

The Journal of Osteopathy

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The Journal of Osteopathy

Edited by W. K. Jacobs.

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No. 7

Editorial.

The Last Call to the Convention.

The time for the "big doings" is almost upon us, and are you going? These conventions are bound to become of more vital importance every year, not alone to the profession as a whole, but to every osteopath. Your co-operation is needed. The benefits of the national association cannot be questioned, and every osteopath needs these advantages and the association needs you. Remember the date, August 2nd to 6th.

Announcement For A. O. A. Delegates.

By request of the chairman of the legislative committee of the A. O. A., Dr. Asa Willard, we make the following announcement: "If you have been appointed as delegate from your state to the National Legislative Council, and are not going to San Francisco, please notify your state president at once, that he can appoint some one who is going, to represent your state in the Council. Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Vermont have not yet appointed delegates. These states are urged to do so at once."

Carnegie Foundation Report

The daily press of the last few weeks has been filled with commendation for and protests against the Flexner report on medical education in America. Aside from all honest motives which may prompt the activities of the Carnegie Foundation, through Mr. Flexner, it is a serious matter to travel up and down the country and giving a public slam to every medical school which does not come up to a standard so high that even the best endowed schools are scarcely able to measure up with them. We

have no criticism to offer upon the effort to improve the medical schools and medical education but it does seem that the methods employed by the Carnegie Foundation and Flexner are a trifle heroic, and one cannot but feel in sympathy with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, which has brought suit against the Carnegie Foundation for \$100,000. Significant, too, is the fact that an official of the American Medical Association should act as an active assistant in the work of examining schools by Mr. Flexner. The desire of the A. M. A. to confine medical education in this country to a comparatively few big schools is well known, and this program being identical with that of the Carnegie Foundation may be purely accidental, but it will take a lot of argument to convince some people that there is not a coalition of the two organizations which the non-partisan character of the Carnegie Foundation would hardly warrant. Is the A. M. A. also making a cats-paw out of the Carnegie Foundation?

**Osteopathy
Thirty-six
Years Old.**

Thirty-six years ago June 22nd, Osteopathy was given to the world by Dr Andrew Taylor Still. How little did he realize then what an important part his discovery was destined to take in the up-setting of the hoary traditions of the medical world. Few really great discoveries find smooth sailing on their way to general recognition, and acceptance. Osteopathy, indeed, has been no exception. It has passed through its baptism of fire and is emerging triumphant everywhere. In its very nature it was revolutionary to heretofore unquestioned ideas; not considered seriously as first, but it had a persistent growth, and the merit of the new science compelled serious consideration. There is undoubtedly a great deal of opposition ahead. Its enemies have discovered that ridicule, slander, persecution, and prosecution, education against it, will not kill it, so legislating it out of existence seems to be the program of its political enemies. I say "political" enemies advisedly, because those in the medical fraternity most concerned with organized opposition are better politicians than doctors in most cases. True to their medical training, they are trying to "treat symptoms" of the growth of osteopathy, and the cause, demonstrated truth of its principles, is ignored. They are relying upon their "organization" to dispose of it, but the trouble is it is too big for their "organization" to ingest, else it might be "absorbed" or assimilated. In some instances, where osteopathy has been imagined to be the legitimate property of the so-called regular school of medicine, the "encapsulating" process has been tried; treating it as a sort of foreign body which it cannot get rid of through

other channels. Arbitrary state board rulings, illy concealed discrimination against osteopathic applicants for license unfair and arbitrary legal limitation as to the scope of osteopathic practice, are evidence of this encapsulating process. No, the opposition is not over. Neither is the aggressiveness of osteopaths satisfied. The time for concerted action, demanding proper legislation in every state in the Union where ample protection has not been granted, it seems to me, has about arrived, and the Journal would be ready to support such a movement at any time.

**His Dream
Realized.**

This is the appropriate title of the frontispiece this month. The drawing is the work and conception of the well-known osteopathic artist, Dr. F. P. Millard of Toronto, Ontario. The explanation of the drawing, written by Dr. Millard, follows:

"The artist has shown in this pencil drawing a visionary dream of Old Dr. Still carrying through the successive stages in Osteopathy. The Old Doctor is shown sitting in a position most familiar to his friends. His military carriage places him in an upright position rather than semi-reclining, as is usually shown in pictures where a dream is being portrayed in panoramic form. The Old Doctor holds his staff in his hand, which is quite characteristic of him.

The cavalry scene over the large fire-place is shown for more than one reason. It is not only suggestive of the time when the Old Doctor served in our civil war, but suggestive also of Osteopathy as being victorious and conquering the reason of the whole world.

The small picture at the lower left-hand side shows the first principle of Osteopathy ever entering the mind of the founder of our science. This is familiar to all who know anything about Osteopathy. It was an experience of Dr. Still when a lad of ten, hanging his head over a rope swing and relieving a headache, and it suggested to him that pressure on nerves produces an inhibitory effect regulating the flow of blood in the vessels.

The second scene pictured represents the seal of the state of Kansas, where young Still spent his boyhood days in dreamings and aspirations, which resulted in his being elected to represent the people of Kansas in the Legislative Assembly.

Following closely upon this is the third scene, which pictures him as Major drilling the boys for the Civil War. At this time he was a regular surgeon, and his opportunities for studying human ailments and

wounds was of great value to him afterwards in working out the principles of Osteopathy.

We next see a scene which followed after the homecoming from the war, when three of his children were stricken down with Spinal Meningitis, which apparently was not benefitted in the least by the best of medical skill. This caused Dr. Still to reason deeply, and suggested to his mind that a great many human ailments must come from spinal irritations.

In the next cut we see him greatly interested in dislocations, at which time the Old Doctor set a great many dislocated hips almost weekly.

A few years passed by, during which time Dr. Still dissected a great number of bodies, mostly Indians, articulating and disarticulating their bones, trying to solve the problem of the true cause of human ailments, which resulted in his theory that they are caused by mal-position of the bones, ligaments, and the various tissues. So interested had his friends become, and so extensive was his practice, that he could no longer do the work without assistance.

The little building shown in the next cut is the first school of Osteopathy ever in existence. In this little room, with the assistance of Dr. William Smith, one of the finest anatomists in the world, the Old Doctor taught a few of his most enthusiastic converts the true principles of Osteopathy. From this little building, still in existence, the larger school of Osteopathy was built, after which the hospital was added. This represents the present School under the direction of the founder of the Science.

From this, Osteopathy has spread to all parts of the world, as indicated by the picture of the Globe in the last cut. Looking carefully at the section corresponding with the United States, you will notice eight dots, indicating the eight associated colleges of Osteopathy scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

This is one of the few instances where a great man has lived to see his life's work practically completed. From his visions and dreams in early boyhood he has grown up with the work and completed a task which has occupied all his time and attention to the present hour. The Old Doctor still lives and is still active, and his mind is as clear as in the past years, and he is still developing new thoughts which are of value to humanity, making him the greatest benefactor of the human race in the world of medicine."

One of the original prints of this drawing was presented to the Old Doctor by the British Association of the A. S. O., through Dr. William Smith, and the work is highly appreciated by the Old Doctor. This

is a very appropriate picture for osteopathic offices, and in order to put it within reach of all, we have decided to have it photoengraved the size of the original, printed on heavy enameled paper for framing and mail it to anyone, postpaid, upon the receipt of \$1.00. Send your orders to the Journal.

The A. M. A. at Washington. This is the heading of a splendid editorial article which appeared in the June number of the A. O. A. Journal. This is a matter on which every osteopath should be posted, and the article referred to should be read by every osteopath. While the reports of new applicants for membership in our national organization have indeed been gratifying, yet many others who are eligible do not belong to the National Association. If you are not a member, read the following article, and it will give you a clear conception of a distinct duty you owe to the profession—that of joining the A. O. A., and doing what you can for the common cause.

THE A. M. A. AT WASHINGTON.

"The A. M. A. means business in its persistent presence at Washington the past winter. Not less than six measures having to do with health regulation by the Federal Government have been introduced at this session of Congress.

Up to this time, so far as we recall, this organization has not attempted to interfere in legislation at the national capitol, although it has dominated legislation, to the extent of its ability, in every state. In no state within the past few years has legislation affecting the practice of the healing art been considered without the effort of this organization to control the situation to its own advantage, either opposing what is proposed, looking to the freedom of medical practice, or itself urging measures granting to it power to coerce other schools or dominate practice.

The A. M. A. in Legislation.

Since the declaration has been made public at the conference of the Council of Medical Education and the Council of Medical Legislation of the A. M. A. in Chicago, in March, we are justified in attributing this policy of the several state societies to the A. M. A. itself; in fact, an injustice would be done this organization if credit for this activity were withheld. The A. M. A. has noticed, however, that it has met defeats within the past year or two. The state legislatures are too close to the people and the people have come to regard osteopathy with too much friendliness and understand too well its plea for non-interference on

the part of the medical societies to permit its efforts at the state capitols being as successful as formerly.

Washington offers a wider and more inviting field. (1) It appeals to their pride and vanity (a Secretary of the Cabinet sounds good); (2) If enacted, this measure insures the present clique in control of the American Medical Association its hold by virtue of the immense appointive power it carries; (3) The prestige gained by passing a national act would aid it greatly in the states by showing the attitude of the Federal Government in regard to this character of legislation; (4) It is easier to catch its opponents napping, and members of Congress are farther away from their constituents. The appearance for the Owen bill at the several hearings in their official capacities of Dr. Welch, president of the A. M. A.; Dr. Billings, treasurer, and Dr. Reed, chairman of the legislative council, the presence of Dr. J. N. McCormack, the organizer of the A. M. A., in Washington all winter and spring, his authority at all of the hearings on this Owen bill, the evident co-operation between him and the sponsor of the bill, his recent appearance in the district of Representative Simmons in New York state who introduced his measure in the House of Representatives, fixes that organization as being back of the measure. Where J. N. McCormack is, there is the A. M. A.

It is believed that neither this measure nor any similar measure can pass Congress at this session. It may not pass next session, but it will pass unless the osteopathic practice unites to a man in using every influence at its command to let members of Congress know that people who still cherish love for liberty in matters of medicine as well as in matters of religion, see possible dangers in this measure.

The situation then is this: The American Medical Association is pushing this measure for its own purposes, and the measure will eventually pass unless extreme powers conferred under it are made known.

What Would the Measure Accomplish?

Section II reads: Sec. 2. That all departments and bureaus belonging to any department, excepting the Department of War and the Department of the Navy, affecting the medical, surgical, biological, or sanitary service, or any question relative thereto, shall be combined in one department, to be known as the Department of Public Health, particularly including therein the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, the medical officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, the medical referee, the assistant medical referee, the surgeons and examiners of the Pension Office; all physicians and medical officers in the service of the Indian Bureau, or the Department of the Interior, at old soldiers' homes, at the Government Hospital for the Insane, and the Freedman's Hospital and other hospitals of the United States; the Bureau of Entomology, the Bureau of Chemistry and of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture; the hospitals of the Immigration Bureau of the De-

partment of Commerce and Labor; the emergency relief in the Government Printing Office, and every other agency of the United States for the protection of the health of the people of the United States, or of animal life, be, and are hereby transferred to the Department of Public Health, which shall hereafter exercise exclusive jurisdiction and supervision thereof.

Section V says the "Secretary shall appoint all subordinates."

Section VII, "It shall be the duty and province of the said Department of Public Health to supervise all matters within the control of the Federal Government relating to public health." (Dr. Welch, speaking for the A. M. A., says lawyers have told him that perhaps the number of matters coming "within the control of the Federal Government," might be enlarged).

Section VIII says "this Department shall establish chemical, biological and OTHER STANDARDS necessary to an efficient administration of said Department."

As a premise, let us assume that the Owen bill (the other measures are in a great degree similar) is enacted and Dr. Reed or some other loyal attache of the A. M. A. is Secretary of the Department of Public Health. He has power over "every agency of the U. S. for the protection of health." Now, this pre-supposes that a way will be found for this officer to enter the states, for no one is foolish enough to suppose that a Cabinet Secretary is to be installed to look after sanitary conditions in the District of Columbia, the "Island Possessions," Alaska, and a territory or two if there be one such when the bill is enacted. No, the purpose is to invade the states. He comes into the state with power over "every agency for the protection of the health of the people of the U. S.," and he comes with power to establish "other standards" which might easily be construed to include STANDARDS OF TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

Even though we are all of one mind as to the cause and treatment of disease, this would be hurtful. Standardizing means stasis and arrest of development. Impossible for it to work otherwise. The handling of disease is of necessity experimental, much of it in the laboratory, but much more of it from clinical observation. Measures are tried and those giving best results are generally adopted; but all the time some independent souls are studying out something new. It is from the efforts of these that the highest achievements have come. With a standard fixed by government fiat there would be less of this independent effort, and when new methods finally found their way to the Cabinet, there would be the red tape to break loose, almost equal to a revision of the tariff or to the change of the ratio of silver to gold. Recently the medical societies are said to have caused to be enacted by the legislatures or state boards of health in Nebraska and Oklahoma, measures having to do with the care of tuberculosis which the same school in the East condemned in the highest terms as being unnecessary and imprac-

tical. To standardize when there is no more unanimity than at present, is ridiculous.

But where there may be a real question of conviction, rather than one of expediency, serious injustice to one's personal rights are sure to be done. This country is literally full of people who consider the injection into their bodies of semi-poisonous matter grave danger to health; yet some of the medical people are that wild over its use as to urge the vaccine treatment for the whole range of disease even to such non-active conditions as long-standing arthritis deformans! Is it not a wonder that the country is stirred when the A. M. A. is recognized as pressing this bill?

Dr. McCormack and Senator Owen would smile sarcastically, as they did at the hearing, at this construction of the measure; but these powers are clearly given under the bill; if they do not intend to avail themselves of them, let these unlimited grants of authority be eliminated. If this department gets jurisdiction outside of the territories, and Dr. McCormack and Senator Owen are not working so desperately for a measure to affect this limited area, and with the A. M. A. waiting to fill the thousands of places it carries, the people who know this organization well are justified in taking no chances as to whether it would do what it has been given the legal right to do. To "supervise all matters within control of the Federal Government relating to public health," is literally without limit. The boldness of the scheme is astounding and the assurance of the A. M. A. can only be accounted for on the ground of its hoping to hide behind the Committee of One Hundred, the insurance and labor organizations which have been induced to take it up, and thus sneak these rank provisions through without opposition or notice.

The writer of this is no alarmist; but he attended six hearings on this measure and he feels able to fairly interpret to the osteopathic profession what has been done and what seems to be the purposes affecting it and others interested in freedom of thought and practice in medicine.

The political possibilities under this bill were referred to in the last issue. To briefly repeat, this measure would throw the entire practice of medicine into politics. The president-elect of the Medical Association, at the first hearing, when there was thought to be no opposition, frankly stated that they wanted one of their number for Secretary of the Department of Public Health; that they wanted the military feature, under which the medical work of the government is now done, removed, for the reason that they wanted the positions under it opened up to their members. (Identically the same as a ward boss in politics.)

The measure gives the secretary absolute power of appointment of a great many thousands of men. Every physician and surgeon who may want to do work under the government must be in good standing with the A. M. A.; all chemists, bacteriologists, and technical help in all these laboratories, as well as the army of clerks in the department, the nurses, attendants and laborers at all the Government Hospitals, Soldiers' Homes, etc., must come through recommendation of members of this huge medical autocracy. (Surely this is worth the fight they are making.) Enact this measure and this power would be theirs not on account of merit or efficiency, but on account of numbers.

Let us analyze this feature of it: The physician is licensed by the state to do a certain work; the performance of that service is as an individual, a citizen. A great many thousands of these band together and use their numbers and powers at election to secure for members of their organization certain emoluments and powers. These must come at the expense of every other citizen similarly licensed and engaged, but whose convictions of their highest measure of helpfulness in the performance of that for which the state has set them apart, does not lead them into this great organization. It is on this basis where merit and correctness of theory do not count but where the binding together of great numbers is the power. The government is asked to fasten this system upon the country; it is this feature that appeals to Dr. J. N. McCormack and Secretary Simmons of the A. M. A.

The committee entrusted with considering and reporting this bill will never move its enactment, if it sees these possibilities under it. (The chairman said at the final hearing when this feature of the measure was alluded to that he "would filibuster as long as he has a seat in the Senate," before he would see such a measure enacted.) But the trouble will be to convince him and the other members that there are such dangers under it. These men judge all medical men by their own family doctor at home, a man unselfish, incapable of being mean, devoted to his labors. They have not come into contact with that comparatively small part of the medical profession which practices medicine as a side line but whose real heart is in fastening its grip by legislative enactment on state and nation because it sees other schools with other methods gaining where it has lost. This point, then, where this committee needs light is that this machine, if in control of the department, WOULD WISH TO USE POWERS GRANTED TO IT. The bill speaks for itself. The committee knows the constructions that may be put upon it, as outlined above; the point is for the committee to see that any advantage would be taken of other schools by such genial gentlemen as Dr. McCormack and his fellow-la-

borers have in Washington shown themselves to be. This situation practically resolves itself into this—to place the regulation if not the treatment of all matters of health at the mercy (?) of the American Medical Association. If the real attitude of the A. M. A. towards legislation, as demonstrated in practically every state, is shown to the committee, neither this measure nor a similar measure will pass.

Perhaps nothing could have developed more timely than the publication a few days after the last hearing on the Owen bill of a copy of a letter sent the members of the A. M. A. by the legislative committee instructing them to interview their Congressman at home as to his attitude towards the Owen bill and work against the nomination and election of all who will not pledge themselves to its support. This official letter makes two points unmistakably clear: (1) The deep concern of the organization in enacting the Owen bill, showing they expect to profit by it; (2) that they are already deep in politics, the concern of party and government, for which the ballot is given, lost sight of—and only one point considered, will the representative help us to get control of matters relating to public health. Men guilty of such coercion should be stripped of the privilege of the ballot.

What is Our Attitude Toward This Measure?

Osteopathic physicians are as conscientiously and effectively engaged in the work of relieving suffering and restoring health as are those of any school. Both at these hearings and in the public press, representatives of the A. M. A. have sought to make capital out of the fact that "in their efforts to prevent disease the physicians are cutting off their incomes;" if any credit be due for this, to us more, for our work is essentially of this nature; but we fail to see that any credit is due, for this preventive work is called for by the spirit of the age; the dentist's work is largely to prevent rather than repair; and the lawyer's pride is to save litigation by arranging settlement and preventing trial.

Thus far the osteopathic practice has done its share in accomplishing something for humanity's good; it stands ready to aid in any move or measure looking to the bettering of health and the lengthening of life. Its practitioners are made of the same clay as those of other schools; their sympathies are as responsive and their zeal as active, for these qualities belong to enlightened men of which no school or cult can claim monopoly or even first place.

This profession does not propose to do the "dog in the manger act," and oppose the measure for the reason that it creates offices which its members will not fill. As a matter of fact, the association has not opposed these bills. At the hearings its counsel made to the committee

a carefully prepared statement of what the association saw behind the bill from its experience with that organization in every state legislature; it told the committee of the growing interest of this great machine in politics, as set forth in the earlier part of this article, and showed that the free and untrammelled development of this school as a science and system of healing was endangered by this bill, and asked the committee to consider this feature in disposing of the bill. Thus is stated the official action of the A. O. A. towards this measure.

Our relations as physicians to the average practitioner of medicine and our relations to the comparatively few who dominate their organizations, state and national—the political doctors—are entirely different. The Journal is now in a campaign in which it may have said things that seem harsh in the hope of having us all see the difference in the attitude of these two classes towards us. We have nothing but the kindest feelings for the practitioner who is giving his attention to professional duties—that for which he is licensed by the state. This Journal will never be guilty of saying unkind things about them. Whatever its opinion may be of the good or harm their supposed remedies may do, their sacrifice and unselfishness at bedside and laboratory is deserving of admiration. But the political doctor, the man who threatens governors of states and barter votes at the polls for votes in the legislative halls—he is a very different product and our relations to him a very different proposition. Right here we want to pay our tribute to the great work many scientists in the field of medicine have attempted, if not accomplished.

But what right has the A. M. A. to trade on the work they have done? What has it done that was humanitarian, philanthropic or useful? It has turned aside from these considerations and boasting of the accomplishment of the scientist, it has in recent years sought to secure by force of law the lessening of competition and the fixing of its hold upon the public. It points with pride to what scientific men have done, many of whom are not even Americans and others in no sense interested in the organization, and on the work these have accomplished it seeks to boom itself and foster its claim for government subsidy. What has the American Medical Association done as a body, what has it stood for, what has it brought forward that claims public recognition? If we except the lecturing junkets of Dr. J. N. McCormack, we know of nothing. It is a political body with a medical name. Its ends are political and selfish. Yet its backers claim credit for the efforts of these independent workers, many Europeans, many not physicians at all and working not on funds the A. M. A. has provided or in institutions it has founded, but in institutions provided by municipalities or private support. What

right has this bunch of politicians to claim anything of the accomplishments of modern medicine, whatever it may be worth?

