

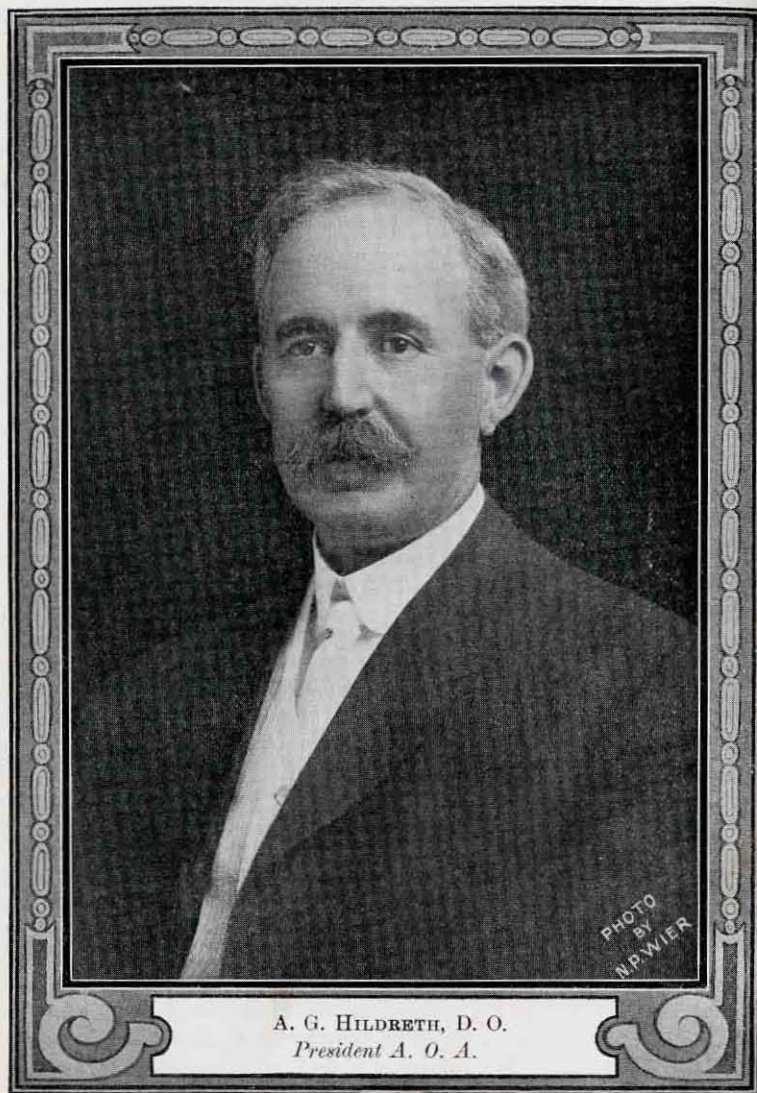
The Journal of Osteopathy

September 1910

Vol. 17, No. 9

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The Journal of Osteopathy

Edited by W. K. Jacobs.

VOL. XVII.

SEPTEMBER, 1910

No. 9

Editorial.

A Message to the Profession.

Could there only be some way devised so that each individual osteopath could fully realize the responsibility that should and does rest upon them regarding the great future of osteopathy; could they but bring themselves to a full consideration of the fact that we owe all the success of our lives to our profession; that its influence has done wonders, not alone for the Doctor, but for the thousands with whom we have come in contact. Could this be done it seems to me all our great troubles would be over. We have a work before us, magnificent in purpose and limitless in scope. But to reach our highest zenith of success we must stand shoulder to shoulder and work as one man. And to do this we must organize, must get together. Next year the A. O. A. meets in Chicago the last week in July. This city was chosen because of its central location and its facilities for caring for a large convention. It was chosen also because it can accommodate all at whatever price one wishes to pay. All railroads should lead to Chicago next year and all osteopaths should be there. Begin your preparations now. Come and get in touch with the work of our great organization. Should its present workings not be in line with your ideas, come and present your claims. We only grow by contact. We need every osteopath in the United States and elsewhere, and you need the Association. The enthusiasm of one meeting, the inspiration of contact cannot help but aid all to realize their duty to themselves, to the profession and to the public. Already Dr. C. P. McConnell of Chicago, the chairman of the program division of the publication committee, is at work. Every one is either personally acquainted with Dr. McConnell or his work in osteopathy, and his name at the head of our program committee is a guarantee that the program next year will not only be scientific but genuinely osteopathic. No osteopath can afford to miss that meeting. If you are a member, come and get all

