

# **The Osteopathic Physician**

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# THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

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## An Osteopath Now Sits On the N. Y. Medical Board

THE osteopathic victory in New York state is now a historical fact. Achieving this signal triumph was finally concluded when Governor Hughes signed the Medical Unification Bill, containing its osteopathic clauses, on May the 13th, and to think it happened on the 13th at that. The final act of official establishment of osteopathy in the state of New York came on June 3rd, when Governor Hughes appointed Dr. Ralph H. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y., osteopathic member of the New York State Medical Board.

With this felicitous conclusion of what has been a five-year steady fight for recognition in the state of New York, our profession achieves one of its most notable and gratifying victories.

As the new law regulating the practice of osteopathy in the state of New York is of the utmost consequence to the profession, we print a full text of the bill in this issue.

We cannot praise too highly the devotion of our stalwart fighters in New York state who have fought in and out of season, early and late, down to the present hour, to achieve this victory; and it is only justice to say that this final victory represents the consummation of energy and consecration to the cause which all have shown since our first osteopaths moved into New York state and began to spread the doctrine of physiological medicine a decade ago. Unquestionably, the united effort of all our practitioners in the state, as well as the astute legal leadership of the Honorable Martin W. Littleton and the wise generalship also of our field marshals in the fight—Dr. R. H. Williams, Dr. Chas. F. Bandel, Dr. Geo. W. Riley et al.—and the entire consecration of every other New York man and woman in the profession to the cause are the responsible factors for this splendid victory.

It may interest the profession to have the viewpoint of the final outcome from one prominently connected with the regular school of medicine. At our request he states the case in the following words, and we print this view to shed what light it may upon causes outside our own ranks that worked both favorably and against our stalwarts in their supreme effort. Says this gentleman:

"Before the legislature met the legislative committee of the Medical Society of the State of New York had several conferences in reference to the bill they would have introduced into the legislature. It soon developed that the homeopaths and the eclectics would not consent to any bill that substituted one board of medical examiners for the three then in existence, nor would they consent to any amendment allowing the osteopath any recognition whatsoever. Consequently the legislative committee of the State Society decided upon a bill that would define the practice of medicine in general terms, abolish the three boards and substitute one, and make no exceptions in favor of the osteopath, leaving that matter for future development.

"The osteopath then introduced their bill and the State Society its bill and the opposing elements fought each other until the Allcutt decision was handed down in the courts. In this case the opinion, delivered by the Appellate Division, sustained the conviction of a

man prosecuted by the County Medical Society of New York who had undertaken to heal diseases without giving drugs. After this decision, unless the osteopaths did get some positive legislation, it would be impossible for them to continue to exist in New York state.

"Finally the legislature cut the Gordian knot and determined to pass the bill fathered by the Medical Society, but permit the osteopaths of good standing then in practice to remain in the practice of osteopathy but in the future to prohibit the licensing of any practitioner of the healing art until he had stood examina-



Dr. Harrison H. Fryette, of Chicago, President of the Illinois Osteopathic Association

tion before the one medical board established by the law.

"The State Medical Society saw fit not to oppose this amendment and used every effort to get the amended bill through the legislature. The homeopaths and the eclectics fought the bill all along the line and even protested to the governor that he should not sign the bill. Doubtless this division in the medical ranks had much to do with the 'regulars' neutralizing their opposition to the introduction of osteopathic clauses in the measure at the last moment. Had they continued to fight the osteopaths over this last ditch, as before, the results might have been very different.

"The Educational Department also joined in the fight for the bill and the combination proved irresistible. It is believed that in the end this bill will work admirably. It is further believed that the controversy that has

been waged in New York for ten years between osteopathy and the older schools of medicine is now definitely settled and it is to be hoped that it will remain definitely settled for a long time to come."

### DR. RALPH H. WILLIAMS IS A VETERAN WORKER.

DR. RALPH H. WILLIAMS, our representative on the New York State Medical Board, wrote on June 14th: "Your congratulations upon my appointment upon the new state board of medical examiners received, and I accept it cordially—not so much for myself as for the osteopathic profession in the state of New York, for it is the profession and not the man that is honored in this appointment. I am simply grateful and appreciative of the confidence placed in me by my colleagues in making me the medium of their recognition."

Ralph H. Williams, D. O., is a graduate of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy, of the class of 1899. He was one of our pioneer practitioners in the state of New York. His offices are 308 Chamber of Commerce Building, Rochester.

We requested Dr. Williams to send us some pictures of our fighting squad this year, if possible, and he replies as follows: "At a recent meeting of the advisory committee of the New York Osteopathic Society, held in Albany, I endeavored to get some kodak pictures of the fighting squad, but my camera had astigmatism and failed to make anything good enough to reproduce. I was very much disappointed, as I counted on being able to send you a good print showing such old war horses as 'Bill' Smiley, Walter Steele, Charlie Hazzard, fire-eating Francis J. Beall, to say nothing of the 'Boss,' the Hon. Chas. Bandel (our president this year), George Washington Riley and the newer but no less efficient men like Jim Burlingham, Bill Buster (our money getter), Clint Berry and J. H. McDowell. If a similar opportunity is afforded again I will certainly make good and send you the result."

There is a tradition in the Williams family that Ralph W. was born "of a Friday." You might think those were bad enough auspices for entry into life, but it also happened to be in the year of panic, 1873. The event transpired in Indiana, the cradle of poets. Notwithstanding these handicaps, Dr. Williams has certainly made good.

He attended the public schools of "Hoosieropolis," principally because he had to, and by usual stages, progressed through the common and high schools. He entered business in the service of a railroad at five dollars per. After a couple of years he decided to go west and "grow up with the country." In South Dakota he landed by selling real estate to eastern buyers. In this honorable enterprise Dr. Williams succeeded in accumulating a roll of sufficient proportions to consider preparing himself for a professional career.

In 1897 an osteopath dawned upon his horizon and made good where the medics had failed. Dr. Williams rose up in his enthusiasm and shouted "Eureka," if the local records are to be relied upon, and hid himself to the city by the falls of Minnehaha, where, after twenty months of the most arduous labor he had ever done in his life, he received his sheepskin on April 28th, 1899, which proclaimed him one of the pioneers.

The Flower City, Rochester on the Genesee, State of New York, U. S. A., looked good to the young physician in search of a country



where there might be sufficient sickness to eke out an existence by helping his fellow men, and so he located there. Dr. Williams was never a rover. He had nothing in common with the nomadic osteopaths. He stuck to his field continuously and worked almost intermittently for eight years, doing a lot of hard work and meeting with gratifying success in convincing the public that the osteopathic road to health is the latest improved highway without toll-gates. He has been an able exponent of our practice in discharging his professional duties, and a fearless, tireless and invaluable worker in all of our legislative fights. His appointment to represent this profession on the New York State Board is therefore a well-merited recognition of the Man, Himself, although Dr. Williams very modestly takes a different view of it.

We congratulate our profession in the state of New York on the victory and Dr. Williams personally on the honor and additional responsibilities that have been put upon him as caretaker for the cause in the empire state.

## Text of New Medical Law of New York

AN ACT

To regulate the practice of medicine and to repeal article eight of chapter six hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three and acts amendatory thereof.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Definitions as used in this act:

1. The education department means the education department of the state of New York, as provided for by chapter forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and four.

2. University means university of the state of New York.

3. Regents means board of regents of the university of the state of New York.

4. Board means the board of medical examiners of the state of New York.

5. Medical examiner means a member of the board of medical examiners of the state of New York.

6. Medical school means any medical school, college or department of a university, registered by the regents as maintaining a proper medical standard and as legally incorporated.

7. The practice of medicine is defined as follows: A person practices medicine within the meaning of this act, except as hereinafter stated, who holds himself out as being able to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition, and who shall either offer or undertake, by any means or method, to diagnose, treat, operate or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity or physical condition.

8. Physician means a practitioner of medicine.

Sec. 2. Qualifications.—No person shall practice medicine, unless registered and legally authorized prior to September first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, or unless licensed by the regents and registered under article eight of chapter six hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three and acts amendatory thereto, or unless licensed by the regents and registered as required by this act; nor shall any person practice under this act who has ever been convicted of a felony by any court or whose authority to practice is suspended or revoked by the regents on recommendation of the state board. The conviction of a felony shall include the conviction of any offense which if committed within the

state of New York would constitute a felony under the laws thereof.

Sec. 3. The state board of medical examiners.—There shall be a state board of medical examiners of nine members who shall be appointed by the regents and who shall hold office for three years from August first of the year in which appointed. In constituting the first board, however, to be appointed under this act, the regents shall designate three members to serve for one year from August first, nineteen hundred and seven; three members to serve two years from August first, nineteen hundred and seven; and three members to serve for the full term of three years from August first, nineteen hundred and seven. Thereafter the regents shall annually appoint three members to fill the vacancies caused by expiration of term of office, and may at any time fill vacancies on the board caused by death, resignation or removal from office. No person shall be appointed a member of the board of medical examiners who is not eligible to receive a license to practice from the regents in accordance with the provisions of this act or of chapter six hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three and acts amendatory thereof and who has not been in practice in this state for at least five years prior to date of appointment. The regents may remove any member of the board of examiners for misconduct, incapacity or neglect of duty. The regents shall appoint a secretary to the board of examiners, who shall not be a member of the board and who shall hold office during the pleasure of the regents and who shall receive an annual compensation of four thousand dollars, payable from the fees received under this act. The secretary shall be a duly licensed physician.

Sec. 4. Certificate of appointment; oath; powers.—Every medical examiner shall receive a certificate of appointment from the regents and before beginning his term of office shall file with the secretary of state the constitutional oath of office. The board, or any committee thereof, may employ counsel, shall have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The board may, subject to the regents' approval, make all by-laws and rules not inconsistent with law needed in performing its

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duty; but no by-law or rule by which more than a majority vote is required for any specified action by the board shall be amended, suspended or repealed by a smaller vote than that required for action thereunder.

Sec. 5. Expenses.—The fees derived from the operation of this act shall be paid into the state treasury, and the legislature shall annually appropriate therefrom the education department an amount sufficient to pay all proper expenses incurred pursuant to this act.

Sec. 6. Officers; meetings; quorum; committees.—The board shall annually elect from its members a president and a vice-president for the academic year, and shall hold one or more meetings each year pursuant to call of the regents. At any meeting a majority shall constitute a quorum; but questions prepared by the board may be grouped and edited, or answer papers of candidates may be examined and marked by committees duly authorized by the board and approved by the regents.

Sec. 7. Admission to examination.—The regents shall admit to examination any candidate who pays a fee of twenty-five dollars and submits evidence, verified by oath and satisfactory to the regents, that he

1. Is more than twenty-one years of age.

2. Is of good moral character.

3. Had prior to beginning the second year of medical study the general education required preliminary to receiving the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine in this state.

4. Has studied medicine not less than four school years, including four satisfactory courses of at least seven months each, in four different calendar years in a medical school registered as maintaining at the time a standard satisfactory to the regents. New York medical schools and New York medical students shall not be discriminated against by the registration of any medical school out of the state whose minimum graduation standard is less than that fixed by statutes for New York medical schools. The regents may, in their discretion, accept as the equivalent for any part of the third and fourth requirement, evidence of five or more years' reputable practice, provided that such substitution be specified in the license, and, as the equivalent of the first year of the fourth requirement, evidence of graduation from a registered college course, provided that such college course shall



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have included not less than the minimum requirements prescribed by the regents for such admission to advanced standing. The regents may also in their discretion admit conditionally to the examination in anatomy, physiology, hygiene, sanitation and chemistry, applicants nineteen years of age certified as having studied medicine not less than two years, including two satisfactory courses of at least seven months each, in two different calendar years, in a medical school registered as maintaining at the time a satisfactory standard, provided that such applicants meet the second and third requirements.