Our Relation to Politics

This action of the A. M. A. in taking its case to Washington, makes us a part of a national issue. In their present form these six bills before congress should not pass, if medical practice is to be open and free to the choice of the public, and if independent development is to be encouraged. These six bills before congress is merely a starter. Unless these are severely dealt with, this thing has just begun. These bills will need to be watched and congress informed of their intent and working with reference to the independent schools.

This means that the A.O.A. must have the support of every working practitioner of osteopathy. We ask nothing of the state or nation except that we be allowed to guide the development of our school of practice. We are willing to meet reasonable demands for educational equipment, as now required of other schools, but we are unwilling to be given one representative on their boards and be therefore compelled to educate physicians from THEIR standpoint to practice OUR system. This right to direct our own development lies close to our heart. In legislation it is not sufficient that present practitioners be "taken care of," it is that the practitioners of years to come be assured a "square deal." For this we have fought; for this we will fight. Nothing more clearly shows the true professional spirit than to reject measures that "take care of" ourselves, and at the same time discourage, if not cut off, future practitioners. With possibly one or two exceptions, we have not yielded to this pressure, and in all the states where the practice is regulated and in others where hostile legislation has been defeated, recent graduates as well as students in our colleges have the loyalty to osteopathy of its practitioners to be thankful for.

This raises the question of the responsibility of the entire profession to legislation, and emphasizes the need of its unanimity. We must do what we can to establish on scientific data our claim, but we must—every man of us—stand united in this national organization or much we have gained may be lost, and we may not need the development already made. It is clearly up to every practitioner of osteopathy whatever may be his relation to the practice to be on the firing line by being a member of this organization.

It is up to us all to drop any contentions that may cause any to lose interest. This is clearly the time for OSTEOPATHY as a distinct entity to show itself. Its distinctiveness and definiteness is its hope. It should stand out clear cut as having a work to do—a principle to estab-

Marlborough House.
Pall Mall. S.W.

The Equerry in Waiting is commanded

by The King to thank *the Members*
of the British Association of
the American School of Osteopathy

for *their* sympathetic

message of condolence on the lamented

death of His Most Gracious Majesty

King Edward VII. of blessed memory.

27. May 1910

lish—a technique to develop—and the necessity for non-interference on the part of other systems must be insisted on. There is room for us as OSTEOPATHS, developing and adhering to our principle, and we can make that need apparent. Most likely there is no need of us as a hybrid of all teachings and practises.

The solution of the problem lies in our colleges teaching OSTEOPATHY, teaching the preliminaries, accessories and fundamentals to meet the educational requirements of the state, but to teach it all from the point of the need of the practitioner of osteopathy. Our examining boards should form the examination based on the practical needs of the applicant to practice osteopathy; and let all show the distinctiveness of the practice and the need of its own boards of administration in the several states. Then let us all unite with this preparation as a basis and secure everywhere legislation that assures us the right to develop our own peculiar practice. In this way "making good" as practitioners, we have a clearly defined right to exist, one that will appeal to both public and legislature as one to be respected.

A Word to the Otherwise-Minded.

We are aware that to some this is narrow. We are not at this time inclined to apologize for NARROWNESS, but a word of explanation may help to an understanding. We believe we see clearly a pressing present need. What we have said on this subject in these columns within the past year has been with reference to this present need. We believe, after assuring our legal existence, nothing is so pressing as the development of the osteopathic principle and the technique of its application. Our social or professional standing or any other consideration pales before this. We must do this or there is nothing for us, as a profession, to stand on. Clinical records may sustain us as individuals, but as a profession we must have different evidence. When we have worked out our theory and principles, and showed by data, science must recognize the applicability of our methods to restoring health, then we will have solved our great problem, we will have met our primary duty. Then perchance the rounding out—the broadening, the making conventional of our methods of practice may be an issue; but to allow ourselves to give attention to these at this time to the neglect of developing our principle and making ourselves felt as a new school of practice, is to begin with the ornamentation, the decoration, that the mansion may be early admired, and leave that upon which it must stand to be built last. "The foolish man built his house on the sand, and the winds blew and the floods came and beat upon it and it fell," because he had regarded the appearances rather than permanency in his building."

Osteopathy vs. Antitoxines.

BY W. BANKS MEACHAM, D. O.

The metes and bounds of a new article of faith or of a new principle of practice are seldom realized and never definitely set forth for all time by the originator of a particular creed or principle.

Osteopathic Principles.

When Dr. A. T. Still discarded drugs and outlined the principles of osteopathic practice in the year 1874, the Koch bacillus of tuberculosis and the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus of diphtheria were probably suspected but unrecognized—in fact, the whole theory of the influence of pathogenic germs in disease at that date lay mentally *in utero*. The real birth and development of the germ factor in human pathology is in point of time co-existent with the birth and development of the principles of osteopathy as a factor in the etiology and therapy of human diseases. Therefore the question yet remains to be answered scientifically by the professional followers of Dr. Still, is the therapy based on the development of the germ idea at harmony with osteopathic principles?

This question makes it necessary for us to outline clearly and unequivocally, without mental reservation or evasion of any kind, what is the principle that marks osteopathy as a distinct, separate and complete science in the conception of human ills. From my own study and observation, from the writings of Dr. Still himself, as well as from the writings and experience of his distinguished followers, I believe I am both broadly liberal and fairly correct when I say that, given proper food, rest, exercise and fitting hygienic surroundings, the osteopathic essential for bodily health is the correct mechanical adjustment of all parts of the body machine.

Correct adjustment is the osteopathic essential because, with such adjustment of parts, it is an osteopathic principle that the body will then manufacture all chemicals necessary for the maintenance or restoration of health.

Together with other scientific men or faddists, we may question *ad libitum* what is proper food, rest and exercise or what is fitting hygienic environment for the preservation and recovery of health. But our an-

swer as to these factors will not affect us as a school so long as we stick to the osteopathic essential that correct adjustment of parts is the one and the prime condition under which the body will manufacture its own chemicals best suited to combat disease, and preserve health.

Stimulating Drugs Discarded.

Every one will agree with me that such drugs as were in use at the time of the birth of osteopathy were discarded by the founder of this science and by his professional followers today. With the notable exceptions of antidotes, anæsthetics and antiseptics, the osteopath today has no respect for drug efficacy in the fight for health against disease. At least we have discarded all but the newer method of drug treatment of disease based upon and evolved from the idea of the germ factor in the etiology of human ills.

Since we have denied the potency of all old drug remedies we are now forced by scientific honesty to declare ourselves in regard to the newer medication by means of the germ products. In short, we are forced to take one of two positions: First, that the body under proper mechanical adjustment can manufacture its own chemicals best suited to combat disease; or, second, that the body under proper mechanical adjustment cannot manufacture its own protective chemicals unless aided by the physiological stimulus afforded by the injection of some germ waste or compound. In other words, we must say that the body UNDER ALL CONDITIONS OF PERFECT ADJUSTMENT IS AN EFFICIENT FIGHTING MACHINE, or else we must admit that IN DISEASES OF A GERM ETIOLOGY THE BODY IS INCAPABLE UNLESS AIDED BY THE TOXIC STIMULANT OF THE CAUSATIVE GERM ELEMENT.

Osteopathy, Complete or Incomplete?

This point I wish to make clear and emphatic. If we insist that the principle of body adjustment, plus the drug adjuvants of antiseptics, antidotes and anæsthetics, with necessary surgical interventions, constitutes a separate, distinct, and complete conception of disease therapy, we must bar the injection of toxic stimulants which by their physiological action aid the body to produce a chemical substance without which it could not successfully fight invading germs. For the sake of emphasis I repeat that *to admit the necessity of toxic germ waste as a physiological stimulant is to acknowledge the osteopathic concept of disease therapy a mixed, indistinct and incomplete system.*

I realize that toxic germ intervention has much vogue among the members of our profession today, in the two instances of small-pox

vaccination and anti-diphtheretic injections, but I insist that if we admit toxic stimulants in these two cases we have no right founded on principle to deny the potency of toxic germ waste in any disease of parasitic etiology. If we admit the vaccine treatment of small-pox and the serum treatment of diphtheria we have no grounds of principle on which to object to the tuberculine treatment of phthisis, to the anti-pneumococcic treatment of pneumonia, or to the anti-toxin treatment of gonorrhoea, syphilis, rabies, tetanus, typhoid, meningitis and Asiatic cholera. To say that RESULTS are not so favorable in other diseases as in small-pox and diphtheria does not in the least vitiate the admitted principle of the beneficial toxic germ stimulant, results argue only against the present technique employed in the preparation and administration of other toxines.

Germ Products not Antidote but Stimulant.

Many osteopaths seem to have an idea that the serum used in diphtheria is in the nature of an antidote to the toxic poisons elaborated by the germs in the body of the sufferer. But it has nothing of the nature of an antidote. One chemical compound antidotes another only when it neutralizes or renders inactive a particular chemical substance when in the presence of body tissues. Antidotes act by producing a change in the atomic combination of the harmful chemical. Serums, antitoxines and vaccines are physiological stimulants whose powers are derived from the toxic waste of the identical germ that produced the disease. Mercury is an elemental stimulant that acts on the liver, exciting the physiological flow of bile. Serums, antitoxines and vaccines are not elemental, but compound germ-product stimulants that act upon some unrecognized organ or entity of the body, exciting the flow of an unknown chemical substance that is supposed to retard the activity of the germ already in the body.

It seems to me a logical absurdity to say that we as osteopaths reject the stimulation of a simple element like mercury when acting on a known organ, the liver, and producing the recognized secretion of bile, and yet hesitate to say that we are antagonistic to the complex stimulant of toxic waste in serums, antitoxines and vaccines when they act on an unknown organ in the body, producing an unrecognized secretion!

Objection to Figures.

However, my opposition to the use of antitoxines comes not from the fact that its use contravenes osteopathic principles or overrides the rules of logic. When diphtheritic antitoxin shows the results of "5%

mortality as against 45%" attributed to its use by a recent osteopathic writer, I shall cease to look for a better remedy and advise its use in any and all cases. This statement of mortality results out-Herods Herod, for no medical authority has ever claimed such astonishing efficiency. After going through a number of series of case reports aggregating several hundred thousand, Nothnagel (No. 2) says, "An analysis of a great number of statistics, in this country and in Europe, will show that the general death-rate has decreased, roughly, 50% under the use of antitoxin." That is to say, that whereas 30% dies under the former treatment—a treatment now admitted by even medical men as harmful—only 15% died under the use of antitoxin. There is quite a discrepancy between the 45% and 5% of our osteopathic advocate of antitoxin and the 30% and 15% of this unquestioned medical authority.

True Interpretation of Figures.

A further analysis of the statistics compiled by this indefatigable German shows that only 10% suffered total or partial paralysis without antitoxin in contrast with 22% partially or completely paralyzed under the use of antitoxin. This percentage is further heightened another 100%, if we take into consideration a fact established by the report of the New York City Health Department, showing twice as many cases diagnosed and treated as diphtheria every year since antitoxin was introduced as were reported diphtheritic in each of five years immediately preceding the use of antitoxin.

But the mere matter of quadrupling the partial or complete paralytics of a community is not the only sin against health to be charged off this apparent 50% decrease in death-rate from diphtheria. It is a well-known and admitted fact that the horse serum which conveys the toxic stimulant of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus is an hemolytic when introduced into the human blood stream. For this reason antitoxine produces profound anemia, lowers the body resistance to other pathogenic germs, and lays the foundation of a weakened constitution to be carried through life.

Osteopathy is Complete.

We see now that the question of the use of antitoxin must be faced squarely by our profession; we must decide whether mechanical adjustment of the body machinery as an essential and underlying principle renders osteopathy a separate, distinct and complete science, or whether this principle must be supplemented in germ diseases by the use of a physiological stimulant, derived from toxic germ products, thus rendering osteopathy a mixed, incomplete, indistinct therapeutic system.

We see, furthermore, that perverted statistics, and not the whole undoctored truth is the basis of the present diphtheritic antitoxin vogue; that these favorable figures have been obtained by contrast with former harmful methods; that in the presentation of these favorable statistics no account is taken of increased paralysis and depleted constitutions.

Toxic Stimulant not Necessary.

Then in the face of these facts let us be wisely bold to say that as a school osteopathy *is* antagonistic to the use of physiological stimulants embodied in toxins, serums and vaccines, and, although today we may be in the minority, let us be assured that in time toxic stimulants will be classed as poisons only less rank than were the drug concoctions discarded by Dr. Still before the birth of the idea of germ etiology and bacterial therapy.

1. "The Bulletin" November 1909, page 135, George Laughlin on Diphtheria.
2. Nothnagel's Magazine of Practice of Medicine, page 140, Diphtheria.

Three Words.

There are three lessons I would write,
Three words as with a burning pen,
In tracings of eternal light
Upon the hearts of men.

Have hope! Though clouds environ round,
And gladness hides her face in scorn,
Put thou the shadow from thy brow;
No night but hath its morn!

Have faith! Where'er thy bark is driven,
The calm's disport, the tempest's mirth,
Know this: God rules the hosts of heaven,
The inhabitants of earth.

Have love! Not love alone for one,
But man, as man, thy brother call,
And scatter, like the circling sun,
Thy charities on all.

Thus grave these lessons on thy soul,—
Hope, faith and love,—and thou shalt find,
Strength when life's surges rudest roll,
Light when thou else were blind!

—Schiller.

The Twentieth Century Physician

By DR. STANLEY HUNTER.

We are now in the process of evolving a new kind of physician—a physician who will know enough not to interfere with Nature; and, moreover, a physician who will know enough to know now to AID Nature. I say we are now in process of EVOLVING such a physician. Do not let us deceive ourselves with the idea that we have already evolved him, at least in any considerable numbers. He is on the way—in the making—but he has not yet arrived, except sporadically. There are always leaders, protagonists—men and women who blaze the way out of darkness into light, out of superstition into rationalism; yes, for there has been and still is superstition in medicine, of the most dire and fatuous kind. Heretofore these men (the leaders), though towering mentally head and shoulders above their contemporaries, were soon lost in the crowd. They did not long maintain their supremacy. The others soon outgrew them.

Three Kinds of Physicians.

There are three kinds of twentieth century physicians who are conscientiously doing their best. First, those who are still in the Dark Ages of Medievalism and CANNOT (not because they WON'T, they just simply CANNOT, have not the caliber to) see the light. Second, those who are in the Renaissance, the rebirth. Third, those who have been born again MEDICALLY, NOT MEDICINALLY.

The First Kind.

The Dark Ages Physician is wedded to the past and the dead past—the very dead past. He is something like the old Roman Auguries who consulted the entrails of animals in order to learn what to do next. And strange to say, this kind of physician is, by a certain class, supposed to be the most advanced. Just as the slumbering though restless dog gets up, changes his position, then lies down again on the same spot. He is the doctor who is all the time going in for anti-toxins, serums and inoculations of this, that and the other. In the Middle Ages they made a mixture of different parts of reptiles, animals and birds, heart, liver, kidneys, stomach, brain, generative organs, and even excreta, for internal dosing. It would have been bad enough if it had been used for outward applica-

tion only. It was a nauseating mess, certainly but it went down all right, because the doctor, or Man of Physic, said it must, and the people swallowed (as too many of them do now) what the doctor said, though he was often more ignorant than they. In what ESSENTIAL respect these concoctions differ from the much-vaunted preparations of modern "specific serum medication" I fail to see. Anti-toxin from induced diseased condition in the horse. Goat lymph from goat secretion. Vaccine from a pathological condition of the cow or calf. Brown-Sequard Elixir from the triturated testes of rabbits. And there are others. But these are only a few. There are preparations too grotesquely nauseating to consider seriously. It is the old story, the old superstition, the vain and childish search for an Elixir, a something OUTSIDE THE BODY which shall work a miracle when put WITHIN. This idea is no more advanced and not half so nice as the idea of the Cannibal, who believes that by eating his once powerful enemy, whom he has slain in battle, he will assimilate the bravery and virtues of his fallen foe. As between the two ideas, I am of the opinion that the cannibalistic is by far the more scientific and sane, and very much more artistic and infinitely less risky. This kind of physician is not yet out of his swaddling clothes. It is no reflection on one's mentality to have been once an infant and to have come up through the different stages of development, but to wear one's infant pants while externally having attained to adulthood, is certainly a sign of a still infantile, undeveloped mind—a mind incapable of substituting for error that which is nearer the truth. The physician of the dark ages is very much with us still. The more "regular" and "ethical" a doctor affects to be, the more restricted is his outlook and his usefulness. He is a doctor of the dark ages EXISTING, not LIVING, in the Twentieth Century; he is a survival, an anachronism, a fossil, sooner or later to take his place in the museums set apart for the preservation of such curios, where the student of progress may realize that old ideas die hard.

The Second Kind.

There is another kind of physician—those who see the light of a brighter day breaking. They are tired of carrying the impedimenta of pestle and mortar, of pill and potion. They are getting wise to the fact that something different must be done, or they will be outdone. They realize that they have been following a will-o'-the-wisp. They have been on the wrong track. They have been paddling around in the shallow waters with a rope tied to them and imagining they were in the swim. They are willing to lengthen the rope, but are not yet ready to trust the power of Nature to sustain them, so they may investigate what the

deep sea of knowledge has to show them. They administer with one hand a bread pill, while with the other they instill the virus of vaccine. They recommend a cold pack for the outside, but a dose of strychnine or mercury for the inside. Quinin for a chill, but electricity for chilblains. And thus they go on, mixing oil and water, or trying to; unable to swim and yet afraid to try, always a minus quantity, exemplifying the couplet:

"Be not the last to lay the old aside,
Nor yet the first by whom the new is tried."

The Surgeon.

Where does the surgeon come in this category? Does he occupy an anomalous position or a distinctively progressive one? It is certainly a great step from the time when Ambrose Pare stopped the bleeding from wounds on the battlefield by cauterizing with a red-hot iron to the present day perfectly equipped operating room, when the bleeding is stopped without pain by ligature. The growth of surgery has been away from drugs. The surgeon came to believe that an operation (and by that term it was understood that something was to be removed) would alone do the business. It was argued that if a part was taken away, the machine would work very much better, which was manifestly absurd. Where there was an excrescence to be removed, the case was somewhat different. Where there was a deficiency and something to be added, again the case was different. In both cases the result was dubious and also dangerous. Surgery has its place. We rely on it in injuries, and as a last resort in certain diseased conditions, with no expectation of cure, but with the determination to make the best of a bad job. Knifeless and bloodless surgery are superceding butchery.

Origin of Surgery.

Surgery began by bleeding (I mean this in the strictly literal sense, of course) by the doctor or blood-letter sticking the patient. This was called Phlebotomy, or Blood-letting. It was the great specific of the dark ages and the not so dark ages. When I say that surgery originated in bleeding, I mean that this is the direction of modern surgery as a profession. The barbers of the middle ages were the surgeons or blood-letters. And even as late as the 18th century they continued pre-eminent in this gory work. They talked a great deal about people being "full-blooded." Almost everybody had "too much blood." It never entered their heads to consider the constituents of the blood, which was of far greater

importance. Of red and white corpuscles they had never heard. They did the best they knew. It might be said of them, as was inscribed on the tombstone of the dead bandit—"He done his damndest." The tools they used were a scalpel or knife to open the vein, a bowl to catch the blood, a cloth to wipe the wound, and a bandage to bind it. These bandages were white and were wrapped around a red painted pole in a spiral direction in such a manner as to show the red between the white. The poles so decorated were displayed in the windows of the barbers, or were hung outside so as to inform a blood-believing public that bleeding was done on the premises. At last the happy idea of painting a pole red and white in imitation of the real thing, and sticking it outside, thus keeping the bandages in a more cleanly and accessible form, occurred to some bright mind. It must not, however, be thought that the barbers developed into surgeons. They seldom did. But as the surgeons advanced out of a more or less barbarous condition, the blood-letting proclivity was gradually wrested from the barber—but he kept the pole. And he has it yet. And this is what you see outside the modern "ton-sorial parlors"—mute relic of departed glory, emblem of "arrested development."

The Third, Last and Best Kind.

I say the third, last and best kind because this kind must ever be in the van. It is not afraid to be the FIRST by whom the new is tried, and it is the first to lay the old aside, when the old has been proved, times without number, to be a broken reed; and it does not require a house to fall on it to bring it to its senses. The Twentieth Century Physician is the flower of the twentieth century, but all physicians living in this century are not necessarily Twentieth Century physicians. They may be physicians of the dark ages as already intimated, or even go back to the still more primitive period of incantations. There was a time when the priest was the physician, and it was in these earliest of times. There are tribes still existing where the priest is also the physician. As a matter of fact, the physician, everywhere, was an evolution from the priest. The care of the soul and body went hand in hand. It was only in later times that they were divorced. We CANNOT put asunder what God has joined. The soul and the body are divinely united. The effort to separate them has proved disastrous to both. That is why religious teachings have been largely a failure. And on the obverse side of the medal, that is why any "science of health" that is not founded as much upon a thorough knowledge of the body as of the soul, must, and has, also proved a failure. Accordingly, the Twentieth Century Physician will give due

and proper value to each of these sides of man's nature. We shall still need teachers of morality or religious instructors, but the twentieth century doctor I am delineating will make the ground for the religious teacher more fertile. Since the moral and spiritual life MUST be expressed through the physical, the twentieth century doctor will make the physical functions more perfect, through corrective measures and through preventive measures, both before and after birth. From this development a curious and vital turning of the tables has taken place; in primitive days the success of the physician depended on the priestly function; in the twentieth century the lasting success of the priest or religious teacher depends upon the twentieth century physician; he is in very truth the high priest of real religion.

