopaths recognize as a branch of medicine at times necessary, etc.")

3rd.—"Osteopathy is only indicated in certain diseases, therefore it has its limitations, and if used in certain conditions, serious result may follow. To confirm this fact I need but quote from your own editorial in the January issue of the Journal of Osteopathy, in which you wisely say that "A careless inexperienced osteopath undoubtedly can injure people and often likely does."

And now in conclusion, let me repeat and beg of you to correct the inconsistencies quoted above, and teach what you really practice, adhering strictly to the truth, and both the medical profession and the general public will honor your work, but not otherwise.

In regard to Dr. Still and his erroneous ideas, I need but say that he knows not where he is. He is a bewildered, confounded and miserably perplexed man. God grant that he may be able to show there is not something about his conscience more painful than all his mental perplexity. Let him answer with facts and arguments, not sarcasm and falsehoods. But if he cannot or will not do this—if on any pretense he should refuse—then I shall be fully convinced of what I more than suspect already—that he is deeply conscious of being in the wrong, that he feels that the injustice like the blood of Abel, is crying to heaven against him, that trusting to belittle my article through ridicule—that serpent's eye that charms to destroy, he plunged into the slough of untruth and has swept on and on until he now finds himself he knows not where. How like the half-insane mumbling of a fever dream is the whole of his reply! *Reductio ad absurdum!*

3705 Spring Garden Street.

\* \* \*

#### A Word of Thanks by George A. Still.

Nothing could have proven the weakness of the original article in the Am. Medical Journal half so conclusively as the reply to my criticisms by Dr. Thrush, and though some might be inclined to want to "get back" at him for his answer which he intimates is "fair and candid," and "free from filth sarcasm or erroneous deductions." I doubt if any osteopath would care for a stronger answer than the insertion into his second article of extracts from the other articles, without either criticism or other comment, and personally I can only thank him for showing what poor arguments and what vitriolic hatred some few medical men still have for osteopaths. It reminds us of the days when the second rate medical journals were striving their best to call the Old Doctor the greatest variety of Fakes, Fools, Cranks, and Charlatans. I, of course, might reply to Doctor Thrush's attempt to initiate me into the Annanias Club by calling him "Another." I might even go him one better and call him a ———! ———! ——— \* \* \* ! ! ! ———! \*, but really would such talk sound nice in the presence of ladies?

As to his statements and personalities about myself, they were evidently written

while still smarting and stinging from the review of my article and they have afforded myself and my friends a good laugh.

But one thing in the article requires any other reply and that is his statement that "prominent osteopaths" from all over the country wrote him and many local ones personally told him that his article was a "fair and impartial" discussion of osteopathy.

It would be plagiarism for me to call the doctor "a liar" so I will merely answer for the "prominent osteopaths" by mentioning that two who really belong to that class replied to the original article in the Philadelphia press and that their replies ridiculing Dr. Thrush helped win Pennsylvania to the osteopathic ranks.

In closing I wish to make an apology. In my article I intimated that the Journal of the Am. Medical Association "would publish anything." I find that they have a limit and I apologize profusely; they refused to publish Dr. Thrush's reply to my article.

But WE are grateful for it and so again Doctor, thank you.

Yours fraternally,

GEORGE A. STILL.

\* \* \*

## PHYSICIAN ANSWERS OSTEOPATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PALISADIAN, SIR:

Your anonymous correspondent in the February Palisadian on Osteopathy has quickened me into offering you a further contribution. Incidentally I should like to destroy certain assumptions made by your correspondent.

Rank injustice is done to the modern physicians by the assumption that the practice of medicine is synonymous with "to administer drugs." As a "cure" for disease there are mighty few drugs available. As an aid to nature in the cure of disease there are a goodly number. As a "cure" or specific quinine in its relation to malaria is the real thing as is mercury (of which calomel is a form) relative to another grave disease. Modern medicine is not the attempt to prescribe drugs but the attempt not to prescribe them. The higher the plane of intelligence of the patient the fewer nauseous messes must a doctor prescribe. But I can assure you, Mr. Editor, the medicine chests of some of your friends would astound you.

Medicine has made rather rapid strides in the last fifty years and very much more rapid progress in the last half of that time. That "materia medica" is still a very large volume is quite beside the point which is that the best physicians of to-day are using not more than fifteen or twenty drugs or medicines and they are getting results, and good ones, too, not because they are using so few drugs necessarily, but because they supplement their drugs with all the adjuvants of drugs. They give careful advice as to diet; they give water inside and out to control fevers; they order massage for stiff and bruised parts; they use electricity to exercise a paralyzed part and tone up the nerve of supply; they wash out the colon to check absorption of the toxins (poisons) that throw babies into convulsions and then into heaven; they pour into the empty veins of the sufferer from shock the life-giving salt solution; they use rubber tourniquets and suction cups of all shapes and sizes to induce an extra abundant supply of blood to the seat of a lesion; they hammer, hammer, hammer on the subject of fresh air; they "cure" diphtheria with anti-toxin which is not a drug; they prevent rabies and in rare instances "cure" it with injections of increasingly stronger doses of rabies toxin; they prevent small-pox by vaccination; in short they do a hundred and one things for the good of their patients and yet a vast majority of people it is the "medicine" that is looked to do the work and the orders about fresh air cleanliness, diet, etc., are forgotten. It is the "medicine" that the doctor is paid for and not what is really the essential element, his advice, scientific and rational. It is pathetic to find among the ignorant, and disgusting to find among the ought-to-be-intelligent, the blind faith that the big bottle of medicine will "cure." For this attitude the profession, in times gone by, is in part to blame. It got the public into the habit and now it must work doubly hard to get it out. As the best protection of the public against quackery let it adopt this absolute verity: The doctor that claims to "cure" with any one thing, method, nostrum or what not, is a humbug.

The practice of medicine is therefore the attempt to restore to normal the individual who is abnormal physically, mentally or physiologically, by the use or administration of anything that will tend to restore the abnormal individual to normal or perfect health. That includes everything from



prayer to cold water. Obviously then the Medico must admit that he has no monopoly of the art of healing. He does. But he is pretty apt to be found fighting and fighting hard against any and all newcomers in the field, whether they be Homeopaths, Eclectics, Christian Scientists, Emmanuelites, Mechano-Therapists or Osteopaths. The medical man of right principles is bound to be ethically against any sect that claims to have found the one narrow way. The homeopath who claims that there is only one way is a menace to the community; the Christian Scientist who claims there is only one way is a menace to the community; the "regular" doctor likewise; the osteopath who says that he has found the ultimate triumph of the principle is a fake and so is any other "pathist" or faddist who attempts to practice sectarian medicine. The medical man of right principles admits that the osteopath can relieve and cure many things but he draws the line at the osteopath claiming that osteopathy is of such broad scope "extensive as the entire medical and surgical field," (Andrew Still, Founder of Osteopathy) as to warrant the heralding of a new era in the art of healing. To my mind the weakest claim of osteopathy is its "druglessness." It is only a certain superficially reasoning osteopath holds up and inveighs against.

That there are bigots among medicos I admit. But I think I am safe in saying that the doctors (of medicine will not be found fighting any group of practitioners that ask for the privilege of going through the same period of instruction and passing the same examinations as do the doctors (of medicine) except in the subjects wherein the various schools differ. And I assure you that the time devoted by the students (of medicine) to materia medica is far less than the disparity in the periods of instruction required by New Jersey law of licentiates in medicine and that offered by the osteopaths as sufficient to warrant turning them loose on an unsuspecting public. The doctors (of medicine) feel that it is criminal to allow any set of therapists to practice the art of healing which therapists repudiate science and explain scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebro-spinal meningitis, pneumonia, smallpox, etc., as due either to maladjustment of tissues or to error. None other than Dr. Andrew Still, the fountain-head of Osteopathy, who dwells in Kirksville, Mo., the "fountain source of Osteopathy," denied the existence of such diseases no longer ago than January, 1908.

Your correspondent's "made-over" lady, the bilious calomel fiend and the hysterical young girl are three personally known cases. I haven't a doubt that they are absolutely authentic cures and due to osteopathy. But I should consider three, thirty or three thousand equally miraculous "cures" slender data on which to base a brief on osteopathy as the coming "One School" of universal healing because it is drugless; and further to deduce the future uselessness of the doctors (of medicine) from the same data is straining unguarded premises very hard. The "tenets of materia medica are gradually falling," possibly, but osteopathy has done little against them. Osteopathy is now, has ever been and evermore shall be, ONE METHOD, applicable in certain well defined cases, for the amelioration and cure of certain variants from the normal in health. If this conclusion is not obvious to every sound mind in a sound body each can prove its soundness for himself with a little honest thinking and a not very extensive investigation.

"MEDICO."

\* \* \*

## AN OSTEOPATH ANSWERS A MEDICAL MAN.

To the Editor of The Palisadian, Sir:—In the last issue of the Palisadian there appeared an interesting article signed "Medico," in response to the article on Osteopathy in the February issue. Medico makes what would be called in law "a plea of confession and avoidance." Had he stopped here I should not have replied, but he goes further and introduces new charges to which I must demur. Medico says: "As a 'cure' for disease there are mighty few drugs available," He is right and the realization of this is the greatest evidence of medical progress. Medico says: "Modern medicine is not the attempt to prescribe drugs, but the attempt not to prescribe them," and "the higher the plane of intelligence of the patient the fewer nauseous messes must a doctor prescribe." Right again—the "fewer" the better and the greater the "intelligence of the patient" the less the likelihood of fooling him. It is fast reach-

ing the point where ignorance is the only thing that will stand for the "nauseous messes." We are getting along finely.

"Medico" says: "Medicine has made rather rapid strides in the last fifty years and very much more rapid progress in the last half of that time; that materia medica is a large volume is quite beside the point, which is that the best physicians of to-day are using not more than fifteen or twenty drugs or medicines and they are getting results and good ones too, not because they are using so few drugs necessarily, but because they supplement their drugs with all the adjuvants of drugs."

That is right. If the medics would leave off more drugs and rely more on the "adjuvants" they would get still better "results."

"Medico" mentions the following as "adjuvants": "They give careful advice as to diet." So does the osteopath. "They give water inside and out to control fevers." So does the osteopath. "They order massage for stiff and bruised parts." The osteopath relieves stiffness and restores a correct circulation to the bruised parts himself by a scientific process of which the masseur is ignorant. "They use electricity to exercise a paralyzed part and tone up the nerve of supply."

The osteopath arouses the natural forces of the body and gives a degree of tone to the affected parts impossible through electricity.

"They wash out the colon to check the absorption of the toxins (poisons) that throw babies first into convulsions and then into heaven." So does the osteopath, but he does not give the poisonous dose that often initiates and hastens the babies' flight. "They pour into the empty veins of the sufferer from shock the life giving salt solution."

The osteopath arouses the suspended activities of the body and restores the circulation without the necessity of any foreign substances. "They use rubber tourniquets and suction cups of all shapes and sizes to induce an extra supply of blood to seat of a lesion."

The osteopath does this readily and easily without the painful and bungling processes with tourniquets and suction pumps.

"They hammer, hammer, hammer on the subject of fresh air."

So does the osteopath.

"They cure diphtheria with antitoxin which is not a drug."

Osteopathy cures it without a poison and without any of the fatal results of the anti-toxins. "They prevent rabies and in rare instances cure it with injections of increasingly stronger doses of rabies antitoxin. The "rare instances" are too rare to support even an excited hope, and antitoxin has often been known to fail as a preventive, while



there is always doubt of the patient having been infected for whom a prevention is claimed. "They prevent small pox by vaccinations."

The medical profession is divided itself upon the question. Thousands have had small pox after vaccination, and thousands of arms, and even constitutions have been wrecked by the vaccine poison. Serum therapy, or the use of antitoxins, is the nearest approach to truth that the medical schools have made. It recognizes the fact that in the living body is a defensive mechanism which manufactures antidotes for invading poisons. This is the use they make of that fact. A little diphtheria poison is injected into an animal and its own mechanism manufactures an antidote for the poison; more poison is injected, more antidote is made—more poison, more antidote—till the blood of that animal is laden with the animal-made antidote for that specific condition. This blood is then drawn off, and the antidote laden serum is injected into a human being to protect him from the same poison. The osteopath not only believes but has proved by thousands of cases that by stimulating nerve centers in the human animal, (which is the highest type of animal machine yet developed, consequently the most completely equipped, and therefore the better provided with antidote, making powers with which to defend itself), the organism is aroused to such active defense and manufactures so well its own defenses, the poison is neutralized and the disease is conquered without the oft times dangerous results which follow inoculation.

Medico says: "It is pathetic to find among the ignorant, and, disgusting to find among the ought-to-be-intelligent, the blind faith that the big bottle of medicine will 'cure.' For this attitude the profession, in times gone by, is in part to blame. It got the public into this habit and now it must work doubly hard to get it out."

An honest confession!

The dogged faith which the medical profession has in one way or another established in the "bottle" is responsible for more wrecks than have been the products of all the maladies for which the "bottle" was filled to relieve. It is indeed pathetic to note the dope fiends scattered over this world who can trace the initiative dose to the medical doctor. These, however, are a part and a small part of the vast hords who have been victimized in one way or another by the indiscriminate uses of medicine. This is indeed too "pathetic" to pursue any farther.

Medico says: "The practice of medicine includes every thing from prayer to cold wnter. Obviously then the medical doctor must admit that he has no monopoly of the art of healing. He does. But he is pretty apt to be found fighting and fighting hard against any and all

new comers in the field whether they be homeopaths, eclectic, Christian Scientists, Emmanuelites, Mechano-Therapists or Osteopaths."

This is a frank admission, but a very poor justification. If the allopathic fraternity has not a monopoly of remedies, if other systems have relieved and cured thousands of cases where allopathy had failed, why insist upon a monopoly? Why fight? This reminds me very forcibly of the fable of the dog in the manger; because he could not eat the hay himself, he would not let the ox have it. It goes further: It shows a greater regard for professional pride than concern for the relief of humanity.

Alexander M. Ross, M. D., F. R. S. P. & S., of England, expressed it most truly when he said:

"I charge that they (the leaders of the profession) have bitterly opposed every real and scientific reform in the healing art. They have filled the world with incurable invalids and given respectability to quackery by the outrageous quackery of the profession itself. I charge, further, that they have under the treacherous guise of protecting the people from quackery, secured the most unjust monopolist laws, which deprive the people of one of their dearest rights, the right in the hour of sickness and in the presence of death to choose their own medicines."

Harvey was ostracized and denounced for discovering the circulation of the blood; Jenner was denounced for discovering vaccine matter, now doted upon by allopathy. The homeopath was fought until the people came to his rescue; and now the fight is waging against osteopathy. Why? Because it took hold of the wrecks and failures of allopathic medicine and cured them, and proposes to continue the good work.

Osteopathy does not claim to be a panacea for every ill. What it does claim is that it can cure every curable disease, either acute or chronic, that does not require the knife. Doctor Still (the founder of osteopathy) spoke truly and advisedly when he said, "The therapeutics of osteopathy are independent and original, and as extensive as the entire medical and surgical fields." He did not say, nor did he mean that osteopathy dispensed with the knife. The idea he intended to convey was that the field covered by osteopathy is "as extensive as the entire medical and surgical fields; in that it cures where medicine fails, and supplants surgery to the extent of relieving thousands of conditions that the impotency of medicine forces upon the knife, to say nothing of the adverse effects of medicine in actually creating surgical cases.

Medico says: "The doctors (of medicine) feel that it is criminal to allow any set of therapists to practice the art of healing, which thera-



pists repudiate science, and explain scarlet fever, diphtheria, cerebrospinal meningitis, pneumonia, small pox, etc., as due either to the maladjustment of tissues or error. None other than Doctor Andrew Still, the fountain head of osteopathy, denied the existence of such diseases no longer than January, 1908."

"Medico" did not quote what Dr. Still said. What he did say is this:

"I do not believe, and I say this after forty years of close observation and experiments, that there are such diseases as fever—typhoid, typhus or lung—rheumatism, sciatica, gout, colic, liver disease, croup or any of the present so-called diseases. They do not exist as diseases. I hold that separate or combined they are only effects of cause, and that in each case the cause can be found and does exist in the limited or excited action of nerves which control the fluids of a part of, or of the entire body."