5. Has either received the degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine from some registered medical school, or a diploma or license conferring full right to practice medicine in some foreign country unless admitted conditionally to the examinations as specified above, in which case all qualifications, including the full period of study, the medical degree and the final examinations in surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, including bacteriology, and diagnosis must be met. The degree of bachelor or doctor of medicine shall not be conferred in this state before the candidate has filed with the institution conferring it the certificate of the regents that before beginning the first annual medical course counted toward the degree, unless matriculated conditionally as hereinafter specified, he had either graduated from a registered college or satisfactorily completed a full course in a registered academy or high school; or had a preliminary education considered and accepted by the regents as fully equivalent; or held a regents' medical student certificate; or passed regents' examinations securing sixty academic counts, or their full equivalent, before beginning the first annual medical course counted toward the degree, unless admitted conditionally as hereinafter specified. A medical school may matriculate conditionally a student deficient in not more than one year's academic work or fifteen counts of the preliminary education requirement, provided the name and deficiency of each student so matriculated be filed at the regents' office within three months after matriculation, and that the deficiency be made up before the student begins the second annual medical course counted toward the degree.

6. Where the application be for a license

to practice osteopathy, the applicant shall produce evidence that he has studied osteopathy not less than three years, including three satisfactory courses of not less than nine months each in three different calendar years in a college of osteopathy, maintaining at the time a standard satisfactory to the regents. After nineteen hundred and ten the applicant for a license to practice under this act shall produce evidence that he has studied osteopathy four years, including four satisfactory courses of not less than seven months each in four different calendar years in a college, maintaining at the time a standard satisfactory to the regents.

Sec. 8. Questions.—The board shall submit to the regents, as required, lists of suitable questions for thorough examination in anatomy, physiology, hygiene, sanitation, chemistry, surgery, obstetrics, gynecology, pathology, including bacteriology, and diagnosis. From these lists the regents shall prepare question papers for all these subjects, which at any examination shall be the same for all candidates, except that the examination may be divided as provided in section seven.

Sec. 9. Examinations and reports.—Examinations for licenses shall be given in at least four convenient places in this state and at least four times annually, in accordance with the regents' rules, and shall be exclusively in writing and in English. Each examination shall be conducted by a regents' examiner who shall not be one of the medical examiners. At the close of each examination the regents' examiner in charge shall deliver the questions and answer papers to the board or its duly authorized committee, who, without unnecessary delay, shall examine and mark the answers and transmit to the regents an official report, signed by its president and secretary, stating the standing of each candidate in each branch, his general average and whether the board recommends that a license be granted. Such report shall include the questions and answers and shall be filed in the public records of the university. If a candidate fails on first examination, he may, after not less than six months' further study, have a second examination without fee. If the failure is from illness or other cause satisfactory to the regents they may waive the required six months' study.

Sec. 10. Licenses.—On receiving from the state board an official report that an applicant has successfully passed the examinations and is recommended for license, the regents shall issue to him a license to practice according to the qualifications of the applicant. Every license shall be issued by the university under seal and shall be signed by each acting medical examiner and by the officer of the university who approved the credential which admitted the candidate to examination, and shall state that the licensee has given satisfactory evidence of fitness as to age, character, preliminary and medical education and all other matters required by law, and that after full examination he has been found properly qualified to practice. Applicants examined and licensed by other state examining boards registered by the regents as maintaining standards not lower than those provided by this article and applicants who matriculated in a New York state medical school before June fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety, and who received the degree of doctor of medicine from a registered medical school before August first, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, may without further examination, on payment of twenty-five dollars to the regents and on submitting such evidence as they may require, receive from them an indorsement of their licenses or diplomas conferring all rights and privileges of a regents' license issued after examination. The commissioner of education may in his discretion on the approval of the board of regents indorse a license or diploma of a physician from another state, provided the applicant has met all the preliminary and professional qualifications required for earning a license on examination in this state, has been in reputable practice for a period of ten years and has reached a position of conceded eminence and authority in his profession. If any person whose registration is not legal because of some error, misunderstanding or unintentional omission shall submit satisfactory proof that he had all requirements prescribed by law at the time of his imperfect registration and was entitled to be legally registered, he may on unanimous recommendation of the state board of medical examiners receive from the regents under seal a certificate of the facts which may be registered by any county clerk and shall make valid the previous imperfect registration. Before any license is issued it shall be numbered and recorded in a book kept in the regents' office and its number shall be noted in the license, and a photograph of the licensee filed with the records. This record shall be open to public inspection, and in all legal proceedings shall have the same weight as evidence that is given to a record of conveyance of land.

Sec. 11. Registry; revocation of license; annulment of registry.—Every license to practice medicine shall, before the licensee begins practice thereunder, be registered in a book kept in the clerk's office of the county where such practice is to be carried on, with name, residence, place and date of birth, and source, number and date of his license to practice. Before registering, each licensee shall file, to be kept in a bound volume in the county clerk's office, an affidavit of the above facts, and also that he is the person named in such license, and had, before receiving the same, complied with all requirements as to attendance, terms and amount of study and examinations required by law and the rules of the university as preliminary to the conferment thereof; that no money was paid for such license, except the regular fees paid by all applicants therefor; that no fraud, misrepresentation or mistake in any material regard was employed by anyone or occurred in order that such license should be conferred. Every license, or if lost a copy thereof legally certified so as to be admissible as evidence, or a duly attested transcript of the record of its conferment, shall, before registering, be exhibited to the county clerk, who, only in case



it was issued or indorsed as a license under seal by the regents, shall indorse or stamp on it the date and his name preceded by the words: "Registered as authority to practice medicine in the clerk's office of ..... county." The clerk shall thereupon give to every physician so registered a transcript of the entries in the register with a certificate, under seal that he has filed the prescribed affidavit. The licensee shall pay to the county clerk a total fee of one dollar for registration, affidavit and certificate. The regents shall have power at any and all times to inquire into the identity of any person claiming to be a licensed or registered physician and after due service of notice in writing, require him to make reasonable proof, satisfactory to them, that he is the person licensed to practice medicine under the license by virtue of which he claims the privilege of this act. When the regents find that a person claiming to be a physician, licensed under this act, is not in fact the person to whom the license was issued, they shall reduce their findings to writing and file them in the office of the clerk of the county in which said person resides or practices medicine. Said certificate shall be prima facie evidence that the person mentioned therein is falsely impersonating a practitioner or a former practitioner of a like or different name. The regents may revoke the license of a practitioner of medicine or annul his registration, or do both, in any of the following cases:

(a) A practitioner of medicine who is guilty of any fraud or deceit in his practice, or who is guilty of a crime or misdemeanor, or who is guilty of any fraud or deceit by which he was admitted to practice; or

(b) Is an habitual drunkard or habitually addicted to the use of morphine, opium, cocaine or other drugs having a similar effect; or

(c) Who undertakes or engages in any manner or by any ways or means whatsoever to procure or perform any criminal abortion as the same is defined by section two hundred and ninety-four of the penal code; or

(d) Who offers or undertakes by any manner or means to violate any of the provisions of section three hundred and eighteen of the penal code.

(e) Proceedings for revocation of a license or the annulment of registration shall be begun by filing a written charge or charges against the accused. These charges may be preferred by any person or corporation, or the regents may on their own motion direct the executive officer of the board of regents to prefer said charges. Said charges shall be filed with the executive officer of the board of regents and a copy thereof filed with the secretary of the board of medical examiners. The board of medical examiners, when charges are preferred, shall designate three of their number as a committee to hear and determine said charges. A time and place for the hearing of said charges shall be fixed by said committee as soon as convenient and a copy of the charges, together with a notice of the time and place when they will be heard and determined, shall be served upon the accused or his counsel at least ten days before the date actually fixed for said hearing. Where personal service or service upon counsel cannot be effected, and such fact is certified on oath by any person duly authorized to make legal services, the regents shall cause to be published for at least seven times, for at least twenty days prior to the hearing, in two daily papers in the county in which the physician was last known to practice, a notice to the effect that at a definite time and place a hearing will be had for the purpose of hearing charges against the physician upon an application to revoke his license. At said hearing the accused shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses against him and to produce witnesses in his defense, and to appear personally or by counsel. The said committee shall make a written report of its findings and

recommendations, to be signed by all its members, and the same shall be forthwith transmitted to the executive officer of the board of regents. If the said committee shall unanimously find that said charges, or any of them, are sustained, and shall unanimously recommend that the license of the accused be revoked or his registration be annulled, the regents may thereupon, in their discretion, revoke said license or annul said registration, or do both. If the regents shall annul such registration they shall forthwith transmit to the clerk of the county or counties in which said accused is registered as a physician a certificate under their seal certifying that such registration has been annulled, and said clerk shall, upon receipt of said certificate, file the same and forthwith mark said registration "Annulled." Any person who shall practice medicine after his registration has been marked "Annulled" shall be deemed to have practiced medicine without registration. Where the license of any person has been revoked or his registration has been annulled as herein provided, the regents may, after the expiration of one year, entertain an application for a new license, in like manner as original applications for licenses are entertained; and upon such new application they may in their discretion exempt the applicant from the necessity of undergoing any examination.

Sec. 12. Registry in another county.—A practicing physician having registered a lawful authority to practice medicine in one county and removing such practice or part thereof to another county, or regularly engaging in practice or opening an office in another county, shall show or send by registered mail to the clerk of such county his certificate of registration. If such certificate clearly shows that the original registration was of an authority issued under seal by the regents, or if the certificate itself is endorsed by the regents as entitled to registration, the clerk shall thereupon register the applicant in the latter county, on receipt of a fee of twenty-five cents, and shall stamp or endorse on such certificate the date and his name preceded by the words "Registered also in ..... county," and return the certificate to the applicant.

Sec. 13. Certificate presumptive evidence; unauthorized registration and license prohibited.—Every unrevoked certificate and endorsement of registry, made as provided in this article, shall be presumptive evidence in all courts and places that the person named therein is legally registered. Hereafter no person shall register any authority to practice medicine unless it has been issued or indorsed as a license by the regents. No such registration shall be valid unless the authority registered constituted, at the time of registration, a license under the laws of the state then in force. No diploma or license conferred on a person not actually in attendance at the lectures, instruction and examinations of the school conferring the same, or not possessed at the time of its conferment of the requirements then demanded of medical students in this state as a condition of their being licensed so to practice, and no registration not in accordance with this article shall be lawful authority to practice medicine, nor shall the degree of doctor of medicine be conferred *causa honoris* or *ad eundem* nor if previously conferred shall it be a qualification for such practice.

Sec. 14. Construction of this article.—This article shall not be construed to affect commissioned medical officers serving in the United States army, navy or marine hospital service, while so commissioned, or anyone while actually serving without salary or professional fees on the resident medical staff of any legally incorporated hospital; or any legally registered dentist exclusively engaged in practicing dentistry; or any person or manufacturer who mechanically fits or sells lenses, artificial eyes, limbs or other apparatus or appliances, or is engaged in the mechanical ex-

amination of eyes for the purpose of constructing or adjusting spectacles, eye glasses and lenses; or any lawfully qualified physician in other states or countries meeting legally registered physicians in this state in consultation; or any physician residing on a border of a neighboring state and duly licensed under the laws thereof to practice medicine therein, whose practice extends into this state and who does not open an office or appoint a place to meet patients or receive calls within this state; or any physician duly registered in one county called to attend isolated cases in another county, but not residing or habitually practicing therein; or the furnishing of medical assistance in case of emergency; or the domestic administration of family remedies; or the practice of chiropraxy; or the practice of the religious tenets of any church. This article shall be construed to repeal all acts or parts of acts authorizing conferment of any degree in medicine *causa honoris* or *ad eundem* or otherwise than on students duly graduated after satisfactory completion of a preliminary medical course not less than that required by this article as a condition of license. It is further provided that any person who shall be actively engaged in the practice of osteopathy in the state of New York on the date of the passage of this act and who shall present the board of regents satisfactory evidence that he is a graduate in good standing of a regularly conducted school or college of osteopathy within the United States which at the time of his or her graduation required a course of study of two years or longer, including the subjects of anatomy, physiology, pathology, hygiene, chemistry, obstetrics, diagnosis and the theory and practice of osteopathy, with actual attendance of not less than twenty months, which facts shall be shown by his or her diploma and affidavit, shall upon application and payment of ten dollars be granted, without examination, a license to practice osteopathy, provided application for such license be made within six months after the passage of this act. A license to practice osteopathy shall not permit the holder thereof to administer drugs or perform surgery with the use of instruments. Licenses to practice osteopathy shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of this act, and the word osteopath be included in such registration; and such license shall entitle the holder thereof to the use of the degree D. O., or doctor of osteopathy.