Osteopathy the Twentieth Century Practice.

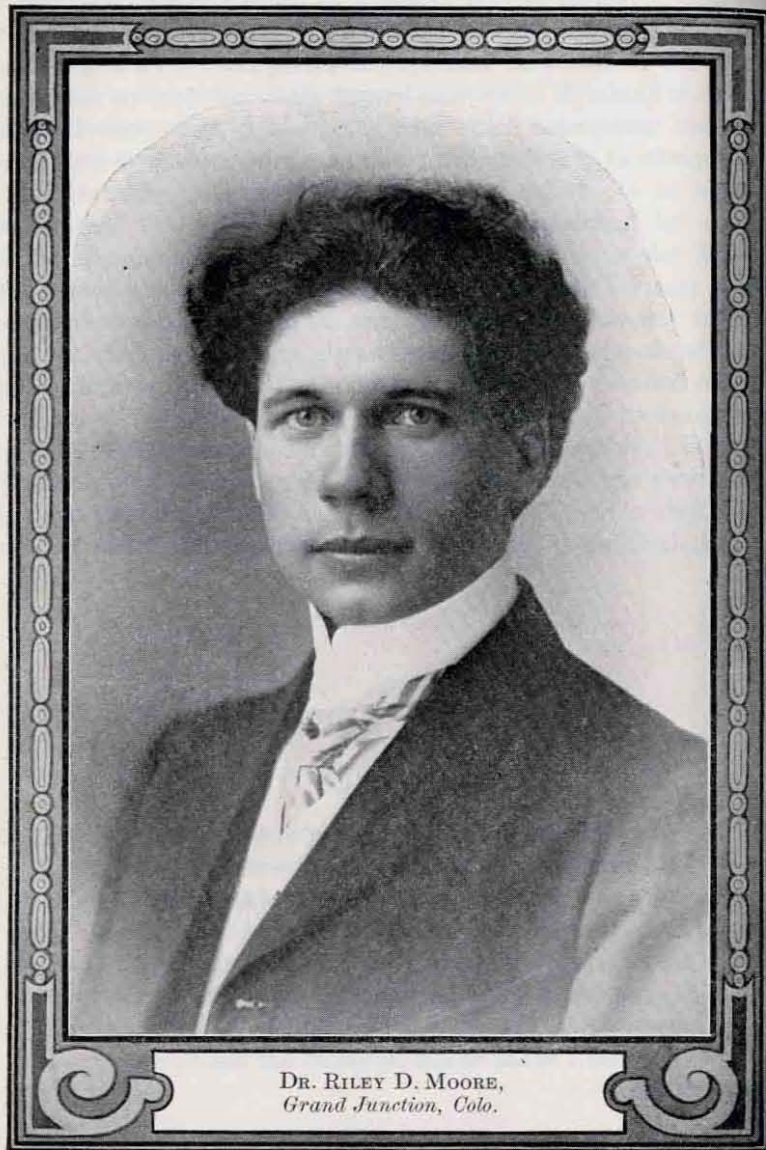
It is with no invidious distinction that I make this claim. I utter it with the same calm assurance that I do when I say that the rush light and the tallow dip have been superceded by the electric light. It is a matter of fact, and not of opinion. It is simply a matter of progress. The ox-cart and stage-coach have given place to the locomotive and the trolley. Sic transit gloria mundi. So passes the glory of the world. The glamour, mystery, and hence, efficacy, of the apothecary's shelves, and the blisters, plasters and what not of the doping physician, are past. Their "glory" is gone. They belong in the glimmering shade of the rushlight. They lie straggling on the trail of the ox-cart. The analogy is not complete; an analogy hardly ever is. Transportation and illumination may be along some other lines in the future, but substantial, radical, curative progress can never be along any other lines than osteopathic lines. It may be called by other names and may be added to, but essentially and foundationally, I see no other way to the front. These lines follow the real, the actual structure of the body. They reach their goal along the only tracks that are laid or capable of being laid—the nerves—the direct wires. Imagine a single line of track to a certain inaccessible place and no other possible; the thing to do to reach that spot is to follow that track. Imagine a telegraph wire to a certain place and absolutely no room for another. To get a message to that spot, it must be by that wire. I am not, I hope, chimerical. I am stating unassailable truths in anatomy and physiology. Of course, you could diffuse a powerful odor in the air and some of it might be wafted to the inaccessible spot, but if it had any efficacy to start with, most of it would certainly be lost by the time it got there. Or, a message might be dispatched by pigeon. It might eventually get there, but it might be so

long in getting there that the intended recipient might be dead, or the bird might get shot or nabbed by a bird of prey or perish, or land in the wrong place, etc. Such are the methods of medieval therapeutics in the twentieth century. Osteopathic therapeutics hold fast to the truth of the past, but uncompromisingly discard its errors. Substantial, enduring medical advance must be along the trail which osteopathy has blazed, because there is no other wire, no other track, on which to advance. Osteopathic practice, realizing this, has steadily refused to be absorbed, amalgamated, "benevolently assimilated" or squelched by medieval medicine masquerading as "scientific." Osteopathy is the Moses of medicine that is leading the children of the Twentieth Century into the Land of Promise flowing with the milk of Truth and the honey of Health. Hence, we shall see, and do already see, the older schools of medical practice adopting osteopathic therapeutics as fast as education and courage will allow. What I say of osteopathy I say in no spirit of dogmatism, but as a life-long observer of medical progress, and because I believe the public has a right to know what has been discovered and proved remedial, curative and preventive. "Give me health and a day," quoth Emerson, "and I will make the pomp of emperors look ridiculous."

July.

My emblem is the Lion, and I breathe
The breath of Libyan deserts o'er the land;
My sickle as a sabre I unsheathe,
And bent before me the pale harvests stand.
The lakes and rivers shrink at my command,
And there is thirst and fever in the air;
The sky is changed to brass, the earth to sand;
I am the emperor, whose name I bear.

—LONGFELLOW.



The Way Civilized Man Abuses His Health.

BY DR. RILEY MOORE.

In these days of germs, anti-toxins, hit and miss surgery and other medical fads, we hear a great deal about the cause of disease.

At one time people believed that disease was caused by demons and devils, who were ever prepared to pounce upon the first poor unsuspecting human who chanced to cross their path. But as devils have gone somewhat out of fashion with civilized man today, the doctors must find something to take their place. Germs, parasites, bacteria, bacilli, bugs. Eureka!

Man has always looked for the cause of disease in every place but the right one. He does not like to be told that perhaps he is at fault, that many of his pains could have been spared him had he lived as he should. 'Tis so much pleasanter to feel that you can lay your troubles to some microscopic germ than to bring the cause of them home to your own door.

Why the Germ Theory of Disease is Popular.

This propensity of man to shirk the responsibility for his aches is the principal reason for the popularity of the germ theory of disease. I will not deny that these minute forms of animal and vegetable life may influence the course of a disease, but I will not admit that they are important as a primary cause. A colony of germs cannot live and thrive in healthy tissues. Remember that. Before a germ can get a foot-hold, so to speak, the tissues invaded must already be in a state of lowered vitality, disease or death. The system must be laden with morbid matter to furnish germs a suitable soil in which to propagate. This being the case, by what right can you say that the germs caused the trouble? A healthy man can kill germs by the quart. Everything we eat and drink, the air we breathe, the clothes we wear, are saturated, plastered over, swarming, teeming, seething with countless millions of micro-organisms whose sole purpose in life seems to be (according to some doctors) to pester mankind with Latin diseases.

Public Officials Waste People's Money.

Health (?) boards waste millions of dollars of other people's money scaring folks and fumigating. But how often do you hear them telling people that cleanliness is more efficient than antiseptics, that soap and water, fresh air and sunshine will kill more germs in a minute than all of the doctors in Christendom could in a year; that pure blood, circulating without obstruction, is a better germicide than corrosive sublimate. But such is the truth.

If the Ruler of the Universe should fumigate old Mother Earth until every human being upon the bosom thereof had been ferried 'cross the River Styx, yet we would have a goodly number of germs left to supply the needs of any bug-fearing race of people who might be dropped here from some other planet.

Antiseptics Often Injurious.

An antiseptic which is sufficiently strong to kill an ordinary germ will also injure healthy cells in the human organism. In fact, the lower forms of life are generally more tenacious of life than the higher ones. This is one great argument against the internal use of most antiseptics. By their free application the patient too often would meet the fate intended for the germ.

But you ask, "If the germ does not cause all the trouble laid to it, what does, pray tell?" We seldom find a case of illness that can be attributed to any one cause. There are generally several factors to be reckoned with in each case. These are chargeable partly to accidents, slips, sprains, etc., and in part to the habits of life of the patient.

Civilization has been said to be the suppression of natural tendencies, and we might add that it generally leads to the perversion of natural tendencies. Man, by constantly flying in the face of Nature, has caused disease.

Man Compared With Other Animals.

The mammalia, man excepted, generally live to be five to seven times as old as the length of time it takes them to mature. At that rate man should live to be at least one hundred to one hundred and forty years of age. But we find him old at half that. The average man at fifty is bald and bunioned, displaying porcelain teeth and the sweet disposition of a dyspeptic.

Let us examine some of the causes of disease. Animals in a wild state accommodate themselves to their environment. They live naturally and, barring accidents, die of old age. Man alone has the power to

materially change his environment, and this he generally does to his detriment, speaking from the standpoint of health. He builds for himself coops called houses, leaving air holes in the walls to prevent smothering. He excludes the sunlight to avoid fading the carpets and tries in vain to dodge a cold by breathing second-hand air. He raises the temperature of his home to summer heat in winter and pneumonia tows him o'er the line. He drinks ice water in summer and hot water in winter, and only about half enough of it at any time. He is coddled from his colicky cradle to his early grave.

He spends half his time devising means to avoid natural stimuli which would make a man of him, and spends half of his money to buy artificial stimulation in the shape of alcoholic drinks, irritating foods, or doctor's dope.

He eats soft pappy foods until his teeth drop out, and patronizes hatters and barbers until his hair falls off.

Coats and vests are piled on in summer and woolen underwear in winter until his skin becomes nearly as active as a piece of parchment and a good perspiration is almost as rare as a noontide dew on the desert of Sahara. Say cold bath to him and he'll have a chill.

He tells you that he "LIVES ON" white flour, meat and potatoes and coffee. The poor creature doesn't know what it is to really live, to feel himself just bubbling over with life and vitality. He just exists.

Our Censors.

He doesn't know as much about sexual physiology as a tadpole, but boasts loudly of this land of the free, while Anthony Comstock and that paternal old prude,—the Post Office Department,—are always perched ready to grab the first person who would enlighten him.

He sleeps on high pillows until he gets round shoulders and a "crick" in his neck. His medical adviser tells him the latter is due to "cold."

He camps on the trail of the almighty dollar until he becomes a moral coward, a mental cipher and a physical wreck.

From childhood to old age he is often subjected to falls and jars, sudden jolts and heavy lifts. These and reflex muscular contracture due to unhygienic habits cause limitation of motion and maladjustment of the bony structures which compose the frame-work of the body. The nerve irritation and stagnant circulation resulting, soon reduces him to a bale of aches or a bundle of pains.

The Vibration Fad.

He must do something, so he first tries the "poison cure," not because it ever was a very successful method of treatment, but because it

was what his old grandfather tried, you know. Besides, he has a host of busy-body neighbors and relations who would nearly hound the life out of him if he displayed gray-matter enough to break away from their old medical beliefs and superstitions. He takes his medicine month in and month out until he ruins his stomach, becomes disgusted and ready to change doctors. Then the doctor tries one of those machines the salesman said would help him to "hold his patients." You have seen them; they chug up and down your back like a steam rock-drill.

The doctor who uses a vibrator on your spine has advanced far enough that he knows many of your diseases can be traced to the spinal column, but he hasn't learned that the trouble cannot be corrected with his electric riveting machine.

The removal of nerve irritation and obstructions to the normal flow of blood and lymph means health. This can often be accomplished by osteopathic manipulations alone. When this is insufficient our patients are instructed as to the proper course to pursue in matter of diet, exercise, baths, etc.

We do not claim to have the only scientific system of treatment, but we do know that our method will get results if given a fair trial.

Pediatrics.

BY DR. C. E. TAYLOR.

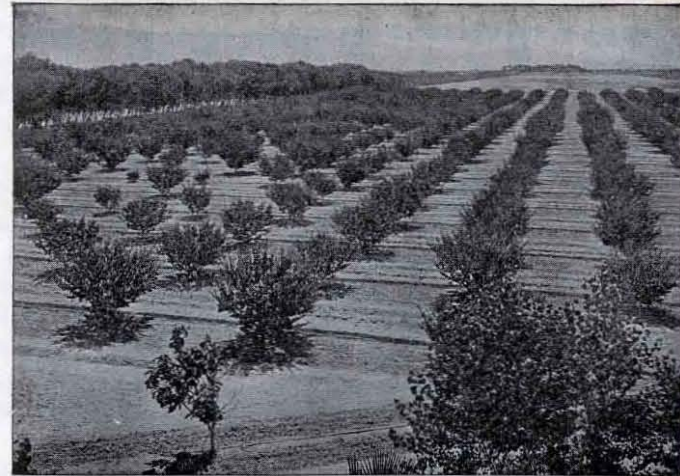
In treating this subject I shall include the care of the normal child as well as the treatment of the diseased one. The successful physician today is the one who teaches his patients how to live instead of devoting his entire time to relief of the suffering. Experience teaches us that about seventy-five per cent. of children's ailments are due to neglect of the care of the body, improper food, improper clothing, overfeeding, eating at irregular intervals, etc. So let us consider for a moment the care of the normal child. The average individual is too prone to think of the child's immediate comfort. In dressing the young babe we are inclined to load him down with heavy clothing and thus interfere with nature. The child in order to develop fully must have a chance to exercise in every way that nature intends. He should sleep in a well ventilated room for the first few weeks, after which his entire life as much as possible should be spent out of doors and particularly during sweeping hours. The nursing child should be fed every two hours in early life during the day and from three to four hours during the night. After weaning he should eat at regular intervals three times daily, giving the digestive organs time to regain their normal tone before called upon to perform their function again. Remember it is not what we eat that keeps us alive but what we digest and assimilate. We are often confronted with the question, "When does the child begin to form his habits?" My answer is the first day. Habits are easily formed but not so easily broken, and particularly is this true in the young child. How often do we hear the expression, "All children must have colic." I am of a different opinion. However, they are very common and in the treatment of such cases I would suggest that the mother be treated instead of the child. I thoroughly believe that osteopathic treatment is particularly adapted to this branch of therapeutics. You will agree with me when I say that a clear diagnosis is one-half in the successful treatment of any disease. For without this one is not only likely to fail in his attempt to bring about relief or cure, but on the other hand, is just as likely to have the opposite result. So considering diagnosis as the first step in the treatment of disease we have far better opportunity from an osteopathic standpoint to clear up this difficulty than in any other method of healing. And may I also add,

than any other class of diseases. We are called to see a child who is screaming, vomiting and perhaps his bowels in a state of diarrhea, and as far as outward symptoms are concerned, he is contracting about every voluntary muscle in his anatomy and may have almost any disease known. But being unable to make a verbal diagnosis, as the old schools rely upon so much, we resort to our every-day method of a careful examination and are able to discern where the trouble lies, and consequently have a clear conception of what these various symptoms mean. Among the first things to determine in diagnosis in any case, and especially in children, is to discern if there is any obstruction with any of the excretory organs, any congestion, if the blood is flowing normally, whether the child is receiving and digesting a normal amount of food, or whether his general habits make it impossible for him to have a normal body. The treatment of children's diseases differs somewhat from that of adults in that a large per cent. of the ailments of children, especially young children, are due to muscular or ligamentous lesions or are hereditary. The satisfactory results that are obtained in treating these diseases are perhaps as much due to the former mentioned cause as to the immense amount of reserve vitality and power to throw off the temporary congestion. For this reason I believe this branch of medicine should have a prominent place in the osteopathic profession. The time of witchcraft is past, and we now realize that the doctor is no longer wholly responsible for the disappearance of the evil spirit. But nature plays just as large a part and a great deal more in some cases. The prime duty of the physician is to remove any obstructions that might exist, then give way to nature to cure the conditions. So with this in view, we realize that the closer we get to nature the more successful we are. A case report will illustrate the power of nature when given an opportunity in what is often considered an incurable disease. I was called to see a case of infantile paralysis (anterio-poliomyelitis), of three months standing; found the child completely paralyzed in the right arm and leg. No sensation from pinprick. As there had been three M. D.'s. called previous to me, all of them refusing to take the case, stating that it was entirely hopeless, I was exceedingly careful in my examination, and at last took the case with much fear and trembling, promising nothing but telling the parents it was worth a trial. After three months' regular treatment, the sensation in the arm had returned materially, and at the end of a year's treatment, given at intervals, allowing nature to adjust herself to the change brought about, her arm was normal and the leg enough improved that I felt amply repaid for my efforts. She was treated off and on for about a year longer, making about eight months' regular

treatment all told, and was entirely cured with the exception of a weak ankle. The bony lesions in the above case were found at the second lumbar and third and fourth dorsal, and also severe muscular and ligamentous lesions in the upper spine.

The predisposition in this case, like that in many others, was probably inherited, the history showing that the mother while finishing her school career had a nervous collapse. We know that children often do inherit predispositions from the parents, due to their faulty habits, strenuous work, dissipation, etc., which is often the forerunner to more serious disease. However true this may be, we must not lose track of the numerous diseases that are brought on by the child himself, due to his unnatural modes of living. I allude particularly to the early child life of the individual. How many cases we meet with in every-day practice, whose history is that of a nervous break-down due to overtaxing the strength of the individual while in school while trying to crowd two years' work into one, pushing the child two or three grades ahead of his ability or attempting to carry on regular school work with a course of music which is sufficient within itself.

If we would strengthen the coming generation we must care for the normal child of today and treat the diseased one according to nature.



Apricots are but one of the profitable industries of the Imperial Valley.

Are You Coming to California?

BY DR. D. C. FARNHAM.

If you have not decided to do so as yet, let me offer some reasons why you should.

First of all, you need a vacation, and where in all of the United States can you find what you want as in the Golden State?

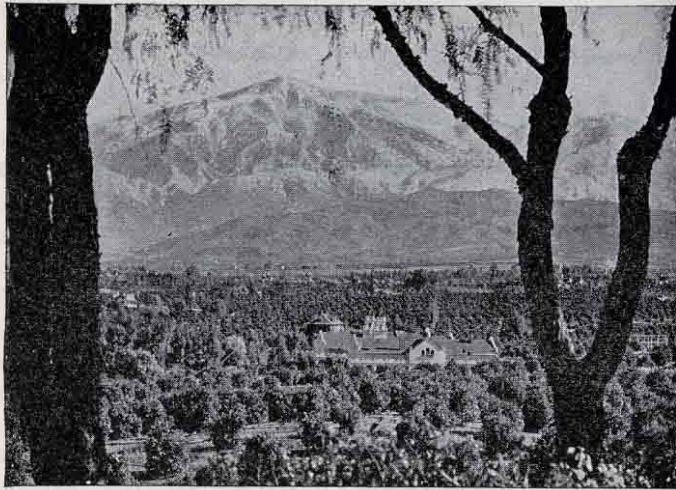
Every variety of climate, scenery, altitude, and summer attraction is found within her borders.

Do you wish to spend your vacation at the seashore?

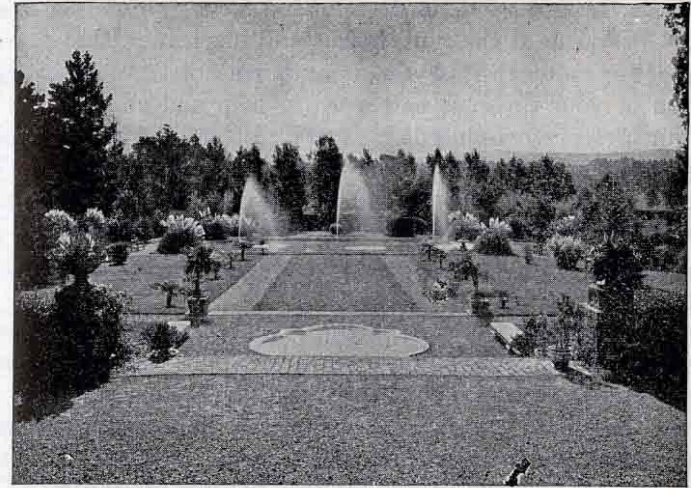
We have one thousand miles of coastline, and every mile a fit place for a summer resort.

Do you want the mountains in yours? We have them from 1,000 to 15,000 feet high, with beautiful valleys, trout streams and hunting grounds thrown in.