Now it is as evident as it can be that Dr. Still did not deny the existence of such maladies as scarlet fever, typhoid fever, rheumatism, gout, etc., for he said that "they" (the maladies mentioned of course) "are only the effects of cause, and that in each case the cause can be found and does exist in the limited or excited action of nerves which control the fluids of a part of or of the entire body." Dr. Still does not deny the existence of the germ, but is always seeking the cause of the cause. The germ may be the exciting cause, but the predisposing cause lay back of that, else two people equally exposed would be equally affected, which is not the case. Dr. Still has directed his researches to the discovery and removal of the predisposing cause. Structural defects (either inherited or acquired) as factors in disease, (unless they amount to an actual deformity), seem to have been ignored or not appreciated by the medical fraternity in its two thousand years of experience and investigation. The human machine is more complicated than the watch and is quite as responsive to defects. The jeweler who would propose to adjust a watch by pouring oil in the key hole would be classed as a simpleton. The practice of pouring drugs into the stomach to cure diseases resulting from structural defects seems equally as absurd. Until the allopathic school recognizes such defects and the physiological effects of the same and can give proof of its ability to correct them, it can hardly lay claim to a right to sit in judgment upon other schools, whose records furnish abundant proof of thousands of cures where allopathic medicine had failed.

OSTEOPATHY.

## STATE BOARDS AND LEGISLATIVE.

**Arkansas—Practitioners Wanted**—The Arkansas State Board of Osteopathic Examiners will meet in Little Rock, Ark., the first Tuesday in February for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice in that state. Quite a number of osteopaths have located in Arkansas during the past year but there are many good towns of 2000 to 5000 inhabitants which are still without osteopathic practitioners. The members of the State Board are all active osteopaths and will aid in every manner possible in the matter of choosing locations. The examination fee is \$10.00. The branches examined in are anatomy, physiology, principles, practice, diagnosis, chemistry, urinalysis and toxicology, the last three combined in one. Only a practical and elemental test is given. The secretary, Dr. A. A. Kaiser, Lonoke, Ark., solicits correspondence with those who are considering a change or new graduates who are seeking locations.

**Canada—St. Johns—The St. Johns Standard Says**—A petition is being circulated about the city asking that the proposed legislation relating to medical practitioners be amended so that properly qualified persons shall be permitted to practice osteopathy and massage in this province.

This action is the result of the efforts of the Medical Society to prevent Dr. Spangler from practicing in the province, while unregistered.

**Canada—Ontario Bill Does Not Come Up**—Hon. S. H. Blake, counsel for the osteopaths, advises that, owing to the lateness in the session and consequent improbability of the bill receiving the consideration it deserves, not to press the matter at this session, and the association has decided to act on this advice. I understand that our interests have been safe-guarded for another year.—ASA GORDON WALMSLEY.

**California—Reciprocity Clause Defeated**—We have been informed that the bill proposed in the California legislature which would provide for reciprocity on behalf of graduates who have certificates from state boards of equal standing was defeated. Our informant stated that Mr. Estudillo, the famous medical boss was reached through the means of an osteopathic practitioner who was formally his stenographer, and that the M. D's., passed a vote of thanks to her for her work. (Further information under Pacific Coast Notes.)

**Colorado**—Legislation failed in Colorado although up to the last it looked favorable. Numerous correspondents have written explanations, most of them saying that it was on account of lack of education of the people. Dr. N. A. Bolles submits the following "to all practitioners":

"The cause of the separate board was defeated by three votes in the lower House of the Colorado legislature, after unanimous support in the Senate. Its outlook had been most excellent, even up to third reading. The reasons for the defeat are not yet clear, and I ask all to withhold judgment till every person seemingly blameworthy shall have been fully heard."

Dr. Wilden P. Snare takes a more hopeful view and says—"We were defeated in our efforts to obtain a separate board and legal recognition, but we defeated the M. D's. even worse than they defeated us, so we think, and I think they feel that way also. We are expecting and already planing, to keep right on with a campaign of education to pave the way for better possibility of success next time."

**Georgia—After a law in the Cotton State**—Dr. F. F. Jones states that in June the osteopaths will go before the legislature to introduce a bill providing for a separate board. This is in answer to an attempt of the M. D's. to force the osteopaths



to stand the medical examination. What the result will be can not be accurately foretold at this time.

**Florida—Winter Resort State Steals a March**—With no blare of trumpets, quietly and methodically, the Florida osteopaths went before the legislature and passed a separate board bill of three members, graduates of some osteopathic college, recognized by the A. O. A. and no two of the same judicial circuit, to be appointed for two, three and four years. The board will meet at least once a year, giving one month's notice, by weekly publication, in a newspaper of general circulation. Applicant for examination must be from a college recognized by the A. O. A. and from a course prior to July, '07, of twenty months, since then of twenty-seven months. Licentiates from other states in continuous practice for seven or more years, and regular graduates actively engaged in practice in Florida at the time of the act, are exempt. All rights and duties are enjoyed by the osteopathic practitioner except the administration of internal medicine, and the practice of major surgery. Fee is always \$25.00. No provision for a free re-examination, nor for temporary permit. Penalty six months, or \$200.00. It passed the Senate April 28th, 23 to 5, four absent. The House, May 4th, 37 to 16, 16 absent. The board will probably be the officers of the F. O. A. Drs. C. E. Bennett, P. R. Davis, and A. E. Berry.

**Illinois—The Illinois Osteopaths Through Their Efficient Representatives, Drs. Brown and Cunningham, Make Good Fight**—Hard at work, watching all the corners, Drs. Brown and Cunningham have done their best to secure a good law for the rich prairie state. The medical practitioners early withdrew their opposition to the bill as such, trying only to weaken it. There are two amendments tacked on, one of which took out the provision for minor surgery, the other forbade the osteopath calling himself doctor, without saying of what school. Representative Perkins whose child had been saved by osteopathy, from a case of appendicitis, after two of the best surgeons in central Illinois had pronounced the case hopeless, was one of the chief advocates on the floor of the house. The chief fighting was done when the bill was advanced to the third reading. The bill was to come up for final passage May 11, but so far has not been heard from.

**Iowa—Dr. Corbin Wins Suit**—At Glenwood, Ia., April 30th, the jury in the case of Mabel Norton, versus M. E. Corbin, after deliberating five hours, brought in a verdict for Corbin. This is the case in which Mrs. Norton brought suit for \$10,000 against Dr. Corbin, the osteopathic physician. Both are from Malvern. Mrs. Norton claimed as a result of Dr. Corbin's treatment of her that her health was permanently injured.

Dr. C. E. Still was one of the experts present.

**Massachusetts—Practitioners all Look the Same**—The latest from Massachusetts is received from Dr. Crawford, under the date of May 4th, as follows:

House Bill 1514 (revised number of bill 419) passed the House this p. m., after a bitter fight. The vote stood 105 to 81. The bill was amended in three places. First, the "three year clause" was omitted, that is, no fake D. O.'s, no matter how long they have been "practicing," can register under this act. Second, osteopaths who have not passed the examination of the present Board of Registration in Medicine and who do not care to do so, are allowed to register under this act, but only as osteopaths. Thirdly, osteopathic and medical are declared to have the same meaning in the eyes of the law, except in the instance of the registration of the older osteopaths as previously mentioned. We are therefore two laps along on a rough journey, the committee on Public Health and the House. Now for the Senate!

**Michigan—Possibility of New Bill**—Newspapers throughout the state published a rumor that the medics would introduce a bill repealing the osteopathic law, and making drastic regulations. This appears to be only a rumor.

**Minnesota—Governor Appoints Successor**—Dr. W. A. McClaran of Duluth, Minn., has been appointed by the Governor, to the State Board of osteopathy.

**Missouri—Pioneer Osteopath to Receive Board Appointment**—Taking effect May 1st, Dr. A. G. Hildreth was appointed to the membership of the Missouri board of osteopathy, vice Dr. J. H. Crenshaw. Dr. Hildreth was a member of the legislature that passed the bill authorizing the present state board, himself introducing the bill.

**Missouri—State Board Under New Plan of Action**—Dr. C. E. Still has been elected president of the Missouri State Board, and announces that during his term of office, there will be no "one man" examination, all members being required to be in attendance. There will be a meeting in Kirksville, for examining candidates, May 24-5 and 26.

**New Mexico—Territorial Board Organizes, and Examines**—The Territorial Board of Osteopathy met and organized in the office of Dr. C. A. Wheelon, April 5th. Dr. C. H. Conner of Albuquerque, was elected president; Dr. C. L. Parsons of Roswell, vice-president; and Dr. C. A. Wheelon was re-elected secretary and treasurer. O. M. Walker of Silver City, and H. R. Gibson of Elida, were examined for admission to the practice of osteopathy in New Mexico.

**New Jersey—Medics' Attempts Frustrated**—The attempt on the part of the M. D.'s to force an unwelcome and inappropriate bill upon the osteopaths, has been frustrated. This would have let in most of the fakes, and although giving the osteopaths one member on the state board, it deprived them of practically all their rights in practice. The papers almost unanimously fought it, and rejoiced in its defeat by the House, to which it was referred after passing in the Senate. The House vote was 30 to 14. Dr. B. F. Still writes:

The news has just reached me of the defeat of the notorious osteopathic bill which was conceived and presented by the New Jersey Medical Society and which passed the senate last week by a decisive vote. The lower branch defeated it to-day by about 14 to 32, which leaves New Jersey just as it has been since the supreme court decision gave osteopaths the right to practice.

The disposition now is to reorganize for a supreme effort at the next meeting of the legislature, and the slogan is and will be, "An independent board or nothing."

**New York—Medics Broken Loose Again**—The following letter was written to an osteopath in Brooklyn, April 26th, '09:

I am instructed to call your attention to the following Section of the Sanitary Code which was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Health of the Department of Health, on March 31st, 1909.

Section 163a. No transit permit shall be granted for the removal or burial of the remains of any persons who may have died in the City of New York, unless a certificate of death, made out upon a blank form furnished by this Department and signed by a physician upon whom has been conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, be filed in the Bureau of Records of this Department.—Respectfully yours, S. J. BYRNE, M. D., Assistant Registrar of Records.

Since the cemeteries are practically all outside of the corporation limits, this would annul the right of the osteopath to sign death certificates. Immediately on receipt of our information, we wrote to President Riley, and received the following characteristic letter:



MAY 6, 1909.

DEAR FISKE:—You ask what we are going to do about the Board of Health's new section of the Sanitary Code. We are going to fight them to the last ditch.—Hastily, RILEY.

**Oklahoma—Board Bars Tubercular Physicians**—The Secretary of the Board reports that at the April meeting one lady osteopath came to Oklahoma by reciprocity, and two osteopaths by examination. One of the important decisions of the board which should be followed by all other boards, is the barring from the practice of medicine, those who are tubercular. The resolution is as follows: "It is conceded by authorities that tuberculosis is contagious, or may be carried from one person to another, and we believe it to be in the interest of the public health of the people of Oklahoma that physicians suffering with pulmonary tuberculosis should not be licensed to practice medicine in this state, therefore the state board of medical examiners will not in the future issue license to practice medicine to any person suffering from this disease."

The osteopathic members, Drs. Montague and Price are on the following important committees: Montague, credentials, auditing, medical colleges and education, while on the committee on resolutions Dr. Price is chairman. Dr. Montague, has been assigned the examination subject of physiology and osteopathic theory and practice. The state board report copies from the Medical News Journal, a wail coming from Dr. Lukens of Enid, as follows:

"The medical man of to-day should be thoroughly disciplined, above reproach, and meet all the requirements of the medical schools and the laws of the land. By this I do not mean for them to be legislated into business as were osteopaths, when, by an act of our last legislature, they were granted the right to administer anaesthetics, do surgical work and prescribe drugs, without knowledge of the subjects. Oh, for shame that such should be! 'Broad is the gate and narrow is the way, and few there be that enter therein'—but in this case they ALL passed! Science was either pitted against law or fused with it in this instance, and there is some misconception to begin with, as to the scope and province of either.

"The gateway to success does not lie in such opalescent laws. These laws must be washed away by the flood of science. Nothing is more false than to attempt to adjust the two spheres by making out ingenious points of contrast. The continuity of law alone can save specific applications from ranking as mere coincidence, or exempt them from the reproach of being hybrid between two things which must be related by the deepest affinities or remain forever separate."

The same issue of the paper gives a symposium on the treatment of dysentery from the physio-medical, regular allopathic, osteopathic, and eclectic, taking the osteopathic instructions from Hazzard's Practice.

**Pennsylvania—Penrose Machine Was Not Defeated by Osteopathy**—Our correspondents in Pennsylvania inform us that the Penrose Machine had been counted upon by the Medics to fight for them as the Senator's brother was the leader in the amendment to the Herbst Bill that would have nullified the osteopathic act, but as soon as the true animus of the medics was shown, the machine simply said hands off, and let them fight it out. The papers made a great deal of sport of the attempt of the medics, the Philadelphia North American devoting nearly a column to humorous consideration of its history. The paper calls attention to the fact that the osteopaths were the weakest politically of all the practitioners and yet they were the only ones who got what they wanted. The osteopathic bill is giving apparently uniform satis-

faction. The first osteopath to register according to the North American, was Dr. Herbert Hoffman, 1118 Chestnut St., who registered April 16th. His school training could not be ascertained by us from any information in our possession. The osteopaths throughout the state have been holding banquets, celebrating their victory. Although the legal time has expired, the Governor has not yet announced his appointments for the board.

**Rhode Island—Chance for a Board**—A bill was introduced in legislature asking for a board of examiners. Dr. Lallah Morgan encloses the following clipping and comment:

"The House committee on special legislation gave a third hearing on the bill to regulate the practice of osteopathy and to establish a board of examination and registration in that practice. Col. F. W. Tillinghast, representing the sponsors of the act, offered an amendment and asked that it be passed. He explained that it was a legitimate profession. Several women appeared and told in detail the method of the osteopath. Dr. Morgan, a practicing osteopath, spoke in favor of the bill, explaining her method of treating diseases. Dr. Gardner T. Swarts opposed the measure on the ground that such practitioners should be under the regulation of medical men. The hearing lasted about an hour."

That account is only in part correct for there was only one lady present beside myself, that was a patient of mine, who is a good lobbyist. She did not speak at the hearing however. I explained the underlying principles of osteopathy to the committee and called the attention of the committee to the way the chairman of our board of health misquoted, and twisted the truth and appealed to them for fairness.

**South Dakota—Next Meeting Announced**—The State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of South Dakota will consider it a favor if you will kindly note in your Journal that the next regular examination of applicants will be held at Pierre, S. D., June 29 and 30.—Fraternally, MARY NOYES FARR, Sec'y State Board.

**Washington—Drs. McFaddon and Thomas Appointed**—Governor Hay has appointed the Washington Medical Board, and to represent the osteopaths, has named, Drs. J. Clinton McFaddon, of Seattle, and W. T. Thomas, of Tacoma. One of the Washington practitioners complains as follows:

"The greatest drawback is that it is a great victory for the "Fakes." They actually get more than they wanted in their own bill. Their bill called for a license for THREE years practice, while the new law lets them in on Two years practice. They need not know how to read nor write, and I know, for a fact, that some don't.

The horde of "Brainless Healers" that have been driven out of other states and flocked into Washington is simply appalling. Now they are as good doctors as we are, and we dare not call them "fakes" any more."

(We wish to comment that a license doesn't make the doctor.)

\* \* \*

## ASSOCIATIONS.

**California—Preparations for San Diego Meeting**—Great plans are being made for the meeting at San Diego, May 27-8-9. This and other California meetings are noted further in the Pacific Coast notes.

**Georgia—Cotton Pickers Will Meet at Atlanta**—We beg leave to announce that we expect to hold our next annual convention here (Atlanta), May the 18th and 19th, to which all D. O's. are invited and good will extended. Many things of importance will be discussed and interesting papers read.—Fraternally, JOHN W. PHELPS, Sec'y G. O. A.



**Illinois—Central State Practitioners Will Meet at Bloomington**—A meeting of the members of the Central Illinois Osteopathic Association will hold a meeting in Bloomington at the Illinois hotel during the 15th. Dr. Burner is now preparing the program which will be given on this occasion.