Sec. 15. Penalties and their collection.—Any person who, not being then lawfully authorized to practice medicine within this state and so registered according to law, shall practice medicine within this state without lawful registration or in violation of any provision of this article; and any person who shall buy, sell or fraudulently obtain any medical diploma, license, record or registration, or who shall aid or abet such buying, selling or fraudulently obtaining, or who shall practice medicine under cover of any medical diploma, license, record or registration illegally obtained, or signed or issued unlawfully or under fraudulent representations, or mistake of fact in a material regard, or who, after conviction of a felony, shall attempt to practice medicine or shall so practice, and any person who shall in connection with his name use any designation tending to imply or designate him as a practitioner of medicine within the meaning of this act without having registered in accordance therewith, or any person who shall practice medicine or advertise to practice medicine under a name other than his own, or any person not a registered physician who shall advertise to practice medicine, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who shall practice medicine under a false or assumed name or who shall false personate another practitioner or former practitioner of a like or different name, shall be guilty of a felony. When any prosecution under this act, or under sections three hundred and eighteen, two hun-



dred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-five, two hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and five-b of the penal code, and any amendments thereto, is made on the complaint of any incorporated medical society of the state, or any county medical society entitled to representation in a state society, any fines collected shall be paid to the society making the complaint, and any excess of the amount of fines so paid over the expense incurred by the said society in enforcing the medical laws of this state, shall be paid at the end of the year to the county treasurer.

Sec. 16. Article eight of chapter six hun-

dred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, chapter three hundred and ninety-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, chapter six hundred and thirty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, chapter one hundred and eleven of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, chapter six hundred and forty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and one, and chapter two hundred and forty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and two are hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. This act shall take effect immediately.

## We Nearly Secured Passage of Second Bill in "Pennsy"

OUR stalwarts in Pennsylvania this year, after getting one bill passed by both house and senate, only to meet with veto at the hands of Governor Stuart, went to work immediately to get a new bill passed which they believe would have the sanction of Governor Stuart, because it rejected the Pennypacker idea that the state board of osteopathic examiners, when established, should be under control of the state medical council. The second measure sought to make it an absolutely independent body. This bill made a phenomenal record in the senate, but it was lost in the house. May 13th we received the following information from Mr. Edwin Martin Downing, of York, Pa.:

"You no doubt ere this have received word of the new bill and its phenomenal record in the senate. The following came to me from Dr. Kann of Harrisburg, under date of May 2, the day after the veto:

"My Dear Dr. Downing: Veto was fair and puts us in better position than ever. We will introduce a separate and distinct bill Monday night, and it will be passed and signed. Got this information last night about midnight and immediately goth the wires busy. Keep this absolutely to yourself at present. Will tell you more when I see you. Hastily,  
KANN."

A state society official also advised us as follows: "The new bill was introduced and at once favorably reported out of committee. It passed first, second and third reading on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday respectively, went to the house on Thursday afternoon, was committed and favorably reported out that night and passed first reading Friday. It was due to pass second reading tonight and I don't know what will take place. It may possibly be held up in the house, as that body is sore on the senate and may make trouble for any senate measure (that's dirty politics for you) they can. But since the word evidently went out from "the powers that be" before the bill was introduced it ought to go throughout without a hitch."

Another osteopath prominent in the fight sent us the report of the finale as follows:

"I suppose you already know of the fate that befell our second effort. After the governor vetoed our bill we immediately formulated another in strict accordance with the governor's suggestions as indicated by his veto message. This second bill had just one week and two days' time to get through. We secured unanimous consent to have it introduced in the senate. Could not have obtained that privilege in the house. The date for introducing new bills had already passed by at least a month. The bill went through all the stages up to third reading in the house by the time the third reading bills of the senate were taken up in the house, the last two days of the session. The newspapers said that our bill held the 'speed record,' for no other bill went through all of the stages in so short a time. When we took the last poll of the house we

found that we had over 160 votes promised for its final passage, requiring only 104.

"The day for the consideration of third reading senate bills in the house, the day before adjournment, it developed that the Speaker's pet bill, the privilege to grant to light and power companies the right of eminent domain, was defeated in the senate. The Speaker swore vengeance upon the senate and not another senate bill was allowed to pass, he refusing to take up the calendar and thereby killed seventy senate bills. He could accomplish this by allowing filibustering with appropriation bills to the time of adjournment. A few senate bills were allowed to come out that were favored by senators who voted for his bill and that could obtain unanimous consent.

"Our bill could not have obtained unanimous consent, as there were 32 M. D.'s in the house and our senator also voted against the Speaker's bill. The Speaker himself was in favor of our bill and voted for it each time, but he could not open the calendar and work until reaching our bill, as that would have let other bills in, whose authors he wanted to punish especially.

"This stand of the Speaker caused consternation in the senate and in a large portion of the house, and such a time I have never seen in my life and never want to again. The strain was terrific. Every hour we hoped to be able to have our bill brought out and this hope we did not abandon until 5 o'clock in the morning. Yes, they had an all-night session.

"We will now have to wait for another year and a half, at which time there can be little doubt of finally securing a law, and when we do it will no doubt be wholly independent of the medical law, as the M. D.'s have forced this condition themselves in order to defeat us this year. It was the only argument they could effectively use, to-wit: That the medical law was enacted to regulate the practice of a certain school of therapeutics in Pennsylvania and that it was not logical to admit us under their organization against their will. This counted with the governor and led him to say that osteopathy is doing much good, that it should be regulated and that we ought to have a board of our own. We will go after it with 'hammer and tongs.'"

This denouement shows that we not only fought a valiant fight in Pennsylvania this year, but two very valiant fights, and certainly we deserved legislation in both instances. We can but bemoan the fate which cost this hard-earned victory a second time in Pennsylvania, but the probabilities are, as predicted, that at the next legislature we will get a better bill than we could possibly have secured this time. It will be a better bill because it will be an independent osteopathic measure which will put the practice of osteopathy in the Keystone state on an absolutely independent basis without requiring any truckling or alliances whatsoever with "Allopathy, the Crafty," the other

schools of medicine, and wherever this can be accomplished we hold and always have believed that, for the present at least, it is the ideal arrangement—ideal because it saves annoyance, compromises and exposure to contumely, treachery and unprofitable intercourse with the M. D.'s, who, as a class, are disposed to treat the osteopaths fairly and decorously whenever the opportunity is fairly and squarely presented to treat our school with indignity and contempt. Until this bigotry of the M. D.'s is in a larger measure eradicated we continue to hold to the belief and advise that independent osteopathic boards are better than joint boards—as fairly satisfactory as the latter are when we cannot do better for ourselves and when the law is administered justly as it is, we are glad to report, in Wisconsin and various other states having the joint board arrangement.

### ILLINOIS HAS NO DARK HORSE.

ILLINOIS osteopaths as a united profession, filled with new enthusiasm by unity of purpose and community of interests, expect to enter upon a new era of achievement and satisfaction as regards their own professional life at the Illinois State Meeting at Decatur on June the 20th. The meeting will be held in the G. A. R. hall. Dr. Dudley Shaw lives in that town and that's why we are going there. An interesting program will be presented. One of the most conspicuous features of this program deals with the exigencies of the hour as regards the profession of this state. That is to say, it is expected that the question of our future legislative policy will be thrashed out to conclusions.

At the last meeting a year ago, President H. H. Fryette and others wanted to devote practically the whole time of the meeting considering this matter, but the majority seemed to prefer to discuss scientific matters through most of the sessions. The result was there was no definite understanding about what was wanted by the osteopaths of the state, and one direct result of this was that there were several rival programs mapped out when it came to getting action in the next legislation. It is time to decide on a definite policy now, to face the issue squarely, and then not deviate to right or left; neither should a single man or woman break ranks until we achieve our goal at the next legislative opportunity. It is therefore necessary for every osteopath of the state who can possibly be on hand at Decatur, to make the journey. We need the counsel and the vote of every worker in the State to settle this all-important question and secure its enactment into law.

For the benefit of the scattered osteopaths throughout the State who do not come in frequent contact with professional gatherings, I take this occasion to state that this amalgamation of osteopaths in Chicago and Illinois is bona fide and they can rely upon it. It is not a temporizing matter, and so far as the editor is able to learn, it has been entered into by everybody with full sincerity and entire consecration to a united program in the future. I hope that members up and down the state will not hold aloof from this Decatur meeting under the impression that it represents only one faction. There are no factions any longer in the state of Illinois. If you don't believe it, come and see. If factions develop in the future, it will in part be the fault of members who hang back and now refuse to participate in counsels both local and general throughout the state.

Come out, brothers and sisters of the cause, and show your pleasure and privilege at the Chicago amalgamation of osteopathic factions and societies by yourself joining now in the good work of building up a strong state organization. Many of you have written in to Chicago that you would not participate in state professional councils and work the past three or four years simply because of divisions,



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conflicting programs and inharmonious policies of the two former factions existing in Chicago. For this we did not then blame you. But we have now cut it out. Show that you were not simply hunting an excuse to dodge your duty toward the state organization now there is no longer such a lesion existing in the body professional. It is expected after this, as a matter of policy, to alternate the places of meeting each year between Chicago and some other city. This is to give the city and state equal privileges of attendance and representation. Therefore, we should have a bigger attendance of state members in the state than have ever before been garnered in previous meetings.

"Everybody in the state interested in legislation and the conduct of professional matters are working together harmoniously and successfully for the development of a united professional spirit," said Dr. H. H. Fryette, of Chicago, president of the association, the other day. "Everything is on the square and I hope that the members outside of Chicago will realize this and not hesitate to give us their full cooperation. I mention this pointedly because a lot of people in Illinois have gotten it in their heads that there is a dark horse somewhere and they seem to be withholding cooperation to see what is going to happen next. This is perhaps natural because of past conditions in Chicago, but the lesion having been overcome happily, we want our members

throughout the state to realize that old troubles have been buried and forgotten and that the new era of harmony and united effort is on.

"Our legislative workers were compelled at the last minute to give up the hope cherished for securing legislation this year, owing entirely to a political deadlock that resulted between the Republicans and Democrats. Had it not been for this, we believe that we osteopaths would have secured a law at the last moment. Under the legal and astute leadership of Mr. Chester Church, our attorney, we really made a very clever fight after our parties had gotten together. It is only fair to state that Drs. J. B. & J. Martin Littlejohn and Dr. Fred W. Gage are entitled to great credit for their sincere, hard work at Springfield. These men gave unstintingly their time and spent their own money to visit the Legislature and it was not their fault that our law failed of passage at the last hour. I have personally given considerable time to the matter also.

"Rates have been made for delegates to secure certificate rates at one and one-third fare for the round trip if 100 tickets are sold on this plan and delegates are to secure certificate receipts from their local ticket agents. Please mention prominently in *The O. P.* that everybody should do this and ask them one and all to come to Decatur and help thrash out the legislative problem thoroughly."