Perhaps you prefer to spend your vacation in a city somewhere. If so, you can certainly get variety here, with San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, together with smaller cities, each one noted the world



Plenty of Beautiful Mountain Scenery.



Home in San Mateo (Wayside Notes.)

over as both winter and summer resort. There is Catalina, Santa Barbara, Coronado, Shasta, Klamath, Del Monte, Yosemite and many other places where you may spend your extra time and have any sort of recreation that you may desire.

Then there is another reason why you should come to California, with her historic missions as peculiarly a part of the history of the West as Plymouth Rock or Faneul Hall is a part of the history of the East.

You need to know more of this West, where the great development of the next quarter century will take place.

Where harnessed water power will furnish mighty plants with energy and harnessed will give life and energy to millions of acres of rich soil.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way," was no idle prophecy, and the vision of the seer is about to be realized.

With the opening of the Panama Canal, the building of great trans-continental lines of railways and development of vast irrigation schemes, the West becomes the great developmental factor in American life for years to come.

You of the East will do well to spend a little time in becoming acquainted with this heretofore somewhat isolated region.

But there is a greater and more important reason than either of

these why you should come to California this summer, and that is because of the feast of good things prepared for us all at San Francisco in August. You need the refreshment and inspiration that flows from such a meeting as much this year as ever in the past, and we need the inspiration of your presence and word of help and cheer. The Cause needs your presence here, needs it as never before; for as our profession grows stronger in numbers and our claims become more widely known and accepted, the more determined the opposition from our opponents and the greater the danger from within our own ranks, while the necessity of perfecting our theories and their application becomes insistently apparent.

We are judged to a certain extent by the showing made at our National Conventions, especially by the professions generally, and it is incumbent on us to show all possible strength on such occasions.

Great things are offered by our Program Committee, and weighty problems are to be discussed and acted upon. Are you to enjoy and profit by the first, and lend your aid to the settlement of the last?

If so, you must be there and give encouragement by your presence and aid with your counsel.

Once more I say to you, come, put away work and drudgery and come out where the mountains are inspiring, the climate delectable and the people waiting for you with open arms.



The beautiful "Glenwood" at Riverside is known as the Mission Hotel.

Science Circles of Osteopathy.

These reports are made up of the opinions of the members of the circles, and are published without comment. The Journal does not assume any responsibility for any of them. We would suggest that any criticisms pro and con be sent to C. B. Hunt, Brastes Block, S. Omaha, Nebr.—Ed

Report of Nebraska State Science Circle for June.

No. 1. Describes movement used for any trouble as low down as the first dorsal—from either side of patient, seated, places chin in bend of arm at elbow joint, placing hand of that arm around back of head. In this way, with free motion of head, then lifts as much as thinks necessary, having other hand free to adjust. In case of first rib being high I place middle finger of free hand on head of rib, with thumb on opposite side of neck to help hold patient on the seat and with the free use of the head on other arm I can usually depress the rib. In Scarlet Fever is careful about sanitary conditions, sprays with formaldehyde, watches diet, has patient drink lots of water, every other day patient oiled with olive oil rubbed in, to keep scales from flying. No solid foods, used malted milk diet. Treats to control fever, stimulate kidney action and throat conditions as in any other similar condition.

No. 2. Does not give a favorable prognosis in fibrous goitre. In regard to muscular lesions reports case female 35, married 8 years; had had periodical attacks of sciatica, could not walk more than half mile without suffering. Could find no bony lesions, muscles in gluteal region contracted and tender. History, waitress, carries trays straining hip and leg. 40 treatments relieved the condition. Has had no direct results from use of field literature.

No. 3. Recommends J. C. Wilson's "Medical Diagnosis." Thinks we should keep after the lesion idea to secure a better understanding.

No. 4. With thermometer at 106 in his office does not feel like taking up any serious subject.

No. 5. Interested in Proctor's recent article on Scarlet Fever. Discusses the idea of immobility of vertebral joints, having recently observed cases of that nature.

The Circle is exchanging or sending around their pictures for comment and better acquaintance.

C. B. HUNT.

Forum.

DEAR EDITOR:—In the May Journal I noticed an inquiry regarding insurance companies who accepted Osteopathic Examinations, and would like to speak a good word for those who have given me equal standing with the M. D.'s. Received my commission from the Supreme Tribe of Ben Hur, Sept. 16, 1906, and have examined over two hundred applicants since then.

Have also been examining for the Degree of Honor A. O. U. W., The Western Bees of Omaha, and the Central National Insurance Co., of Lincoln, Neb. Respectfully yours, JOSEPH M. SMITH, D. O., Lincoln, Neb.

THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:

Referring to the article in the May O. P., "All Is Not Serene In Texas," I am very sorry to say it is not. The first I knew of the trouble was when Dr. Bailey requested the T. O. A's. to pay to the State board \$50.00 to be applied on a general subscription from all schools represented on the Board.

This subscription was for the purpose of employing an attorney for the Board. The attorney was to give legal advice and prosecute all cases regardless of which school was interested. Dr. Bailey paid this money out of his own pocket, and the T. O. A. refused to reimburse him. The Osteopaths of Teaxs have a good law and are protected by same. I do not believe there is a state in the Union where the D. O's. hold any higher respect of the general public than in the State of Texas. We are given every privilege of a physician, and I wish to say that Dr. Bailey, our representative on the Board, has without a protest, given his time, energy and money in the interest of this law and for the advancement of our profession. To Dr. Bailey is due more credit than any other one Osteopath in the State for our present law, as he continued the fight after all others had given it up as lost, and won a victory second to none in the U. S. Yours respectfully, G. A. COBB, D. O.

D. W. DAVIS, D. O.

DEAR EDITOR:

Dr. J. H. Fielders inquiry as to what the profession in general think of the "Osteo" treatment of diphtheria brings out a thought I have had in mind for sometime,—

Antitoxin vs. Osteopathy.

When a vonuntary nerve is affected it manifests itself either by pain or interference with motion, usually both.

When an involuntary nerve is interfered with, it manifests itself in a latent manner by not functioning properly, producing symptoms so late that a disease process has set up. The Osteopath, by his knowledge of physiology and anatomy, recognizes the symptoms before disease is produced, hence saving the patient before a serious stage is reached.

When organs do not function properly they are prone to infection. In diphtheria the tonsils are infected by the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus of diphtheria.

We now have a diseased condition of a gland. How shall we treat it?

As an Osteopath, I can rely upon Dr. Geo. Laughlin's experience. He has treated hundreds of cases of diphtheria and has lost only one case. Can antitoxin show such a record?

Antitoxin is a scientific remedy and has saved thousands of lives. But Osteopathy has saved more lives than antitoxin.

How does antitoxin work? We have a gland with capillaries in the condition of tonic contraction. A very limited number of phagocytes can pass to the diseased area. Antitoxin is administered, stimulating the few phagocytes to do double work, by ingesting double the number of bacteria.

How does Osteopathy work? The same pathological condition presents itself to the Osteopath. The Osteopath takes off the nerve irritation. The nerves respond to physiological stimulus and the capillaries dilate, allowing ten times the number of phagocytes to congregate and combat the infection.

With such conclusive evidence of theory and practice, Osteopathy is, in my mind, the preferred expedient.

JOHN F. MORRISON, D. O.,

Tapo Chico, Monterey, Mexico.

Enclose Stamps When Asking for Information.

DEAR EDITOR:

It is surprising how many people are so exceedingly careless about this seemingly small, though very essential and important act of courtesy, to say nothing of it as a strictly business necessity.

Do not think that you have a right to claim the time, stationery and postage of your friends, at your own free will. No matter what

the friend's financial condition may be, remember you are the one asking a favor.

In my opinion it would be discourteous to utterly ignore a request for information—of vital importance to the one asking it—if unaccompanied by sufficient postage for response.

In cities it is no uncommon thing to have to pay out one or two street car fares, possibly a fee for telephone toll, in order to obtain required data for making an intelligent response to inquiries.

This applies where information is sought from officers of various associations as well as to individuals, for as is so often the case, no compensation attaches to the office, and not infrequently neither stationery nor postage is furnished these officers.

When you take into consideration that the information given, together with kindly advice so often added (which you may not have asked but none the less appreciated) surely you could afford enclosing stamps.

—Contributed.

A Lemon Pie Ballad.

(Written by two bachelors on receipt of the delicacy from a kind-hearted lady.)

The mighty Ptyalin started out,
With sanguis in his eye.
And with the Molars at his back
Advanced upon that pie.

The Pepsin met them on the road,
To help him in the scrap,
The HCl on double quick,
Came up and took a slap.

Among the crypts of Lieberkuhn
The fight was then resumed,
When the Pyloric gate was passed
That lemon pie was doomed.

And now old Trypsin showed his teeth,
With amylopsin too,
And then Sir Lipase drew the sword—
We leave the rest to you.

Copyrighted, May 1st, 1910.

—Howells & Walton.

Associations.

Chicago Osteopathic Association.—At the regular meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association, held in this city on June 2nd, it was decided that a formal invitation be extended to the American Osteopathic Association to hold the 1911 convention in Chicago. A committee was appointed to solicit invitations to the A. O. A. from the Mayor of Chicago, and the Association of Commerce. Also all members attending the A. O. A. Convention at San Francisco were appointed as delegates, Dr. Furman J. Smith to act as chairman.

At the election of new officers for the ensuing year, Dr. Frank E. Dayton, 3327 Jackson Blvd., was elected President, and Dr. Arthur H. Tuttle, 67 Wabash Avenue, as Secretary and Treasurer.—DR. ARTHUR H. TUTTLE, Sec'y and Treas.

Arkansas State Board Examination.—The State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of Arkansas will hold an examination for applicants to practice, July 5th, 1910, in the office of Dr. C. A. Dodson, in the State National Bank Building, 5th and Main St., Little Rock, Ark.

Rally Day for Arkansas Osteopaths July 6th.—The Arkansas Osteopathic Association will have a special meeting on July 6th, to discuss matters of interest to the profession and to have a general good time. The lecture hall in the Y. M. C. A. has been engaged for the occasion, and Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis will deliver an address, to which the public are invited. Dr. Hildreth will be an inspiration to the Arkansas D. O.'s.

North Carolina State Board Examination.—The North Carolina State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration will meet in Raleigh, N. C., Friday and Saturday, July 22nd and 23rd, 1910, for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice Osteopathy in North Carolina.—A. R. TUCKER, D. O., Sec'y, Durham, N. C.

Annual Meeting of the New York City Osteopathic Society.—At the annual meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, which was held on Saturday, May 28th, 1910, at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. Charles S. Green. Vice-President, Dr. T. H. O'Neill;

Secretary, Dr. A. B. Clark; Treasurer, Dr. Cecil R. Rogers; Keeper of Records, Dr. Elvire Tracy; Historian, Dr. Margaret MacLennan; Sergeant-at-arms, Dr. W. D. Fitzwater; Board of Directors, Dr. L. Mason Beeman, Chairman; Dr. G. H. Merkley, Dr. J. A. West.

At the call of the newly elected President, on Tuesday evening, June 7th, the newly elected executive committee met and the following committees were appointed:

Membership, Dr. L. Mason Beeman, Chairman; Dr. Ferguson, Dr. Mattison, Dr. Hart, Dr. Lockwood.

Vigilance committee, Dr. Burns, Chairman; Dr. Hjardemaal, Dr. Charles H. Whitcomb, Dr. Smallwood, and Dr. Buehler.

All the members of the executive committee were enthusiastic in talking over plans for the society, and if these plans are put into operation with the enthusiastic support of all the members, the year 1910-11 will be the best the society has ever seen.—A. B. CLARK, Secretary.

Report of Kansas Osteopathic Association.—I had overlooked the matter of sending you a report of our meeting last month. Hope you will pardon delay. The following officers were elected: Dr. F. M. Godfrey, Holton, President; Dr. J. O. Strother, Winfield, Vice-President; Dr. G. B. Wolf, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer. Delegate to A. O. A. Convention, Dr. J. O. Strother, Winfield. Delegate to Legislative Committee of A. O. A., Dr. J. E. Gibbons, Concordia.

In pooling the railroad fare, we had a very good attendance, and a very practical and instructive meeting. The program was carried out in full. We meet next at Empire.—G. B. WOLF, Sec'y.

Minutes of Eastern Washington Association.—Following are the minutes of the last meeting of the "Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association," held at the offices of Dr. T. C. Morris, in the Paulsen Building, this city on the afternoon and evening of Saturday, June 4th.

"The First Annual Meeting of the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association was called to order at 3:00 p. m., with the President Dr. J. E. Hodgson in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The report of the Program Committee was heard and accepted and the Committee discharged. The annual report of the Treasurer was read and accepted.

"The name of Dr. F. B. Teters of Davenport, was proposed for membership, and he was elected by acclamation. Dr. Albina Wilson and Dr. A. F. Price, of Spokane were also elected to membership, without the formality of a ballot.

"In the absence of Dr. L. L. Garrigues of Spokane, his paper on

'The Need of Organization,' was read by the Secretary. A discussion of the paper was led by Dr. F. C. Jones of Sunnyside.

"Dr. Archer of Pullman, gave a brief talk urging the members to be present at the A. O. A. Convention in San Francisco.

"Dr. T. C. Morris of Spokane, presented a very interesting case of diabetes mellitus, and Dr. H. E. Caster, a case of purpura haemorrhagica with many interesting symptoms.

"Following the discussion of the clinic, Dr. F. C. Jones gave an impromptu talk on 'The Therapeutic Power of the Mind.'

"The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Dr. T. C. Morris, Spokane; Vice-President, Dr. H. F. Morse, Wenatchee; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. H. E. Caster, Spokane.

"A motion was then carried to instruct the Secretary to communicate to the Congressmen from Washington the protest of the Association against the 'Owen Bill,' and ask their support to defeat the same.

"The following resolutions were proposed by Dr. H. F. Morse, and were later adopted by the Assembly:

" 'Believing that the future prosperity of our country depends in a great measure upon making the home life paramount and preserving its sanctity as well as upon the morality and character of the men who control its affairs, the Eastern Washington Osteopathic Association wishes to place itself on record as being heartily in favor of all contemplated national or state legislation tending to do away with the so-called 'White Slave Traffic,' and will do all in its power to further such legislation.

" 'It also looks forward to the time when there will be a uniform law in all the states prohibiting the marriage of those unfit for marriage.

" 'It also commends the work of the Society of Social and Moral Hygiene and urges its members to ally themselves with the Society.'

"At 6:00 o'clock the meeting adjourned to reassemble in the Gothic room, at Davenport's Restaurant, where the wives of the married members were waiting, and all enjoyed a five course banquet until 7:30.

"At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Dr. Morris, and the evening session was given to the presentation of a case of infantile paralysis by Dr. C. E. Abegglin of Ritzville, and to the reading and discussion of the following papers:

" 'Some of the Differences Between the Practice of Medicine and Osteopathy,' Dr. F. C. Jones, Sunnyside. 'How to Make an Osteopathic Examination,' Dr. T. C. Morris, Spokane. 'The Osteopath's Duty to His Profession,' Dr. Walter Guthridge, Spokane. 'Serum Therapy and Vaccination,' Dr. E. C. Archer, Pullman. 'Some Osteopathic Hints,' Dr. C. E. Abegglin, Ritzville.

"A motion was carried to ask the trustees of the State Association to arrange for the next Annual Meeting of that body to be held in Wenatchee.

"A vote of thanks was extended Dr. F. C. Jones for his contributing so largely to the success of the meeting, and also to Dr. T. C. Morris for the use of his offices.

"The Chair appointed the following program committee: Dr. F. Holmes, Dr. E. C. Archer, Dr. Fuller Long.

"The next meeting will be held the first Saturday in September."—DR. H. E. CASTER, Secretary.

Annual Meeting of the Maine Association.—The Maine Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting in Portland, June 25, having an afternoon and evening session at the offices of Dr. F. A. Covey, at the Somerset, with the annual banquet at the Lafayette Hotel.

Prominent Osteopaths from throughout the State were in attendance, and an interesting program, consisting of instructive papers and clinics on osteopathic treatment was carried out.

The most important speaker of the occasion was Dr. Kendall L. Achorn of Boston, who was the invited guest of the society.

In the afternoon Dr. Charlotte P. Sawyer of Augusta, read an excellent treatise on the care of burns. Dr. Mary Day of Portland gave an instructive demonstration on adjustment of the innominate.

Dr. Achorn gave a talk on blood pressure and use of Sphygmomanometer, also a very instructive lecture on Physical Diagnosis, especially heart and lungs. There were also clinics on heart lesion and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The program was followed by the annual business meeting at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Dr. W. Clare Brown of Waterville; Vice-President, Dr. Genoa A. Sanborn of Skowhegan; Secretary, Dr. Mayme K. Tuttle of Portland; Treasurer, Dr. George M. Whibley of Portland; Trustees, Dr. Nora Brown of Waterville, Dr. Maude Kellet of Skowhegan, Dr. Sophronia T. Rosebrook of Portland.

At the banquet at the Lafayette in the evening Dr. W. Clare Brown of Waterville was toastmaster, and the speakers were Dr. Sophronia T. Rosebrook of Portland, Dr. Nora Brown of Waterville, and Dr. George H. Tuttle of Portland.

Those present at the banquet were: Dr. Kendall Achorn of Boston, Dr. Genoa A. Sanborn of Skowhegan, Dr. S. T. Rosebrook of Portland, Dr. Mary W. Day of Portland, Dr. Florence Covey of Portland, Dr. George H. Tuttle of Portland, Dr. Mayme K. Tuttle of Portland, Dr.

W. Clare Brown of Waterville, Dr. Nora Brown of Waterville, Dr. Charlotte P. Sawyer of Augusta, Mrs. Georgia H. Brown of Kalamazoo, Mich., and Miss Dorothy Sawyer of Augusta.

The evening session was devoted to clinics and lectures on Arterio-Sclerosis and Chronic Interstitial Nephritis, by Dr. Kendall Achorn.—MAYME K. TUTTLE, Secretary.

Supplementary Report of the Iowa Osteopathic Association.—May 25th and 26th, the Iowa Osteopathic Association met in Annual Convention in Still College of Osteopathy, Des Moines, Iowa. The following program was carried out:

May 25th, 1:00 p. m.—Invocation, Rev. O. W. Fifer, Grace M. E. Church, Des Moines; President's Address, Dr. U. S. Parish; A lecture on "Orthopedic Surgery," by Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin of the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., (this was greatly appreciated by all present, as he brought us so many valuable ideas from his vast store of experience); Report of Legislative Committee; Appointment of Committees.

May 26th, 9:00 a. m.—A paper on "The relation of the Still College Hospital to the Profession in Iowa," which was followed by clinics by Dr. S. L. Taylor, Surgeon to Still College Hospital.

Paper, "Insanity, Cause and Treatment of Special Cases," Dr. E. E. Hook, Cherokee.

Report of committees and election of officers.—The following officers were elected: President, Dr. U. S. Parish, Storm Lake; Vice-President, Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Emily M. Fike, Des Moines; Treasurer, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak; Secretary, Dr. T. B. Larrabee, Anita.

Trustees: District No. 2, Dr. S. B. Miller, Cedar Rapids; District No. 4, Dr. R. S. Dysart, Webster City; District N. 6, Dr. Charlotte, Council Bluffs; District No. 8, Dr. Lillian E. Wagoner, Creston.

Delegate to A. O. A., Dr. U. M. Hibbets, Grinnell. Alternates, Dr. F. B. Cluett, Sioux City; Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines.—Respectfully, T. B. LARRABEE, D. O., Secretary.

Report of the State Society of West Virginia.—The West Virginia State Osteopathic Society held its annual convention in Fairmont Saturday, June 11th, at the office of Dr. Lee LeMasters. Only a small number of the members were present, but an interesting session was held, with the transaction of the routine business and some discussion of matters pertaining to legislation.

Parkersburg was chosen as the next meeting place for the convention to be held on June 17, 1911.

The officers were all re-elected with the exception of Dr. LeMasters, who retired as vice-president. The officers are: President, Dr. W. J. Seamon, Huntington; Vice-President, Dr. J. O. Miller, Morgantown; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. W. A. Fletcher, Clarksburg.

Trustees: Dr. Fannie Seamon, Huntington; Dr. Clara Sullivan, Wheeling; Dr. W. E. Ely, of Parkersburg.

To the Convention by Special Train.

The Colorado Osteopathic Association propose, in connection with the State meeting at Denver, July 26-28, to make the trip to the San Francisco convention by Special Train, leaving Denver at 7:00 p. m., Thursday, July 28th, arriving at Salt Lake 4:40 p. m. of the 29th, remaining there until 2:00 p. m. Sunday, July 31st, and to arrive at San Francisco 5:30 p. m., August 1st, the route being via the Union Pacific railroad to Ogden, thence Southern Pacific to San Francisco, and with the side trip from Ogden to Salt Lake City and return.

It is our earnest desire that members of our Association from the eastern states join with us at Denver and move by this special train, and a cordial invitation is extended them to do so. You can easily arrange to do so, as it would be necessary only to have your ticket read westbound via Union Pacific from Denver to Ogden in connection with the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, and the side trip tickets from Ogden to Salt Lake will be furnished at Ogden without charge to all holding such tickets.