**Indiana—Hoosiers Have Interesting Mid Year Meeting**—The Indiana Osteopaths held their semi-annual meeting at Hotel Denison, Indianapolis, Saturday, May 1, 1909.

The morning session was devoted to business, address by president Smith and clinics by Dr. Franklin Fiske of Kirksville.

A paper on Treatment of the Eye by Dr. Jos. B. Schroek of Bedford. Discussion of same by members present. Also a talk on Acute and Chronic Gastritis by Dr. F. A. Turfler, Rensselaer, were features of the afternoon session.

Dr. Franklin Fiske gave a lecture on "Osteopathic Technique," with demonstrations, which proved very instructive and was enjoyed by every one present.

Adjourned until eight in the evening.—Yours fraternally, THOS. P. HUFFMAN, Secretary.

**Iowa—Second District Hold Meeting and Election**—The second district Iowa Osteopathic Association, met in regular semi-annual session. at Iowa City, Iowa, April 29th, 1909. The following program was carried out, in spite of the inclement weather:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2:30—Opening Remarks, President Dr. J. R. Johnson.

2:45—Lecture and Demonstration—Osteopathic Technique in Upper Dorsal Lesions, Franklin Fiske, A. B., D. O., Professor Osteopathic Diagnosis, A. S. O., Kirksville, Mo

4:00—Clinics, Dr. Franklin Fiske.

5:30—Business.

6:30—Dinner—Iowa City Country Club.

EVENING SESSION.

7:45—Paper—Asthma, Dr. W. A. Rush.

Discussion—Dr. Wm. M. Furnish.

8:30—Round Table—Technique, Dr. Fiske.

9:30—Adjournment.

Dr. Fiske, of the A. S. O. Faculty, in his instructive way, gave us his portion of the program, delighting all present by his instruction in "Diagnosis and Technique," and giving us valuable points in the correction of difficult lesions, as well as their diagnosis.

Several interesting cases were examined, and their treatment outlined.

The following officers were elected:

B. E. Washburn, Iowa City, president; S. Louisa Olmstead, Clinton, vice-president; A. M. E. Leffingwell, Muscatine, secretary; C. C. Hitchcock, Vinton, treasurer.

The next meeting to be held in Clinton, some time in October.

B. E. WASHBURN, Sec'y.

**Iowa—State Meeting—Hawkeye Osteopaths Will Meet Just Before the Mississippi Valley Meeting**—The following is the program of the meeting to be held in Des Moines, May 26th and 26th: MAY 25.

9:30—Opening Exercises. Invocation—Rev. F. H. Hodgdon, Des Moines.

Address of Welcome—Hon. John MacVicar, Des Moines.

Response—Dr. C. M. Proctor, Ames.

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10:00—President's Address, Dr. J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown.

10:15—Relation of the Practitioner to the Association, Dr. Jessie L. Catlow, Boone. Discussion, led by Dr. B. E. Washburn, Iowa City.

11:00—Some Experiences of an Osteopath, Dr. F. W. Bechley, Guthrie Center. Discussion, led by Dr. R. S. Blair, Parkersburg.

11:35—The Kidneys, Dr. G. C. Farmer, Oskaloose. Discussion, Dr. Nellie Sleight, Newton.

12:15—Recess. TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30—Neuritis, Dr. Kathryn Ridgeway, Des Moines. Discussion, led by Dr. L. V. Andrews, Lake City.

2:10—The Relation of the Present Day Osteopath to Surgery, Dr. G. A. Still, Professor of Surgery, American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

3:10—Osteopathy and Diseases of Old Age, Dr. A. Clifford Brown, Council Bluffs. Discussion, led by Dr. Nina Wilson Dewey, Des Moines.

3:30—Clinical Demonstrations, Dr. C. E. Thompson, President Still College, Des Moines. TUESDAY EVENING.

7:30—The Medulla Oblongata in Health and in Disease, Dr. C. W. Johnson, Professor of Physiology, Bacteriology and Superintendent of Clinics, Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines.

8:30—Banquet. WEDNESDAY MORNING.

9:30—The Pelvic and Abdominal Brain in Practice, Dr. R. S. Dysart, Webster City. Discussion, led by Dr. U. M. Hibbets, Grinnell.

10:10—What Has Been Done and What Should be Done to Place our Practice on a Scientific Basis, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak. Discussion, led by Dr. Ella D. Still, Des Moines.

11:00—Clinical Demonstrations—(Continued)

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

1:30—Successes and Failures, Dr. S. I. Wyland, Chariton. Discussion, led by Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington.

2:10—Need of Legislation, Dr. F. G. Cluett, Sioux City. Discussion, led by Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines.

3:00—Reports of Officers and Committees. Election of Officers.

**Kentucky—Central Association Meets to Talk Shop**—The sessions of the convention of the Central Osteopathic Society held in Cynthiana, Mar. 30, were largely attended by the members. Dr. S. W. Longan, of Paris, presided. There was a general discussion of the subject, "Dorsal," after which followed the reports of cases. One new member, Dr. Ella Y. Hicks, of Maysville, was enrolled.

The next meeting will be held in Georgetown, with Dr. Virginia Amos, on May 11. The society members, while in this city, were entertained by Dr. O. C. Robertson. Dr. J. S. Oldham, of Carlisle, formerly of Franklin, Ky., addressed the meeting.

**Mississippi Valley—Missouri State**—The following circular is being sent out to the practitioners in the Missouri Valley:

Enclosed you will find copy of our Joint program of the Missouri State Osteopathic Association and the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association Meetings to be held at Kirksville, Mo., May 27, 28, 29, 1909. We feel that we are presenting a program here that is worth fully double the time and expense it will cost you to attend. We propose to make it a genuine osteopathic demonstration or clinic. We do not believe that you can afford to miss the meeting.

We are doing our best to secure reduced railroad rates but at this time, cannot say positively what they will do.

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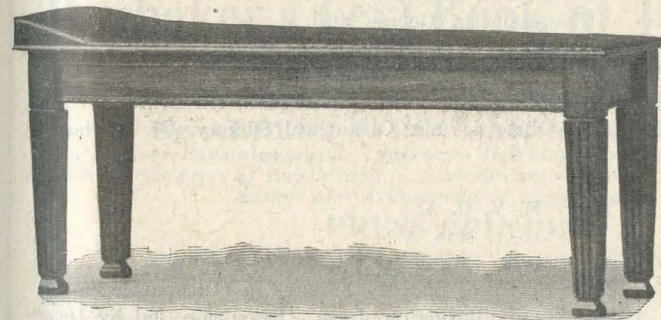
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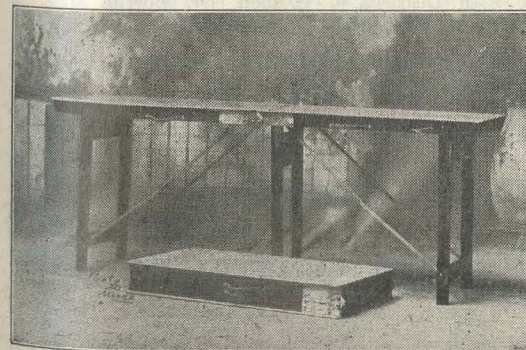
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**Missouri State Meeting**

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

- 9:00—Opening Exercises. Music by A. S. O. Glee Club.  
Prayer—Rev. Father Gass.  
9:20—Address of Welcome, Dr. A. T. Still.  
9:45—Address of the retiring President, Dr. Frank P. Walker, St. Joseph.  
10:00—Paper, Subject, Prostatic Diseases, Dr. William C. Thompson, Kansas City.  
General discussion.  
10:30—Paper—Subject, Osteopathic Mechanics, Dr. F. P. Pratt, Kirksville.  
General discussion.  
11:00—Paper—Ethics, Dr. H. D. Bailey, St. Louis.  
11:00—General discussion, led by Dr. W. D. Dobson, St. Louis.  
11:20—Paper—Subject, Some of Our Dangers, Dr. J. B. Shackelford, St. Louis.  
11:30—Open discussion.  
11:40—Paper—Subject, Some of Our Needs, Dr. B. J. Mavity. Discussion, led by Dr. Corine E. Larimore, St. Joseph.

RECESS FOR DINNER.

- 1:30—Surgical Clinics at Hospital, Dr. George Still.  
3:30—Paper—Subject, Legislation, Dr. A. B. King, St. Louis.  
3:40—Discussion, led by Dr. R. E. Hamilton, Kirksville.  
4:00—Clinics—Some Interesting Cases, Dr. George Laughlin, Kirksville.  
7:30—Illustrated Lecture on Obstetrics and Obstetrical Surgery, Dr. William Smith, Kirksville.  
8:30—Social and Music.

**M. V. O. A.**

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

- 9:00—Opening Exercises. Prayer. Music.  
9:30—Paper—Subject, "My Successes and My Failures in Osteopathic Practice, and Why," Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington, Iowa. Discussion, led by Dr. Furman Smith, Chicago, Ill. General discussion.  
10:30—Subject—Field Experience with Diseases of Women, Dr. Bertha M. West, Washburn, Ill. Discussion, led by Dr. F. M. Godfrey, Holton, Kan.  
11:00—Open Parliament—Subject, The Liver, and Diseases Peculiar to it, and Diseases of the Peritoneum, J. W. Hofsess, Kansas City, Mo.  
RECESS FOR DINNER.  
1:30—Paper—Subject, Pneumonia, Dr. William J. Conner, Kansas City.  
1:40—General Discussion, led by Dr. S. T. Lyne, Kansas City.  
1:50—Open Parliament—Subject, Gastric Disturbances, conducted by Dr. Jno. W. Hofsess, Kansas City.  
3:00—Business. Time for Recreation.  
7:45—Open Parliament—Subject, Summary of Points on Osteopathic Diag-

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*Consulting Surgeon to, and formerly Professor of Anatomy, University of Toronto, formerly Professor of at, Middlesex Hospital, London* *Professor of Anatomy, University of Toronto, formerly Professor of Anatomy, University of Mich.*

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SATURDAY, MAY 29.

8:30—Surgical Clinics at A. S. O. Hospital, conducted by Dr. Geo. Still.

10:30—Paper—Subject, "Data Collected from Twenty-five Cases of diseased Conditions in the Brachial Region," Dr. J. T. Young, Superior, Nebr. Discussion, led by Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, Grinnell, Iowa.

11:00—Open Parliament—Subject, Diseases Peculiar to Women, Dr. Ella D. Still.

RECESS FOR DINNER.

2:00—Business Session. Election of Officers, etc.

3:30—Paper—Subject, Osteopathic Diagnosis, followed by an Osteopathic Clinic along the Lines of His Paper, Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin.

8:00—Music.

Open Parliament—Subject, Obstetrics and Experiences in the Practice of the Same with discussion along all Lines, with all kinds of Music, followed by a General Good Time, Dr. M. E. Clark, Indianapolis, Ind.

The inspiration of the memorable convention of last August, still being felt, we count on marked success for the next Kirksville Convention, 27th, 28th and 29th of May. The joint meeting of the M. V. O. A. and the M. O. A. insures a large attendance. Each organization has planned a varied and interesting program.

The consideration and revision of the constitution of the M. O. A., makes it desirable that we have the attendance of every osteopath in the state who is interested in the welfare of his profession. To add to the festiveness of the occasion, we shall have music provided by the Orchestra and Glee Clubs of the A. S. O.—BERTHA A. BUDDECKE, Sec'y.

Nebraska—Original Contributions to be the Attractions—The following is the program for May 29th at the Lindell Hotel, Lincoln:

2:00 p. m.—Constipation, Dr. John De Fox, Omaha.

2:15 p. m.—Discussion, Dr. Edgar M. Cramb, Lincoln.

2:30 p. m.—Pelvic Diseases, Dr. Josephine Morelock, Lincoln.

2:45 p. m.—Hemorrhoids, Dr. Ortiz R. Meredith, Norfolk.

3:00 p. m.—Discussion, Dr. Jas. M. Moss, Ashland.

7:30 p. m.—Osteopathic Principles (Original), Dr. C. B. Atzen, Omaha.

8:00 p. m.—Discussion, Dr. J. T. Young, Superior.

New England—Interstate Association Will Meet at Portland—The New England Osteopathic Association will hold a convention in Portland on May 29 and 30 and the local members of the profession are making arrangements for their entertainment. It is expected that about 200 members will attend.

Missouri—Border Line Association Meets—The S. W. Missouri and S. E. Kansas met in regular session at Y. M. C. A. Rooms, Joplin, Saturday evening, April 24, '09.

PROGRAM.

La grippe, Dr. Strickland. Good discussion followed. Dr. Geeslin who was on the program was absent being away on a trip in northern Missouri.—MINERVA KENAGA, Sec'y.

Missouri—Woman's Association of Kansas City Reports—Following is the report of W. O. A. meeting for April 6, 1909:

The Woman's Osteopathic Association of Kansas City, Mo., held their regular monthly meeting, April 6, '09, at 520 New Ridge Bldg. The general subject was,

## To The Physician Interested In His Work

THERE comes something new every day. In the course of a general practice the mind hardly grasps the fact that in the United States alone over 30 per cent of the men, women and children are afflicted with some form of spinal troubles, curvatures or deformities. Under proper treatment 60 per cent of these afflicted ones can be cured and the suffering of the others alleviated and their condition improved.

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"Nervous and Mental Diseases." Following is the program: Paper, by Dr. Alma Kinney; Case Reports, Drs. Anna I. Peters and Mary E. Smith; Question Box, Dr. Katherine A. Loeffler.

The Woman's Osteopathic Association of Kansas City, Mo., held their regular monthly meeting, Tuesday evening, May 4th. The following program was given: Paper, Infectious and Constitutional Diseases, by Dr. Louise Anderson. Case Reports by Drs. Whiteside and Peters. Question Box, by Dr. M. E. Loper. The June meeting, being the last of the year, will be an open meeting with a special program.—MATILDA P. LOPER, D. O., Sec. Pro Tem.

Tennessee—Good Meeting Scheduled for Nashville—The following is program of the meeting to be held in Nashville, May 10th:

Invocation, Rev. Chas. R. Nisbet. Address of welcome, Mayor Jas. S. Brown. Response, A. L. Evans. President's Address, P. K. Norman. "Has Osteopathy a Right to Exist?" A. L. Dykes. "The Profession," T. L. Drennan. "Psychotherapy in Nervous Diseases," W. F. Link. "Gall Stones," Lola K. Barnes. "Acute Diseases," O. Y. Yowell. "Promotion," H. A. Green. "Fraternalism," H. R. Bynum. "The Verification of Osteopathic Philosophy in Tuberculosis," W. Banks Meacham. "Rheumatic Fever," A. L. Evans. "Microscopy as an Aid in Diagnosis," Henry Viehe. "Gynecology," Marie S. Adsit. Banquet—The Duncan, 8:30 p. m.



Washington State—Legislative Matters Considered—The Washington State Association held its annual meeting April 3rd at Butler Hotel, Seattle, when the following papers were read: "The Osteopath as a Physician, Dr. Ford, Seattle; The Osteopath as a General Practitioner, Dr. Murphy, Sedro Woolly; The Osteopath as a Health Officer, Dr. Potter, Seattle. A number of papers were on the program but the Doctors were absent.

We had a fine banquet at the above hotel that evening. Dr. Snell of Tacoma was toastmaster and was the right man in the right place.

## TOASTS.

"How Victory Tastes" by Dr. Fred Montgomery, Puyallup; "The Old Doctor" by Dr. Bertha L. Thomas, Tacoma; "Progress of Osteopathy in Washington," Dr. G. F. Burdette, Centralia; "Trials of a Lobbyist," Dr. J. C. McFadden, Seattle; "Osteopathic Recitation," Dr. Katherine Parrish, Bellingham; "Lobbying at Former Sessions," Dr. Jas. Baldy, Tacoma.

The following officers were elected for this year: President, Dr. J. C. McFadden, Seattle; first vice-president, Dr. T. C. Morris, Spokane; second vice-president, Dr. L. H. Walker, Ellensburg; treasurer, Dr. Ida M. Weaver, Seattle; secretary, Dr. W. T. Thomas, Tacoma.—Fraternally, W. T. THOMAS, Sec'y.