**Want to Give A. S. O. Hospital**   
**A Permanent Endowment**  

THERE is a movement on which found warm approval and co-operation at the recent Tri-State Meeting at Kirksville to put the A. S. O. Hospital upon an independent endowment basis. It is proposed to raise a sufficient sum of money to carry on the work of this institution in such a manner as will relieve it from the care of making its own living out of services rendered.

Unquestionably, this step would result in untold benefits to osteopathy as a science and to the profession as a practice. A hospital is exactly like a school. If it has to be run as a self-sustaining, if not as a money-making, proposition, it is not in a position to emphasize scientific work as carefully as it could were it placed above the responsibilities of being like a bread-winner in the business world.

It is the plan to put the control of this institution and the care of its funds in the hands of a disinterested board of trustees, and the hope is that more money will be subscribed each year than is needed to cover current expenses, so that a residue may be applied each year toward a permanent endowment. A number of leading spirits in the field who have felt the need of this institution keenly, and who recognized what it would mean toward the development of scientific osteopathy, believe that after this movement has been well inaugurated that it will gather constantly increasing support as it goes along and that finally a grand endowment can be secured for it.

We are in receipt of this letter dated May the 27th from Dr. Harry M. Still at Kirksville, telling of the enterprise:  
Dr. H. S. Bunting, Chicago, Ill.:

"Dear Doctor—No doubt you will be surprised in getting a few lines from me. On account of my health I have had to give up my practice in New York for one year, but at present I am feeling better.

In the meantime I am taking up a proposition for the Hospital in Kirksville which everybody seems to endorse. The Tri-State

Meeting here endorsed this proposition. You realize as well as I do that ninety-five per cent of all hospitals are kept up by charity and endowment funds. This seems to be the only problem to make the Hospital a grand success here. Everybody who has ever been to Kirksville knows that we have treated hundreds of patients here free of charge, and also boarded a great many. A great many patients in the Hospital now are receiving free treatment. We realize that every graduate in the field and friend of Osteopathy is acquainted with somebody who might make a donation to this cause.

"I am going to ask you to take up this cause and say whatever you think best. You might state that the money is going to be handled by a Board, or part of a Board of Trustees, who are disinterested and if we have any money left over it will be put to the credit of the Hospital as an endowment fund. I have talked to a great many osteopaths in regard to this Hospital deal and everyone so far encourages it. I hope you will give a little space in *The Osteopathic Physician* in regard to this.

"We believe that the great majority of the profession have felt all along that it was only a question of time until the science of osteopathy would evolve at least one high-grade, well-endowed hospital, and it is but natural, if the time has arrived when it is possible to undertake this enterprise—as we believe is the case—that the leading institution of the kind already in operation by osteopaths should be selected as the basis for building up an independently endowed institution."

We wish the projectors of this enterprise all success in the work and congratulate the profession on the fact that such a development has been seriously undertaken. We would be pleased to hear from our people in the field regarding this enterprise, regardless of school affiliations, and we predict that there will be a very hearty support for this enterprise as soon as the matter is put before the profession with the proper vigor and on the proper basis.



## Winners of *O. H.'s Third Essay Contest*

We herewith announce the prize winners in the third annual prize essay contest conducted by *Osteopathic Health*:

### FIRST PRIZE.

The first prize was won by Dr. Charles A. Wheelan, Santa Fe, New Mexico. His essay was entitled "Nervous Control of All Bodily Actions." Dr. Wheelan is a very graceful writer and his article is one of the best that has been printed in "O. H." He is a graduate of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy of the class of 1902:

This prize is the service of 100 copies of *Osteopathic Health*, monthly for one year, including professional card.

### SECOND PRIZE.

The second prize was won by Dr. Herbert F. Morse, of Worcester, Mass. His essay was entitled "How Osteopathy Treats Tonsillitis." Dr. Morse is a graduate of the Still College of Osteopathy of the class of 1905. His prize is the service of 100 copies of *Osteopathic Health* containing his professional card for a term of six months.

### THIRD PRIZE.

The third prize was won by Dr. Kenneth F. Kinney, of Fenton, Michigan. His essay was entitled "Common Every-Day Backache." His prize is 100 copies of "O. H." containing his professional card, for the period of three months. Dr. Kinney is a graduate of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine of 1904.

### FOURTH PRIZE.

The fourth prize winner is Dr. L. M. Rheem, of St. Paul, Minn. His essay was entitled "Osteopathy and Rheumatism." Dr. Rheem is a graduate of the Northern Institute of Osteopathy of the class of 1897. His prize is a copy of Dr. Byron Robertson's book, the "Abdominal Brain and Automatic Visceral Ganglia."

### FIFTH PRIZE.

The fifth prize was won by Dr. John P. Chase, of Rochester, N. Y., whose essay was entitled "What Is a Cold?" Dr. Chase is a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy of the class of 1901. Dr. Chase's prize is a set of *Dr. A. Still Craig's Treatment Cards*.

### SIXTH PRIZE.

This prize was won by Dr. Louisa Burns, of Los Angeles, California. His essay was entitled "Sick—But Nothing the Matter." Dr. Burns' prize was a copy of *Hulitt's Practice of Osteopathy*, second edition. Dr. Burns is a graduate of the Pacific College of Osteopathy of the 1903 class.

We also announce the fourth competition for prize essays open to all graduates of reputable osteopathic colleges. This contest closes one year hence. A longer list of prizes will be awarded next year and certainly the value of these is sufficient to encourage every practitioner with the knack of thinking logically and writing lucidly to send in his trial essay. There is no limit to the number of essays that may be submitted by an individual and any contestant may submit several or many essays if he pleases.

The main qualities of excellence to be judged in these essays are brevity, simplicity, clearness of expression and the selection of concrete illustrations of sickness, explaining disease from the osteopathic standpoint in such a manner as will make it easily comprehensive to lay readers.

We trust that a great many more osteopaths will enter the contest this year than there

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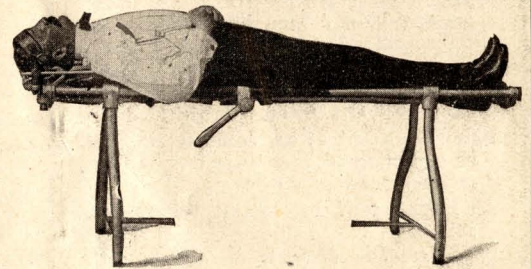
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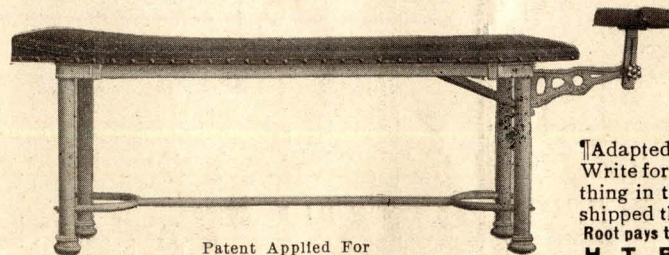
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Some folks don't like "broad" osteopathic-physicians. We are glad we don't educate the "narrow" variety. The inspector might have said, also, we are inclined to be ICONOCLASTIC. We are not particular how many idols are shattered, so we progress in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

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were last year, although there were some 30 essays entered in this competition. Many of them were very close seconds to the prize winners and we regret that it was not possible to award prizes to a full dozen other writers, all of which were in the class of general excellence and most of whose essays have appeared during the past year in the consecutive issues of *Osteopathic Health*. Let us have your effort, doctor.

### AMONG THE STATES

#### Health Officer Appointed.

Dr. R. W. E. Newton, of Cambridge, Ill., was appointed health officer by the City Council at their last meeting.

#### Dr. Whiting Health Officer.

Dr. C. A. Whiting was quite recently appointed health officer in his home town, South Pasadena. I do not now remember that an osteopath has previously been offered such a position.

#### The Doctor's Day of Rest.

Patient—"Doctor, this appendicitis makes me suffer terribly. Won't you operate upon me?"

Doctor—"Impossible; the law forbids me to open on Sunday."—La Liberte.

#### Will Soon Become a Benedict.

Dr. W. D. McNary, of Milwaukee, enters the solemn bonds of matrimony on June 11th, but he forgot to give us the name of the fortunate girl. We trust the doctor will make a supplementary report when he returns from his honeymoon.

#### Massachusetts Society Elects.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Physicians' Association, held in Boston at the Parker House on May 25th, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Frederic W. Sherburne; vice-president, Dr. George D. Wheeler; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Grace B. Taplin.

#### What's in a Name.

Dinglebats: The oculist charged you \$5 for taking a grain of sand out of your eye? That's pretty steep, isn't it?

Himpsley: I thought so till I looked over his bill. It was for "removing foreign substance from the cornea," and, of course, that costs more.—Chicago Tribune.

#### Nothing in Washington.

Seattle, Wash., May 17, 1907.

Dear Editor: This state drew a blank in our efforts at legislation. Our straight board bill was defeated by the medics and our mixed osteo-medico bill was beaten by the efforts of the organized fakes. Respectfully,

F. J. FEIDLER, D. O., Secy.

#### In Bleeding Kansas.

The State Osteopathic Association of Kansas will hold its meeting at Ottawa, June 18th and 19th, 1907. It is the desire of the officers and those interested to make this, the sixth annual meeting, the best and most instructive meeting ever held in the state. Talks will be given by Hon. W. J. Bryan on the 19th and Secretary W. H. Taft on the 20th.

#### Blind May Practice in Iowa Now.

Blindness no longer is a bar to the practice of osteopathy in Iowa. Under an opinion handed down by Attorney General Byers yesterday the state board of medical examiners is directed to examine persons who are blind and if otherwise they are qualified to issue certificates to them. In this holding the attorney general is constrained to differ with his

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predecessor, C. W. Mullan, who held that a blind applicant for certificate to practice osteopathy could not be examined.—*Des Moines Register.*

**When Two Are One.**

Maybe a little information concerning the firm of Drs. Lewis & Curl would be appreciated by you. At least it will help reduce your postage account, as you are sending mail matter to both of us. I was formerly located at Robinson, Illinois. Dr. Loretta L. Lewis and myself were married last October. I moved back to Paris. Mrs. Curl is not practicing. Fraternally, LEWIS F. CURL, D. O.

**Dr. Lee Married.**

Dr. Harry T. Lee and Miss Anna Sims, of Carlisle, Ky., were made husband and wife on April 30th, in a very beautiful ceremony. The church was darkened and the altar tastefully decorated with flowers and banks of potted plants, presenting a beautiful appearance. After the wedding the happy couple left for Louisville and southern points, followed by the good wishes of a host of friends.

**A Willing Patient.**

A Topeka man was complaining of rheumatism.

"There's no excuse for your being afflicted," said a friend. "I used to have rheumatism. When it would strike me I would go home and have my wife throw her arms around my neck and give me a massage treatment. It helped me every time. You ought to try it."

"I will," said the man. "When will I find your wife at home?"—*Kansas City Journal.*

**Go Again, Uncle Mac!**

Because he delivered a lecture on osteopathy in the library room of the barracks on Wednesday afternoon, Dr. M. F. Hulett has brought upon himself the hostility of the five surgeons at the post. None of them attended the lecture, because they think that the doctor's coming as he did was a reflection upon their theories and methods. However, the opposition to him is not so strong as it has been made out to be.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

**Begins Fight on Measles.**

Requests that physicians report all cases of measles to the health department for tabulation were made to the medical fraternity by Health Commissioner Evans, of Chicago, recently. Dr. Evans said the danger from measles was far underestimated, and that the records of the department showed an average weekly death rate of ten from the disease. He declared that the disease was highly contagious and that 99 out of very 100 who visited afflicted persons contracted the disease. According to the records of the department, nearly 125 cases a week are reported, but Dr. Spalding, head of the contagious disease department, estimated that barely half of the cases were reported. Dr. Evans said that measles when contracted by children is more fatal than typhoid fever and that every effort should be made to prevent its spread.