All tickets via the Union Pacific from Kansas City read through Denver, and all tickets via Union Pacific from Council Bluffs or Omaha are honored via Denver.

This proposed arrangement for the going trip will not in any way affect the return route, and tickets can be purchased to read outward via Denver returning via any of the various authorized routes.

Special Train will consist of the most modern Electric Lighted Pullman Standard Sleepers with Observation Car and Diner.

If you will do us the honor to join our party from Denver, kindly advise Dr. J. T. Bass, 624 Empire Bldg., Denver, stating what accommodations are desired and he will make necessary arrangements. It is particularly desired that you make prompt response in the event you will join us on this Special Train, that detailed arrangements for your comfort and entertainment may be made. Please advise.

Yours truly,

CHAS. C. REID, Secretary.

J. T. BASS, President.

Legal and Legislative.

Will Try Once More to Pass the Pernicious Ramsey Bill.—The legislative committee of the New Jersey Medical Society, after a vigorous discussion of its troubles with Governor Fort, has been empowered to renew at the next session of the Legislature efforts to procure the enactment of the bill regulating the practice of osteopathy, which the Governor refused to approve.

Power of the entire medical society of the State is to be placed behind the legislative committee, headed by Dr. L. M. Halsey, of Williamstown, on whose veracity Governor Fort reflected at the hearing upon the measure.

"There is no question in our minds that Governor Fort has been antagonistic to the entire medical profession of the State ever since he took office," hotly declared Dr. Luther M. Halsey in telling of how Governor Fort showed the doctors' committee the door last winter at the hearing of the bill. "He said that he didn't care what the medical profession thought and that he would do exactly as he pleased with the bill."

Dr. Halsey was applauded after making the concluding statement that in his judgment osteopathy when practiced by any except earnest students of bodily ills is "fake." Other members, who spoke after Dr. Halsey finished, declared their belief the Governor in his treatment of the head of the legislative committee was guilty of offending the entire profession of the State.

The Trouble in the Indiana State Board.—After a battle among physicians, waged for several months, Governor Marshall June 28, reappointed Dr. W. A. Spurgeon of Muncie and Dr. M. S. Canfield of Frankfort to membership on the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination. Dr. Spurgeon represents the physio-medic school and Dr. Canfield the eclectic, each of which is organized into a state society. Dr. Spurgeon and Dr. Canfield are both republicans. Their term expired April 23. The fight against Dr. Canfield by members of his school was more bitter than the fight against Dr. Spurgeon, and is said to have had some personal features.

The executive committee of the eclectic school in Indiana, it is said, refused to indorse Dr. Canfield for reappointment and submitted to Governor Marshall a list of six physicians, three Republicans and three Democrats, with the suggestion that he select a man from among these six. Dr. Canfield was not included in the list, but he at once began a campaign in his own behalf among the physicians of his school. At the convention of the school about a month ago Canfield won, the convention refusing to concur in the recommendations of the executive committee in its entirety, but amending the report so as to increase the favored list to eight, among them being Canfield.

Dr. Spurgeon had opposition among the physio-medical school in Dr. C. E. Day, Indianapolis, who, although Dr. Spurgeon had obtained the formal indorsement of the convention in Indiana, turned up with the indorsement of sixty-five physicians of that school urging the appointment of himself. The recommendations favoring Dr. Day were considered as being those of individuals and it was held that no official recommendation of his candidacy had been made.

By a vote of four to two on June 21st, the state board of medical examination and registration decided that Dr. W. T. Gott and Dr. M. S. Canfield, members of the board, should not be required to turn back \$46.50 each, which they had received as part of the compensation for grading manuscripts following the July examinations last year, and by the same vote re-tendered a like sum to Dr. S. G. Smelser, another member, who, in the January meeting, declined to accept the amount. Dr. Smelser and Dr. John F. Spaunhurst voted no. Following the action of the board Dr. Smelser made a statement declaring that he would not accept the money, since he did not believe it was due him. The sum represented fees for the grading of sophomore manuscripts.

By a rule adopted by the board some time ago members of the board who in the past, had any manuscripts to grade shared equally in the fees for the examination. In the last July examination among the papers were thirty-one sophomore manuscripts, in the grading of which Drs. Smelser, Gott and Canfield had no part. In the distribution of the fees, however, they shared equally with the other members of the board, excepting Dr. Spaunhurst. By a rule long followed, the physicians representing the various schools of medicine on the board, grade the papers submitted by applicants from their schools. The Osteopathic school, represented by Dr. Spaunhurst, had no applicants in the July examination, and Dr. Spaunhurst was allowed no compensation, although the remaining members shared equally, irrespective of the number of manuscripts graded by the individual members. Immediately after the distribution, which was made in December, Dr. Smelser waived his claim to any part of the fees for the examination of the sophomore manuscripts.

Declines to Accept Report.

Dr. Spaunhurst took the question before the board by an attempt to introduce a minority committee report providing that Drs. Gott and Canfield should each be required to return \$46.50 to the state treasury, but the board declined to permit the report to be filed and to go into the records on the ground that it had not been taken up regularly in a meeting of the committee, which was discharged in the midst of Spaunhurst's arguments, by a majority vote.

By the adoption of resolutions readjusting the plan of payment, the board in the future will prevent a recurrence of the situation over which the controversy arose. Payment for the examination and grading of manuscripts will be on a per diem basis. Each member to be paid for the actual amount of work done. Four sets of papers shall constitute the minimum of a day's work, for which the members doing the grading shall receive \$6. In the preparation of questions each member is to be allowed a maximum of eight days' work at \$6 a day, a total of \$48. The fees for each manuscript graded and for each question prepared remain the same under the new resolutions as they were under the former rules, but the practice of payment for work not done, it is said by the board, will be obviated under the new rules.

Approved by the Governor.

The resolutions were adopted on suggestion to Dr. Gott, secretary of the board, by Governor Marshall. Before their adoption they were approved by the Governor and pronounced within the law by the attorney-general. The new rules will apply in the July examinations.

Drs. Spaunhurst and Gott submitted a committee report providing payment for preparation of questions, twelve such questions should constitute a day's work, and that in the grading, that of one hundred answers should constitute a day's work,

all payments to be made on the basis of a single question. Dr. Dinnen submitted a minority report making the preparation of four questions constitute a day's work, while the grading of twenty questions should constitute as much, all compensations being based on the \$2 a day allowed by law. Both reports were rejected.

Gavin & Gavin, attorneys for the board, advised the members that they could not, under the law, charge two days' fees for any amount of work done within any twenty-four hours, although an opinion given the board by former Attorney-General Ketcham several years ago was to the effect that such charge could be made. On the Ketcham opinion the board had been proceeding for some time.

The board formally revoked the license of Eugene Redlinger, formerly of Huntington, who is now serving a sentence in the state prison.

In view of what has been brought to light by this controversy it is believed that an investigation would have clearly shown graft, but it seems to have been effectually smothered by the "powers that be."

Smelser Case Pending.

The question of Dr. S. C. Smelser continuing as a member of the board is still pending at the Governor's office. An investigation of complaints against Dr. John F. Spaunhurst of Indianapolis, who represents the osteopathic school, satisfied the Governor that the complaints were unfounded. No formal charges had been filed against Dr. Spaunhurst, but complaint had been made concerning the character of his work. The investigation convinced Governor Marshall, he says, that Dr. Spaunhurst's work was satisfactory to members of his own school, and here the investigation was dropped. An incident in connection with Dr. Spaunhurst's presence on the board was the threat of the Michigan Medical Board several weeks ago to withdraw from the reciprocal agreement regarding the license of a physician in one state being given recognition in the other, the threat being based on the presence of Dr. Spaunhurst on the Indiana board. The communication from Michigan failed to induce the Governor to take a stand against the osteopath whose work on the board he was investigating at the time.

With regard to Dr. Smelser, it seems that the machinery of the allopathic fraternity has been set to work against him, and persistent efforts are being made to force him off the Board. In fact, so strenuous has become the opposition to his remaining on the Board, that the Governor has asked for his resignation. So far as can be ascertained, the only thing against Smelser is the capital crime of having aided and abetted the osteopathic representative in his efforts for a clean and honest administration. It is hoped that Dr. Smelser will stand pat, thus forcing an investigation, which may reveal the truth of the situation. All this is another lesson, pointing to the futility of the composite State Board idea, and the impossibility of obtaining anything like satisfactory results with only one osteopath on the Board. In all future legislation, fight to the last ditch for a separate Board!

Legal Contest in Canada.—The medics had two detectives call on Dr. A. E. Freeman of Calgary, Alberta, Canada and take a treatment each. A few days later a red coat appeared, and handed Dr. Freeman a paper which said that he should appear on Tuesday, March 15th, before Judge Smith, for violating medical act. Dr. Freeman was treating two members of the legislature, and one a Canadian Pacific lawyer. Dr. Freeman, his lawyer, and sister, and some patients were there. One detective made a mistake in date, so Miss Freeman was called to the box and proved an alibi, then the Dr.'s lawyer construed the law, so the judge said he would do noth-

ing with the Dr., but would pass the case up to the higher court for the medics to push it if they so desired. The medics dropped it, and told an osteopathic patient that they were beaten.

Osteopathy is a Profession.—Judge Prebble of North Yakima, Washington, on June 27th decided in the case of E. Bower against E. Snyder, a former constable, that an osteopath is a professional person. Therefore, certain goods taken by the constable in the case are considered exempt.

Discrimination Charges Made by Osteopaths.—Because he was refused permission to examine a patient in the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane after an old-line physician, it is said, had been given that privilege, Dr. Harry M. Goehring, president of the Pittsburgh Association of Osteopathic Physicians, addressed President Francis J. Torrance, of the State Board of Charities, on the matter as follows:

"I would request that your honorable board settle for all time the question as to whether the osteopaths of Pennsylvania are to be discriminated against in State institutions or institutions receiving State aid, and therefore under the guidance of your honorable body."

Mr. Torrance referred the case to Judge Isaac Johnson, chairman of the State lunacy committee and present judge of Delaware county. Judge Johnson wrote in reply:

"Dr. Hutchinson was justifiable in refusing, under the twenty-seventh section of the lunacy law of 1883. A visit and examination can be made only with the sanction of a judge of a court of record. Without this, he might, in his discretion, refuse."

Pittsburgh osteopaths say they will have the entire case investigated by the best legal talent.

Dr. Henry A. Hutchinson, superintendent of the Dixmont hospital, said: "I have nothing to say about the case or concerning discrimination against osteopaths. I believe I acted all right in the matter."

Medical Trust Beaten in Vermont.—The committee on resolutions removed the national Department of Health plank from the draft of the republican State platform, and the political doctors were completely defeated and will have to go before the convention if they expect to get any recognition.

Mr. Walter Crockett, the member of the committee on resolutions from Montpelier, said that in view of the strong opposition to the measure, the committee had decided to include the plank in the platform as it was not merely a political question.

After hearing the representatives of the opponents of the plank it was soon removed.

Jubilation fills the camp of the foes of the American Medical Association for the rout is regarded as signal and complete, as far as Vermont is concerned.

Word was sent by telegraph and telephone throughout the Commonwealth, and homeopaths, osteopaths and followers of drugless cults were called out of their beds by those who had the glad news to impart.

Dr. W. W. Brock said that the victory was, in his opinion, far reaching and complete, and that it was hardly likely that the issue would ever again be raised in the Green Mountain State.

It is believed that the American Medical Association will now seek Western States to spread its propaganda of exclusion.

Physicians who had come over here in the interests of the bill did not appear

before the committee, but busied themselves about the lobby of the Pavillion and the headquarters of the candidates.

The draft of the platform was prepared by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Frank L. Green, of St. Albans, and the paragraph favoring the founding of a national Department of Health was added at the request of the Vermont State Board of Health, and would have been adopted in all probability had not the issue been raised.

Dr. W. W. Brock, a well known osteopath of Montpelier, who has practised there for the last twelve years and is well and favorably known throughout the State, informed the committee that the plank represented nothing more nor less than the interference of the American Medical Association with the practice of other schools, especially those which were devoted to drugless healing.

Dr. Brock spoke with earnestness and conviction, detailing the fight which the members of his profession had had with the allopathic physicians, as they had with the homeopathic cult a score of years ago.

One of the most progressive of the republican leaders of the State, Mr. C. C. Fitts, of Brattleboro, said that he thought that any such law as that proposed by the Owen bill would interfere with the police power of the State of Vermont, which should be amply sufficient to regulate all matters of health.

Their Scheme in the Light.

If the republicans of Vermont commit their party bodily to the "medical trust" for political experimentation it will not be because they are ignorant of the purposes of the surgical representatives who sought to overwhelm the convention. The representatives of the League for Medical Freedom have succeeded in turning the attention of the delegates to the plank in the tentative platform which provides for a national Department of Health, although its presence there had scarcely been noticed, so skilfully and so cleverly had the physicians sutured it into place.

It now develops that the paragraph was inserted at the request of the State Board of Health and that the fact that the organization, which rules with such arbitrary power in this Commonwealth, desired it, was deemed sufficient to warrant the unprecedented procedure.

The League for Medical Freedom, through newspaper advertisements and by circular and by personal canvas, has laid before the delegates the genesis of the project, including the memorable letter of May 10, in which the American Medical Association calls upon "Dear Doctor" all over the country to get active in pledging candidates for Congress to the policy of establishing the national Department of Health. This delicate operation, according to the directions, is to be done before the candidates are nominated and at the same time a national plank is to be incorporated in the platforms of all political conventions. All the wiles of the political doctors, however, were not strong enough to move Mr. Frank Plumley, of Northfield, who was unanimously and enthusiastically chosen by the republican party in the Second District Convention here as its nominee for Representative, to succeed himself in the National Legislature.

Trust Plan the Work of Years.—Mr. Charles W. Miller, formerly a member of the House of Representatives from Iowa, gave a summary of the reasons which convince him that the American Medical Association in seeking to establish a national Department of Public Health is fostering a "Doctors' Trust," notwithstanding repeated assertions to the contrary.

"It is well known," said Mr. Miller, "that a large part of the sentiment in favor of a public health department has been brought about on the ground that it would furnish a means of checking the spread of tuberculosis.

"Now, we are all familiar with the claims that tuberculosis is a disease easily transmitted from one human creature to another, as well as with the drastic measures that the medical savants have proposed to check its alarming progress. Personally, I think this agitation has been for the purpose of stamping out opposition to a health department rather than for the purpose of stamping out the disease.

"Whether I am mistaken or not, the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Oklahoma took the medical savants seriously, and being convinced that one cause of the spread of tuberculosis was the physicians afflicted with that disease they adopted a rule depriving all such of their certificates of practice.

Found Alert to Resist.

"And what was the result? Always alive to the material interests of its membership, the tuberculosis congress, composed of the flower of the American Medical Association, at its meeting in Washington a month ago, adopted a resolution severely condemning the State Board of Medical Examiners of Oklahoma for its action, through the influence of this association in all likelihood the people of Oklahoma will soon again be imperiled by contact with tuberculosis physicians.

"This is but one striking illustration of the things to which this association is devoting itself, and I think it will be found in marked contrast with the lofty pretensions of its leaders, who maintain that the interest in this health legislation is to make the public health so good that the whole kit and caboodle of them will have to go out of business.

"I am as well convinced that if the Beef Trust, the Standard Oil Trust or the Transportation Trust should go before Congress asking that a special department be created for its benefit, and that such department be vested with power that not even the courts might be able to interfere with, the request would not receive much consideration, regardless of how thickly the plan was glossed over with pretensions of altruism and philanthropy.

"Yet the American Medical Association, from every moral aspect, and possibly from a legal aspect also, is a trust that embraces in its methods all of the artifices that trust ingenuity has ever devised. I contend that this trust, the American Medical Association, is a purely selfish organization, especially as to its leadership, and that it has even less genuine concern for the health of our citizens than the average organization of men and women who make no pretensions in that regard.

"My conception of a trust is a federation of men engaged in the same line of business who combine for the purpose of embarrassing and stifling competition, while at the same time entering into price agreements which exact for their wares or services a larger measure of reward than could be obtained if they were compelled to transact business on a competitive basis.

To Embarrass Opponents.

"The American Medical Association, through its State legislative committees, is constantly striving to have enacted laws calculated to embarrass and harass those who are engaged in the healing art, but who do not give allegiance to that organization.

"It is at the present time trying to close a large number of our medical colleges by prescribing conditions with which they are unable to comply. The success of this

move will reduce the annual output of physicians, as the success of the legislation proposed would provide jobs for many now in active practice at the expense of millions upon millions to the public treasury, but to the great relief of those who would be thus given more elbow room in a profession that is admittedly much over-crowded.

"The American Medical Association assumes to exercise a dictatorship in all things medical, and does exercise it in a large degree. Its leaders assume the right to direct the actions and utterances of its members. Its Council of Pharmacy assumes to say which manufacturing chemists may remain in business and which shall be forced out of it. It puts the seal of its approval upon nostrums that are advertised in its journals. It denounces as dangerous those that are not.

"And finally, it assumes to say what physicians shall charge for their services, making no account of the varying degree of skill and efficiency on the part of the practitioners and but little account of the financial circumstances of the patients.

"The suggestion that these bills are in the interest of any particular system of medicine to the detriment of other systems has been frequently ridiculed. Men have carefully studied the bills without being able to see any attack on homeopathy, osteopathy, eclectic or other systems, but, like the suit of clothes in the travelling man's expense account, according to the familiar story, it is there, just the same, lodging in the fact that the head of the purposed new department or bureau will be a representative of the dominant school and established standards of his school.

"This does not necessarily mean that he would be designedly unjust. No; he might be ever so well meaning and fair, but in the very honesty of his purpose, which would have to conform with his accepted medical dogmas, would lie the injustice to the practitioners of other schools and the intelligent American citizens who are partial to their methods.

The Infamous Jack Pot of Illinois.—To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:—You quote the Chicago Democratic Bulletin as saying that the osteopathy bill gave \$2,500 to the infamous "jackpot" at Springfield.

This is illuminating to the osteopaths of Illinois as showing up the cause of the defeat of our bill. There were but two forces lined up. One for the bill—the Illinois Osteopathic Association, which favored its passage—and one for its defeat—the American Medical Association and the Medical Society of Illinois. The bill was defeated. As stated previously, it is illuminating to find that the bill yielded \$2,500 to the "jackpot." Who paid it? The Illinois Osteopathic Association never had such a large sum of money in its treasury in the entire history of its existence in Illinois. The osteopaths of Illinois want legislation to cover their case, as their just rights as citizens and as qualified practitioners of therapeutics. Not a single red cent has ever been spent nor ever will be spent by the Illinois Osteopathic Association for any other than purely incidental and legitimate expenses of a lawyer to draw up the bill and the railroad and hotel expenses of the active members of our association who go to Springfield to present arguments and reasons favoring the passage of our bill. The active members are not even compensated for any loss of time or loss of practice when away from their offices while attending to their duties for the association. Furthermore, the books of the Illinois Osteopathic Association are always open to the gaze of the interested public or the press of the state. We have nothing to hide and can look the people of Illinois squarely in the face. We shall again present our osteopathic bill at the next session of the Illinois legislature. We shall again stand upon the merits of osteopathy and our rights as practitioners and citizens of this commonwealth.—A. P. KOTTLER, D. O., Secretary-Treasurer Illinois Osteopathic Association.

The San Francisco Convention.

REPORT OF THE A. O. A. HALL MEETING COMMITTEE

The St. Francis Hotel has been chosen for the headquarters. Its management is especially friendly disposed and has quoted the following low rates for accommodations: \$2.00 per day for single room without bath; \$3.00 per day if occupied by two persons. \$2.50 for single room with bath when occupied by one person, and \$4.00 per day when occupied by two persons. \$5.00 per day for a room with two beds and bath. Parlor suites, regular rates less 33 1-3 per cent. They also have a limited number of large rooms that could be occupied by from four to six persons at a nominal figure. The committee has been assured by the hotel management that in quoting these rates they do not confine themselves to the inexpensive rooms, but give very desirable rooms indeed. The Hotel St. Francis is one of the best hotels in the West, and is especially well adapted for our needs. They have donated the use of their public rooms consisting of a large assembly hall with a balcony round three sides of it, three smaller assembly halls, double parlors, and several smaller rooms. In so doing they have saved the committee \$100.00 per day, and have assured us of our being able to handle any possible emergency of the program to the best advantage. In writing for reservations address Mr. Alva Wilson, the Assistant Manager in charge of our convention, or one of the Committee if preferred. If it is not desired to pay the above charges, write Mr. Wilson telling him what you desire to pay, and he will secure reservations elsewhere for you. Please state if you desire to make one of the party in a larger room.

Please make your reservation as early as possible, as we desire to know who will be there. The Committee earnestly hopes that all who can see their way clear to do so will stop at the headquarters. The kindness of the management is deserving of the best we can do for them.

It has been decided to hold a banquet in connection with this convention. It will be served at the St. Francis. There is the possibility of a dance being arranged for those who may desire it.