Washington State—Tacoma Osteopaths Elect—The Pierce County Osteopathic Society held its annual meeting and election of officers at the Commercial club rooms, Tacoma, April 23.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. William Snell; vice-president, Dr. James B. Baldy; secretary, Dr. R. E. Chase; treasurer, Dr. Fred Montgomery.

Ontario—A Good Meeting Held—The Ontario Association of Osteopathy held its eighth semi-annual meeting in the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, Ontario, on Monday, April 12th, 1909. There was a good attendance of members and a number of visiting osteopaths were present and all enjoyed the excellent program provided, which was as follows:

## MORNING SESSION.

9:30—Invocation, Rev. Dr. Williamson, pastor Emerald Street Methodist Church, Hamilton, Ont. Address of Welcome—His Worship Mayor McLaren, of Hamilton. Response, Dr. R. B. Henderson, President O. A. O., Toronto.

10:00—Business Session—Reading minutes, Applications for membership, Reports of Committees, Resolutions, Appointing auditors, delegates to A. O. A., to Council of Delegates, Legislative delegates, etc.

11:00—Address—Nobility of the profession of Osteopathy, Dr. Hugh L. Russell, Buffalo, New York.

12:30—For the good of our Science, Informal discussion.

1:00—Luncheon.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

2:00—Things that help and things that hinder the progress of our Science, Dr. Asa Gordon Walmsley, Peterborough, Ont. Discussion, led by Dr. Geo. Wenig, Hamilton, Ont.

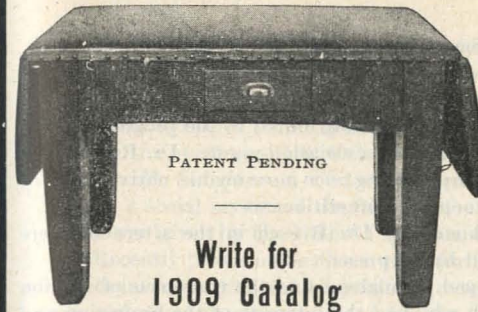
2:30—Clinics—Costal Lesions, by Dr. H. L. Russell, Buffalo, New York.

3:00—Osteopathy in Diseases of the Heart, Dr. Geo. Wenig, 51 Federal Life Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario.

3:30—Appendicitis, Dr. J. T. Atkinson, Brantford, Ontario.

4:00—Prophylaxis, Dr. W. O. Lewis, 67 James St. South, Hamilton, Ont. Discussion, led by Dr. T. L. Durnan, Toronto.

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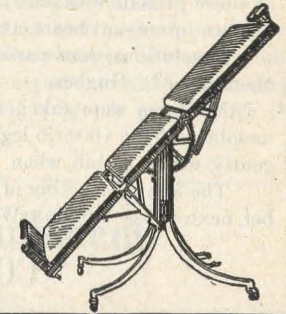
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4:30—Methods in Examination—Sacro-iliac Lesions, Dr. F. J. White, London, Ont. Fifth Lumbar Lesions, Dr. J. N. MacRae, Galt, Ontario. Discussion, led by Dr. J. S. Bach of Toronto.

The chief feature of the session was the part contributed to the program by Dr. Hugh L. Russell of Buffalo, N. Y., who was the association guest. Dr. Russell prepared his address by expressing his pleasure at being once more on his native country and at meeting so many Canadian osteopathic practitioners.

The clinics on costal lesions conducted by Dr. Russell in the afternoon were practical, instructive and much enjoyed by all present.

The program was thoroughly enjoyed throughout and the consensus of opinion of those present was that the osteopath who had the interests of the profession and his own interest at heart could not afford to miss any of the association meetings.

Resolutions were passed to Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, Dr. Hugh L. Russell and Mr. James L. Hughes.

Measures were taken toward conducting an educational campaign among the members of the Ontario legislature so that they may be enabled to deal more intelligently with our bill when it comes up next winter.

The annual meeting of the association will be held in Toronto, Ont., in September next.—ASA GORDON WALMSLEY.

\* \* \*

## COLLEGE SOCIETIES.

### NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION.

On May 7th the students in school coming from the New England states, organized the New England Association of the American School of Osteopathy.

After perfecting the organization the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Kemp; vice-president, Miss Wright; secretary, Mrs. Riley; treasurer, Mr. Morse. With a charter roll of twenty and the brightest of prospects, the association hopes much of the future.

\* \* \*

### IOWA CLUB MAY FESTIVAL.

The members of the Iowa Club of the A. S. O. were entertained on the evening of May 10th in the Y. W. C. A. parlors by Miss Edith Ashby. It was the regular meeting of the Club and business was combined with pleasure. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Isadora McKnight, president; Miss Ida M. Sash, vice-president; H. C. Smith, secretary, and W. R. Benson, treasurer.

A request was made that all members in the field send a communication to the Club in the beginning of the next school year to be read in the September meeting.

The meeting took the nature of a May party and Iowa flowers were profusely displayed. All voted Miss Ashby a happy entertainer.

\* \* \*

### ATLAS CLUB NOTES.

Governor Hadley recently appointed our venerable Dr. Hildreth, of St. Louis, a member of the osteopathic Examining Board, he taking the place of Dr. Crenshaw. His close relation for so long, with the Old Doctor and the A. S. O., and his thorough knowledge of every aspect of osteopathy, especially the legal situation, together with his genial nature make him, perhaps, the most desirable man in Missouri for this position.

Mr. Edmund Parker visited at home in Carlinville, Ill., for several days this month.

Mr. William B. Martin was recently forced to give up the study, for the present, on account of poor health, going to Colorado, in search of a better climate.

On Saturday evening, April 3rd, ten epiphyses permeated the internal periosteum and became ossified to the grand skeleton of the Club.

On the evening of the 10th the club, and visiting friends, enjoyed a lecture by Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin on "What Osteopathy Can do in Female Diseases."

At a social session of the Club on the evening of the 24th, some very excellent music was given by Mr. Hollis of London, England, and Mrs. Gulliland of Edinburgh.

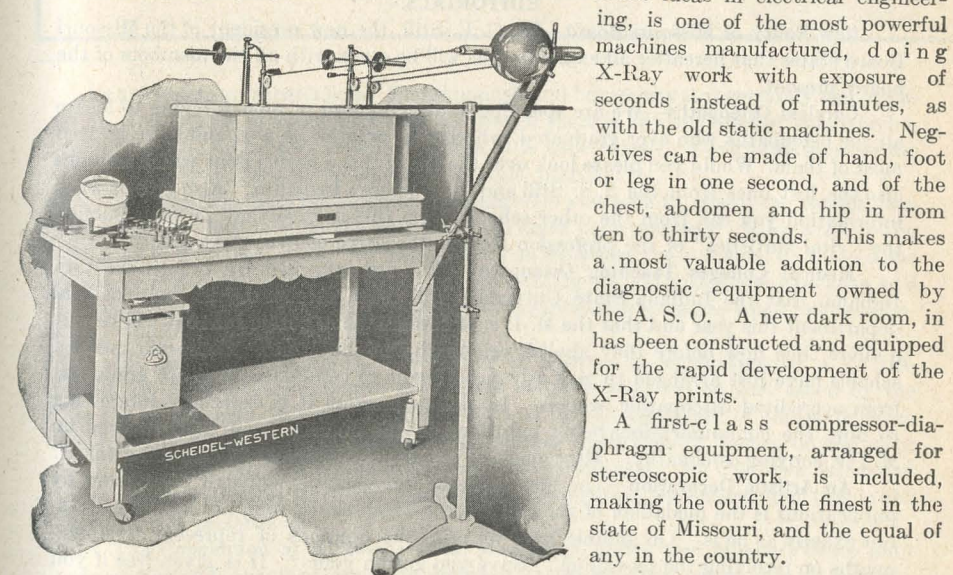
Recently provision has been made for life membership in the club and the giving of a beautiful certificate. All graduate members who have not received notice otherwise are asked to communicate with the local chapter for particulars.

Arrangements are being made for a big reunion of Atlas men at the A. O. A. Convention this summer. A certain time will be set aside for reunions of classes, clubs, etc., and this time will be taken advantage of, and it is hoped that all Atlas men will communicate with the local chapter at once suggesting a proper program for the occasion.

## Scheidel-Western Equipment.

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

KIRKSVILLE, MO., MAY, 1909.

#### EDITORIALS.

**New Policy of Missouri Board**—Dr. C. E. Still, the new president of the Missouri Board states that hereafter all examinations will be given with all the members of the board present.

**Careless Osteopaths**—We are spending a large amount of money trying to locate all the osteopaths who ever graduated, whether in practice or not, and have located most of them. Would you please look over the list in this month's issue, which includes also the lost ones from the S. S. Still and the Northern Institute. Also give us what information you can from the other schools. Do this now so that we may publish the "vital statistics" of the profession from authoritative sources next month.

**Medical Colleges Teaching Osteopathy**—We are informed by practitioners in Indiana, that the Indiana State University will teach osteopathy in their medical department this year and that the M. D's. of Indiana have boasted that it will be but a short time now before they abolish osteopathy in that state. California medical schools have just arranged to give advanced credit to candidates who are graduates from accredited osteopathic schools. In this connection it is especially interesting to note the communications being published in the Journal from time to time on M. D's. copying osteopathy. How many of you are still in favor of a combined board?

**An Artistic Decoration**—The most artistic and valuable souvenir ever given by publications is the medallion of the Old Doctor which shows him, not as if idealized, but exactly as he is. On another page we print the opinions of representative osteopaths on receiving the medallion. Have you gotten yours? It is given free if you renew for two years. Don't neglect this, but do it now.

**A Good Thing To Copy**—The Oklahoma State Board has inaugurated a policy which will be well for the others to imitate, namely, licensing only physicians

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who are free from tuberculosis. If any man should be healthy, it is certainly the physician, and outside of acute infectious diseases, if there is any one disease from which a physician should be free above all others, it is tuberculosis. Congratulations to the State Board of Oklahoma on their sensible position.

**Student Assistants for Summer Vacation**—Do you wish to attend the conventions this summer, but have no one with whom to leave your practice? If so, write to the Journal of Osteopathy, and we will put the matter before the students, or if you want to have assistants to lighten your work, we can furnish you with those who have had a two years course including diagnosis and technique, who desire work for the summer.

**Dr. Hildreth Honored**—The Governor of Missouri in appointing Dr. A. G. Hildreth to the osteopathic board, has paid a fitting tribute to the part taken by the doctor in Missouri osteopathic work. He was in the legislature of the state when the present bill was up for passage, representing Adair county, served on the committee for the bill, and succeeded in securing its passage. He has been associated with legislative fights since the beginning of osteopathic legislation, and this is the first official preferment.

**The Convention at Kirksville**—The Mississippi Valley and Missouri State joint convention at Kirksville this month promises a most excellent program in all respects. Every osteopath within reach of Kirksville should make an extra effort to be in attendance. It is hoped that reduced rates will be secured, but if not the ordinary fare is as cheap as reduced rates were last year. Plan to be in attendance.



**Some More Eminent Advocates of Osteopathy**—In an address at Kirksville recently Elbert Hubbard said that both osteopathy and the osteopaths are all right. The only trouble is that they do not charge enough. They should charge five dollars instead of two. At a performance of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" in St. Louis this spring, De Wolfe Hopper responded to a curtain call, in the course of which he said that there would be more happiness and health in the world if more people would desert drugs and take osteopathic treatments. But the best was when Dr. McCormack, paid official representative of the American Medical Association, speaking to an audience of a thousand of which over half were osteopaths (although we are informed he thought them all students of the state Normal School where the lectures was given) said "The time for giving drugs is past!"

**Pennsylvania Machine Was Not Beaten**—We are requested by Pennsylvania osteopaths to state that the political machine in Pennsylvania was not beaten by the osteopaths, but they decided to have hands off with the result that the osteopaths were victorious.

**Relative Ability of Osteopaths and Medics Before Combination Boards**—A striking object lesson in regard to osteopathic advocacy is the recent examination in California. Press dispatches state there were 78 applicants, of which 6 were osteopaths, and there were 38 that passed, of which 5 were osteopaths. This makes 5-6 of the osteopaths passing, while barely 1-3 of the M. D.'s. were successful. Those who think that the osteopaths are ill qualified ought to study this result.

In contra-distinction to this record of the osteopaths is the statement made by Dr. Dudley Tait, the president of the California Board, which he made before the council on Medical education of at A. M. A., at Chicago, April 13th, '08, which was in part as follows:

"In 1907 we remedied this frightful evil by securing a single board on which osteopaths were given representation, all applicants taking the same examinations. Thus the cheap door, the short cut to the practice of medicine, has been definitely closed in California. All the osteopathic applicants have failed most miserably at our examinations, while the standard of these examinations has been considerably raised by one of the osteopathic members who examines in anatomy." In addition also, is the fact that this same Dr. Tait has appeared before the California State Board asking to give advanced standing in Medical Colleges to these same "cheap" "poorly equipped," "fraudulent" osteopaths "in all the work they had had, if they care to do so."!

**Dr. McCormack Repudiates Drugs**—Dr. "Foxy" McCormack visited Kirksville recently and lectured at the State Normal School before an audience of nearly one thousand. The lecture itself was a scholarly one on sanitary conditions and the prevention of disease. The doctor made no slurs at osteopathy, except by ignoring it, stating that there were three kinds of doctors, allopaths, homeopaths and eclectics.

Toward the close of his speech he stated "the time for giving drugs is past," sanitation, hygiene, fresh air and exercise are the methods that secure health. At the close of his speech, president J. R. Kirk of the State Normal casually observed that there was another kind of doctors quite numerous in Kirksville, there being five hundred osteopathic students, and over half of the audience that evening being, not what Dr. McCormack had thought, embryonic teachers in attendance at the Normal School, but osteopathic physicians in the making. This was greeted with cheers. Dr. McCormack seemed considerably puzzled and blushed when he found his remarks to teachers and students, had been addressed to osteopathic students.

## "DEAD ONES"

### AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Abernethy, J. U., M. D.; Abernethy, Hallie M.; Adams, Arvilla P.; Allyn, Angie M. Bashaw, Clara L.; Beaven, Wm. Charles; Beere, George E.; Bean, Merion Smith; Bird, Arthur Anson; Browne, Ina Fuller; Browne, Sara Lockie; Boswell, Jefferson Lee; Bonta, Cecil Bush.

Campbell, Scott Steeley; Carlisle, Hardy W.; Chatfield, Christopher O.; Chatfield, Lenna Turner; Chesney, Ernest N.; Clay, Mollie B.; Cobb, Ethlyn McBurney; Cobb, James Ennis; Cobb, Sarah T.; Collins, Anna E.; Cline, C. O.; Covey, Homer P.; Crawford, Wm. Fleming.

Dameron, Malinda E.; Dameron, Tella; Davenport, Bert M.; Davis, Otis E.; Davis, Hulda; Demeron, William Lee; Deming, Herbert V.; Dinsmore, Gordon; Dodson, John W.; Dooley, Lourana W.; Downing, David N.; Dufur, Edmund D.; Dunlap, Minnie A.; Dunn, Wade.

Eastman, Hugh P.; Eddy, Wayne G.; Edwards, Charles Richards; Ewing, Elizabeth B.

Farber, Charles V.; Farmer, J. Frederick; Farrington, Mary Estella; Fellows, William B.; Finch, Ford D.; Ford, Ada; Fowler, John Coulter.

George, Eva Helen; Glasgow, J. Luther; Goodman, Adolph A.; Graves, James W.; Greeno, Angie Wiley; Griffin, Clyde W.

Haley, John Edwin; Haney, James F.; Harden, William F.; Harding, Wm. C.; Harlan, Ernest Leon; Henderson, Edward Emmett; Herdman, Sara Frances; Hester, Golden M.; Hester, John M.; Heyenga, P. Harrison; Hickman, Julia L.; Hiatt, Alva; Hill, J. D.; Hodges, Charles Ora; Hord, William Scott; Howley, Ambrose Nicholas; Hudson, Francis.

Jaeger, Henry Fred.

Kaiser, Florian John; Kartowitz, Herman F.; Kartowitz, Ida B.; Kilbourn, Orley Clyde; Kincaid, David Harvey; Kirk, Harvey Ernest; Kirkham, Charles L.; Kjerner, Samuel.