your osteopathic friends to come. If you are not a member, join now and get every other osteopath to join and come. But come whether you are a member or not. We want every one to know the kind of work that is being done in the A. O. A. We want all to realize the responsibility they bear in our profession. And you can only do this by rubbing up against the organization work. Come to Chicago next July five thousand strong. Come to Chicago and gain strength from our greatest gathering, and give strength to the cause that has made you. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri should all be there. Help us, one and all, to make this the greatest and best ever—HILDRETH.

The Convention.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention has passed into history and the California Osteopaths have established a record that will not be equaled for some time to come.

California hospitality has been a matter of record, and every one took the long western journey in anticipation of a professional and social treat. Nor were they disappointed. It would enthuse any man with warm blood in his veins to see that jolly crowd of conventioners enjoying every moment of the technical and social program.

San Francisco is especially endowed with natural grandeur and enthusiastic Osteopaths who left "nary" a stone unturned to make every moment a golden moment for their visitors.

But the stay-at-homes must not gain the idea that this was a jaunt for pleasure only. Besides an excellent program, Osteopathy made a substantial gain, by the staunch attitude assumed by the Convention upon matters vital to the very existence of the profession—namely, the demand for a separate state board in the several states, and the enhancing of the propaganda against compromising our profession with drugs.

It is unfortunate that these questions should have been thrust upon the Convention at San Francisco, and it is to be hoped that they will not present themselves for some time to come.

Osteopathy has attained its present growth living the life of single blessedness. Let it ascend the hymeneal altar with drug therapy, and we will have the proverbial "two hearts that beat as one." Judging from the late convention, the overwhelming majority prefer spinsterhood.

After more mature reflection of the kaleidoscopic week at San Francisco, we believe the future Osteopathic history will record this Con-

vention as one of great importance, from several standpoints. First, it has established the high mark of good healthful entertainment, combined with, Second, an excellent program; Third, a decisive stand on state board legislation in favor of the independent board; Fourth, influential in bolstering up doubting Osteopaths; and Fifth, in demonstrating that too much political activity is obnoxious to the profession at large.

No doubt these questions will be resurrected in the future, but with the influence of the recent action, the profession will be more difficult to dislodge from the original soil that heretofore has nurtured her.—FARMER.

The San Francisco Meeting.

It is too bad that a greater number of the profession do not attend our annual meetings. Never in the history of the Association have we met at a place where all the elements of life seemed to vie with each other in contributing to the comfort, the convenience and the best good of the profession. The hotel accommodations and treatment by the management have never been excelled, if equaled. The Assembly Hall, their Colonial ball-room, was simply ideal for our purpose, as were their committee rooms and all other conveniences.

The California State Association, the local San Francisco organization, and especially those individuals who attended to all the detail of arrangements, deserve the lasting gratitude of the Association. The features of social entertainment have never been equaled, because there is but one San Francisco, with its magnificent settings of bay, ocean and mountains, and the press treated us not only fairly but very generously. The convention itself made a record in defining its position and emphasizing the same upon all the vital questions that have been the causes of our greatest differences of opinion in the past. It just seemed as if all our features of contention had been wiped away, and the entire convention had joined heartily in the elimination, and were eager to meet the future squarely upon the issues that had been made. The President Dr. Pickler's address did much to help bring this about. It was forceful, logical and clearly defined upon all subjects of importance. Dr. Louisa Burns and Dr. Farmer demonstrated clearly that our research workers have not been idle during the past year. The facts are, that along all lines of work that would naturally belong to the profession, the past year's work showed good progress. Dr. Parker, the traveling man of the Association, has demonstrated the fact that it pays to keep a live, hustling man in the field. Our membership has been greatly increased