**Iowa to Have Eight Districts.**

The ninth annual convention of the Iowa Osteopathic Association met in Des Moines, Iowa, May 22nd and 23rd. A number of very interesting papers were read and discussed and a Round Table was conducted, affording an opportunity for the informal discussion of several technical subjects. It was voted to divide the state into eight district associations corresponding to the eight health districts of the state. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. R. Bullard, Marshalltown; first vice-president, Dr. S. S. Still, Des Moines; second vice-president, Dr. U. S. Parish, Storm Lake; secretary, Dr. T. B. Larra—(Continued on page 11.)

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### EDITORIAL

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

#### DR. OSLER IS PRUDENT.

Dr. Osler told the Pathological Society at Philadelphia that he was not a therapeutic nihilist, which has often been charged, because there really are four good and valuable drugs known to medicine—but he wouldn't name them! No wonder his auditors laughed! They knew the dilemma of trying to defend even four of the 3,000 preparations named as drug medicine.

#### A GOOD WAY TO LIVE AND DIE.

Prof. Bell, inventor of the telephone, etc., found this epitaph on the grave of William Robbins, who died at the age of 75 at Branton, Devonshire, England:

This modest stone, which few fine marbles can, May truly say here lies an honest man. Calmly he looked on either life, and here Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear. From Nature's temperate feast rose satisfied, Thanking kind heaven that he had lived and died.

This surely is high praise and it is an epitaph that any one in the world might well covet.

#### WHAT BONE-SETTING IS.

Manipulative Surgery Now an Important Science.

The science of manipulative surgery with which the public has become familiarized under the term bonesetting has now become largely recognized as the natural remedy for such maladies as flat foot, curvature of the spine, various fractures and displacements of the muscles and joints and certain kinds of paralysis, says the *London, England, Express*. But even yet in too many instances it is only resorted to as a sort of forlorn hope, when other remedies have failed, instead of being the first treatment to be considered.

In unskilled hands manipulative surgery, like other branches of the profession, will do more harm in a few moments than can be undone in a lifetime. But in the hands of the specialist it is a perfectly simple and natural remedy. When you go to a specialist for any particular ailment, if your malady calls for different treatment than that which he employs he will unhesitatingly tell you so, and advise you concerning the course you should pursue. So it is with the recognized masters of manipulative surgery, like Mr. Frank Matthews, of 1, Melcombe place, Dorset square, London, N. W.

Mr. Matthews commenced his experience with a course of study at the royal veterinary

college. His study of anatomy has extended over a period of twenty-five years, and it is his unrivaled knowledge of the human frame that enables him to diagnose his cases so rapidly. Finding he possessed special aptitude for manipulative surgery, Mr. Matthews joined Professor Atkinson of Park Lane as his assistant, and a long association was commenced, which was only terminated by death.

Manipulative surgery is not a violent method when employed in skilled hands. In the hands of certain operators it may be so, but in the hands of foremost experts any force that is required is obtained through a knowledge of the laws of leverage. Mr. Frank Matthews, for instance, in order to perfect his knowledge, thoroughly studied the science of jiu-jitsu, which is merely the science of leverage worked out in a very complete manner.

In many cases all that is required in treatment is gentle manipulation, which insinuates, as it were, the displaced tendon or cartilage back into its place, followed by skillful application of massage. As has been said above, this treatment is sometimes completed with a course of exercises. What a different picture to the general idea of a violent wrench on the part of an abnormally violent man, a shriek of pain and then in certain lucky instances (which are promptly reported in the newspapers!) a restoration of the use of a limb to a faint and exhausted patient! It may be asked, What are the ailments for which manipulative surgery is the natural remedy? That is a question which it is difficult to answer. Broadly speaking, however, manipulative surgery is the best remedy for such ailments as dislocations of the shoulder, elbow and knee; dislocations and slipping of the hip, fixed wrists, flatfoot, displacements of the ligatures of the neck, slipping of the cartilage of the knee, nervous disorders, certain phases of paralysis, white swellings, displacements of the small bones of the feet, ankles, etc.

To indicate what the uses of manipulative surgery really are, one or two typical instances may be given. In the winter time, for instance, football players form a large proportion of Mr. Matthews' patients. In many clubs whenever a player sustains a dislocation, sprain, fracture, displacement of the knee cartilage or spinal injury they immediately send him to Mr. Matthews, and in the majority of instances he is ready to play in the next match. Indeed, one club wrote Mr. Matthews to say that they ascribed to his treatment the fact that they had been able to win their cup.

The names of Hayward, Lees, Wood and T. Richardson alone, for instance, show how his treatment is regarded in cricketing circles, where an injury means so much not only to the player himself but also to the country and the public at large.

The test of a man's work lies in the results he obtains. A year or so ago Mr. Matthews gave a lecture under the presidency of Mrs. Leigh Hunt Wallace. Several medical gentlemen were present. The affair was a great success, a number of people—former patients of Mr. Matthews—coming on the stage and stating that the benefits they had derived from his treatment. To say the least, some of the cures testified to by the patients themselves were simply marvelous.

It is no exaggeration to say that there are thousands of people suffering from various maladies of the kind mentioned above who would find relief in manipulative surgery. When once the hard-dying idea that manipulative surgery is quackery is dispelled the benefits of the treatment will be universally acknowledged. There are many who suffer needlessly through ignorance. It is these people especially that Mr. Matthews desires to reach. In his opinion there are many sufferers who would adopt his treatment if they recognized that it was the natural one for their complaint. For the benefit of all such people he has evolved his scheme of free advice by post.

#### HIS BLOOD SAVES WIFE.

Dying from anæmia, the life of Mrs. Peter Anderson has been saved by a remarkable surgical operation, in which her husband's blood was pumped direct from his arteries into hers, said a recent press dispatch. The woman, who was in a state of coma at the time, is now on the road to recovery, and her husband, though weak from the loss of blood, will be restored to his normal condition, said the *Philadelphia Item*.

Mrs. Anderson, who is 35 years old, had been suffering from extreme anæmia for several years. Pale and weak, she seemed almost bloodless. Ten days ago the disease took a turn for the worst and her attending physician, Dr. Reisman, had her moved to the Polyclinic hospital at Philadelphia. Saturday night she lapsed into coma.

#### Tries "Blood Transfer."

The surgeons gave her heart stimulants, but in vain. Then Dr. Reisman thought of the experiments of Dr. Dorrance in "blood transfer." Dr. Dorrance was summoned. He had experimented with animals with success, but never on human beings.

Anderson and his wife were placed on the operating table together. The man was put under an anæsthetic. An artery in his left arm was punctured and through a tube blood was pumped into an artery in his wife's arm.

#### Woman Rallies at Once.

She rallied at once and rapidly gained in strength. After two quarters of Anderson's blood had flowed into his wife's arteries the tube was removed and the wounds of both patients dressed.

Anderson wept with joy when he came from under the influence of the ether and saw his wife restored to consciousness and strength.

#### Surgery, A. D., 1906.

One day a few wise old lobsters decided that the centipede had too many feet.

They caught him and put him on an operating table.

"What are you going to do, gentlemen?" asked the centipede.

"We are going to reform you," they answered.

"What is the matter with me?"

"You have a lot of surplus feet. We have decided to amputate some of them."

"You have no right to meddle with me," protested the centipede. "If I have too many feet they will drop off themselves in time. Suppose you attend to your own business and let me alone."

But they paid no attention to his protest. They bit off his last three feet as a beginning. Then they removed a foot here and there, occasionally taking one of the detached feet and sticking it on in place of others that had been bitten off, and when they had finished the operation they stood off and looked at the centipede.

"Now," they said, "you look much better. That will do for this time, but when the public has become accustomed to the sight of you in your present form we will operate on you again and remove some more of your unnecessary feet. You still have too many."

Then they went away and left him.

Presently a friend came along.

"What has happened to you?" asked the friend.

"I have been mutilated by a lot of lobsters," he answered.

"What did they do it for?"

"Just because they were lobsters!" said the centipede, bitterly.

#### Inconceivable.

Patient (just before the operation)—Now, doctor, before you go any further tell me just what's the matter with me?

Dr. Kutem (absently)—Do you think if I knew what was the matter with you that I'd hold this operation?—*The Doctor's Factotum*.



## AMONG THE STATES.

(Continued from page 9.)

bee, Anita; and treasurer, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak. All present pronounced this the best osteopathic convention that they ever attended.—*Fraternally yours, Dr. T. B. Larabee, Sec'y.*

## Idaho Board Organizes.

The Osteopathic Examining Board met in Boise, Saturday, May 4th. The board consists of: Dr. H. D. Morris, Boise (5-year term); Dr. E. G. Houseman, Nampa (4-year term); Dr. J. C. Edwards, Wallace (3-year term); Dr. G. F. Schmelzel, St. Anthony (2-year term); Dr. H. M. Hatfield, Moscow (1-year term). The first examination will be held in Boise, Tuesday, June 4th. Officers of examining board are Dr. H. D. Morris, pres.; Dr. E. G. Houseman, sec'y and treas.—*Fraternally, E. G. Houseman, Sec'y.*

## Briefs from Los Angeles.

You probably know that the new board has been appointed and that Drs. Tasker and Sisson were selected from the osteopaths. They are both representative men and will fill the place with credit. We are very happy over the new law and believe that it is the best in the United States. You probably know that we also succeeded in modifying the dissecting statute and that the new dissecting law is now in force. We obtained our first material under the new law last week and from now on will have an abundance. You will be glad to know that the indications for the September class grow better each day, and it seems a very conservative estimate that we will have sixty to seventy-five.—*Sincerely yours, Harry W. Forbes, D. O., Los Angeles College of Osteopathy.*

## Dr. Frederick E. Moore Appointed to Oregon Medical Board.

Pursuant to the provisions of the law recently passed by the Oregon legislature, Governor Chamberlain on May 27th appointed Dr. Frederick E. Moore, of La Grande, as the osteopathic member of the state board of medical examiners. This is an honor of which Dr. Moore is highly deserving and which finds hearty approval throughout the state. He has been one of the state's most untiring workers for osteopathic recognition. He is a graduate of both the N. I. O. and of the A. S. O. and has resided in Oregon for seven years, during which time he has served the state and national associations in various capacities and is at present a trustee of the A. O. A. and vice-president of the Oregon Osteopathic Association.—*Fraternally, Mabel Akin, Sec'y.*

## Antiseptic in Tonsillitis.

Inflammation in any form attacking the tonsillar region gives rise to symptoms of most distressing character and at the same time provides a most favorable soil for the entry into the system of other infections. It is well to remember that at first this disease is only a local disturbance and if promptly and efficiently treated will remain local. The constitutional symptoms such as fever, headache, etc., only develop when there is considerable infection taken up. In treatment the first indication is to increase local capillary circulation. A local remedy must fill two requirements, i. e., a detergent antiseptic and a degree of permanency in effect. Many of the remedies which have been advocated for the varied forms of tonsillitis are antiseptic, but they are not sufficiently exosmotic in their action to increase the circulation or else their effect is too transient. Glyco-Thymoline frequently applied in a 50 per cent strength with a hand atomizer produces a rapid depletion of the congested area through its well-defined ex-

osmotic property, reestablishing normal passage of fluids through the tissues, promptly relieving the dry condition of the membrane and giving an immediate and lasting anodyne effect. As a gargle a 25 per cent solution hot may be effectively used, providing the process does not cause undue pain. The external application of cloths dipped in hot water and Glyco-Thymoline in 25 per cent solution greatly increases the venous circulation.