Lane, Cora Clark; Lane, Ira T.; Lane, George Hamilton; Linder, John F.; Love, Charles Dalance; Lukens, Caroline E.

McBurney, Myrtle T.; McClanahan, Thomas S.; McClelland, Bessie D.; McConnell, Zora McNeil; McCoy, Charles Kemper; McGarr, Emma; McKee, James A.; McLelland, Charles A.; McMurray, Norman, F.; McNeil, Mary Agnes; McNeil, Nita Helen.

Macgeorge, Florence; Mayhugh, Ina Trent; Merrill, Elmer Justice; Miller, Elizabeth Underwood; Miller, Lee Earl; Miller, Mapel D.; Miller, Samuel Wesley; Miller, William B.; Morgan, Richard M.; Moyer, Llewellyn Edna; Mullins, J. M.; Mullins, Matthew W.

Nesbet, Robert E.

O'Neill, William Quincy; Overstreet, Benjamin Franklin; Ownbey, William Warren.

Perkins, Myrtle Vance; Peterson, Charles A.; Peterson, Jennie D.; Pickens, Mabel; Pool, Edmund Leslie; Powers, Ada Williams; Prewitt, John Mc.; Prewitt, James Wilson.

Rankin, John T.; Rector, Beadles N.; Regan, Lou Blake; Reynolds, John F.; Rhotehamel, Mrs. C. J. A.; Roberts, Herbert Edward; Robertson, Arthur Edward; Robertson, James; Rochester, Emma V.; Ross, Andrew I.; Ryals, Harry Baker; Ryals, Martha Susie.



Sawyer, W. E.; Sevier, Robert E. L.; Sheriden, Lillian Ballance; Simmons, Ida May; Smith, Ernest P.; Smith, Leslie D.; Smith, Minard A.; Spear, David A.; Spear, Frances E.; Sperry, Charles Marshall; Stanley, Rolland P.; Stauffer, Gertrude Mary; Stone, Fred G.; Stone, Joe Clark; Scott, James Roland; Stuart, John S.; Robert E.; Sweet, Benjamin V.; Swett, William W.; Swett, Bertram A.

Taylor, Samuel M.; Thomas, Lelia May; Thomas, Richard F.; Thomas, William H.; Thompson, Dessa Blackman; Thompson, Lillian L.; Thornburg, Mamie; Tindolph, Lea W.; Tull, Hillie B.

Underwood, W. H.

Vance, George T.; Vernon, James H.

Waddell, Florence Eva; Waller, Frances Mason; Watson, Francis; Watson, Nellie M.; West, Harold C.; Whitcomb, Guy M.; White, Charles B.; White, Louise Dutcher; Wiley, Mildred Arnold; Williams, Daisy Dean; Williams, Pearl H.; Williams, Reuben A.; Williams, William A.; Wilkins, Gertrude Marie; Wilkins, Lyman W.; Wilson, Martha Jane; Wingard, Asher; Woltmann, Frederick; Woltmann, Henry C.; Woods, Nathaniel H.; Worley, William Henry; Worrall, Joseph Ellis.

Young, Cinderella; Zimmerman, John R.

#### NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Bottenfield, Purl; Bottenfield, Susan R.; Foley, John B.; Nicholas, John R.

#### CENTRAL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Harding, Sallie.

#### PACIFIC COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Brown, Louis; Bullard, Lelah; Cummings, Thomas G.; Foley, J. F.; Reyner, L. W.; Richey, John C.; Roberts, Margaret.

#### CALIFORNIA COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Baker, Grace D.; Esterberg, Gustave A.; Johnson, W. C.; Rollins, J. A.

#### LITTLEJOHN SCHOOL.

Cole, W. H.; Eskelson, B. L.; Harrington, Jo. Carrol; Hinginbotham, C. J.; Jones, N. H.; Knowles, H. L.; Mitchell, Frank; Mitchell, George A.; Mitchell, Mr. G. A.; Solsem, F. N.; Smith, Frances D.; Stewart, C. A.; Siegel, August; Westerman, L. H.; Wright, Ida M.; Young, Flora.

#### LOS ANGELES COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Apel, Antonia W.; Durant, Wilbur; Jones, Thomas, J. Reed, J. R.

#### ATLANTIC SCHOOL.

Bruce, Augusta H.; Caswell, Lena.; Custer, Morin; Decker, Harry; Furman, I.; Frey, Edna (Peck); Hales, Peter I.; McKenzie, Alex R.; Male, Jonathan T.; Purvis, G. F.; Parks, Henry J.; Russell, Albert T.; Saums, Sidney A.; Steele, Amaza A.; Steere, Patience; Van Horn, Stella; Young, Walter; Young, Warren E.

#### SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

Anthony, H. F., (out of practice).

Barnes, Fannie, Brevard, May.

Campbell, J. D., (Not in practice).

Dawson, Eugenie; Devney, Raymond S.; Dockery, Granville B.; Dorris, Florence, (Not in practice); Dudney, J. S.; Duer, Mrs. Annie M., (Out of practice); Durham, Lillie S., (Out of practice)

Ford, N. B. Jr., (Out of practice); Ford, Ellie C., (Out of practice); Ford, Mrs. T. H., (Out of practice).

Gains, Browder F.; Gaskell, C. W.; Griffith, Anna; Grogan, James R., (Out of practice).

Hammond, H. L.; Hardin, Mary C.; Hatcher, Percy; Heaton, Mattie T.; House, T. B.; Howard, Bessie L.; Howard, H. G.; Hughes, O. M.; Huggines, S. E.

King, D. W.; Kelley, Fred D.

Latimer, S. A.; Lee, Arnold John; Link, Laura A.

Meguiar, J. R.; Moore, C. B., (Out of practice); Morris, R. B.; Murray, Lillie; McKnight, Mrs. E. E.

Norvell, Frankie V.; Nunn, Thomas H.

Oldham, John S.; Owens, F. G.; Ozier, J. B.

Parrish, Katherine; Pepper, Young, (Out of practice); Proctor, Lillian M.

Ramsey, Roy, (Out of practice); Rickman, O. K.

Shackleford, C. E.; Shanks, Nettie Belle; Sloss, J. E.; Stevens, Virgil C.; Stone, H. R.; Stubblefield, H. D.; Swanson, Webb Mary L.; Whiteside, Mrs. E. L., (Out of practice); Whiteside, Nellie K., (Out of practice); Whiteside, Sunora L., (Out of practice); Williamson, W. L.

Young, John.

#### NORTHERN INSTITUTE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Bennett, C. C.; Busch, Marie L.

Campton, Esther E.; Conner, Mrs. A.

De Witt, Delia E.; Duryea, D. H.

Eastman, L. G.

Finrock, Irving G.

Gervais, Alice M.

Hilger, A. W.

Martin, Marie; Martin, R. B.; Moore, A. H., (Out of practice); Moore, J. C.;

Murphy, Francis J.

Parker, Jas. A.

Reed, R. H.

Shortridge, Anna B.; Shortridge, Lila V.

Tipper, Thos. J.

Wheeler, Etta Gifford.

#### STILL COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Andrews, Lloyd Franklin, (Out of practice); Anthony, Robert E.; Armstrong, James F.; Atkinson, James Francis; Ayers, Clinton L., (Out of practice).

Bayless, S. T.; Barrows, Don W., (Out of practice); Bond, Ernest C.; Briggs, M. J.; Brunk, Guy, (Out of practice); Bruner, M. Truman.

Case, Clara L.; Caswell, E. E.; Child, Fred M.; Clark, Orlo B.; Cole, Fayette, (Out of practice); Conger, F. S.; Connor, Arthur B.; Crichton, Margaret C.; Creighton, Samuel S.; Cummings, Mina V.; Cushing, H. Lenora.

Dennman, Charlotte.

Fay, Irvin David.

Gibson, Julia Robbins; Good, Nell; Goodyear, Mrs. Lloyd.

Hampton, Mary E.; Harding, Daisy L.; Hills, Whitford Carl; Hurley, Lewis Stillman; Hutchinson, Charles W.

Ivers, Pearl.

Jeter, Wm. Jephtha; Johnson, Mrs. Hattie; Johnstone, Anna E.

Knapp, Charles B.; Knowles, Henry L.; Kroh, J. S.

Landis, Henry F.; Lippert, Nellie M.; Longwell, Ray H., (Out of practice);

Lowe, John Henry; Luse, Raymond J.

McClelland, Wm. A.; McKee, E. M.; McLaughlin, Edward T.; Mace, Myrtilla



M.; Mason, Dwight R.; Mathews, Lewis E.; Menagh, Hugh Henry; Menagh, Mrs. H. H.; Micks, Mary Elma; Miller, Leonidas; Myers, Eugene W.

O'Conner, J. L.; Olsen, Charles Arthur; Osborn, Minnie May.

Parsons, I. R.; Peterson, Ira Frances.

Robinson, Beula; Robinson, Mrs. J. B.; Rockwell, Dana B.; Ross, Alice Harrington; Rowe, Eva F.; Rowe, Willard S.

Shimer, Chester S.; Smith, Guy M.; Sommer, E. A.; Stamps, John S., (Out of practice); Stevenson, John W.

Thoburn, Blanche.

Vieser, Carrie A.

Waddell, Mrs. Blanche; Walker, Sara M.; Watson, J. H.; Weavin, Harry A.; Weed, Oscar Gilbert; Whitney, Phillip L.; Wood, Elizabeth; Woodard, Fred W.; Mrs. Tyrza May; Woody, Ivan Leo.

Young, Martin D.

Zeilinger, Emil Henry.

\* \* \*

## PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

Dr. Marie Thorsen from Nat'l. Bank Bldg., Long Beach, Calif., to 420 Central Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Dr. W. V. McGilora, of Tacoma, Wash., has been visiting Los Angeles friends while attending to some business matters.

Dr. A. M. King, formerly of Kennewick, Wash., has returned to Los Angeles, having sold out his practice in Kennewick to Dr. Chas. H. Ponting.

Dr. Dana B. Rockwell and Dr. Elizabeth Germane have removed from the Union Trust Bldg., to the new Wright and Collender Bldg., 4th and Hill Sts., Los Angeles.

Dr. Elizabeth McLaughlin has resumed her practice in the Mason Bldg., after a prolonged absence due to the sickness and death of her mother in Des Moines, Ia.

Dr. Alva R. Elder is enjoying a well earned rest with her parents in Visalia, Calif., before opening up offices for practice, having recently passed the State Board of Medical Examiners in California successfully.

Drs. Dana and Emma Sniff are located in Baltimore, Md., for the practice of osteopathy at 1703, Linden St.

At the recent State board examination in California, April 5-6-7, held in San Francisco, there were seventy-one candidates for certification, six of whom were osteopaths. Five of these six were successful in passing the examination. Dr. Frank P. Young, formerly of the faculty of the Kirksville School, and later the Still College in Des Moines; Dr. Ferd J. Goodfellow, Dr. Laertes T. White, Dr. Alva Elder of the January class of L. A. C. O. and Dr. P. C. Shelling of the P. C. O.

Dr. Laura B. Betz, of Los Angeles, is visiting relatives in Kansas, resting from her large practice in Los Angeles.

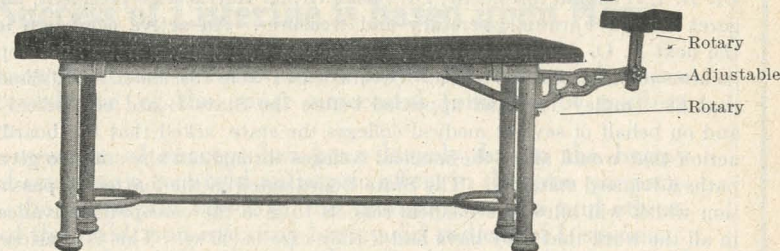
Dr. Walter V. Goodfellow has opened offices in the Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pasadena, Calif., having a common reception room with Dr. Florence Cross. Dr. Goodfellow will retain his Los Angeles office on Boyle Heights, and Cummings St.

The Kappa Psi Delta Sorority of the L. A. C. O. entertained the members of the Iota Tau Sigma fraternity and friends with a reception and dance on Friday evening, April 30th. A delightful time was enjoyed by all.

On Saturday, April 10th, the Bay Association held a meeting in the offices of Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh, Elkan Gunst Bldg., and the following officers were elected:

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Dr. H. E. Penland, president; Dr. Susan Orpha Harris, vice-president, and Dr. Margaret Harrell Farnum, secretary and treasurer. An active campaign for securing the next A. O. A. meeting for San Francisco was decided upon and steps taken to insure such a campaign taken. Several cases were discussed. Dr. Sisson reported that Dr. Dudley Tait had appeared before the State Board of Medical Examiners and on behalf of several medical colleges the state, asked that the board take some action that would allow the medical colleges throughout the state to give the osteopaths advanced standing. The State Board acted in the matter by passing a resolution which will allow the medical schools to give the osteopaths advanced standing in all the work that they have had if they care to do so. This is considered to be in line with the spirit of the present law.

The amending bill to the present law that the osteopathic colleges in the South and several of the smaller medical schools were supporting was I understand passed by the Assembly and had passed its third reading in the senate when the Alameda County Medical Association got busy, a reconsideration was secured and the bill killed. The bill was drawn in the interests of the colleges principally and our profession was not united on it.

Dr. Eugenia Colvin, formerly of Sonora, Calif., has opened offices at 1407 Sutter St., San Francisco.

The Governor has not announced his selection of the two names for the osteopathic members on the Medical Board. The nominations sent to him by the state association were Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh, Dr. Dain L. Tasker, Dr. J. C. Rule and Dr. William Horace Ivie, and they were selected by election.

The California State Meeting will be held at San Diego, on May 27, 28 and 29. Visiting osteopaths please take notice. The railroads have granted a one and a third fare rate on the certificate plan. All railroad expenses will be pooled. The program will be one of the best given in the state for some time.

\* \* \*

### KNICKERBOCKER NOTES

The fourth monthly meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York was held at the Hotel Imperial, New York City, on Saturday, April 17th, 1909.

Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, of Cleveland, was the guest of honor and his talk on "Osteopathic Review" was most interesting. Dr. Hulett discussed the comparative principles of Osteopathy, Christian Science, Emanuel Movement, Hypnotism, Psychotherapy, etc., with great interest to all and made a fine distinction between psychotherapy and the psychology of therapeutics as it should be understood to-day.

This was followed by discussions of literature in Open Parliament on the floor. Literature is a topic of vital interest to the profession and a varied line of thought was expressed by those who spoke.

The administration this year has held to the belief and advanced the idea, that the best, most effective and remunerative advertising one can do is that which comes from the results of work on the operating table. If an osteopath lacks for business he must of necessity also lack a well grounded comprehension of the principles of the science and no amount of printed matter will ever establish for him a substantial practice.

These ideas are supported by the better element in this section and it is hoped that the profession at large will awake to the necessity of giving thought to the kind of literature that is used and the way they use it.

JOSEPH FERGUSON, Secretary.

GUY WENDELL BURNS, President.

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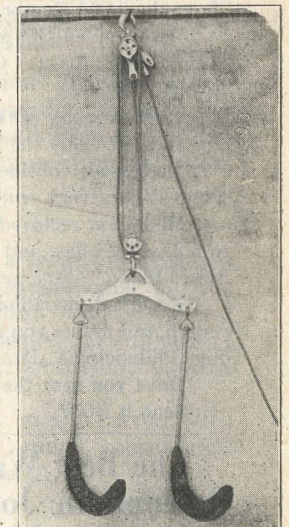
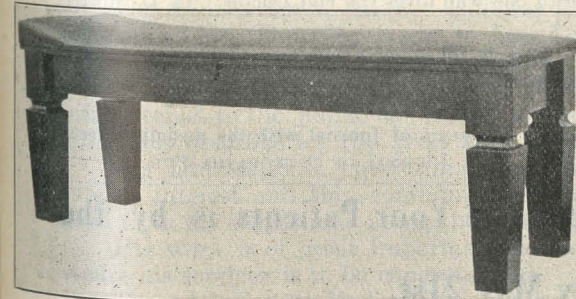
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## ALL ABOUT THE MEDALLION.

Just a few commendations picked at random from a great many—

The medallion of Dr. Still arrived in good condition. It is an excellent likeness and the best thing of the kind I have ever seen. I am such pleased with it and have given it a prominent place upon my walls here. Many thanks.—Louis L. Garrigues, Spokane, Wash, 4-14-09.