The Committee feels sure that at no time has a convention been better taken care of than it will be this year at the Hotel St. Francis.

California News Items.

Dr. H. D. Palmer has removed to Calusa, Cal.

Dr. J. Lovewell Lawrence has removed his offices to the Whitney Building, 121 Geary Street, San Francisco.

Dr. Lineker was found guilty in the police court and he will take an appeal. The Committee of the Bay Association that was appointed to confer with him will report that the case is such in their estimation that all osteopaths in the state should give him their full moral and financial support. It would appear on the face of it that the case could be successfully defended and that it is necessary for us to have it decided rightly, as it involves the question as to whether we are physicians in the sense of the law.

PACIFIC COLLEGE NOTES.

A musicale for the benefit of the P. C. O. Hospital was given on Friday evening, May 20th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dorn. Among the many good numbers on the program, the tenor solo of Mr. C. T. Hendrick, "Israfil," and the soprano solo of Mrs. Fred Dorn, "Elsa's Dream," from Lohengrin, were especially enjoyed. During the intermission dainty refreshments were served. The musicale was a success, both from an artistic and a financial standpoint.

Dr. Louisa Burns entertained the graduating class of the P. C. O. in a very unique way at her home in South Pasadena on the evening of June 2d. The house and grounds were arranged to represent Pilgrim's Progress, and many were the obstacles the Seniors had to overcome before they finally arrived at their journey's end, which was the dining-room. Other features of the evening were speeches by Prof. C. A. Whiting and Dr. Collier, and a tenor solo by Mr. Hendrick.

On June 7th Mr. Stephen Szymanowski spoke before the student body on "The Importance of the Other Man's Viewpoint."

At the student body meeting on June 14, the following officers were elected for the term beginning in September: President, Philip Putnam; Vice-President, Dr. Crosswell; Secretary, N. G. Noble; Treasurer, Mr. Peters; Sergeant-at-arms, W. G. Burr.

John Patrick Flynn, a former student of the P. C. O., and recently of the A. S. O., has passed the State Board in Illinois and has opened up offices in Barry, Ill.

Dr. J. S. Allison of Monrovia, Calif., returned recently from Honolulu, where he spent three weeks. As he purchased a new five-passenger car on his return, we infer that California still looks good to him. He reports that Dr. Fred Steen, A. S. O., '06, is doing good work and is being well received.

Program for Commencement Week.

Tuesday, May 31st, '10, Senior A Day; Saturday, June 18th, '10, Faculty Reception at the home of Dr. J. O. Hunt, 617 Virgil Avenue; Monday, June 20, '10, Senior B Day, the Pacific College of Osteopathy, 8 p. m.; Tuesday, June 21st, '10, Alumni Banquet, Hotel Virginia, Long Beach; Thursday, June 23rd, '10, Commencement, Cumnock Hall, 8 p. m., 1500 Figueroa St.

Program Commencement Evening, June 23, 1910.

March, P. C. O., Mr. L. N. Isaacs; Music, P. C. O. Quartet; Address, Dr. C. H. Phinney; Piano Duet, Mary C. Wilmeth and L. N. Isaacs; Address to the Graduating Class, Dr. R. D. Emery; Presentation of Class for Diplomas, Dr. C. A. Whiting; Conferring Degrees, Dr. J. O. Hunt; Music, P. C. O. Quartet.—W. G. BURR.

A. S. O. Alumni of Southern California Organize.

Invite All Osteopaths Going to San Francisco in August to Come via Los Angeles.

Pursuant to the call the A. S. O. Alumni of Los Angeles met on the evening of June 14th, in Dr. Frank P. Young's office, and organized by electing Dr. Frank P. Young President, and Dr. Susan Balfe, Secretary.

The purpose primarily of this meeting was to invite all Osteopaths of whatever school, and their friends, to secure transportation via Los Angeles in coming to San Francisco in August. The advantages are so many that it is impossible to recount them in a short sketch, but suffice it to say that the trip alone will be an education. Those coming through Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City had best secure tickets over the Salt Lake Route or the Santa Fe. The Salt Lake Route (Burlington, U. P., San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake R. R.) gives opportunity to see Colorado and Utah scenery—Royal Gorge, Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Great Salt Lake, Death's Valley and Mojave Desert. The Santa Fe gives opportunity to see New Mexico and Arizona and the Grand Canyon.

Tickets reading via Los Angeles to San Francisco are good over either the Valley Route or Coast Line of S. P. Ry. Take the Valley Route if you want to go to Yosemite. (This trip will be hot in the day time.) Take the Coast Line for a pleasanter trip and stop one day at Santa Cruz and see the big trees (largest in the world). It is 13 hours from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

Of the points of interest in Southern California (which is a better summer resort than a winter resort) outside of Los Angeles, may be mentioned San Diego and Coronado Beach, Tia Juana and its famous bull ring, Long Beach, Ocean Park, Venice, Plaza del Ray, Redondo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa, Santa Monica, Newport, Balboa and other Beach resorts are within 30 to 45 minutes from the city. Pasadena 30 minutes from Broadway, with its famous sunken Gardens, Palm Drives and Orange Grove Avenue should not be missed. Those wishing mountain climbing will be rewarded by taking a trip up Mt. Lowe or Mt. Wilson, seeing the largest Observatory in the world. Trips out, as Tilton's

Trolley Trip and the Balloon Trip are full of romantic interest, visiting the beaches and San Gabriel Mission, El Carmino Real, Ramonce's Home, etc. Interior trips to the many cities of Southern California, with their mountain resorts, walnut groves, orange, peach, pear, apricot, prune, fig and almond orchards, with extensive vineyards, leads one to say that this is truly the "land of vine and flower." Of the attractions about Los Angeles, the Santa Catalina Islands are the greatest. It requires two days to make the round trip, giving one night on the Island (fare \$2.50 round trip). Here we have the submarine gardens and most excellent fishing. Enthusiasts come from all over the world to fish for tuna, admittedly the king of all game fish. It is a delightful ocean trip, about equal to that of crossing the English Channel.

Wishing to get full benefit of all the good things, Dr. Warren Hamilton is spending the entire summer with us. The A. S. O. graduates, one hundred strong, unite in inviting all visiting Osteopaths to call, admonishing them that the "latch-string hangs out," and everything is theirs in this World's Big Playground.

FRANK P. YOUNG.
SUSAN BALFE.

"Notes of Doings in Chicago."

The Chicago Osteopathic Association met at The Grand Pacific Hotel, Thursday evening, June 2d, 1910, Dr. Proctor presiding.

A report from the members who are doing clinic work at one of the settlement houses shows an increasing number of patients treated every week. From 25 to 30 are treated during the clinic evening.

A motion was made to raise the dues to \$5.00 per annum. Under the rules the motion will be acted on at the next meeting, which takes place the early part of September.

Election of officers resulted in the unanimous election of Dr. Frank E. Dayton, President; Dr. Furman J. Smith, Vice-President; Dr. Arthur H. Tuttle, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dr. Ernest R. Proctor, the retiring President, has held the office for three years. It has been so acceptable that the feeling was he could continue to be elected as often as he desired. He asked, however, before nominations were made, that his name be not considered. The Chicago Osteopathic Association has in the past few years worked on the theory that offices are not to be filled every year, as a matter of course. Officers are to be considered simply as tools for the work. Honors are secondary. If we have acceptable officers, let them remain. If they are too busy, or decline to serve, or some other reason offered for making a change, let them vacate gracefully and welcome the spirit of change as much as retention. In this spirit members have acted with decided success. It is a good example for other societies to follow. The Chicago Osteopathic Association has given excellent service to its members. Notable lectures and addresses have been given during the past year, and the research work of its members testifies to the studious nature of the majority.

"The Littlejohn College and Hospital Doings."

The new College building was dedicated informally with the holding of the Commencement Exercises Friday evening, June 3d. The large Assembly Hall was too small to hold the audience who crowded in, overflowing into the corridors. The following program was carried out:

1. Invocation, Rev. G. W. D. Short;
2. Sailors Chorus (Geibel) Illinois Quartet;
3. Address of Welcome, Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, Sec. and Treas. Littlejohn College;
4. Character Study, "Old Man and Jim,"

(Riley), Harold De Bray; 5. Popular Airs (Rupert), Quartet; 6. Address to Graduates, Bruce Calvert of the "Open Road"; 7. Vocal Solo, "More Regal in His Low Estate" (Gounod), (a) "Irish Love Song" (Lange); (b) "Sing, Sweet Bird" (Chaminade), Myrtle R. Lee; 8. Presentation of Diplomas, Dr. J. M. Littlejohn, Pres. Littlejohn College.

The Illinois Quartet is one of the best in the country, and they had an added interest for those who heard them in that one of the members is a member of the forthcoming Senior class. The address of welcome by Dr. J. B. Littlejohn urged members to hold aloft high ideals. The address to the graduates by Bruce Calvert was a gem. It came from a man who had lived up to his ideals to an exceptional degree. He is the editor of "The Open Road," a magazine devoted to the cause of right and simple living. He has discarded the life of the big city, living out in a little cottage about thirty miles from Chicago. He is the peer of any man in his devotion to the principles of Walt Whitman who said: "By God, I will accept nothing except on equal terms." How this teaching would change the face of things! Mr. Calvert, in his address to the class, dwelt on the limitations surrounding the treatment of one person by another. All we can do for another is to alleviate their ailments. The real cure is in the sufferer's hands. He must be taught to live right. And to the extent the patient lives properly will he approximate a cure. Physicians should be teachers more than be current practitioners. They should be healthy themselves. If they cannot keep themselves healthy they should give up being physicians. Mr. Calvert was vigorously applauded, and the sentiments expressed seemed to please the graduating class and the audience.

Miss Myrtle R. Lee, who studied abroad, gave fine vocal selections.

Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn claimed that Osteopathy is a complete system of therapeutics, and the laws of Illinois gave those who had completed the four year course all the rights and privileges of any other school. The exercises wound up with a dance, which was participated in by friends, faculty, alumni and students. It was nearly midnight before the happy crowd dispersed. The graduates were as follows:

Third Year Graduates.—Bert Lee Adams, Calla L. Canright, Albert Cleland, William J. Early, J. Chester Gulmyer, Harvey R. Gibson, Jas. C. Henry, R. F. Hinman, Margaret Hislop, M. D., F. K. James, Lizzie Olive James, George W. MacGregor, Charlie MacFadden, H. Clay Schreck, C. Joseph Phillips.

Fourth Year Graduates.—Blanche Mayes Elfrink, Walter E. Elfrink, John MacLean, A. Alphonse Saucier.

Saturday evening was made notable by the Alumni dinner at the Auditorium Hotel. Seventy-six guests were present. Before the dinner a short business meeting was held. Dr. Dayton B. Holcomb was elected President; Dr. William E. Early was elected Vice-President; Dr. Walter E. Elfrink was elected Secretary-Treasurer; Dr. John H. Lucas was elected Trustee Representative to the College. A motion was passed electing all new graduates to membership on payment of usual fee and then turning the money into the banquet fund and presenting the graduates with their dinner. This seems a good move to follow, so as to get practically all graduates as members of the Alumni Association. The dinner was a complete success.

Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn, in answer to the toast, "The Spur of the Moment," expressed the opinion that it meant raising the standard of Osteopathy so that it included the entire field of practice.

To the toast, "Perverted Economics as a Cause of Disease," Mr. Henry H. Hardings responded. He traced disease, poverty, injustice and the various ills of mankind to Land Monopoly and Special Privilege. He made people think, and when they think his reasoning will appeal to them as sound.

The welcome to the Class of 1910 was given by Dr. Blanche Mayes Elfrink, and the response for the class by Dr. J. Chester Gulmyer. The bright shafts of humor and hitting off of the foibles we are all subject to, were highly appreciated by the guests. To the toast, "Future of the Littlejohn College and Hospital," Dr. James B. Littlejohn responded. He traced the work and growth of the College and Hospital, and said the only difficulty now with the Hospital is that it is not half big enough. In the last two weeks more would-be patients were turned away than were in the Hospital. Dr. Griffith, an M. D., has had cases in the Hospital. He was eager to be heard in endorsement of the Hospital. He said he has seen aseptic procedure in other hospitals, but none compare with the Littlejohn Hospital. The nurses are so particular they provide almost perfect asepsis. He said if he or his family needed hospital facilities he would be sure to go or recommend the Littlejohn Hospital.

Menu of dinner was as follows:

Menu.

	Menestra Milanaise	Radishes
Olives	Halibut, Egg Sauce	
	Pommes Persillade	
	Filet de Boeuf a la Rossini	
	Haricots Verts Panaches	

Lettuce Salad
 Vanilla Ice Cream
 Petits Fours
 Roquefort
 Cafe Noir

The closing of the school year found the Trustees, Faculty, Alumni and Students closer knit together than ever to make for true Osteopathy, which means Adjustment. May the words of Dr. Smith come true, that all schools work hard as they can for the right kind of students. Make the Colleges feel a pride in the success of each other for the more Osteopaths the greater the field for getting students for every school. Jealousies are beneath the truly educated physician. To show the traits of ignorance ill becomes the leaders in a new and higher therapeutics. We have had a great treat, and I am sure the leaders in all the Colleges will direct the energies of the men and women who enlist under their leadership to noble and unselfish ends. In Chicago the field is hardly touched, and good Osteopaths can assuredly make headway after being in the field a short time and getting acquainted. We welcome all who may locate here.

MORRIS LYCHENHEIM, D. O.

A Delightful Trip to Cape Girardeau.

The annual convention of the Missouri State Press Association was held at Cape Girardeau from June 15th to 18th, and through the enthusiasm and enterprise of the Commercial Club of the Cape, and the energy of the officials of the Association, this convention was perhaps the best in the history of the Association.

On the morning of June 15th, the editors of the state, their wives, and in many cases their children, met at St. Louis, and boarded the "Cape Girardeau," one of the finest river boats on the Mississippi, for an all day ride of about 150 miles down to the Cape.

A fine military band of thirty pieces and an elegant three-course dinner, together with other refreshments, an ideal day, the beautiful scenery, and the spirit of fraternity and good cheer which prevailed, left little to be desired to make the occasion most pleasant and memorable. All this without a single bit of expense to the editors. Talk about your boosters and hustlers!

All the details of the entire four days were provided for to such a nicety that one could not help but be impressed with the enormity of the task undertaken, and so successfully executed by the people of Cape Girardeau. No wonder the Cape is on the boom, as well as the entire southeastern corner of Missouri.

The second day was devoted to the work of the Association, sessions being held in the auditorium of the magnificent state normal building, and in the court house. In the evening an informal reception was tendered the visitors, and it was a most enjoyable affair. First on the boat, then upon landing, and at the reception, in addition to the many other courtesies, each visitor received a bouquet of beautiful carnations.

On Friday, the third day of the convention, all got on board one of the handsomely equipped steel trains provided especially for the trip by the Frisco Railroad, for a day's trip through a tier of counties in southeastern Missouri. The first scheduled stop was made at Morehouse, where the famous Himmelbarger-Harrison Lumber Company's sawmill was inspected by the editors. This is one of the largest plants of its kind in the entire country. The country en route was a succession of hills, and through the unreclaimed section a seemingly endless "frog's

paradise", with acres and acres of melons and cotton fields in drier and cultivated portions. You see, even the "psychology" of the trip was carefully considered in planning this outing, and as will be seen later, the purpose of it all was "an effective boost," which it surely was.

Kennett was the farthest point south reached on the trip. Here an old fashioned "fish fry," with barrels of frogs' legs, corn bread almost by the cord, pickles, coffee, etc., thrown in, was all in readiness when the train stopped. Talk about hearts being reached via the stomach! The occasion proved that even editors are no exception. After dinner speeches were indulged in by Editor Caruthers of Kennett, President Harrison of the Press Association, Lee Shippy, Senator Ely, Vice-President Gray, and General Passenger Agent Hilton, of the Frisco Railroad, Fred Naeter, "prince of Boosters," of the Cape Girardeau Republican, S. J. Roy, of Hannibal, J. A. Runyan of Kansas City, and Governor Norman J. Colman of St. Louis.

On the return trip the train was started out on another route right through the heart of the reclaimed country, and the sight of thousands of acres of the best of wheat being harvested was a revelation. The "psychology" behind the trip now was evident.

There were miles and miles of level ideal farming country under a high state of cultivation, all of which only a few years ago was under water just like the swamps we saw on the down trip, but now representing princely fortunes and millions in wealth. The little town of Sikeston, with a population of 3500 is claimed to be the richest town of its size in the world. It is right in the heart of the richest farming country, and it boasts of eight millionaires who made their money on those farm lands. The train made a twenty-minute stop, and a bunch of autos whizzed the editors through the town and surrounding country. To say it is a great country is not doing it half justice. The return trip was completed without further incident, except that the "ice cold drink" vender did a record business. At the Cape, the remainder of the evening was devoted to the program of the Association, as was also the forenoon of Saturday, the eighteenth. In the afternoon a special train over the Frisco Railroad carried the editors back to St. Louis.

The genial and enterprising officials of this road who accompanied the excursion were responsible for not a little of the pleasure of the trip, and it should also be said that this railroad is a large factor in the development of this section of Missouri. All in all, it was a record breaking convention, and a continual round of enjoyment from start to finish. At least the editor of the Journal and his wife would not have missed it for anything.

News of the Month.

Adair County Editors Enjoy Themselves.—All work and no play not only "makes Jack a dull boy," but takes the edge off of the activities and responsiveness of "editorial cerebral convolutions," whatever that may be. Anyway, the Adair county editors felt it would be a splendid idea to take an outing with their families at the Chariton river. Consequently several spacious automobileless carriages were engaged, and the whole bunch of about twenty-five people were transported to the distance of about six miles from Kirksville to the river. Baskets groaned with good things, and an ice cream freezer loaded with "potential enjoyment" added not a little to the pleasure of the occasion.

The whole party were the guests of the genial Tinsman brothers, both of whom spend a great deal of their time at the art studio of Mr. John Tinsman, one of the two brothers. Mr. John Tinsman has represented Adair County in the State legislature for several terms, and is not only one of our most highly cultured and respected citizens, but is an artist who is a credit to the state. His studio is situated on the banks of the Chariton, in what is perhaps the most picturesque spot in Adair County. From one end of the studio to another, almost every inch of available space is covered with some gem of art of Mr. Tinsman's own creation. Through the work of this artist the scenery along the Chariton has become famous. Both the gentlemen have traveled a great deal, and the story of their travels as represented by the pictures, together with a recitation of their experiences, were immensely interesting and entertaining to their guests. Among other works of art, the writer noticed in one corner a picture of the "Old Doctor" in his winter attire. This picture has been reproduced a number of times by special request of a number of osteopaths who were acquainted with its existence. As it happened, the artist had just that day received an order from the Doctors Greenlee, for another picture just like it. Many of the guests expressed regret that the time was so short, for the editors felt that half a day was all they could spare for this diversion. After doing ample justice to the contents of the baskets, and the ice cream freezer, the party returned, feeling that it was well worth while, not only on account of the manner in which they were entertained by the Tinsman brothers, but it afforded a splendid opportunity for "renewing acquaintance with their own families."

No Hookworm Investigation in Texas.—Owing to a failure of agreement between the Rockefeller Commission and the State Board of Health of Texas, it is stated that the former will carry on no work in the State of Texas.

"The Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children."—Has applied for incorporation in Manhattan. The purpose of the organization includes the management of the present institution at Farmingdale, N. J., and the founding of other similar farms, as the need for them becomes evident.

Hysterical Angina Pectoris.—Forcheimer says that in hysterical angina pectoris we find rudimentary and normal attacks. He has seen a house epidemic of hysterical angina, following the death of the father of the family; every one of the hysterical children has angina. As it is six years since the occurrence took place, and all of them have had no recurrence, it must have been of psychogenous origin.—*Illinois Medical Journal.*

A Possible Method of Infection in Acute Poliomyelitis.—N. M. Shaffer refers to the possibility of infection through a solution of continuity of the skin. He asks that close observations along this line shall be made by medical observers. He has found several town-bred patients, who, going to the country for the summer, preferred to run about barefooted, to paddle in the water (especially fresh water) or to play about without foot protection in wet or sodden soils—and who had either skin abrasions, bruises or cuts, or had acquired them in so doing. Given, as has been demonstrated by Flexner, the nasopharynx as a well defined and perhaps the favorite seat of infection, and given an infected secretion from this region, a further point of infection may exist in an abraded skin, through, for example, a neglected handkerchief or an infected finger. While Flexner has demonstrated the certainty of an infection via the nasopharynx, it does not follow that this is the only way. It is not impossible that a prolific source of infection may exist, especially in a sporadic case, in the earth, or water, or in some form of insect life, peculiar to their everyday association, which reaches the nerve centers through an abraded cuticle in a manner not unlike that which occurs in rabies or tetanus. The infection, occurring in a sporadic case, under favorable conditions, either in the city or country, may easily become the focus of an endemic of the disease, through, if not easily traced, well known channels of transmission.

Millions Spent on Frauds.—Over \$15,000,000 annually is poured into the coffers of those who exploit and advertise fake consumption cures, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; and for this vast sum the victims receive nothing in return, but are often permanently injured and in the majority of cases cheated out of the chance for a real cure. Worse still, most of this money is paid by those who can least afford it.