## Boston Osteopathic Society.

At the meeting of the Boston Osteopathic Society, held on the evening of May 25, Dr. John A. DeTienne, chairman of the Committee on Endowment of the A. O. A., and Dr. Margaret DeTienne, of Brooklyn, New York, were guests of the evening. Dr. DeTienne presented his experience in Neurasthenia—a very clear and instructive statement of abnormal conditions found, treatment employed, and results obtained. Our literature and our osteopathic gatherings need more of such scientific statement of actual observation, and the talk, demonstration and discussion were enjoyed by all. Officers for the succeeding year were elected as follows: President, Dr. Francis A. Cave; vice-president, Dr. Anna W. Byrkit; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Arthur M. Lane; director for three years, Dr. Alfred W. Rogers.—*Ada A. Achorn, Secretary.*

## Poor Writer, But A1 Father.

Dr. Ernest R. Proctor, of Chicago, writes the following interesting note to us: "I am no hand at writing anything, much less a news item for *The O. P.*, but this is it—we have a baby girl at our home, born on May the 7th. This little girl makes our third osteopathic baby, the oldest almost 6, a boy, and he is a fine fellow. The second, a girl almost 3 years, a good little lover. Our children have never had one drop of any kind of medicine, we always relying exclusively on osteopathic treatment. Have given water, food and osteopathy. Our children have had their share of sickness, but always get on nicely. My wife and I have bought a little home at 6543 Ingleside avenue, Chicago, which we are enjoying very much." [Congratulations, Dr. Proctor. Little messages from the heart like this are always welcome from the profession for these columns, and we are sure are appreciated by our readers.—Editor.]

## Drs. Tasker and Sisson on California Board.

On March 4, 1907, Governor Gillett of California signed the Medico-Osteopathic Bill. Immediately following this act steps were taken by the trustees of the Osteopathic Association to arrange for a mail ballot from the members. As the law demands four names from the osteopaths to be submitted to the governor, from which he is to appoint two, who are to serve on the board for a period of two years. The four practitioners elected by the association are Drs. Dain L. Tasker, Ernest Sisson, J. Strothard White and W. W. Vanderburgh. The governor on April 27th appointed Drs. Tasker and Sisson to represent the osteopaths on the composite board, which now consists of five allopaths, two homeopaths, two eclectics and two osteopaths. The law went into effect May 1st, 1907. The present officers of the California Board of Medical Examiners are: President, Dr. Lincoln Cothran, San Jose; vice-president, Dr. J. Park Dougall, Los Angeles; treasurer, Dr. Ernest Sisson, Oakland; secretary, Dr. Charles L. Tisdale, Alameda, and associate secretary, F. Dudley Tait, San Francisco. All osteopathic applicants must be graduates from a legally chartered college of osteopathy, having a course of instruction of at least twenty months, requiring actual attendance, and after 1908 of three years of nine months each. Material medica and mechano-therapy are relegated to the colleges as all who appear before the board are required to take the same

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examinations in anatomy, histology, gynecology, pathology, bacteriology, chemistry and toxicology, physiology, obstetrics, general diagnosis and hygiene. The consensus of opinion is that osteopathy has been greatly benefited by this legislation.—*Fraternally, Effie E. York, Sec'y, San Francisco, May 15th.*

## Notable Meeting of the Milwaukee Society.

A meeting of profit to the osteopaths of Milwaukee and vicinity was held on Thursday evening, May 23rd. It was the regular monthly meeting of the society, but one of special interest, with Dr. H. H. Fryette, of Chicago, as guest of the evening. Several of the practicing osteopaths from the interior of state came in to enjoy the occasion, and in all, it was a very representative "gathering of the clans" which sat down to partake from the festive board at the Plankinton House at half-after six o'clock.

However, we did not fashion our festivities on the order of a banquet and immediately following the dinner, repaired to the club room and spent the remainder of the evening in listening to the presentation of "The Mechanical Control of the Circulation" by Dr. Fryette. The modest simplicity with which Dr. Fryette handled his subject is commendable to his sphere of knowledge. It may be that all of us did not agree wholly in what the paper sought to present; however we may differ, it is certain that many of us are putting into every-day practice some of the principles as laid down by Dr. Fryette and yet we do not always understand the reason for so doing.

It was the result of technical research on the part of our brother from Chicago which interpreted to our minds the simple little facts upon which osteopathy is thoroughly founded. Personally, I am happy to endorse the findings of Dr. Fryette and his interpretation and application of them.

Those from the interior of the state who were present were: Dr. W. L. Thompson, Sheboygan; Dr. Eliza M. Culbertson, Appleton; Dr. E. J. Breitzman, Fond du Lac; Dr. E. M. Olds, Green Bay; Dr. E. F. Dietzman, Stoughton; and Dr. Nellie Fisher, Youngstown, Ohio.

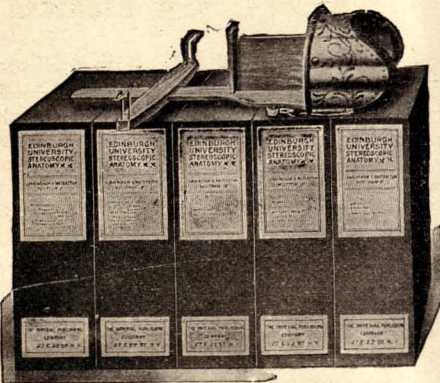
It was somewhat of a miniature state meeting. Next year we are planning to have more



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such gatherings and we hope also in the near future to enjoy more of the fellowship of the Chicago osteopaths by arranging for a joint society meeting—either in Milwaukee, Chicago or both. Why not?—*Fraternally, Edwin J. Elton, D. O.*

### Tri-State Becomes Mississippi Valley Association.

At Kirksville, Mo., May 24th and 25th, the Tri-State Osteopathic Association held its second meeting in connection with the M. O. A. At this meeting a permanent organization was effected with the following officers:

President—Dr. A. G. Hildreth.  
First Vice-President—Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines, Iowa.

Second Vice-President—Dr. Esther W. Whitaker, Perry, Ill.

Third Vice-President—Dr. J. M. McClanahan, Paola, Kan.

Secretary—Dr. Mary E. Noyes, Ottawa, Ill.

Treasurer—Dr. Susan Balf, Alliance, Neb.

The name was changed from the Tri-State to the Mississippi Valley Association, as the states of Kansas and Nebraska had sent delegations and asked to join us. We were glad to welcome them, and will be glad to welcome any and all of the other states of the Mississippi Valley at any time they may send delegates and ask to join.

The meeting was one of great interest and profit to all present, not the least being a visit to our alma mater for some of us, and to the beloved founder and the Home of Osteopathy for all of us.

The good work being done in the hospital was a delight to all.

Dr. Bartholomeu's illustrated lecture was something in the way of new thought, and it seems to me might, with some modifications, be used in drawing the attention of the laity to our work.

Other good things, too numerous to mention, were given and had to be seen and heard to be appreciated.

The officers ask the help of all D. O.'s to make our next meeting, which will be held at Kirksville at the time of the M. O. A. meeting, the best ever held, and we can do it if *Sec'y.*

### Osteopath Loses in Suit.

Judge Vinson Carter of the superior court ruled yesterday that John Ambrose Barnett, a graduate of an Iowa school of osteopathy, was not, under the Indiana law and under the rules of the state board of medical registration and examination, qualified to be examined for a medical license to practice here. He had sued the board for the right to take the examination.

Barnett's attorneys contended that their man should be permitted to take the examination in spite of the fact that the Still School of Osteopathy of Des Moines graduated him after a course of two years, because, as they contended, about a third of the time in other medical schools was spent in the study of materia medica. They argued, therefore, that their client had spent as much time with other essentials as the graduates of other schools and they called attention to the fact that the state law provided that a graduate of an osteopathy school did not have to be examined in materia medica.

Judge Carter in his findings in the case said that as a matter of fact a third of the time in the other schools was not spent in the study of materia medica. In his written findings he stated that only about 6 per cent of the time of a student was so spent.

The judge found that a total of about 2,600 hours' work was required for graduation in the school from which Barnett had a diploma, while in schools which are accepted as standards by the state board 4,000 hours are required.

The legal battle leading up to this decision

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was fought bitterly from the beginning and it is probable that the case will be carried to the higher courts.—*Indianapolis Star*.

**Texas State Meeting.**

The date of the Texas State Osteopathy convention has been changed to June 7 and 8, when the following programme will be followed at Houston in the rooms of the Business league, new Temple building:

**FRIDAY, JUNE 7.**

9 a. m.—Invocation; address of welcome, Mayor H. B. Rice; response, Dr. J. F. Bailey of Waco; reading of minutes of previous meeting by the secretary; annual address of President Dr. J. L. Holloway of Dallas; reports of standing committees; "The New Medical Bill as Applied to the Practice of Osteopathy," Hon. Sidney Samuels of Fort Worth; luncheon.

1:15 p. m.—Paper, "Cirrhosis of Liver," Dr. J. J. Pearce of El Paso; discussion, led by Dr. A. D. Ray of Cleburne; paper, "Synovitis," Dr. E. E. Edmondson, Galveston; discussion, led by Dr. D. L. Davis of Meridian; paper, "Uterine Catarrh," Dr. A. P. Terrell of Dallas; discussion, led by Dr. Nellie Hassell of San Antonio; clinic, conducted by Dr. Charles E. Still of Kirksville, Mo.

Evening—Banquet, Dr. W. R. Noon, toastmaster.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 8.**

9 a. m.—Paper, "Articular Rheumatism," Dr. C. S. Klein of Dallas; discussion, led by Dr. Shipper of San Antonio; paper, "Bright's Disease," Dr. L. N. Pennock of San Angelo; discussion, led by Dr. A. A. Speegle of Palestine; paper, "Phlegmasia Albadolens," Dr. J. T. Elder of Fort Worth; discussion, led by Dr. William B. Loving of Sherman; clinic, conducted by Dr. Charles E. Still.

1:15 p. m.—Paper, "Malarial Fever," Dr. D. S. Harris of Dallas; discussion, led by Dr. A. L. Bryan of Gainesville; question box and clinics; reports of special committees and unfinished business; election of officers and fixing date and place of next meeting.

Sunday, June 9—Early excursion to Galveston.

**Sudden Death of Dr. G. H. Gilmour.**

Dr. G. H. Gilmour, aged 52, a well-known osteopathic physician, with offices in the Security Bank building, Sioux City, Iowa, was found dead May 24th at 4 o'clock at his home, 1702 Ross street, by his little daughter, Alma, who was sent home by her mother to inquire as to his condition, the latter having failed to arouse him by telephone.

Death was undoubtedly due to rheumatism of the heart, from which he suffered greatly. In the opinion of the attending physician, however, the end was hastened by gas fumes. Yesterday morning Dr. Gilmour suffered an attack and decided to remain at home during the day, his wife, who is also an osteopathic physician, taking care of the office. At noon the doctor telephoned to his wife at the office, saying that he was still having dizzy spells, and remarked that he was going to boil some water. She warned him to be careful not to tip the stove, as it was unstable on its base.

When the attending physician arrived he found the stove tipped from the box on which it stood, with the flame extinguished, but the gas jet open. It is the supposition that while the doctor was preparing to place the water on the stove he became dizzy, upsetting the water and putting out the blaze, and then, without shutting off the gas, reeled back to the bed and expired.

From the condition of the body it was evident he had been dead for some time. Mrs. Gilmour telephoned early in the afternoon, but received no answer and concluded her husband was asleep. When the little daughter went to the office after school Mrs. Gilmour sent her home to her father, only to find him lifeless.

Dr. Gilmour came to Sioux City about a year ago, succeeding to the practice of Dr. D. P. Putnam, who removed to California. Formerly he resided in Sheldon. He was born in Missouri in 1855 and was a graduate of the School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., to which city the remains were taken this morning for interment in the family lot. Besides his wife he is survived by three children. Ray is a junior at Kirksville.

**Successful Tennessee Meeting.**

The eighth annual meeting of the Tennessee Osteopathic Association met at the Southern Hotel, Jackson, May 11th. House called to order by the president, Dr. A. L. Downer, after which devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. B. Eshman and invocation by Prof. G. R. McGee. An address was delivered by Mayor Anderson, in which he threw the gates of the city wide open to the visiting osteopaths. Dr. H. R. Bynum, of Memphis, responded to the mayor's welcome, after which Dr. Downer, the retiring president, addressed the association. Reading of the minutes and secretary and treasurer's report by Dr. Bessie A. Duffield was then followed by the appointment of a committee to get out a directory of members with constitution and by-laws of the association; those appointed on the committee were Drs. Bessie A. Duffield, A. L. Evans and P. K. Norman.