Medallion received—the likeness to the original I consider very good; many times have I seen this pose of the head and this facial expression.—Ernest A. Plant, D. O., Esccondido, Calif., 4-28-09.

Medallion received O. K. I am well pleased.—Harry Phillips, Salt Lake, April 14, '09.

The medallion of dear old "Pap" came yesterday and is a beautiful creation of art. So like Dr. Still and is truly an attractive addition to my reception room. H. T. Ashlock, Butte, Mont.

The medallion is certainly very attractive and excellent work, although I see much change in the profile. I like this view very much which shows his strength.—Alfred W. Young, Chicago, Ill., April 13, '09.

I just received the Art Plaque and must say that it is a beauty. I have shown it to several Pottery Designers here and they all say it is a perfect piece of work. I thank you much for it.—G. W. Bumpus, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Medallion received to-day. Many thanks. It is all right.—Cecil R. Rogers, New York, N. Y.

I am very much pleased with the medallion received to-day. It is all you claim for it, and I consider that it would be an ornament to any osteopathic office. With kindest thanks and best wishes.—V. L. Springer, South Bend, Ind., April 10, '09.

The medallion received and I think it very good indeed. Here is health and long life to the "Old Doctor."—Clara E. Sullivan, Wheeling, W. Va., May 4th, '09.

We received the medallion of dear Doctor Still. We think it is fine and send many thanks for it. Our appreciation is beyond words.—Jean M. McNeil, Pagosa Springs, Colo.

The first copy of the Journal of Osteopathy, with the medallion of Dr. A. T. Still received. I value the Art Plaque more than any souvenir of the Old Doctor I have ever possessed; consider it more artistic and perfect reproduction. Thanking you for same—Yours very truly, Isabele Miller Brewington, St. Joseph, Mo.

Medallion received. Am well pleased with same. It is certainly an ornament to a D. O's. office and a pleasure to one who loves the Old Doctor.—H. D. Morris, Boise, Idaho.

Received medallion of Dr. A. T. Still, for which accept my thanks. I think it superb and assure you that it occupies a prominent place in my office.—Phillip Holliday, Philadelphia, Pa.

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## ENDORSED AND ROASTED.

There seems to be a radical difference of opinion concerning Dr. McCormack, who lectured at the Normal, May 6th, under the auspices of the Adair Co. Medical Society. The following endorsement of the lecture was written by a prominent M. D., and is followed by an article from the druggists, who take an obverse view.

### THE ENDORSEMENT.

The Auditorium of Baldwin Hall was filled with a large and enthusiastic crowd last Thursday night to hear Dr. J. N. McCormack M. D., the representative of the American Medical Association.

Dr. McCormack is an earnest and convincing speaker on subjects of vital interest to the public as well as to the medical profession, and is admirably qualified for the great work he is doing.

His address, both entertaining and instructive, was received with intense interest and the community should derive much permanent good from his suggestions along the line of public health.

His work is of great importance and any city so fortunate as to secure his services is to be congratulated.

The Adair County Medical Society is to be commended for giving us this rare opportunity.—M. D.



## THE ROAST.

On the evening of the 6th, inst. a certain Dr. J. N. McCormack of Bowling Green, Ky., lectured at the Normal Auditorium, ostensibly to tell the public "some things about doctors which the public does not know." This man is the paid "Walking delegate" of the American Medical Association which is at present engaged in a warfare with druggists, and his methods and character have been thoroughly written up by Henry W. Strong of the National Druggist of St. Louis, Mo. The real object of the work of Dr. McCormack is the securing of legislative power by the medical men of the country; he poses as the friend of the public and as only desirous of the health of the public. As a matter of fact it is much the reverse. He poses as a sanitarian, is anxious that Kirksville should be made more sanitary and so forth,—yet this very man in February, 1903 was ordered by the Board of Public Health of the town of Bowling Green to alter existing conditions on an office building owned by him, the drainage from the water-closets of which was being run into an open drain. He promised to do so, but in the summer of 1907 it was found that he had done nothing. Four years of practical lying. The Bowling Green Board of Health then swore out three warrants for the arrest of him and his son, charging them with "permitting a nuisance, source of filth and cause of sickness to exist on their property." The case was set for September 25th, 1907, but owing to the absence of this "instructor of the public in matters of health," the trial was deferred to the 23rd of October. When the date came for trial the McCormack's turned in three pardons issued by the Governor of the state covering each of the three offences, dated three weeks prior to the time set for trial.

That is one of the things that McCormack did not tell the public at his meeting "about doctors that the public ought to know," it must have been an oversight, that is why it is now published.

This same man in 1896 or '97 put up a bitter fight against Osteopathy in Kentucky. He came here to Kirksville and visited the School of Osteopathy without saying one word as to his purpose, was actually in about three rooms, his entire visit not occupying over half an hour. Called upon one doctor in town who at that time was bitterly opposed to Osteopathy and then went back to "Old Kentucky" and told a very sensational story. He fought the case of Dr. Harry Nelson of Louisville to compel the State Board to allow him to practice and had lawyers come here and take depositions, then got his employers, the American Medical Association, to publish a lying pamphlet reflecting upon the school, its president and teachers. Judge Toney had decided against Nelson, that decision was included in that pamphlet. Later the decision was reversed by the supreme court, but neither McCormack nor his employers have ever withdrawn that slanderous pamphlet from the "dear public" who so badly need enlightenment. When the attempt to get recognition of Osteopathy in the state of Kentucky was made in 1900 McCormack made a great speech before the committee in charge of the matter. He was followed by Dr. Arthur Hildreth, and in his own state by the men who knew him and his methods, the bill

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NEW YORK

legalizing the practice of Osteopathy was passed unanimously. That is another thing he did not tell the public.

Those interested in health, in the disgraceful conduct of druggists, in the overpowering desire of the American Medical Association in its utterly disinterested work of education are invited to send 25c to the National Druggist, St. Louis, Mo., and just ask for a copy of Mr. Strong's little book on "The Machinations of the American Medical Association." It will tell them "some things about doctors that the public ought to know," and in it they will find a fac-smile of one of the pardons issued to this wonderful, oily-tongued distributor of health knowledge.

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## LATE LEGISLATIVE.

Sandwich Islands—Dr. F. Sherman of Honolulu, writes, under date of April 16th: "I have been very busy, in fact have been working day and night to retard



the medical bill to bring out its weak points and to show and explain to the members of House and Senate the injustice and wickedness of its purpose. So far I have succeeded. Time and time again the bill was brought up for consideration and reconsideration and only nine days remain until the end of the session." Since ships do not sail frequently from Hawaii, and the cable publishes only the information of bills passed we suppose that this bill has been defeated.

**Illinois.**—The final consideration is promised for Tuesday, May 18.

**Iowa Osteopaths Lose Out on Hospital Provision**—In Iowa the osteopaths hoped to get a bill through which would tax all hospitals not recognizing osteopathic practitioners. The curriculum of a school, outside of Iowa which has a well equipped hospital we are informed was used as a basis for the petition, but when it was shown that there was no osteopathic school in the state of Iowa which had a hospital where hospital practice could be taught the committee decided to reject the osteopathic petition. This puts the osteopaths in Des Moines in a bad way as we are informed by our correspondent that there is not a single hospital in the city of Des Moines that will allow an osteopathic practitioner to treat cases within its walls.

**Nebraska—Board Not Appointed**—The emergency clause in the Nebraska bill was lost so it does not take effect until July. The state association will meet May 29th and make out a list of names from which the governor will select five to appoint on the board.

**West Virginia**—Dr. H. A. Barbee reports that there were twenty-two applicants at the April examinations of which there were twenty regulars and one homeopath who passed and one regular who failed.

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#### LATE ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Osteopathic Society was held April 16, '09, in Grand Fraternity Hall. Dr. Beitel in the chair.

After the business session had been concluded the president introduced Dr. C. M. Turner Hulett of Cleveland, Ohio. He read a paper entitled, "An Osteopathic Review of the Emmanuel Movement."

The Doctor gave us several quotations from the Emmanuel Text and later brought out the psychical and physical aspects of the subject. Dr. Hulett claims that with normal functioning of the body, there must be normal mental functioning,—and that where the latter condition is abnormal there must be physical adjustment required and education of the mental machinery.

A discussion of the subject followed.

The May meeting was held on the 4th of the month with President Beitel presiding.

The Literary feature of the evening was an exhaustive paper upon "Vertebral Lesions with their Relations to other Structures," by Dr. J. Ivan Dufur of Philadelphia. He dealt with the minute anatomy of the parts and explained the effect of the lesion as being two-fold, as far as the spinal nerves were concerned, causing irritation at the level of the lesion, and also points lower down the cord.

Dr. Dufur presented a clinic, a girl of 12 years of age, who had contracted a cold, three weeks previously. The case showed a flat chest—upper dorsal area. He used a method of stretching the interscapular muscles and spreading and raising the ribs, which undoubtedly is a valuable one. Upon motion the meeting was adjourned.

Signed ABIE JANE PENNOCK, Sec'y.

## STUDENTS GREET DOCTOR FISKE.

It was a rare opportunity offered to the A. S. O. students when Dr. Franklin Fiske had the termity to engage in marriage vows during the school term, and they did not let the chance pass. Several trains had been met by hundreds of rice laden students who made life miserable for the passengers and train men while Dr. Fiske and his bride arrived on Sunday, unheralded, by a different railroad. An impromptu reception was tendered Sunday afternoon, but Monday morning by common consent was given over to a celebration. Headed by the A. S. O. band, which Dr. Fiske organized two years ago, a half a thousand students, all of whom had been in the "victim's" classes, formed a procession reaching from the A. S. O. on Jefferson street, well across the railroad. The doctor was seated on a wagon, "suitably decorated," while his bride was accorded better treatment with a pony cart. Around the square, and to the Normal School, while dozens of kodaks snapped, willing hands pulled the conveyances.

President Kirk of the First District Normal School, being urged to take the platform or the wagon with Dr. Fiske, spoke in part as follows:

"I am very much surprised. I was not expecting visitors. I did not invite you to come here to-day but I bid you a hearty welcome all the same. We Normal School people like you pretty well because you have ambitions and you are our neighbors. We like ambitious people. We ourselves are of that type. You are the disciples of a great leader. You have turned aside from many other professions and occupations in order to pursue a great study, a really new science and a new art. Some of you are young in life, some are in middle life, bald headed, big brained, busy men. You are to be commended because you are unwilling to settle down in a groove or a beaten path which has been trodden for ages.

The other day I met my brother on a midnight train in central Iowa. He is an importer of thoroughbred horses. He and I are nearly the same age. When I found him on the train he was reading a French news paper printed in Paris. He was reading it for the news and for information as to the price of Percheron horses. Twenty-five years ago my brother quit school teaching and went into business. He did not know a syllable of French. He has studied it and worked it out in the leisure moments of an exceedingly busy life. He remarked to me on the train that a man 50 years of age was a poor stick of a thing who could not pick up and master, and use with facility a foreign language, but most men and women learn nothing after passing the period of adolescence. Most of our friends and companions are specimens of arrested development. But Oslerism is absolute foolery. The greatest men the world has known have thought their best thoughts when far past the alleged period of the "prime of life." So I, for one, like all the better my osteopathic neighbors because they are so largely people of maturity, full fledged, virile, versatile, vigorous, daring to do things, daring at least to attempt things with absolute confidence that things may be done and must be done.

I very much admire your great leader, Dr. Still. He is a genius of high order. I like him because of his many points of similarity to our greatest American, Abraham Lincoln. People say he is eccentric. Pity there were not more possessed of such eccentricity; for there never was a man who clearly out-thought and out-worked his neighbors who was not regarded by them as somewhat cranky.

You are to be pioneers. It is venturesome to make the journey into the wilderness of the unknown. I do not mean forests and prairies. It is comparatively



easy to ride a bronco or drive an ox cart. You are to venture into new fields with the X-ray and with knowledge enabling you to delve into illimitable scientific fields. Who says there is nothing new under the sun? He is a "blunderhead" who says it; for there is an infinity of the new and untried and unknown. This day is a new day. It brings new experiences to you and no doubt new and exhilarating experiences to our friend, the Doctor here, whose recent adventure furnishes the occasion for this celebration in which you now participate. I congratulate most heartily Dr. Fiske and his life companion and partner, especially since they are honored in the way in which you have chosen to honor them. In their honor you are giving up the delights of a day in the laboratories and the lecture rooms. No doubt there are more of you at this moment wide awake than would have been if you had remained at your posts of duty without modification of the daily routine under your professors of Chemistry and Anatomy and Surgery and the other dreadful things in which you try to persuade yourself that you take real interest.

You are applauding each poor remark which I make. That is to be expected. I think it was Gladstone who once said of Disraeli that he was "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity."

I think you are somewhat inebriated with the exuberance of your own hilarity. You are like people viewing a painting. Each one sees in the picture and carries away from it all that he takes to the picture. Your "apperception masses" just below your several planes of consciousness prevent you from making any but pleasing interpretations even of my platitudes.

But tell me now. Is it not true? Do you not often during the lecture make up for sleep lost the night before? I have known such things to be done many and many a time. I have known my classmates to sleep soundly under the profound obscurities which our funnel mouthed Professors tried to pour into us.

Ladies and gentlemen, now that you are here, I am really glad you have come and I shall be glad to have you go—when you have stayed as long as you care to stay. You're all right. Osteopathy is all right. And what's the matter with Doctor Fiske?—Of course he's all right.

Urged by the students Dr. Smith ably replied to President Kirk's address. Approximately he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—To be called upon to speak here to-day is, to me, as great a surprise as is no doubt this magnificent reception accorded to the hero of the day. There is only one thing that I can say and that is that it does my heart good to find that the students of the A. S. O. can come over on the Normal Grounds and not only be permitted to continue their fun but that the President of that Institution will so far join with them and exhibit his thorough co-partnership in educational work with the A. S. O. as to come out here and give to you boys and girls such an eloquent extemporaneous speech as you have heard. A few years ago it was different, rivalry and hard feeling existed, the Normal students were not welcome on our field nor were we on theirs. That feeling has been overcome very largely by the tact of President Kirk, and to-day the two educational institutions of this town are on the best of good terms. When I look back ten years and see this Normal School with one building, existing, simply existing on an appropriation from the State of less than \$30,000 and then to-day look at it as it is, with its magnificent buildings, its complete equipment and realize that the State to-day pays for its support over \$140,000, I can only express my amazement that such a result has been achieved in such a brief period. And to-day the man who has done this is here, you

heard him speak, ask every man and woman among you to give the School "yell" for John R. Kirk.

The students called on the "Old Doctor," and at the school captured the other members of the faculty who responded with speeches. Drs. Quintal and Quick, and two students, also "newly weds" were added to the wagon, and several hundred then accepted Dr. Fiske's hospitality on the lawn at his residence. Valuable gifts were presented by the first and second term classes, and the "Shriners."

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## DR. M'CORMACK VISITS KIRKSVILLE.

A REPORT BY AN A. S. O. STUDENT.

The great—I am—doctor McCormack of the "Blue Grass" state and the official mouth-piece of the American Medical Association has honored the city of Kirksville, with his august presence. The purpose of such condescension on his part, is to stir up the weak-kneed members of his profession to a realization of the true conditions into which the practice of medicine has fallen in the estimation of the public in general and that mysticism and weirdness no longer preys upon the superstitions of the people as it has in the past; also to bring them to realize that the strength and arbitrary power of the Medical Trust lie in the united efforts of the medical profession to crush out of existence anything and everything that may have the temerity to oppose it. It would seem however that about 50,000 doctors are steering clear of this combine since there are something like 130,000 in the U. S. and for years McCormack has repeatedly made the statement that he was the official mouth-piece for 80,000 from which it would appear that the recruiting process has been slow or, in other words that there are a large number of doctors of an independent spirit and who have the welfare of the public sufficiently at heart to refuse to become allied with an attempted monopoly like the A. M. A. (The Journal of the A. M. A. recently claimed merely that the issue "exceeded 52,000 copies,"—considerably less than 80,000!)