and interest in the Association work has grown splendidly. If any criticism could be offered at all, it was over the fact that politics entered quite prominently into the work of the convention. This feature may have been due largely to the fact of our new constitution, which makes of our organization a democratic body, making the selection of its officers by informal ballot compulsory. The condition which existed at San Francisco should not exist as a rule, and will no doubt readjust itself satisfactorily as we become better acquainted with its workings. Never has a convention seemed to so squarely settle down to the real kernel in the cocoon as at this meeting.—HILDRETH.

Mental Therapy.

That there is a legitimate field for the intelligent employment of mental therapeutics, no one who is well informed and unbiased will deny. The good things are sure to be imitated and faked, and doubtless real mental therapy is no exception. In this issue of the Journal appears the advertisement of Dr. Walter DeVoe, Doctor of Psychology (The Vita Pub. Co.), and lest the work of Dr. DeVoe be classed with the many unreliable brands of mental healing, it is the purpose of this editorial to set him right with the profession. The editor has personal knowledge of Dr. DeVoe's work, and the high character of the man, together with his undoubted qualifications for the intelligent application of the principles of psychology upon a very high plane, has made him a real benefactor. Dr. DeVoe is quite willing to work in cases with osteopaths, but will not consent to treat where drugs are administered. In cases in which this form of treatment is indicated, we are certain that both patients and physicians will find a great deal of satisfaction in their experience with Dr. DeVoe. He will be glad to explain the nature of his work to interested osteopaths.

A Peculiar Situation.

Now that Justice Putnam of the Supreme Court of the State of New York has ruled adversely to the osteopaths, and upheld the Health Board of the city of New York in refusing osteopaths the right to sign burial permits, a peculiar situation has arisen. The laws of the state recognize osteopaths and legalize the practice of osteopathy, but in sustaining the action of the Health Board, deny them the right to dispose of the bodies of dead patients. In other words, the "osteopaths" can be trusted to diagnose disease of live people but not of dead ones. They can cure patients but, as a last straw, the medics cling to the monopoly of burying them if they should die.

Well, who knows? Perhaps there is more method to the madness of that Health Board than we suspect. They may get a rake-off from the undertakers. They are persistently hanging on to the guy rope of osteopathy, but one of these times they will find themselves up in the air without a parachute nor even a friendly soft spot to light on. Let this temporary set-back inspire the New York Osteopaths to renew the fight with redoubled energy, and if additional legislation is necessary, it is hoped that the movement will be started at once, and that it will be fought through to a finish. Should this state of affairs be allowed to rest, it would be the signal for every medical health board in the country to proceed likewise against the osteopaths.

Consistency. Thou art a Jewel!

Quite commendable, with a few exceptions, is an article on "State Medicine" by Dr. W. B. Clarke of Indianapolis, Indiana, in the Homeopathic Recorder of July 15th. His classification of Osteopathy with "Theosophy, Dowieism, Holy Ghosters, Schlatter and the Adam God class", etc., however, reflects little credit upon the doctor's knowledge regarding the real science of osteopathy, which he has thus, in his own mind, so narrowly, and we must say amusingly, confined. Such writers do not seem to realize that no longer can they vilify osteopathy in such a manner with impunity. They seem to forget that thousands, yes, millions, of educated, thinking American people, and the number is increasing at an unprecedented rate, by actual experience with osteopathy have come to regard the new science as the safest, sanest and best of all the methods of healing. The fact that osteopathy has made its reputation on the "incurables" of medicine seems of no significance whatever. To such we can only say, "Shut your eyes and rant as you will, but the fact remains." The senseless tirades indulged in by medical writers and uninformed or hidebound magazine editors are proving a genuine boomerang to themselves. Having vented their spleen, may of course give them a feeling of relief, but to the thousands upon thousands of friends of osteopathy, such mutterings carry no conviction whatever, and can only result in the belittling of these writers in the estimation of intelligent people. However, in dealing with the American Medical Association, as sponsor for the proposed department of public Health, the article referred to is significant as voicing the sentiment of the independent homeopaths. We quote the following:

"The chief boast of the so-called dominant school is that medicine as a practice is without a law, and devoid of principles, but our school, despite the other's ridicule takes just pride that it is firmly grounded

on an unassailable law of nature, the law of Similia, and stands for freedom and individualism. It is the difference between slavery and freedom. And yet we are asked to uncomplainingly occupy the inferior and menial position our slave driver assigns to us—the tyranny of this medical octopus. But this I have not yet told you of.

Vast Power of State Medicine.

“This medical oligarchy, state medicine; this medical inquisition, answerable to no one; this medical priestcraft of political doctors, with its modern tendency to paternalism, assumes judicial functions that are absolutely tyrannical, and leaves official injustice, disease and death in the wake of its acts. Fortified by cupidity and upheld by custom, it is rapidly growing in power, and makes tens of thousands of physicians mere unconscious instruments in the furtherance of its designs.

“State medicine controls the army and navy, the Government departments and institutions, soldiers’ homes and Indian schools, immigration, and a whole raft of government jobs too numerous to mention, the insane and orphan asylums, police and fire departments, prisons, jails, work houses, poor farms, the institutions for epileptics, and many for consumptives, water supplies, veterinary appointments, animal and meat inspectors, pure food and drug law work, the general hospitals, coroners, and the so-called boards of health. It is now invading the public schools with its callow medical examiners.

“State medicine always has charge of, and in many sections takes entire control of small-pox, scarlatina, measles, diphtheria, tuberculosis, pneumonia, trachoma, croup, and many other diseases, and is insidiously working to officially introduce a full line of compulsory serum treatments for all. It oracularly tells us that these and some diseases can be prevented or cured by these bogus nosodic specifics, vaccines, serums, et al., and as state medicine generally means COMPULSORY medicine, ORDERS them used, often over the protest of the practicing physician, whose place they usurp, and who believes differently.

“State medicine juggles and falsifies statistics. It ‘tests’ diseases and kills our cattle with immunity (as we see in tuberculosis, vaccina, foot and mouth disease and other diseases), and ditto for our children (as we see in the many cases of tetanus, blood poisoning, eruptions, erysipelas, acute Bright’s disease, etc., following vaccination, and the sudden deaths from antitoxin used as a ‘preventive’), and makes us ask, ‘Why this vast increase in tuberculosis and cancer these later years?’

Vaccination an Abracadabra.

“State medicine is always ordering and enforcing its superstitious abracadabra, vaccination, in the public schools, with law and without law alike, making eligibility to education therein absolutely incumbent upon the acceptance of this ghastly risk. My only son has thus been driven from the public schools in two states of this ‘free republic’ because I would not allow him to take this risk. State medicine accomplishes this dastardly act through its controlling power over our so-called health boards. These, supposedly created by the people, as the SERVANTS of the people, soon prove to be their masters, and usurp, at times, more power than the Legislature itself, and which the Legislature itself would not dare to take or attempt to take. These health boards, in turn, more often do this by their usurped power to compel the school boards to do their dirty work, and to drill the police as their able enforcing assistants, and they strip school children for purposes of nefarious inspections, though all laws for such a procedure have been held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court as ‘never known to the common law in the administration of justice between individuals’ (Justice Gray, 141 U. S., 250). And these health boards know as well as I do that vaccination is an unsettled, mooted question in the medical profession, and that its enforcement is a grievous offense against fundamental personal rights.