An interesting paper, "The Healing Science of the Future," was read by Dr. A. L. Evans. Reading of papers, scientific discussions and demonstrations occupied most of the morning session, the most interesting being, Symposium of practical treatment, demonstration of technique.

- (a) Cervical region. Dr. J. R. Shackelford.
- (b) Dorsal region. Dr. J. E. Collier.
- (c) Lumbar region. Dr. P. K. Norman.
- (d) Pelvic region. Dr. W. M. Williams.

In the afternoon session the business of the association was discussed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. H. C. Cupp, Memphis; vice-president, Dr. Sarah Wheeler, Winchester; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Bessie A. Duffield, Nashville; trustees, Drs. P. K. Norman, Memphis; T. L. Drennan, Jackson, and L. A. Downer, Chattanooga. Dr. Bessie A. Duffield was unanimously elected delegate to represent the association at the National Osteopathic Association, which meets at Norfolk, Va., August 26th. Dr. W. F. Link was endorsed as the next member appointed on Osteopathic State Board to fill the vacancy caused by Dr. Evans' time expiring. The following were in attendance: Drs. J. W. Skidmore, Corinth,

Miss.; B. S. Adsit, Franklin, Ky.; Mrs. G. Dawson, Seymour, Ind.; H. R. Bynum, Memphis; H. C. Cupp, Memphis; L. A. Downer, Chattanooga; A. L. Evans, Chattanooga; P. K. Norman, Memphis; T. L. Drennan, Jackson; and Pearl Ryan, J. Erle Collier, J. R. Shackelford, W. Miles Williams and Bessie

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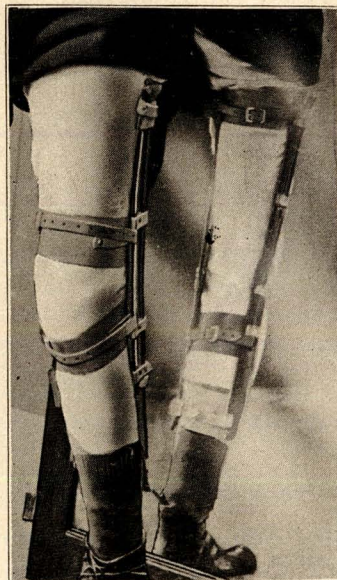
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**Dr. R. R. Norwood**

Sec., Tex.-Ost.-Assn.

**Mineral Wells**

**Texas**



A. Duffield, of Nashville. Time and place of next meeting not decided upon, but left to the trustees. The members of the association were delightfully entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Drennan at their home on Lafayette avenue. An elegant seven-course dinner was served in their dining room, which was tastefully decorated with la France roses and carnations.—*Fraternally, Bessie A. Duffield, Sec'y.*

#### Booming Organizations to Meet at Norfolk.

This letter is being sent to the officers of all osteopathic organizations by Assistant Secretary C. A. Upton of the A. O. A. at St. Paul: "I have been requested by President Ellis and Secretary Chiles of the American Osteopathic association to communicate with the officers of all the minor Osteopathic associations—state associations, alumni societies, class societies, etc.—calling their attention to the fact that at the coming A. O. A. convention to be held at Norfolk, Virginia, August 26th to 30th, Tuesday evening has been set aside on the program for meetings of all such societies.

"It is requested that all societies hold their annual or a special meeting at Norfolk on that date and if this meets with your approval and the cooperation of your society it is suggested that you immediately take the necessary proper action for calling the meeting for that date and issue a letter to all the members and those whom you desire for members urging them to be present on that occasion.

"It will readily be apparent, especially to the officers of alumni societies, that these meetings will stimulate attendance and be the best means of building up their membership. It is, in fact, the only time when many of the societies can successfully get their members together. It will also serve to bring the national and local associations into closer relationship. Those states which have had difficulty in holding a state meeting may be able to hold a successful meeting at the national convention.

"It is desired to make the annual meetings of the A. O. A. an opportunity not only for bringing together in general meeting all of the best that osteopathy affords, but an opportunity for a gathering of the clans—a reunion and reviving of old associations—a sort of homecoming, if you please.

"Will you take this matter in hand at once and do all in your power to make your meeting a successful one?"

"If you decide to hold the meeting we would suggest that you not only communicate with all parties by letter, but print an early notice of the meeting in the osteopathic publications. An early reply will be appreciated."

#### Indiana Osteopathic Love Feast.

The Indiana Osteopathic Society held their ninth semi-annual meeting at Hotel Denison in Indianapolis on May 15th, 1907. The meeting was called to order at 10:10 a. m. by President Spaunhurst. After reading the minutes of the last meeting and other preliminaries began the real osteopathic love feast, for in fact it was a mental feast from morning until night. First on program was a paper by President Spaunhurst, of Indianapolis. He went into the past of osteopathy—why it was that Dr. A. T. Still took up a new line of thought and study which developed into the system of osteopathy. He spoke of the present in osteopathy and offered some suggestions for the future advancement of the new system of healing.

After this Dr. O. E. Smith, of Indianapolis, gave a report on a case of sciatica, with unusual complications, which he cured, and a case of chronic constipation which seemed to be of only ordinary conditions, in which he failed to give relief.

Dr. T. P. Huffman, of Lafayette, gave a very interesting report on a case of epilepsy which covers about 15 years' suffering, and after 20 months' treatment the patient is al-

most free from the trouble, having a very light attack in two or three months. He reported a case of retroversion of the uterus with adhesion of the rectum, and went into the details of the treatment, telling the mode and position in which he treated the patient.

Dr. Cora G. Parmelee, of Attica, gave a report on a case of Potts' disease in which the patient was very weak and unable to walk without the aid of some support. The soreness was entirely relieved and the patient's strength regained, but the curvature was not benefited at all. She gave a very interesting report on a case of apoplexy, in which the patient was unable to attend to any business. Numbness of the hands and inability to use them on account of loss of grasping power. There was no osseous cervical lesion, but a tender and very much contracted muscular condition which required a very gentle manipulation in the beginning of the treatment. The patient was entirely relieved of all the symptoms.

Dr. M. E. Clark, of Indianapolis, gave an hour's lecture on the "Technique of Treatment of Uterine Displacement." Dr. Clark gave several don'ts which if followed by all of us would result in greater relief for our patients and more gratitude to the physician. The principal one is, *don't treat uterine displacements without knowing the condition and position of the womb and surrounding viscera.* Spend more time in making your diagnosis and you will gain much time and save yourself labor in treating the patient. It is the knowing what to do and how you do it that brings best results. Dr. Clark's talk was a practical one, given from the years of experience he had while connected with the A. S. O.

Dr. C. V. Fulham, of Frankford, gave a report on a case of typhoid fever showing the effect osteopathy had in reducing the fever curve as compared to medicinal treatment. He reported a case of intercostal neuralgia in which the treatment irritated instead of abated the pain.

Dr. Lorena Schrock, of Bedford, could not stay to read her interesting reports of hay fever and fibroid tumor, but they were read by Dr. Emma Nugent, of Indianapolis.

Judge Brodus, who is attorney for Dr. Baughman, who was under arrest, was present and said in his opinion the medical board are taking advantage of their power given by law, and are discriminating against osteopaths. Attorney Boyd, who has the case of Dr. Barnett, who brought suit to compel the medical board to give an examination that he might secure license to practice, was present and said in his opinion the superior court would reverse the decision of the circuit court and that would give osteopaths a better chance to come into Indiana. We have a member on the board of examination and registration, but his powers are limited, as there are five others who are not osteopaths.

Dr. E. P. Booth, of Cincinnati, was present and after commenting on what he had seen and heard during the day, invited all to attend the A. O. A. meeting in Jamestown. The tenth annual meeting will be held the second Saturday in October for election of officers and other business.—*Fraternally, J. E. Baker, Sec'y.*

#### A Microbic Puzzle.

Friend—"Doesn't the doctor know what's the matter with you?"

Patient—"I guess not. He knows I've got microbes, but he doesn't know what kind they are."

#### He Deserves Results.

Please increase my order to 500 for the May "O. H." and send them as soon as possible. It looks like a patient-getter.—*Dr. C. E. Stewart, Moline, Ill.*

## Gallery of Osteopathic Pioneers

MONTH by month it is slowly dawning upon the most of our profession through little revelations that occur here, there and yonder, that a goodly number of representative practitioners of osteopathy are delving deeply into original work which is making rapidly for the development of osteopathy as a science. Without wishing to plume ourselves in the least, *The Osteopathic Physician* takes much satisfaction in feeling that it is doing a good work of discovery in digging out of hiding places these modest doctors and revealing to the profession something of their various lines of activity. We expect to go right on with this work month by month and wherever we find a sincere seeker after truth, doing even a *little* energetic and original work upon a scientific basis, we shall be pleased to hear of it and report what is of interest concerning his work to our profession.

The subject of our sketch this month is Dr. Harrison H. Fryette, of Chicago, president for the second term of the Illinois Osteopathic Association. So modest is Dr. Fryette in calling attention to his own work and so absolutely is the man devoted to his daily toil that scarcely anybody in the profession, beyond his intimate local friends, know that he has been doing an enormous amount of outside work the past four years in connection with building up an arduous city practice. Indeed, I do not hesitate to say that not a fourth of the members of the Illinois Osteopathic Association realize that their worthy president is in any way out of the ordinary run of busy practitioners, and yet Dr. Fryette is pursuing lines of original study that ought to be a matter of interest and pride to everybody in the profession.

Dr. Fryette's special loves in his work are the anatomy of the nervous system, which he has pursued steadily since his graduation at the American College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery in 1903, by carrying on a careful and steady series of nerve dissections. He has dissected from one to three bodies each year since 1902. In this work he has dissected and mounted the greater part of the nervous system, and last year accomplished the painful and tedious task of dissecting the complete nervous system, including the sympathetics of the right side. This specimen he has preserved in alcohol available for exhibition and ready to mount, which he hopes to accomplish in the near future.

Dr. Fryette has conducted this work by rising almost invariably every morning at four o'clock and going to his laboratory work, which he pursues vigorously until nine o'clock, when he reports for practice at his office in the Auditorium Tower.

Physiology appeals also to Dr. Fryette as equally profitable a study for the osteopath as anatomy and his ideal of osteopathic therapeutics is the application of anatomical knowledge from the physiological standpoint. Eight years ago Dr. J. Martin Littlejohn was advocating this proposition from the rostrum of the American School of Osteopathy, and I recollect, as a student under him at that time, the importance he assigned to physiological research as a means of interpreting osteopathy and applying its principles. He put physiology in the very front rank, not secondary in importance to a technical knowledge of anatomy.

Dr. Fryette, who pursued his osteopathic course at Dr. Littlejohn's institution, has become a practical exponent of this idea and is surely doing credit to his preceptor. He is a close student of the technical journals of advanced physiology and on August the 13th to 16th, this year, he will attend the International Congress of Physiologists at Heidel-



berg. Mrs. Fryette, who is also a practitioner, will accompany her husband on this journey. They sail from New York for Naples, July 2nd, traveling through Italy and Switzerland to Heidelberg, and before returning home will visit Paris, London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool, sailing for Quebec September 6th. This will be the first day's vacation that Dr. Fryette has taken in the seven years of his ardent osteopathic effort. Surely this sort of devotion to duty is unusual and very praiseworthy from the standpoint of scientific enthusiasm, but is very reprehensible, I think, from the standpoint of private health, and while praising Dr. Fryette for being a willing laborer in the master's vineyard I feel disposed to score him severely for having cheated himself out of seven splendid vacations in as many years that he was richly entitled to. Certainly it is due every hard worker in osteopathy to take his period of rest.