After the family affairs of the medical trust had been attended to, the next move in order was for the Doctor to "unbosom" himself to the dear people of Kirksville by delivering in the chapel of the Normal School his "stock in store" lecture (same as delivered everywhere) but which appeared to be newer to the medical guardians of the health of Kirksville, than to the laity.

His opening remarks were devoted to a confession that the practice of medicine has always been "weird and shrouded in mystery", which is certainly quite true and ought to be sufficient for any thinking person and the Doctor offered no expose of the tricks employed and no promise that they would not still used. The weirdness of the practice of medicine seems to have begun away back in the days of Æsculapius whose orgies are said to have ridded Athens of a pestilence in about the year of 1500 B. C. which feat made him so eminent that on his death he was deified, and became the Greek God of medicine. While this was considered "Medicine," it occurred long before the people were mystified by the use of drugs, which honor was left to Pap Hippocrates who flourished in about the year 360 B. C. It would therefore seem that Dr. McCormack's "always" would mean that the human race has been successfully and uninterferedly humbugged for about 3400 years. But it is now time to take the people into the confidence of the Medical Trust, which can be easily done without telling them anything that they do not already know. The lecture itself is "catchy" and very favorably impresses one who has heard it for the first time. It purports to be along sanitary lines, but the things covered in that respect were a usurpation of



that which were started and have long been advocated by educators of every civilized country and not originated by the medical profession. And while much he said is strictly true and commendable, the entire discourse was cunningly interwoven by the suggestion to the public to beware of everybody and everything in the healing art except the medical doctor. Great emphasis was placed on the fact that no class of human beings are so just, so great, so unselfish, so charitable, so trustworthy, so magnanimous and so important to our existence as the medical doctor. The ulterior motive of the whole being to win back a long abused and lost public confidence.

Owing to modern methods in advanced education in all countries the laity is afforded an opportunity to learn the things conducive to health, and it is to that largely the credit is due for better hygienic and sanitary environments in schools, crowded centers of population, etc., and not to the progressiveness of medicine.

The doctor is almost ready to shed tears as big as biscuits over the conditions which prevailed in the American army during the Spanish-American war, and in comparison with which he points to the achievements of the Japanese government in the care its troops in the field. But in this the doctor commits the sin of omission in failing to explain wherein the difference lies. The fact that the medical service in our army was rotten and a national disgrace was no fault of our Government, but to a disgraceful inefficiency of medical physicians and surgeons employed by the government for that duty and who were supplied with every means possible for the care of the troops. Every company was furnished with a medical doctor and over those was a regimental surgeon. The doctor seemed to convey the idea the medical profession should have been given an opportunity to take a P. G. in surgery on the soldiers in the interests of science. The disaster wrought in the American army would seem to be due to medical attention rather than a lack of it, since a lack of it in the Japanese army showed a favorable condition never before equaled in a civilized army. Benj. F. Alford of Louisville, Ky., is authority for the following statement: "The history of the Japanese army showed less surgery on battle fields and more recoveries than any army of the world prior to that date. They sent the wounded home and let them recover from the shock rather than repeat the shock in quick succession by surgical operations. In this way the constitutions of the patients rallied successfully, whereas they would have died under the rapid, meddling field surgery so common on battle fields."

From this it would seem that one quick way to end any war in which the United States may become engaged, would be for the government to allow the American Medical Association to take a P. G. course in surgery in the army camps and on the battle fields. Before we would be aware of it we would not have able bodied men enough to hoist a white flag over Washington, much less defending the honor of old Glory.

It is hardly fair to say that all the difference that existed in the conditions of the two armies began with the beginning of the wars in which they were engaged. It must be remembered that the American is a drug-fraught nation while Japan is not. The latter being an exceedingly temperate people in all things; especially in the matters of diet and methods of dealing with disease, relying more upon the recuperative power of nature than upon the efficiency of the doctor.

According to Dr. McCormack's statement there have been no "Quack" doctors permitted to exist within the boundaries of Kentucky for seventeen years. The writer heard the delivery of this same lecture four years ago and one year ago, and he still uses the words "seventeen years." Like the maid who never gets to be over "twenty-

five," the medical man's definition of a "Quack" is any one who treats the sick without a medical license or a medical doctor who advertises. As to the truthfulness of the statement that "dear ole Kintuck" has been riddled of all quacks, would refer you to the ads in the Cincinnati and Louisville papers of the "lost manhood," "rheumatism" et. al., specialists located in Louisville, Covington and other places of that state. They even have a "peanut" specialist at Middlesborough, who advertises to cure any ailment on a diet of "Appetized Peanuts" and to double one's capacity for "work and enjoyment." The Doctor may consider this fellow to be located in the mountains and not Kentucky, but how how does he figure Louisville off his Kentucky map?

STUDENT.

(In a later issue we hope to publish a stenographic report of parts of the lecture. —Ed.)

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## NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Dr. H. M. Vastine is visiting Dr. G. W. Krohn, of Carlisle, Pa.

Dr. Lou Bolles is visiting Dr. David Mills, of Alpena, Mich.

Dr. Eva Stevens Henderson of Patagonia, Ariz., is at Kirksville, taking a course of treatments at A. S. O.

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**Opens Branch Office**—Dr. L. E. Wyckoff has opened a branch office in Madeira, Calif.

**Take New Offices**—Drs. Smith and Waller are moving into new rooms in the Cherry Block, in Eugene, Oregon.

**Osteopaths Trounced**—Occidental College of Los Angeles walloped the P. C. O. students April 19th by a score of 24 to 1.

**Locates in Visalia**—Dr. Nautin Neame, an osteopathic physician from Los Angeles, has opened an office in Visalia, and will there practice.

**For a Special Session**—It is rumored that there will be special session in New Jersey, at which time the osteopaths hope to pass their bill.

**Book on Diet**—Dr. Axil Emil Gibson of San Jose, Calif., is the author of a new book on diet which has received a very flattering review in the Los Angeles Times.

**Will Practice in Atlantic City**—Drs. F. E. Jones and Laila S. Jones, request us to announce that they will practice in Atlantic City, New Jersey, 517 Oriental Ave.

**Returns to Milwaukee**—After May 1st, Dr. Nellie M. Fisher will again be associated with her brother, Dr. Charles S. Fisher, 1208 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

**Exposition in Boston**—The Boston Herald requests us to announce that in 1920 there will be an exposition to commemorate the ter-centennial of the landing of the pilgrims.

**Discusses Osteopathy**—Dr. Margaret Hawk, at the meeting of the Brotherhood of the Calvary Baptist Church read a paper on "The Discovery of Osteopathy and its Foundation."

**Takes Care of Practice**—Dr. Lulu Herbert of Trenton, Mo., is in charge of the practice of Dr. Elma R. Harbert of Richmond, Mo., while the latter is absent on health trip to California.

**Don't Mix**—"Monroe City, according to the Democrat, has a physician who combines medicine and osteopathy. Didn't know the two ever mixed."—St. Joseph, (Mo.) Clipping.

**Hilliard Entertained by Doctor Powell**—The anatomical wonder, Hilliard, who



disjoins himself at will, exhibited himself at the office of Dr. Ernest S. Powell at Mechanicsburg, Pa., recently.

**Fakes Break Out Again in New Jersey**—The Stephen Rock crowd are advertising that they are going to open a dispensary in Passaic and have donated all of five hundred dollars for the purpose.

**To Build Hospital**—Pittsburgh papers say that the Alleghany osteopaths will celebrate their victory by building a hospital and have taken the first steps by securing rooms for the down town free dispensary.

**From Wisconsin to Florida**—Dr. Olga Beaver of Racine, Wis., writes that she is now practicing in St. Augustine, Fla.

**Takes a Vacation**—Dr. L. V. Harvey, of Ontario, Calif., has been spending his vacation in Lake County of that state.

**Largest Class to Graduate**—The Public Ledger of Philadelphia, publishes the picture of part of the Senior class at the P. C. O., and states that it is the largest in history of school. There are 25 members.

**To Connecticut for the Summer**—Dr. J. R. Mosely will be associated in the summer with Dr. Olivia A. Lind of 100 Broad St., Stamford, Conn. In the fall he will return to his practice in St. Augustine, Fla.

**May Locate in San Angelo**—Drs. Lowry and Lowry write from San Angelo, Tex., "Please send our Journal here until further notice. This is a fine town and good climate and may locate here if it suits us."

**Will Leave for Extended Tour**—Drs. W. J. and Daisy D. Hayden of Los Angeles, California, leave May 15th for an eight months' trip abroad, during which time they will do some post graduate work in European hospitals.

**Will Spend Vacation in California**—Dr. Sarah E. Morse, formerly of Longmont, Colo., has sold her practice to Dr. Jessie V. Lycan, formerly of Goodland, Kans., and gone to San Diego, Calif., where she will probably locate for practice.

**At Louisville**—On the 29th, Dr. Smith will address the members of the Kentucky Osteopathic Society at Louisville, Ky., and conduct a clinic. In the evening he will deliver a lecture to the public explaining osteopathy and telling something of his history.

**Goes to Sanitarium in Atlanta**—Dr. Ida Ulmer of Valdosta, Georgia, has joined the staff of the Robertson Sanitarium at Atlanta, Georgia, where she will have charge of the treatment of ladies in the department of osteopathy. She is a graduate of the Southern School, '05.

**Resumes Practice**—Dr. Martha Petree, who has been ill for several months, has returned to her practice in the Agricultural Bank Bldg., Paris, Ky. The Drs. Petree & Longan, formerly in partnership in Paris, have dissolved partnership, Dr. Petree retaining the former offices of the firm.

**Will Tour in Europe**—Dr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Williams will spend the summer touring the principal countries of Europe, and incidentally the doctor will take a month or two of post-graduate work in Vienna and Berlin. Dr. K. F. Kinney will be in charge of the doctor's practice during his absence.

**Good Advertising**—Dr. H. D. Bowers of Newberg, Ore, gave a legislative resume taking half a column in the Graphic published in his city. He calls attention to the fact, that in Pennsylvania, the only opposition was by the medical members of the legislature. This makes as good advertising as one can get.

**Locate in Santa Barbara**—Dr. Mary H. Walters and Dr. Frances A. Howe, according to the Santa Barbara, California, Independent, have located in that city at 1211

Mora Villa Ave. Dr. Walters was in charge of the A. S. O. Hospital for sometime and has had excellent success both as a nurse, and as a practitioner.

**Locate in Wichita**—Dr. C. E. Willis, formerly of Pittsburg, Kans., has formed partnership with Dr. Gertrude Farquharson at Wichita, locating on fifth floor of the Wynne Bldg. Dr. C. W. Gaddis, formerly of Olathe, Kans., has formed a partnership with Dr. Josephine Trabue, formerly Dr. Willis' partner at Pittsburg.

**Locates in Roseburg**—The Roseburg, Oregon, News, says: "Dr. Callaway, osteopath, late of Independence, Oregon, has arrived in the city, expecting to open an office in the Abraham building at the corner of Oak and Jackson streets for the present. Later he will occupy quarters in the Bell sisters structure which is now in course of erection."

**Practices in His Auto**—Dr. H. J. Jones of Indianapolis, Ind., has returned to practice and employs a rather novel method. Instead of having a regular office he treats only by appointment which is made by telephoning to his residence. He has several folding tables which he carries with him in his auto, or leaves with his patients and does all his work at the patient's residence.

**Build New Residence**—The Drs. Stewart of Detroit have recently erected a new fourteen room residence in the north end district of Detroit. It has an outdoor bedroom and garden. Dr. Carrie B. Stewart is superintendent of the Department of Medical Temperance at Detroit, and recently published in a Journal an article on the Osteopathic Antepartem Treatment of Pregnancy.

**Doing P. G. Work in Many Places**—Postal cards have been received from Dr. Stanley M. Hunter, from Berlin and Vienna, at both of which places he has been taking Post-graduate work. Concerning the latter place, he says, "Vienna is O. K. from a P. G. point of view. No end of material. I seem to be the only osteopath here. Everything very convenient. All the work you want."

**Defends His Methods**—In the Spokane Review a correspondent from Walla Walla states that the outbreak of diphtheria at College Place was due not to Dr. Heisley, as the M. D.'s. tried to lead the people to believe, but to one of the teachers, who had been treated by an M. D., who told her that she had no diphtheria. This was the case which caused the infection that resulted in the epidemic and deaths in Walla Walla.

**Neuropaths on the War Path**—After the Florida legislature passed the osteopathic bill, the Pensacola, Florida, Journal made the following comment:

"The Ophthalmological Neuropaths are now on the warpath and propose to scatter the allopaths, homeopaths, psychopaths, osteopaths, naturopaths and every other sort of dod gasted path to the four winds of heaven. Blessed is the man who has a firm faith combined with a good constitution."

**Fire Story Was a Hoax**—Concerning Dr. Banker's experience from fire, as told in the April Journal the Doctor has this to say: "Say, that fire story is a good one. Being that it was in the newspaper it must be true, though Mrs. Banker and myself were peacefully sleeping in our New York home. Dr. Ayres, however, was at her home in Hackensack, and the house did catch fire; the damage to the building was slight, but her "feelin's" were somewhat disturbed."

**"Osteopath" Arrested**—The New York Sun of April 27, gives an account of one Bebe Sawyer of 59 W. 78th St., whom the police say is an osteopath living at 59 W. 76th Street, on the charge of grand larceny, alleged to have been committed in 1908. The property alleged to have been stolen was jewelry to the value of \$500. The identity of the party and the outcome of the case has not been ascertained. Perhaps this is the same man who swindled Dr. LaPlount.



**Were Burned Out**—Drs. Coppennoll and Patterson of Alliance, Nebr., were burned out on the 12th of April by a fire which destroyed the block in which their office was located. The building was a two story brick, eighty by one-hundred and thirty, known as the Rumer block and was supposed to be fire proof. The net loss sustained by the doctors is between nine hundred and one thousand dollars. Dr. Coppennoll visited at Kirksville the 12th of May with a patient, and expects to return for the convention.

**Osteopathy Recognized**—As legal examiner, Dr. F. J. Feidler sends the following bit of information:

Dr. Lawrence M. Hart, Seattle, Wash., while delegate to the National convention of the Fraternal Brotherhood—a benevolent insurance order,—succeeded in having the constitution amended so that osteopaths licensed by State Boards have the same privilege as M. D's. in examining applicants for membership, making beneficiary papers, etc.

**Contest Over Body**—One Otto Wilkie died at the county hospital last Thanksgiving, and his body was given to the Los Angeles College for dissection. A long time afterward relatives in England sent money to have the body buried. Since the body had been partially dissected the college did not care to turn it over. There was some feeling by some of the people that the college was trying to keep the body to which they had no legal right. Colonel Shaw satisfied them as to the legality of his title, and then compromised and the body was surrendered and buried. Local papers made much of the contest.

**Favored the Study of Materia Medica**—In the Allentown, Pa., Morning Call, appeared a half column letter signed by "Dr. Marion W. Pressley of Philadelphia" stating that he wrote the first exposition of Osteopathy for the first catalog for the first school, has taught in three schools, etc., and goes on to say that "no osteopath is competent who does not know at first hand the chemistry of medicine and physiological action of drugs." He advocated the combined board bill and expressed the hope that Pennsylvania would secure a law like Massachusetts and New York. Fortunately his opinion did not prevail and Pennsylvania was not cursed with a combined board.

**Osteopaths Carry Away the Honors**—The Visalia, California, Times states that Dr. Chas. Graham an osteopath of that city, and Miss Alva Elder, a recent L. A. C. O. graduate both passed the state board examination, Dr. Graham as a "regular" and Dr. Elder as an osteopath. Both will remain in Visalia. The notable part is, that of the 78 applicants, only 35 passed. Of the 78, six were osteopaths. Of the 35, 5 were osteopaths, making the osteopathic percentage 93 1-3 while the medical is only 41 6-10. Who said the California examination was too hard for the osteopaths? This doesn't look like the poor osteopaths were so hard up in comparison with the "well educated M. D's."