The National Association has investigated several hundred so-called "cures" and "treatments" for tuberculosis now being advertised throughout the country, and finds that more than \$3,000,000 a year is being spent in soliciting the patronage of the public. On examination, it has been found that the great majority of these "cures" contain harmful and habit-forming drugs, such as morphine, opium and chloroform. None of them will cure consumption. The only cure for this disease that has ever been discovered is the combination of fresh air, rest and wholesome food. All of these "cures" that attempt to destroy the tubercle bacillus without these or to stop the progress of the disease in some mysterious way are branded as frauds, and impositions.

Three classes of "cures" are distinguished by the National Association. In the first class are included devices and drugs which can be bought for any sum ranging from ten cents to five dollars at a drugstore. The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin in which some of the most used of these drugs and remedies are analyzed and condemned. The second class of "cures" includes the "institutes," "professors" or companies of "doctors," who for a considerable guarantee to cure consumption by some secret method of which they are the sole proprietors. There are nearly one hundred and fifty of these institute frauds in the United States, cheating the people out of millions of dollars annually.

In the third class of "cures" are placed a number of home-made remedies, which either through ignorance or superstition have been advanced as treatments for tuberculosis. Some of these are, onions, lemons, rattlesnake poison, coal dust, pigs' blood, dog oil, milk "strippings," and even alcohol. These will not cure consumption declares the National Association. No drug, gas or other material has

yet been discovered, which, when, eaten, inhaled or injected into the body, will kill the germs of tuberculosis. Fresh air, which contains more oxygen than any substance known, will destroy the germs of tuberculosis, if it is breathed continuously for a long enough period, and if rest and wholesome food are employed at the same time to build up the body.

Skin Hemorrhages in Typhoid Fever.—Adolph Huber reports three cases of hemorrhage into the skin in the course of typhoid fever, and says that this complication may occur in mild as well as severe cases of the disease. They appear at the height of the disease, and are not of necessity associated with intestinal hemorrhage. These hemorrhages cannot be called *roseola haemorrhagica*, either if one under this title places the hemorrhagic infiltration of the usual rose spots, or if one considers the hemorrhages to occur instead of the rose spots. The characteristics of the special typhoid bacillus does not determine the occurrence of the hemorrhages, but the relation of the human organism thereto; this is usually called the hemorrhagic diathesis. No such diathesis was present in the three cases reported either before or after the disease. If they are very numerous they are an unfavorable sign.

English Radium.—The first output of radium from the Trenwith mine, St. Ives, Cornwall, has been obtained. It consists of about 24 grains of radium, and is valued at \$150,000.

Small-pox on Ocean Liners.—The steamships Uranium from Rotterdam and Graf Waldersee from Hamburg and Boulogne, were detained at Quarantine in New York harbor recently, owing to small-pox among steerage passengers.

The Nature and Mode of Infection of the Poliomyelitis Virus.—Romer and Joseph state that virus of poliomyelitis, which has been preserved for five months in undiluted glycerine, when injected into monkeys was not shown to have lost its virulence, or even to have had its virulence lessened. They then discuss the relation of gastrointestinal symptoms to etiology, and show that in monkeys the diarrhea is simultaneous with, not antecedent to, the paralysis. On the theory that the intestinal symptoms, rather than being the cause of the disease, might be the result of the excretion of the virus through the bowel, they injected a monkey intracerebrally. Three days after the simultaneous appearance of general symptoms of illness, onset of paralysis, and occurrence of diarrhea, the animal died. On autopsy the mesenteric glands were found greatly enlarged. The glands injected into a healthy monkey produced paralysis.

Transient Cerebral Hemiplegia.—Riebold says that mild transient cerebral hemiplegia may be caused by the presence of local disease of the cerebral blood vessels, causing temporary mechanical interference with the circulation, and consequently momentary anemia of definite portions of the brain, without anatomical lesions. A second cause may be emboli or thrombi in the very small blood vessels, and the rapid formation of collateral circulation. His observations suggest that possibly at other times large anatomical anastomoses may exist between the branches of the *arteria fossa Silvi*, which may permit of rapid recovery, even from severe cerebral hemiplegia following obstruction of a main trunk of the *arteria fossa Silvi*.

Pruritis Ani.—The cause of some obstinate cases of pruritis ani is the presence of a small ulcer on the rectal mucous membrane, between the external and internal sphincters. The best treatment is forcible stretching of the sphincter.

The Parasitic Origin of Pellagra.—Louis Sambon, the well known Italian investigator, who is attached to the London School of Tropical Medicine, was the first, publicly, to throw doubt upon corn as the sole etiological factor in the causa-

tion of pellagra. In 1905, at the Meeting of the British Medical Association, he stated the belief that the disease was caused by a protozoan parasite, transmitted, probably, by a blood-sucking insect. In view of the increase of the disease in various parts of the world, including America, and because of the obscurity which hangs about its origin, a British commission, with Sambon at its head, has been formed, and is now studying the question in those parts of Italy in which the malady is most common. So far as the work of the commission has gone, the theory of Sambon has been greatly strengthened.

Autolysis of Pneumococci.—E. C. Rosenow has investigated the autolysis of pneumococci, and offers the following preliminary statement. It seems possible to separate the toxic from the non-toxic or antigenic part of the pneumococcus by autolysis with sodium chloride, the toxic portion going into solution. It is impossible to immunize animals with this substance to any marked degree. The injection of the non-toxic portion, on the other hand, causes a marked increase in the immunity curve measured by the specific increase of the pneumococcic opsonin. The use of this substance in pneumonia seems to indicate that it will be a valuable aid in the treatment of this disease, though further tests will be required.

Inoculation of Guinea Pigs With Syphilis.—Hoffman says that recently successful inoculation of rabbits with the spirochete of syphilis has been made. He has experimented in order to do the same with guinea pigs. He has inoculated the testicle of three guinea pigs with tissue obtained from a syphilitic tumor of the testis of a rabbit. Fourteen days later there was seen an ulcer with a dirty base, thickened borders, and indurated foundation. Five days later the ulcer showed signs of healing, but had marked induration. In the secretions from the ulcer large numbers of the *Treponema pallidum* were found.

Misbranding of a Drug.—The Department of Agriculture has just issued a report dated June 16th, 1910, giving notice of judgment against the Bradfield Regulator Company, of Atlanta, Georgia, which is putting up the much advertised "Mother's Friend" for the relief of the suffering incident to child bearing. The complaint charged misbranding, in that each of the cartons containing the unit package was labeled, "This is one of the greatest comforts to those expecting to be confined. It is a remedy upon which confidence can be placed, and that will assist in a safe and quick delivery, and one that shortens the duration of labor. Such is the Mother's Friend. Try it. It is a blessing to suffering women. "The Mother's Friend has been used by many of our best physicians, and all pronounce it a success, giving relief from the dreadful pains and sufferings of this trying time. Every woman expecting to become a mother should use it," which form of labeling was false, misleading and deceptive, and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the product contained in the bottles was a drug valuable for the alleviation of the suffering incident to child bearing, whereas, in fact, the bottles contained a liquid consisting essentially of an oil, together with a small amount of soap, and had not the properties claimed for it upon the label.

Osteopaths Open Clinic for the Poor.—The San Francisco Osteopathic Association has decided to re-establish its free clinic for the benefit of the sick poor. This will be located at 1122 Turk street and will be in operation in the near future.

The osteopaths realize that the practice of their profession has been to a great extent confined to well-to-do people. Believing that humanity more generally should be benefited, they have decided to continue the clinic, which was conducted, before the fire, in the Mission.

Osteopaths Attend Homeopathic Clinic.—The osteopathic physicians who were at Ann Arbor from different parts of the State to attend the State examination and the members of the State Board, attended an operating clinic at the Homeopathic hospital on the morning of June 22nd, and witnessed an interesting abdominal operation. The physicians went at the invitation of Dr. C. B. Kinyon.

Millions Educated on Consumption.—Over 4,000,000 churchgoers, nearly 40,000 sermons and preachers, and more than 1,250,000 pieces of literature, are some of the totals given in a preliminary report issued today by the National Association for the Study and prevention of tuberculosis, of the results of the First National Tuberculosis Sunday ever held, on April 24th.

The report states that fully one-eighth of the 33,000,000 listed communicants of the churches of the United States, heard the gospel of health on Tuberculosis Sunday and that the number of people who were reached by notices and sermons printed in the newspapers will aggregate 25,000,000. Hardly a paper in the country failed to announce the occasion.

From clipping returns received at the National Association's headquarters, it is estimated that fully 20,000 newspapers, magazines, religious and technical journals, gave publicity to this national event. For this assistance on the part of the press, the National Association desires to express its thanks.

Although the movement for the Tuberculosis Sunday was handicapped by a lack of time and funds, the National Association feels that the campaign has been worth while. Many foreign countries observed the day also. Plans are now under way for a wider observance of the day in 1911. The active co-operation of every religious denomination, besides that of governors, mayors and public officials, as well as that of other agencies will be sought.

The promoters of this movement announce that they do not wish to interfere with the church calendar of any denomination. It is planned to have a special Tuberculosis Sunday as a regular church day. The plan is to have the subject of health and particularly tuberculosis, brought up in the churches for any service or part of a service and as nearly simultaneously in all parts of the country as possible.

Work in Missouri.—The Frisco Railroad Co., have volunteered to lend a car to the Missouri Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis for the purpose of displaying a Traveling Tuberculosis Exhibit throughout the State. The Missouri Kansas & Texas Railroad Co., the Wabash Railroad Co. and other roads have agreed to haul the car without expense.

The Anheiser Busch Brewing Association have donated \$1,000.00 to the State Association towards the expense of preparing the exhibit and when additional funds are secured this Exhibit will be sent throughout the State to the different towns and cities. Lectures will be given and literature will be distributed. In this manner the whole State will be given information as to how tuberculosis is communicated, prevented and cured. It is hoped that the next Legislature will take definite action to stamp out Tuberculosis in Missouri. It is estimated that there are eight thousand deaths every year from this disease. It has been shown that the death rate can be reduced and many of these lives can be saved by the care of those afflicted and by the education of the people of Missouri. Missouri will speedily take its proper place as one of the first States in the Anti-Tuberculosis warfare.

Book Reviews.

Practical Suggestions in Borderland Surgery.—For the use of students and practitioners. By Gustavus M. Blech, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery, Medical Department Loyola University, Chicago, etc., etc. Professional Publishing Company, Philadelphia, 1910. Pp. 219. Price \$1.50, by mail.

This is only a small book, but in the 200 odd pages from cover to cover there is crowded an abundance of good things, that one might search long and earnestly to find in books many times its size. The publishers state that "in no monograph of an equal size on the subject, we venture to assert, will be found so much that is eminently practical, and so many invaluable points to guide the surgeon in those far from infrequent cases in which even the most experienced judgment will sometimes halt before the problem of operative or non operative measures." The author, though a surgeon of great repute himself, leans undoubtedly toward a greater conservatism in surgical practice, and this little work is intended to show when to operate and when not to. It is a guide and aid in diagnosis in cases on the "Borderland" between medical and surgical procedure, and which the inexperienced diagnostician is so apt to relegate to the "wrong side of the line." The book is crammed full of good, wholesome, common-sense advice to the surgeon, and we recommend it heartily.

A Text Book of Obstetrics.—Including related gynecologic operations. By Barton Cooke Hirst, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania. Sixth Revised Edition. Octavo of 992 pages, with 247 illustrations, 43 of them in colors. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1909. Cloth, \$5.00 net; Half Morocco, \$6.50 net.

In this sixth revision of the work the author has added extensive additions on gynecologic operations, which he contends are very properly within the scope of a work on obstetrics. The volume thus embraces all the essentials of surgical gynecology, as well as of obstetrics. Part I contains chapters on anatomy of the pelvis, menstruation, ovulation, fertilization, etc., development of the embryo and fetus, the fetal appendages, diseases of the fetus, the physiology of pregnancy, pathology of a pregnant woman. Part II consists of chapters on labor and the

puerperal state. Part III is devoted to the consideration of the mechanism of labor, and Part IV to the pathology of labor. In Part V the pathology of the puerperium is discussed, and Part VI is divided into several chapters as follows: aseptic and operative technique in general; the artificial dilatation of the cervical canal, and the operations to deliver the embryo and fetus, and the third chapter includes operations for the complications and the pathological consequences of the child bearing process. Part VII is devoted to the consideration of the physiology and pathology of the new born infant. The work stands out as an exhaustive treatment on the subject, and this, taken into consideration with the vast experience from which the author has drawn, the excellent character and profusion of illustrations, places the work in the very front rank in obstetrical literature.

The Principles and Practice of Medicine.—Designed for the use of practitioners and students of medicine. By William Osler, M. D., Fellow of the Royal Society; Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, etc., etc. Seventh Edition. Thoroughly Revised. 1910. Pp. 1043. New York and London. D. Appleton & Co.

The latest edition of Osler's famous work on the practice of medicine, maintains to the full the standard of excellence found in the earlier editions. Clearness of exposition, thoroughness of treatment, and the very latest advances in knowledge are all found in this work, and combine to make it an ideal text-book of its kind. A very considerable amount of new material has been incorporated, such as the recent famous discoveries in syphilis, the work of the New York Pneumonia Commission, the triumph of the British army and naval surgeons in fighting Malta fever, and the experiences gained during the late epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever in New York, Belfast and Glasgow. Much, too, has been added concerning the "carriers" in acute infections, and the results of the Washington Congress with the new views on infections, heredity, diagnosis and the treatment of tuberculosis, besides the remarkable studies upon epidemic anterior poliomyelitis. In point of treatment, the advances made in serum therapy, and the surgical treatment of internal diseases have been discussed at length. Mention has also been made of the "cult" of the day—faith healing. The book is divided into eleven sections, dealing with diseases due to animal parasites; specific infectious diseases; the intoxications and sun stroke; constitutional diseases; diseases of the digestive system; diseases of the respiratory system; diseases of the kidneys; diseases of the blood and ductless glands; diseases of the circulatory system; diseases of the ner-

vous system; and diseases of the muscles. Probably there is scarcely a physician in the world who is as well prepared in every way for the writing of a book on practice, combining as Doctor Osler does, vast experience, the widest reading, exceptional ability, both as physician and writer, and a broadness of intellectual grasp which is rarely seen. We unhesitatingly recommend the book to both students and practitioners.

Diseases of the Heart.—By James McKenzie, M. D., M. R. C. P., Second Edition. New York, Oxford University Press, American Branch. 1910. Pp. xx-419.

This book represents perhaps the most valuable addition to literature on diseases of the heart which has appeared in late years. What may be said in a book notice such as this, is entirely inadequate to do justice to the work. While osteopaths will no doubt take exception to the various forms of drug administration recommended in the various conditions, yet it must be said, in justice to the author, that what he has to say with regard to treatment is characterized by a refreshing frankness and rationality which at once stamps the work as intensely practical and distinctly a step in advance of most of the literature on the subject. Though in therapeutics and etiology we may differ, yet in the symptomatology and physical diagnosis conclusions must be the same, and in this case the rational advice with regard to methods of treatment must in a large measure be concurred in. The book is written essentially from the standpoint of the clinician, being based largely upon the experience and observations of the author in his own practice. Quite contrary to the range of the author being limited on account of this fact, the work shows him to be a close observer, and an independent thinker, as well, and he has not hesitated to employ modern research methods; in fact, in many instances, he has materially added to our knowledge concerning them. The author is inclined to think that too much importance is attached to the sphygmomanometer, and holds that the well trained finger is the best means of determining variations in blood pressure. Likewise, the common pathological classification of the diseases of the heart, is regarded as faulty and misleading. The author has come to the conclusion that a thorough appreciation of the patient's own experiences is often more practical value than the most elaborate physical methods of examination.

The chapter on angina pectoris is of unusual interest on account of the author's original view as to the absence of arteriole contraction, and the pain ascribed to the contraction of non-striated muscle fibers. Interesting chapters on heart block, pregnancy, and the senile heart are

included. The subject of diet is treated in a practical manner, with a rational estimate of its importance and limitations. This book is worthy of a place in the office of every osteopath.

Human Sexuality.—A Medico-Literary Treatise on the History and Pathology of the Sex Instinct for the use of Physicians and Jurists. Fourth Edition. Revised. By J. Richardson Parke, Sc. B., Ph. G., M. D., (Late Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army). Professional Publishing Company, Philadelphia. 1909. Pp. 476. Price, cloth, \$3.00.

A treatise which has been written with a definite purpose, for a definite class of people, and it is a book which, more than any we have seen before, should be strictly limited in its circulation to the classes for whom it has been prepared. It is a scientific work, and deals with all the phases of the sexual life with a completeness and thoroughness which make it a classic on the subject, though perhaps the expunging of certain anecdotal flippances would not be disadvantageous to its scientific character, as a book for serious minded physicians and jurists. The arrangement of the subject, and the contents generally, make it a book by itself, being far ahead of any former treatise we have seen on the sexual life. The chapter on the sexual criminal is very good, and should recommend the work by itself, including, as it does, a very complete glossary of all sexual terms, and very clearly defining the margin of criminality in any cases which might come before the notice of a practicing doctor or lawyer. The work consists of nine chapters, covering the moral and social aspects of the sexual relation; sexual selection, or the law of choice; betrothal, marriage and divorce; fecundation, abortion, infanticide; the law of sexual desire; inversion of the sexual impulse; perversion of the sexual impulse; artificial erotism; and the sexual criminal. The book is written by a scholar, and a man of wide reading and deep thought, and should be welcomed as almost a necessity in an up-to-date physician's library.

Physiology of the Special Senses.—By M. Greenwood, Jr., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., F. S. S., Statistician to the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Demonstrator of Physiology in the London Hospital Medical College, etc., etc. Longmans Green & Co., New York. (London: Edward Arnold.) Pp. 239.

This book has been written especially for two classes of readers. Firstly, to fill the need felt by every student of psychology for more concise, well written information on the physiology of the special senses than is given in the usual text-books on psychology, and secondly, the

work has been prepared for those students who wish to obtain a knowledge of physiology as a branch of liberal education or to prepare themselves for certain higher professional examinations. It is thus seen that the aim of the author is to present a book which shall be intermediate between the text-book and the original investigation, and the author notices in his preface that in most branches of physiology this need has been abundantly supplied, but not so in the case of the physiology of the senses. The book does not include any descriptive anatomy or histology of the sense organs, and it is assumed also that the reader is acquainted with the rudiments of physiological optics and acoustics. Numerous references are given, being copied for the most part from easily accessible works. There are twenty-one chapters on the various phases of sense perception, and we hope that the work will meet with the success it merits.

The Prevention and Treatment of Abortion.—By Frederick J. Taussig, A. B., M. D., Lecturer in Gynecology, Medical Department Washington University, Obstetrician to the St. Louis Maternity Hospital, etc., etc. Fifty-nine illustrations. St. Louis. C. V. Mosby Company, 1910. Pp. 180.

This work is written primarily for the general practitioner, as it is into his care that the great majority of abortions fall. The author has attempted to bring together a resume of the present ideas regarding the cause, prevention and treatment of the premature expulsion of the human ovum, an attempt which is all the more necessary because no monograph in the English language, dealing with this subject ever appeared previous to 1895, and most books on obstetrics devote but a few pages to this most important phase of their work. The importance, and indeed necessity, of such a book as this will be realized better when it is stated that abortions and miscarriages compose a full 20% of all pregnancies, and that the mortality after abortions is higher than after confinement, while complications necessitating operative interference are of much greater frequency after abortion. The work is very comprehensive, and is divided into three parts: general considerations, prevention of abortion, treatment. A very fine appendix contributes materially to the value of the book, and treats of missed abortion, mole pregnancy, therapeutic abortion, ergot, and its preparations. We are glad to be able to present this book before the profession, as undoubtedly it is a work which is needed, as it contains much information of value to the general practitioner.

Practical Pathology.—A manual for students and practitioners. By G. Sims Woodhead, M. A., (Cantab.) M. D., (Edin.) Hon. LL. D., (Toronto), Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh, Professor of Pathology in the University of Cambridge. With two hundred and seventy-five colored illustrations. Fourth edition. London, Oxford University Press. (American Branch, New York.) Price \$11.00.

As the title suggests, the object which the author has sought to attain is to supply the medical student with a practical text-book for his class work, and which will enable him to continue the study of his practical morbid histology in the side room and ward. It furthermore provides the practitioner with readily accessible and practical information with regard to methods, which would be often difficult to sift out in more voluminous treatises. Only those methods which in the laboratory have been proved to be the best, are included.

The first three chapters are devoted to post mortem examination, pathological histology, inflammation, organization and repair. The chapter on inflammation, and the healing of wounds, has been entirely rewritten, and much material, especially along the line of the naked eye appearances of diseased organs, has been added. The subsequent chapters in turn deal with the liver, the heart, blood vessels, the kidney, the lung, the spleen, the alimentary canal, bone and joints, nervous system, the organs of generation in the female, tumors, animal parasites, and microscopic parasites. Special mention must be made of the large number of illustrations and the general excellence of the drawings and cuts. Nearly all the illustrations are in colors, and the color work, in point of accuracy and from the standpoint of the printer, leaves little to be desired. As a thorough, comprehensive, practical and convenient review of the subject of pathology, the book takes its place as one of the very best.