Dr. Fryette is a native son of Colorado and was born in 1878. He lived on a ranch in northwestern Nebraska in boyhood and graduated in 1897 as valedictorian of the high school at Chadron, Neb. He taught school in Montana, then became a post-graduate from the Chadron Academy and in 1900 entered a university in Wisconsin, where, with his previous work, he got two years' credit at the end of one year and summer. He entered the American College of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery in 1901 and graduated in 1903, beginning practice in Chicago immediately. He has built up a splendid practice. Dr. Fryette has taught physiology in his Alma Mater since 1903.

Notwithstanding these various lines of activity, Dr. Fryette has found time to serve his profession as a burden carrier in its organizations. In 1904 he was elected president of the Chicago and Cook County Society and took a definite action at that time in trying to get the two local societies to unite and he has worked constantly for this aim up to the present time, when it happily has been realized.

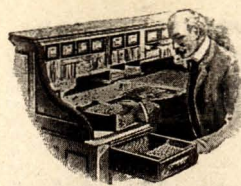
In 1905 he was elected president of the American College of Osteopathic Medicine & Surgery Alumni Association; also president of the Illinois Osteopathic Association; and last year, 1906, he was re-elected for a second year, being the present incumbent of this office. Dr. Fryette also took the M. D. degree. He married Miss Myrtle Winslow, who had just graduated from the same institution. Dr. Myrtle W. Fryette is associated with her husband in practice.

Dr. Fryette has always made things biological and physiological his special study and he has evolved a new theory as to the vasomotors which he has demonstrated on the cat and guinea pig a number of times. He recently was the guest of honor at the Milwaukee Osteopathic Association, where he presented his views to that body and won the warm admiration of his hearers. As a man, Dr. Fryette is always for the truth wherever found and always stands squarely for justice and for peace if possible, and for osteopathy and everything that tends to make it a complete system of therapeutics. He is a son of Dr. S. J. Fryette, A. S. O., 1900, who practices at Madison, Wis.

We hope to learn more of these silent delvers after greater osteopathic knowledge and will thank any of our friends in the field for reporting original work to us.

## Publishers' Dept.

THE June number of *Osteopathic Health* contains a very strong and pleasing presentation of osteopathic principles in "As Viewed by an Old School Physician Who Investigated." This article is the simple testimony of one who has had nearly a quarter of a century of experience in administering medicines, who finally became interested in



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osteopathy and after investigating its merits returned to college to learn its newer truths of therapeutics. He has since his graduation been back in busy practice a sufficient length of time to know the difference between the new and the old and to measure the superior advantages of osteopathy over drug medication. He tells this story in a simple, kindly, convincing way that must carry conviction to every reader.

There is nothing in this story nor in any line or paragraph that appears in this issue that reflects unkindly or bitterly upon drug practice. Its mistakes are not exposed cruelly and only appear inferentially when a comparison is pointed by way of showing the superior advantages of our newer method. It is a pity that millions of stories like this cannot be circulated throughout the United States every month in the year. This article is by A. J. C. Saunier, A. M., M. D., D. O., of Los Angeles.

"Treat Hay Fever Now" is a two-page article by the editor, describing this disease in a comprehensible manner for the lay reader and explaining why treatment should be begun immediately?

There are some brief abstracts of "Osteopathic Principles" stated which are calculated to drive home important truths and which will not be disputed by any reader. "Surgery" is also commented on in the same brief manner. A splendid and brief presentation of "Diphtheria and Germ Diseases" is made by Dr. Clinton E. Achorn. "The Manner of Giving an Osteopathic Treatment" is an assuring statement by Dr. Ada A. Achorn which will make women in particular realize that osteopathy is a treatment for the weak and that it necessitates a minimum of exposure during treatment and that it is not a question of length of time but of degree of skill of the practitioner which is its ultimate value.

"Eye Troubles That Are Reflex" is an article by the editor which he believes is very timely. This story of less than three pages endeavors to make it very clear how a good many of the commoner diseases of vision are found to be due to nerve irritation and not to organic defect. The logic is pointed that such cases are curable by osteopathic attention. We have had many requests for such an article during the past six months, and believe that every practitioner has need for this article many times in the course of a year for answering questions.

"Why You May Feel Worse After Treatment" is explained to be a good sign in most diseases, indicating that the system has begun to take up the poisons in the circulation for elimination. It will prevent many patients

from becoming discouraged in the early stages of treatment.

"Mask a Headache, or Cure It?" is a pointed query forcibly stated. "Rheumatism—or What?" is a simple and convincing argument by Dr. Thos. J. DeVaughn, which explains

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In the March issue of *Osteopathic Health* is the sort of an appeal to the public that will make friends and adherents to osteopathic therapeutics on every side. It is full of personal and vital appeal to every individual. See that the people of your community get a chance to read it. Other features of the March issue are:

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Why Osteopathy Is Not Massage.  
Throat Troubles Are Spring's Sorrow.  
A Truce to Asthmatics.  
Constipation Curable.  
Women Who Suffer.

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how a good many nerve pains are misnamed "rheumatism" and it indicates how relieving nerve pressure and correcting circulation by osteopathic procedure cures such maladies.

All in all, the June number of "O. H." is, in our judgment, a very strong one and it is so mild and conservative in its claims as to make it available for the purposes of the most conservative practitioner in the field. If we have not your order, Doctor, do you not wish us to send you one hundred or more of these copies while they last?

Oh! Au!

"That new stenographer of ours is a very stylish speller."

"What on earth is a stylish speller?"

"Well, for instance, take the word 'loafer.' She spells it 'l-a-u-f-f-e-u-r.'"—*Judge.*

Laying for Him.

Nurse—"Tommy, dear, don't you want to come and see the sweet little sister a stork brought you?"

Tommy—"No. I want to see the stork."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Drawing the Line.

The Doctor—"You are to take ten drops in a wineglassful of water after each meal."

The Patient—"Doctor, as a member of the W. C. T. U. I object to the word wineglass."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A Toast.

Here's to the stork,  
A most valuable bird,  
That inhabits the residence districts.  
He doesn't sing tunes,  
Nor yield any plumes  
But he helps out the vital statistics.  
—*Portland Oregonian.*

**WANT ADS.**

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MANUFACTURER OF STATIC AND X-RAY apparatus in Chicago. Galvanic and Faradic Batteries, etc., will exchange for osteopathic treatment. Address 155, care O. P.

TO SELL—A WELL ESTABLISHED PRACTICE in a central New York city of 9,000 people. Only practice in the city and county. Address 164, care O. P.

**THE MAY ISSUE**  
OF  
**Osteopathic Health**

Gives new illustrations of the osteopathic principle that disease is largely pressure induced by considering a variety of glandular disturbances which largely are the palpable effect of mere mechanical pressure.

The brain also is shown to be peculiarly sensitive to pressures.

While this issue of *Osteopathic Health* forms in its entirety a very interesting and readable brochure, its constituent parts are really separate short stories, each lucid and complete, upon the following topics:

Disease is Caused by Mechanical Pressure.

Philosophy of Osteopathy Boiled Down.

How Acute Ills Become Chronic.

The Testimony of the Glands.

Pressure in Lymphatic Inflammations.

Hodgkin's Disease an Exaggerated Pressure Malady.

Goitre, Its Pressure-Origin and Symptom.

Prostatic Troubles from Pressure.

Liver Disturbed by Pressures.

Mental Diseases Also Based on Pressure.

Apoplexy, Both Pressure-Caused and a Pressure-Effect.

What Pressure on the Brain Will Do.

Functional Diseases Associated with Pressures.

This number of *Osteopathic Health* is from the pen of the editor and is offered in the belief that it will do excellent missionary work wherever circulated.

Have you ordered a supply of this May Issue? May we send a hundred copies to your order today?

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**Personals.**

Drs. Herman H. and Bertha W. Moellering of St. Paul, Minn., called on the O. P. on their way to New York, from whence they will take a trip to Europe.

Dr. O. C. Mutschler, formerly of 20 W. Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., has retired from active practice for awhile, owing to a much needed rest, and removed to Carlisle, Pa. He is succeeded by Dr. E. Clair Jones, formerly of Columbia, Pa. Dr. Jones still maintains his practice at Columbia two days per week.

Dr. Morris M. Brill of New York city announces the opening of his practice during June, July and August at Arverne, Long Island, No. 5 Remington Cottages, Remington avenue, near Boulevard, where he practices on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday of each week.

**Locations.**

Dr. Jennie M. Schofield, at 110 Highland avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. F. J. White, L. A. C. O.-07, at 5 Higgins Bldg., London, Canada.

**Removals.**

Drs. Barker & Barker from Lewiston, Ill., to Savanna, Ill.

Dr. W. B. Van de Sand from 1028 Walnut street, Kansas City, Mo., to Moundridge, Kansas.

Dr. G. R. Boyer from McDougall Bldg., to Woolner Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

Drs. T. M. & Dorothy Sellards from 767 Woodward avenue, to 678 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Lauren Jones from Lincoln, Neb., to Gordon, Neb.

Dr. Genuva I. Green from Kansas City, Mo., to Watonga, Okla.

Dr. John Lane Callaway from Mountain Home, Idaho, to 719 Swetland Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Dr. W. C. Williams from Healdsburg, Cal., to Santa Rosa, Cal.

Dr. Lizzie Heberer from Monmouth, Ill., to Vancouver, B. C.

Dr. Francis A. Howe from 38 Orton place, to 5 W. Oakwood place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Streight from Woodward Bldg., to 814 Poplar street, Sidney, Ohio.

Dr. J. Ray Shike from Perry, Iowa, to Earlham, Iowa.

Dr. W. W. Micks from Dansville, N. Y., to Middletown, N. Y.

Dr. W. W. Dumm from 195 Ocean Front, Ocean Park, Cal., to Mason Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

Dr. Mary Finley from Eureka Springs, Ark., to College Springs, Iowa.

Drs. J. S. B. & E. J. B. Marshall from Jamestown, N. Y., to 3-4 Lane House, Russell, Pa.

Dr. Ambrose B. Floyd from The Markeen, to 748 Ellicott square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Burdall Johnson from 1624 Lehigh avenue, to 1015 Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. E. Clair Jones from 459 Walnut street, Columbia, Pa., to 20 West Orange street, Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Sophia L. Gault from 501 Mason Bldg., to 123 East Avenue 53, Los Angeles, Cal.

Drs. Thompson & Thompson from 52 State street, Watertown, N. Y., to Clayton, N. Y., for summer practice.

Dr. E. L. Schmid from Citizens' National Bank Bldg., to 125 N. Market street, Frederick, Md.

Dr. Della Renshaw from The Tuller, to 208 The Charlevoix, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. Hester L. Beck from 2159 Pacific avenue, to 2201 San Jose avenue, Alameda, Cal.

Dr. Anna E. Goss-Baker from Earlville to 2123 E. 7th street, Kansas City, Mo. She is, however, no longer in practice, having been married some time ago.

Dr. J. J. Drummond from La Junta, Colo., to Frankfort, Kansas.

Dr. R. B. Anderson from La Gloria, Cuba, to Camaguey, Cuba.

**Partnership Formed.**

Drs. G. R. Poyer and E. Q. Thawley, at 331-5 Woolner Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

**Married.**

Miss Bertha L. Turk to Dr. G. F. Schmelzel of Idaho Falls, Idaho, May 1st. At home after May 10th at St. Anthony, Idaho.

**Born.**

To Dr. and Mrs. E. R. Proctor, Chicago, Ill., May 7th, a girl.

**Died.**

Dr. G. H. Gilmour, Sioux City, Ia., May 24th, due to rheumatism of the heart, from which he suffered greatly.

Dr. S. H. Runyon, Creston, Iowa, due to tuberculosis.