**Defends Massage**—In Health, a magazine published in New York, in the May issue there are two articles with reference to the relation of osteopathy and massage. One by a certain James Montgomery of the Newark Sanitarium says that scientific massage requires a great deal of knowledge, and should not be confused with bath house rubbing. He quotes the surgeon at the Iowa Sanitarium in Des Moines who made the statement that "Osteopathy was a poor grade of massage, given in an awkward manner," and says that he does not agree with him, but thinks that the osteopaths should cease calling the masseurs ignorant. The other party, one Daniel W. Hull, M. D., M. H., says he has great respect for the New York osteopaths, but

he thinks that he has a right to call a part of the treatment massage, and should not be called ignorant and prejudiced on account of his attitude. He also thinks that Goetz's manual is good only for people out of reach of a practitioner and sees no reason why that he should be condemned for recommending it as such.

**Warning to Women Osteopaths**—We are requested by the secretary of one of the associations to issue the warning to the women practitioners of the Central States to be on the lookout for a traveling man, tall, dark, evidently a Jew, well dressed and would weigh one hundred and eighty to two hundred pounds. He goes into an office, describes a railroad accident and injuries received, including a broken nose, a broken leg, an injured hand, and exhibiting the injured hand to bear out his story. He tells of local injuries and offers fifty dollars in advance for thirteen local treatments. He claims to have a suit pending against a certain railroad but in one case this was investigated and the attorney for the railroad said that there was no such suit pending. He claims to have been treated by several of the best women practitioners in the country. He is a smooth talker but evidently a sexual pervert. The editor has had several complaints from women who have been approached by this individual. The name of the association making this last complaint is withheld by request of its secretary.

**Summer-time is Sprain-Time**—Some wit has said that "Summer-time is Sprain-time." Golf, tennis, baseball and the other outdoor sports inaugurated a season of sprains and wrenches, and ankles, knees, wrists, elbows, shoulders, and backs pay the penalty of a missed drive, an over-hand smash or a slide to base. The resultant conditions, the stretching or tearing of ligaments, contusion of the synovial membrane and damage to vessels and nerves, are best remedied by the use of Antiphlogistine, which markedly aids in the reconstruction of the injured part.

By removing the products of inflammation, through the absorption of the liquid exudate from the swollen tissues, and by permitting free circulation of blood through the seat of the injury, Antiphlogistine acts as Nature's first assistant. The affected cells are stimulated and toned up through endosmosis, and the process of repair is greatly hastened.

Antiphlogistine should always be applied directly to the affected area as hot as can be comfortably borne, and covered with absorbent cotton and a bandage.—Adv.

**Pays High Compliment to Osteopaths**—Miss Clara Sanford, State Normal Correspondent, for the Musical Courier, of New York City, has the following to say concerning the production of the oratorio, The Holy City, which was given by the A. S. O. Choral Club, March 26th. Mrs. Russ Coplantz is the wife of a junior student; Mrs. Irvin Cockrell of a senior student. Mr. A. B. Musson is a local tenor. Capt. Gebhart, is the professor of voice culture at the State Normal School. The management of the Chorus was by Miss Grace Cutter of Boston, Mass., a member of the junior class.

"The musical interest of last week centered in the American School of Osteopathy Choral Club's production of Gaul's "Holy City." The club consists of some thirty voices making a very well balanced chorus. The accompaniments were played on the piano by Mary Beatty, reinforced by three violins, two cellos, a double bass and flute. Mrs. Russ Coplantz was the director and soprano soloist of the evening. The alto solos were sung by Mrs. Irvin Cockrell, the tenor solos by A. B. Musson and the bass by Captain Gebhart. This organization deserves great credit as the osteopaths, unlike other medical students, are a very studious hard working set of people with but little time for social affairs."

**Fra Elbertus Journey's to Kirksville**—To a very appreciative audience on Fri-



day evening, April 29th, Elbert Hubbard, the famous Roycroft of East Aurora, N. Y., delivered in his imitable way a very able lecture on "Health, Wealth and Happiness."

Mr. Hubbard is not only a lecturer of national renown, but also an entertainer. He held his audience two hours or more, as no other platform speaker has ever done in Kirksville, unless it was the Honorable Robert LaFollete of Wisconsin, who was one of the leading numbers on the Chautauqua Programme a year or two ago. It is certainly too bad that more of our citizens did not get out to hear Mr. Hubbard. While here he visited the school and talked some to the Senior class, and said he was very much pleased to visit the home of osteopathy, and certainly believed in the science. Mr. Hubbard is one of the few men that this generation has produced that really does things. His writings are to the point, and one does not need a dictionary to understand what he means. His lecture here covered the time from the beginning of creation down through the centuries to the present time. He paid a very high tribute to osteopathy, and we are satisfied if Mr. Hubbard ever visits Kirksville again he will have an enthusiastic audience, be his subject what it may.

**Osteoblast IV, the Best Yet**—The new Osteoblast appeared on time and has entirely fulfilled the promises of its editorial staff. Bound in blue ooze calf, finished in full cloth lining, printed on the best of paper and in several colors, with many expensive half tones, engravings and etchings—it is an ornament to any office. It is dedicated to Dr. A. T. Still, as the least tribute to be paid by the class who are its sponsors. There are many articles and scenes of general interest. There have been bound a few extra copies which will be sent by express collect on receipt of \$3.00 cash, or if prepayment of carriage is requested, this can be secured for twenty cents additional. Orders should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. Reginald Platt, and if you want one do not delay your order. Here is what Dr. Hildreth thinks:

DR. A. G. HILDRETH

To

OSTEOBLAST NUMBER FOUR, REGINALD PLATT, EDITOR, DEBTOR.

To one 1910 Osteoblast .....	\$3.00
Express prepaid .....	.20

\$3.20

The Osteoblast came and is certainly fine. Yours with best wishes.

A. G. HILDRETH.

**Osteopathic Hospital Building Now Seems Assured**—Under the above heading the real estate section of the Los Angeles Sunday Times of May 2nd, published a cut of the hospital proposed by the Los Angeles physicians. Descriptive of the matter it said:

A definite location for the long-planned Osteopathic Hospital building is expected to be selected within the next few weeks. The hospital association is considering three sites, and has begun negotiations toward optioning one in particular. Between \$90,000 and \$100,000 has already been raised for the erection of the proposed structure, and Los Angeles soon will be as well equipped to care for the patients of this branch of the medical profession as it is to take care of those of other lines of treatment.

The building, as planned, is a very handsome structure of the distinct classical type, and the Ionic style of architecture. Every room is an outside one, thus assuring an abundance of fresh air and sunlight for the patients.

The building will be absolutely modern and the equal of any hospital in the

United States. It will be constructed of reinforced concrete, and will be the only complete fireproof hospital throughout, in the city. It will have three stories, with accommodations for one hundred and eighteen patients. The men's ward and women's ward will be at separate ends of the building on the first floor, with nineteen beds in each ward, or thirty-eight beds in all, and there will be eighty private rooms. Many of the rooms will have private baths, and every room will be cheerful, homelike, and neatly furnished. Norman F. Marsh is the architect.

All the conveniences of a modern hotel will be afforded. A private telephone exchange will connect all rooms and wards and supply communication throughout the hospital and to all parts of the city. A large reception-room and a private parlor will be on the first floor. There will be a cheerful well-lighted reading room on the second floor, while the roof will be fitted as a garden, with a sun parlor, for the use of convalescents. Here patients may enjoy the blessed California sunshine and enjoy the rest away from the noise and dust of the street. All floors and the roof garden will be reached by fast passenger elevators. An operating-room with an amphitheater under the dome on the third floor will be the largest in the city.

There are three hundred osteopathic practitioners in Southern California and there is no hospital open for their use west of St. Louis. However the osteopathic hospital, while designed and planned for the especial use of this branch of the medical fraternity, will also be open for patients of the "regular" tribe, and there will be medical physicians and practitioners of all schools constantly in attendance at the hospital building.

The board of directors is composed of well-known business and professional men and is as follows: Dr. C. P. Drum, president; Prof. C. A. Whiting, vice-president; F. G. Tyrell, secretary and attorney; Colum C. Chapman, treasurer; Dr. Robert D. Emery, Dr. William J. Hayden and M. P. Snyder.

One site under serious consideration is frontage on the north side of West Eighth street between Garland and Francisco streets, known as the Wiesendanger property. This is a slightly location on rising ground just west of Figueroa street. Property on the east side of Witmer street between Fourth and Fifth streets also is under consideration, while a location at No. 517 South Boyle avenue, 200x400 feet, and near the Hollenbeck Home, has been offered. A decision is expected soon.

\* \* \*

#### MARRIED.

Married—At Detroit, Mich., March 20th, Dr. Charles L. Severy of Detroit, and Mrs. Frances Spellman.

Married—At the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Laura V. Emerick, Dr. William Efford, and Miss Grace Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Wood of Whitefield, Ill. For the present their address will be Henry, Ill.

Married—At the home of the bride's parents, near Macomb, Ill., April 14th, Dr. Franklin Fiske of the A. S. O. Faculty, and Miss Ethlyn McIlvaine. The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the contracting parties, and was followed by the bridal dinner, after which Dr. and Mrs. Fiske left for Lincoln, Ill., where a week's vacation was spent. At home at Kirksville, Mo.

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#### A. S. O. GRADUATION.

The following is a program for the graduating exercises of the A. S. O.:

Doctorate Sermon, Sunday, May thirtieth, 3:00 p. m.

Class Day Exercises, Monday, May thirty-first, 9:30 a. m.

Graduation, Tuesday, June first, 9:00 a. m.



## BIRTHS.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. J. A. DeTienne, of 1198 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y., May 4, 1909, a daughter.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Walker, of St. Joseph, Mo., April 21st, a son.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. G. O. Shoemaker, of Wichita, Kans., April 4, a son.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Baker, of Brazil, Indiana, April 1st, a son.

\* \* \*

## DEATHS.

Died—At Santa Rosa, Calif., December 11th, 1908, Dr. C. L. Oliver.

Died—At Otsego, Mich., March 28th, Mrs. L. F. Severy, mother of Dr. Charles L. Severy, of Detroit, Mich.

Died—At the home of her daughter, Dr. Pauline R. Mantle, of Springfield, Ill., April 24th, Mrs. M. E. Rutledge. Deceased was aged 73 years and 23 days. Deceased had been ill with attack of pneumonia, from which there was delayed resolution followed by pulmonary abscess. This complicated by a weakened heart and the advanced age of the patient rendered recovery impossible.

Died—Dr. George E. Graham, of valvular heart disease, Sunday, April 25th, 1909. Funeral services were held Wednesday evening, April 28th, at his late residence, 1851 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Rev. Mr. Graves of Passaic, N. J., a personal friend of the deceased, officiated. Masonic services were conducted by the Chaplain and brethren of Continental Lodge 287, A. F. and A. M. of New York City.

Dr. Graham was born at Littleton, New Hampshire, Feb. 22nd, 1862. He received his early education in the schools of Littleton and the Boston Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass. He was graduated from the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., in January, 1900, located at the above address in New York City, a year later, where he built up a lucrative practice.

Dr. Graham was beloved by all who knew him intimately, he was a royal friend and a good fellow, open hearted and charitable to a fault. There are many poor afflicted ones who will miss his beneficent aid, as he generously gave of his services to those who needed him, but were unable to pay. His remains were interred in the family plot at Littleton, New Hampshire. He is survived by his widow.

\* \* \*

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

**Practice for Sale**—In Illinois city of 50,000. A five years practice with office equipment. A particularly desirable location. Address 107, care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

**Wanted**—By a senior student of the A. S. O. (Lady), position as assistant to a practitioner in Mississippi Valley. Address, Senior, care of Journal of Osteopathy.

**Wanted**—Some one to take charge of California practice, on shares, during absence while taking P. G. course. Nicely furnished office can be used, very reasonable terms. For particulars, address P. H. C., care of Journal.

**Wanted**—Man and wife to take charge of practice and residence in Illinois town of 10,000 inhabitants. Practice established eight years, runs from four to six thousand per year. Reason, must have a rest. Will sell if satisfactory arrangements can be made. Address L. L. C., Care of the Journal.

**For Sale**—A well established practice in a good Nebraska town with only the one D. O. Full information given prospective buyer. Address, Neb., Care of the Journal.

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## BASIC PRINCIPLES

By LOUISA BURNS, M. S., D. O., D. Sc. O.  
Professor of Physiology, The Pacific College of Osteopathy.

Price \$4.50 Postpaid Address Miss M. T. Burns  
Pacific College of Osteopathy, Los Angeles, Calif.

**Wanted**—By a lady senior student of A. S. O., who has always lived in New England, position as assistant during summer in New York City, or some place in New York state, New Jersey, or New England. Communicate with "New England", Care of the Journal.

**For Sale**—Practice office, and furniture in good Missouri town 4000 population. Average income for past three years \$2000 per year. A bargain for quick sale. Address 153, Care of Journal.

**For Sale**—Practice in Michigan City of 30,000. Only D. O., in city. Practice established eight years. Good location for woman and man. Address L-76, care of the Journal.

**Location**—There is an opening for an osteopath at Fowler, Colo. Anyone desiring location, write Mr. Wm. J. Jones, who will gladly give any information desired.

**Position Wanted**—By a competent osteopath as assistant or will take charge of practice for the summer. Address H. H., care of the Journal.



**For Sale**—Practice in Illinois town of 4500. Good location for anyone who can put in whole time there. Will relinquish office to any one who will pay for the furniture.

**For Sale**—Practice in small city in southern Wisconsin. Will sell for price of office furniture. Good opening for right party. Address 3100, care of the Journal.

**To Rent**—Space in downtown office, elegantly equipped. Address 157 Mentor Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**For Sale**—Owing to ill health and having acquired business which needs attention, will sell practice in Idaho Falls, 7000 and Shelby 700, for price of office furniture, which includes 2 tables, etc. This is a chance for some good osteopath to step into a well established practice, which averages about \$250.00 per month. Prices here 12 treatments for \$25.00. This must be taken before June 1st. Who wants it—\$100.00 will swing the deal. Address G. F. Schmelzel, D. O., Idaho Falls, Idaho.

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#### LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.

Abell, W. P., from Palmyra, Mo., to Princeton, Ind.

Amussen, Jno. S., from 5239 Jefferson Ave., Chicago, to 223 Costelle St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

Appleby, Anna is located at Creston, Ia.

Baker, H. N., from Cainsville, Mo., to Loving, N. M.

Baughner, L. Guy, 28 North Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Blanchard, St. James F., from Pierre, S. D., to Jamestown, N. D.

Bolton, Redmond A., from New Rockford, N. D., to Jamestown, N. D.

Courtney, O. J., is now located at 410 Deardorff Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Deeming, Edith A., and Lee C., from 99 North Euclid Ave., to Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Pasadena, Calif., Suite 238.

Dilley, Sarah L., has located at 4 Odd Fellows Bldg., Coffeyville, Kans.

Farquharson, Gertrude, from Barnes Blk., to 583-4-5 Winner Bldg., Wichita, Kans.

Fisher, Nellie M., from Wauwatosa, to 1208 Majestic Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

Gaddis, C. W., from Olathe, Kans., to 321 Commerce Bldg., Pittsburg, Kans.

Gandier, M. H., from Woodstock, Ont., to Bank of Hamilton, Bradford, Ont., Can.

Gilmour, J. R., from Mount Ayr, Ia., to Hobart, Okla.

Herman, J. C., from Daytona, Fla., to Magnetic Springs, Ohio, for the summer.

Herring, Geo. DeWitt, from 304 West Front St., to 157 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, New Jersey.

Jones, E. Clair, from 20 West Orange St., to 420 West Orange St., Lancaster, Pa.

King, A. M., from Kennewick, Wash., to 311 Lisner Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

Loofbourrow, Ward, from 1314 to 1120 N. Hudson St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Lyman, Elva J., has located at Marston Blk., Madison, Wis.

Mattison, Norman D., from 16 Central Park West to The Barnard, 106 Central Park West, New York City.

McHolland, F. N., from White Bldg., to 512 Washington St., Olympia, Wash.

Miller, D. F., from Mt. Carmel, Ill., to Laurenceville, Ill.

Miller, M. E., from Wynnewood, Okla., to Mangum, Okla.

Morse, Sarah, from Longmont, Colo., to Los Angeles, Calif.

Morrison, Daniel Neil, from East 34th St., to 120 East 34th St., New York; N. Y.

Morris, Chester H., from 242 York St., to 192 E. 53rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Pennock, L. N. and Daisy, from San Angelo, Tex., to 511 Wilson Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

Pixley, Anna D., from Robinson, Ill., to Olney, Ill.