Atlas of Haematology.—With a description of the technique of blood examination. By Priv. Doz. Dr. Karl Schleip, Scientific Assistant in the Medical Clinic, University of Freiburg, English Adaptation by Frederick E. Sondern, M. D., Professor of Clinical Pathology, New York. Rebman Company, Price, half Morocco, \$5.00 net.

To the clinician and in point of teaching value to the student an accurate picture of the characteristic blood changes which take place in the various conditions, is infinitely more valuable than a detailed description or a poor specimen. Upon this fact is based the purpose of the book, and the general excellence of the work gives us particular pleasure in presenting it to the consideration of the osteopathic profession. Besides the 71 colored illustrations, many of them occupying

an entire page, the atlas includes a discussion of brief diagnostic points, and explanatory comments, together with a sufficiently detailed technic of the clinical method used in blood examination. Complicated procedures demanding extensive apparatus have been omitted as unsuited to the clinical worker. In the specimens uniform magnifications of 330 and 750 have been used. The nomenclature, classification, etc., are strict translations of the original. The book is divided into the following general heads: examination of the blood by clinical methods, development of the white and red blood corpuscles, normal blood, the varieties of leucocytes, the red corpuscles and human blood and blood platelets, secondary anemias, primary anemias, leukemias, blood changes associated with tumors of the bone marrow, blood parasites. The book is an elegant presentation of the essentials of haematology, and cannot be too highly recommended for student use or as a most desirable and convenient reference for the general practitioner in his problems of diagnosis by blood examination.

Diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Larynx.—By Alfred Bruck, M. D., Translation supervised and edited by F. W. Forbes Ross, M. D., F. R. S. C., England, Assisted by Frederick Gans, M. D., Illustrated by 217 figures and diagrams in the text, many of which are in colors. 1910. New York. Rebman Company, 1123 Broadway. Price, cloth, \$5.00. Pp. 615.

This standard work by a leading German physician has been written to meet the requirements of the doctors in general practice. The author has relied on his own long experience to enable him to take the standpoint of the practitioner, and has therefore avoided much that might be considered necessary in a volume written for the specialist in these lines. He has not, however, entirely omitted the discussion of certain theoretically important questions, but has condensed his material considerably. The anatomical and physiological aspects of the subjects have been dealt with at some length, and the essential points have been especially emphasized. The various methods of examination have been taken up at length, and are well illustrated by diagrams. In cases needing operative interference the instruments have, where possible, been shown in their actual positions. The work is divided into four parts, dealing in turn with diseases of the nose, and its accessory cavities; diseases of the mouth; diseases of the pharynx; and diseases of the larynx and trachea. The translation has been skilfully executed and the author's meaning adhered to. It is a volume we would recommend to the general practitioner, desiring a comprehensive but not too detailed, a work for convenient reference in his practice.

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The Biology of Sex.—A study of the sex problem according to the latest facts disclosed by biology and evolution. By Gideon Dietrich. Pp. 93. 1909. Samuel A. Block, 1322 N. Oakley Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Price 50 cents.

A small book, but its contents are valuable. The author is a thinker, and he has written for thinkers, the chapters dealing with such subjects as propagation and sex, sex development, sex characters, fertilization, the historical development of sex, love, parental care, and the home. He starts from a foundation stone of experimentally discovered facts in relation to the catalytic action involved in all fertilization, and from this point of view he interprets the entire phenomena of sex in terms of fertilization or sex love, abandoning the old interpretation of the intrinsic propagating nature of the elements involved and explaining all expressions and phases of sex in the light of sex love, and as secondary aids to propagation. The book is well written, and we would recommend it to those making a study of these questions even though they might not entirely agree with some of the author's deductions.

High Frequency Electric Currents in Medicine and Dentistry.—Their nature and actions and simplified uses in external treatments. By S. H. Monell, founder and chief instructor New York School of Special Electro Therapeutics. Author of Manual of "Static Electricity in X-Ray and Therapeutic Uses," etc. Illustrated with special plates. New York. William R. Jenkins Company. Pp. 448. Price \$4.00.

We have looked over the book carefully, and while the author is undoubtedly an enthusiast, yet, to the physician who finds Electro-Therapeutics a valuable adjunct to his practice, there is much to be commended. Some of the plates intended for instruction, from the standpoint of anatomical accuracy could be improved upon. The author occasionally has taken liberties in expressions which hardly conform with the best terminology. The inaccuracies detract somewhat from its otherwise scientific aspect. However, the author has spent a great many years in his line of work, and is regarded as an authority in electrical therapeutics. Part one deals with the general consideration of electric currents of high frequencies and high potentials, and the instruments and actions which make up the sum of their medical usefulness. In part two is collected into compact testimony world wide clinical experience. Part three is devoted to the consideration of apparatus and principles of administration, and dosage in high frequency treatments. Part four embodies the consideration of certain diseases, and their external treatment by means of high frequency currents of

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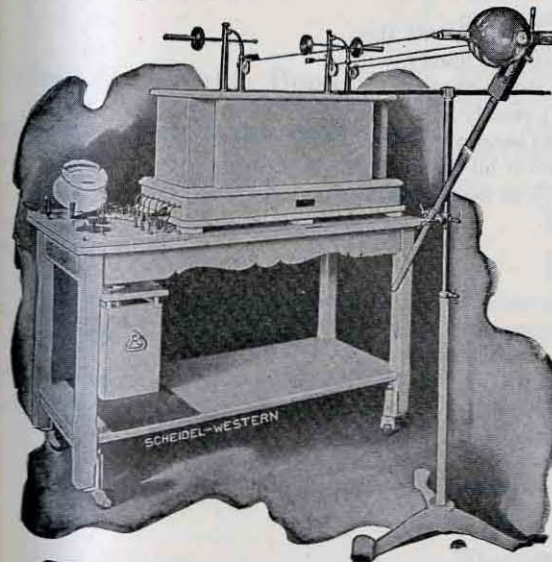
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Our memories cling.

Some of thy children swear
That what they eat and wear,
Takes all their wad.
Others avow that they
Eat only once a day,
And for it they cannot pay,
So help them God.

Thy people humbly crave
To pull from out the grave
At least one leg.
We do not ask to dine
On flesh of beef or swine,
But give us, land divine,
One good, fresh egg.

Our father's land, with thee,
Blest homes of liberty,
We choose to stop.
We don't exactly like
So soon to henceward hike,
But we must hit the pike,
If things don't drop.

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Personals.

Calls at Journal Office.—Dr. Florence Judd Barrows of Kingman, Kansas, who was in Kirksville for consultation recently, called at the Journal office, June 28th.

Re-enters Practice.—Dr. W. A. Cole, after a year and a half of rest, has re-entered the field of practice, and is permanently located at 500-02 Baum Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in partnership with Dr. W. Loofbourrow.

Change of Address.—Dr. Ella Edwards formerly of Stuttgart, Arkansas, is now located at 145 Clifton Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

Announces Removal.—Dr. Irving Whalley announces the removal of his offices from Nos. 1214-16 Land Title Bldg., to Nos. 914-16 in the same building, on Wednesday, June 8th, 1910.

Dissolve Partnership.—On June 1st, 1910 the firm of "Baker & Nevius" was dissolved by mutual consent of both parties. Dr. J. E. Baker retains the practice at Brazil, Indiana, and Dr. Z. A. Nevius succeeding to the practice of Dr. Lida K. Stewart of Terre Haute, Indiana.

Changes Location.—Dr. J. E. Galbe, formerly located at 713 Church Street, Evanston, Illinois, is now located at Central National Bank Building, Cambridge, Ohio.

Resumes Practice in Mexico.—The Herald of the City of Mexico for May 22nd, 1910, states that Dr. Florence R. Haile, who recently returned from a trip to the United States, has resumed her practice as an osteopathic physician, with offices at 16 de Septiembre, No. 12.

Spends Vacation in New England.—Dr. Ella B. Veazie of 512 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri, will spend the month of July with friends and relatives in New England.

Going Abroad.—Tuesday evening, June 21st, Rev. Pierce, and Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. Scott Alexander and daughter Lucille, Miss Myrtle Goodwin, Mrs. Bettie Hagan, Mrs. D. L. Dick, Miss Mabel Aydelott and Dr. James Bridges, left Charleston, Missouri for Boston. They will be joined there by Mrs. T. J. Johns, and daughter, Mary, and will embark Saturday, June 25th on the Ramantic for a voyage across the seas. They will first land on the Azores Islands, going from there to Gibraltar, thence to Rome and Bavaria. They will witness the Passion Play and spend a couple of months visiting points in Switzerland and Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and England. Miss Mabel Aydelott is a daughter of Dr. W. F. Aydelott, who is a graduate of the 1909 class of the A. S. O. Dr. James Bridges is also a graduate of the A. S. O.

Announces Location.—Dr. Charles P. Hanson, a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, class of 1910, announces that he is now permanently located in Rooms 329-31 Griesheim Building, Bloomington, Illinois.

Another Change.—Dr. Mary La Fonda Gable has moved from Downers Grove, Illinois to Byersville, Ohio.

Attends Sale.—Dr. W. F. Pauly of Kahoka, Missouri, who was in Kirksville recently attending Dr. Charlie's big sale of Jerseys, and incidentally taking a few treatments, paid the Journal office a brief call.

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Purchases Practice.—Dr. George A. Haswell of Westfield, Massachusetts has purchased the practice of Dr. L. W. Allen, the Kenson, No. 10 Chestnut Street, Springfield, Mass., Dr. Allen being obliged to retire due to illness. Office will be continued at the same address.

An Osteopathic Sanitarium at Bluffton.—Arrangements have been made for the remodeling of the D. A. Walmer residence on West Wabash Street, Bluffton, Indiana, into an osteopathic sanitarium, to be occupied by Dr. C. J. Blackman, who recently purchased the property. The changes will be quite extensive. An operating room, and facilities for all kinds of baths, including a Turkish bath will be installed.

Receives Reappointment.—Dr. J. M. Kilgore of York, Nebraska has been reappointed a member of the osteopathic state board of Nebraska. His new commission is for a period of three years, and dates from July 1st.

Leaves Chicago.—Dr. Effie M. Messick, formerly of Chicago, is now located in the Searles Building, Monmouth, Illinois.

Form New Partnership.—Dr. George M. Goodell of Tama, Iowa has formed a partnership with Dr. Catlow of Boone, Iowa, with offices at 623 Story Street.

Locates in Canada.—Dr. Niles Brown, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, class of 1910, has located, for the summer at least, at 23 St. Louis Street, Quebec, P. Q.

Opens Summer Offices.—Dr. Robert Cornelius Cox of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has opened his offices at the Clarendon, Atlantic City, New Jersey, for the fourth consecutive season. He will be in his Philadelphia offices Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week.

Outgrow Old Quarters.—Drs. W. T. and Bertha L. Thomas write us that they have outgrown their old quarters where they have been for nearly four years, and July first have gone into the Fidelity Bldg., 821-22, Tacoma, Washington.

Brings Patient to Hospital.—Dr. Emma Wing Thompson of Schenectady, New York, brought a patient to the hospital recently for treatment by Dr. George Laughlin.

Sails for Europe.—On June 21th, Dr. C. W. Barnes of Louisville, Kentucky, sailed for Europe.

Change of Address.—Dr. A. P. Davis of Pittsburg, Pa., has removed from 614 Hill Avenue to 3331 Fifth Avenue.

Buys New Home.—Dr. C. H. Murray of Elgin, Illinois, recently purchased a new residence at 465 Douglas Avenue. The property includes a ten-room, two-story brick residence and spacious garage. The doctor expects to move into his new home about September 1st.

Announce Location.—Drs. Harry W., and Grace C. Learner, A. S. O., class of 1910, announce their location at No. 4 Broad Street, Freehold, New Jersey.

Locates in Santa Rosa.—Dr. S. I. Wyland, a graduate of the Still College of Osteopathy, has purchased the practice of Dr. J. E. Jobe of Santa Rosa, California, and will bring his family from the east and remain there permanently. Later the doctor may locate in Napa.

Leaves Tacoma.—Dr. Rust, who has been practicing in Tacoma, Washington for a number of years, has removed to Port Angeles, Washington, taking offices over the Bank of Clallam County.

Another Change.—Dr. Frances Thoms of Seattle, Washington, announces her removal from 1223 Alaska Building to 1521 Fifteenth Avenue.

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Another Location.—Dr. M. S. Mendenhall of the 1910 class, A. S. O., is now located at Mitchell, South Dakota.

Plans to Attend Frisco Meeting.—Dr. Marshall E. Church of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, has associated with him in practice Dr. Norman L. Sage, formerly of London, Ontario. Dr. Church intends to attend the A. O. A. Convention at San Francisco, and make a side trip to Alaska. He says that Dr. Sage and himself will be very glad to welcome any visiting osteopaths contemplating returning by way of the Canadian Rockies and Calgary.

Opens Branch Office.—Dr. John T. Eddy desires to announce that beginning Saturday, June fourth, he will be at 506 Munroe Avenue, Asbury Park, New Jersey, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and at 224 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, Wednesday and Friday of each week.

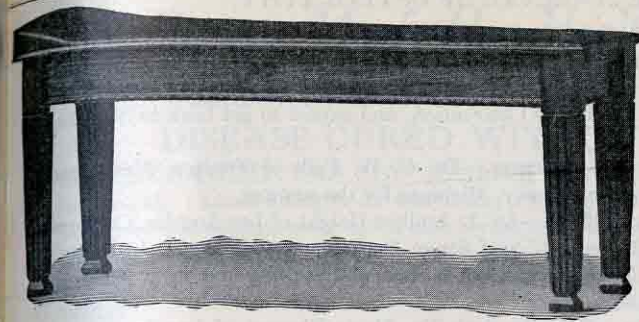
Removes to Colorado.—Dr. Isabel Christy, who has been practicing in Deer Lodge, Montana, is now located at Montrose, Colorado.

Opens Offices in Springfield.—Dr. B. L. Dunnington is now located at 523-27 Baker Block, Springfield, Missouri, where he will be pleased to meet his patrons and friends.

Change of Address.—Dr. John De Fox is now located in the Brandeis Theatre Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

A Conservative House.—Some of the members of the medical profession would open their eyes could they look over the files of the Denver Chemical Mfg. Co., manufacturers of Antiphlogistine, and see the many, many requests for window hangers, store advertising, etc., which they are constantly refusing. This company could get an unlimited amount of advertising, good advertising too, at no expense, except for the printing of the cards or booklets, if they did not have too great a pride in the honorable position which they occupy as purveyors to the medical profession. Perhaps they feel the ethical requirements of their position more keenly on account of the personnel of the company. Half the members of the board of directors are physicians who have spent each of them many years in active practice, the president of the company being an ex-president of his State Society, and the head of the advertising department is himself a physician, and was for many years the secretary of his County Society. With such a personnel, it is not surprising that the advertising is not only strictly ethical, but even ultra-conservative in spirit.

Speaks Before County Federation.—Dr. Lena Creswell represented the Mother's Club of San Diego, at a meeting of the Federated Clubs of San Diego County, April 29th. Dr. Creswell, herself a perfect specimen of healthy young womanhood, took as her subject: "Preventive Measures." Under this heading, Dr. Creswell spoke of the origin and prevention of many dread diseases of today, such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid, etc., devoting herself especially to tuberculosis, of which she maintained that it is not a hereditary disease, but one caused by inhaling the tubercular germs at a time when some part of the lungs is not in a sufficiently healthy condition to throw off the dangerous little vegetable germs. Dr. Creswell said: "The free flow of rich, red blood is a complete preventative of all germ diseases. To obtain such a flow of blood, we need cleanliness within and without; we need plenty of sunshine; we need freedom from worry; we need plenty of sleep." Dr. Creswell closed her paper by advocating an equal standard of morality for men and women; and by voicing the hope that the mysteries of reproduction might be scientifically taught in the public schools.



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Will Take a Vacation.—Dr. Lena Cresswell and mother, of San Diego, California, will take a vacation trip to Yellowstone Park, Montana, and Lake Tahoe, California. They will take in the Convention, and expect to get back to San Diego about August 15th.

In Michigan for the Summer.—Dr. C. W. Eells of Trenton, New Jersey, writes us that he is located in Petosky, Michigan for the summer.

Establishes Branch Office.—Dr. L. Ludlow Haight of Los Angeles, California, has set up a branch office at 147 Surf Street, Ocean Park, California. Incidentally he holds out a most alluring invitation to come and see him and enjoy some real sport in the way of fishing.

To Visit Honolulu.—On July sixth Dr. Marie Thorsen of Los Angeles, and Dr. Mabel Vance of Santa Ana left San Francisco on the "Wilhelmina" for Honolulu. They expect to take in the A. O. A. on their return to San Francisco, and will be back in the office August eighth.

A Correction.—We wish to call attention to the fact that an error was made in the item concerning Dr. Maltby in last month's Journal. The doctor's initials are H. W. instead of R. S.

Gives Up Office.—Dr. Addison O'Neill of Ridgewood, N. J., writes us that he has given up his office in Paterson, New Jersey, and will confine himself exclusively to outside patients, with the aid of an automobile.

Spends Hot Months in the Mountains.—Dr. G. C. Wilke of the June class A. S. O., writes us that he is spending the hot months in the mountains at Leadville, Colorado. He says there is snow in plenty on the peaks, and a fire is a necessity all the time.

Located in Kansas.—Dr. Vena Herbert Moore is located in Goodland, Kansas. Address, Box 459.

Will Take Vacation Trip Along the Coast.—Dr. F. P. Young, 910 Wright and Callender Bldg., Los Angeles, California, has accepted an invitation from a wealthy patient to voyage down the coast of California, Mexico and Panama. Hunting, fishing, exploration and general hilarity will constitute the program. During Dr. Young's absence, of about one month, Dr. R. H. Burdick, formerly of Tonopah, will take care of the practice.

Announces Location.—Dr. Charles M. Sherrill desires to announce that he is now permanently located at 96 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. He will be assisted by Mrs. Emma M. Sherrill.

Takes Special Course.—Dr. E. D. Heist of Berlin, Ontario is spending six weeks at Ann Arbor, Michigan, taking special work in dissection at the University of Michigan.

Will Build Suburban Home.—Dr. Harrison McMains of Baltimore, Maryland is having the plans drawn for a suburban home, which he hopes to begin building this summer or fall.

Married.

MARRIED.—On June 29th, 1910, at Kirksville, Missouri, Dr. J. C. Glasgow of Reedley, California to Miss Elsie Ballard. Dr. Glasgow has been taking post graduate work at the A. S. O. the past year. They will make their home in Reedley, California.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, June the thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten, at Pittsburgh, Pa., Dr. Roland J. Dunbar to Miss Lotta Stedeford.

Bernarr Macfadden Healthatorium

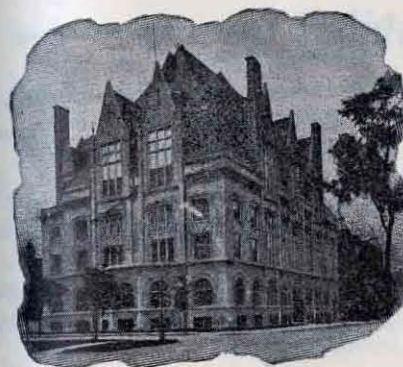
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ectors, or Doctors of Physiculopathy. (In same building as Healthatorium.)

Founder of the Bernarr Macfadden Healthatorium, and also a large Institution at Chesham, Bucks, England. 25 miles from London.

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For Sale.—The Schurmann Osteopathic Institute. Elegant offices, and a magnificent home. For particulars write to Dr. F. Schurmann, Honolulu, T. H.

For Sale.—My practice, also office and household furniture combined in a modern cottage. Good Iowa town of 4,500. Twenty-five passenger trains daily. Modern hospital. Address "6910," care of the Journal of Osteopathy Publishing Company.

For Sale.—Practice in Northwest Missouri town of 7,000. Full information given to prospective buyer. An exceptionally good location for a Catholic osteopath. Address all communications to Box 142, Maryville, Mo.

For Sale—or sublet for one year, \$1500 practice in small Ill. town. Leaving for P. G. work. Extremely cheap. Address "Marshall," care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

Born.

BORN.—To Dr. and Mrs. Addison O'Neill, of Ridgewood, New Jersey, on June 29th, a daughter, Muriel.

BORN.—To Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Engelke, on July 2nd, at Lake City, Minnesota, a son, Francis Oliver Engelke.

BORN.—To Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Bullock of Fort Morgan, Colorado, on July 4th, a ten and a half pound baby boy, Thomas Robert Bullock.

To Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Dawson of New Castle, Indiana, June 16th, 1910, a son.

To Drs. J. E. and Hattie Wilson Gable, on May 6th, 1910, at Evanston, Illinois, a daughter—Vertine La Fonda.

Died.

On May 26th, at Evanston, Illinois, Dr. Hattie Wilson Gable, of acute Bright's Disease, following childbirth.