“State medicine causes, spreads, introduces and transfers diseases, its latest great feat along this line being the widespread foot and mouth disease experience of a year ago, which it cost the people, via the National Department of Agriculture, more than \$300,000 to suppress or eradicate, including the slaughter and destruction of thousands of animals, and necessitating the confiscation and destruction of all the vaccine virus in the ———— and ———— plants near Philadelphia and Detroit, proved to have been the original cause of the trouble among the cattle. Other than the spirited discussion of the whole matter in the United States Senate, February 25, 1909, as published in the Congressional Record, did state medicine allow the news to be given to the public in the newspapers?

“In an article in the New York Medical Record, a physician (Dr W. R. Fisher) previously says: ‘A glance at the situation will satisfy the most casual observer that throughout our country the feeling of opposition against vaccination is not only wide-spread in extent, but that it is growing in intensity. Muttering discontent is rapidly assuming the proportion of open and forcible resistance.’

“To this I may add that were it not for the general public repugnance

and continued open opposition to vaccination it is more than likely that through state medicine, the whole country would now be passing through the serum injection era—that the school children would have to take, along with their education, in addition to vaccination against small-pox, a hypodermic dose of antitoxin to prevent diphtheria, the Pasteur treatment to prevent hydrophobia, tuberculin to prevent consumption, or the 'Detre test' to reveal it, tetanus serum to prevent lockjaw—in fact, all the germs from Germany, parasites from Paris, microbes from Ireland, cultures from Boston, and a course of dope and bichloride of gold to prevent a possible case of drunkenness.

"State medicine is always scheming to pass laws under which it can further operate, some only with 'jokers' in them, which often serve their malign purposes well enough, and, if it can't get them, it works by calling into service its three P's, its specious police power pretext, and always works along the Oliver Twist line of more public institutions, more money, more places for its obsequious underlings.

"A local instance is this newspaper reading recently: 'Health board wants \$200,000 for hospitals,' and a list of twenty-six health board attaches, one salary of \$2,500 a year, three of \$1,500, three of \$1,300, one of \$1,200, and so on down to \$75 a month, and another list of twenty-two school medical inspectors, on part time, at \$50 a month, and a signed dispensary contract calling for \$12,000 a year. A pretty fair list for only two branches of a small city, to say nothing of the State health department here, and many other plants that could be mentioned.

American Medical Association.

"The American Medical Association, the patron fiend of state medicine, with perhaps 30,000 members, and as many sympathizers, is a political machine of vast power and rigid discipline, and is dominated by a tyrannical clique that has created a medical despotism which Dr. Lydston, of Chicago, publicly styles 'the Russianizing of American medicine.'" One man, an ex-newspaper advertiser, Dr. Simmons, holds the three offices of secretary, general manager and general editor by virtue of a constitution and by-laws drawn up by another advertising man, and the rank and file of the society have been ignored in all their requests."

"This powerful rule-or-ruin element, this unscrupulous ring, which is exploiting the unwitting profession, seeks to bring about a centralization of its power by 'the so-called ethical control of the opinions and utterances of its devotees, the suppression of the wholesome correctives of criticism and argument, and the establishment of a spurious author-

ity in matters where authority has no legitimate place.' (Medical Brief.)

"This society has the power to ruin almost any doctor in the land of any school, and has done the job for many—in its usually ethical way, or by revocation of license, if it must—for it has the bread and butter clinch on all. When the Association succeeds in its last ambition to create a national health department, with its head a member of the President's Cabinet, we will all have to walk a narrower plank than the one we use now, for as United States Senator Gore said at the last Jackson Day banquet, 'Long use of power leads inevitably to the abuse of power.'

"One surgical society under its wing seeks to make compulsory the operation for appendicitis, another wants to emasculate all confined criminals, and another wishes to make compulsory a physical examination of all candidates for marriage. A Nebraska law requires indigent consumptives to submit to the serum treatment, and the Oklahoma State Board of Medical Examiners forbids a physician practicing if he has or has had tuberculosis. The latest scheme is the attempt to deprive physicians of their right to dispense their own medicines. No wonder the people are rebelling, if the doctors are not!"

This is indeed an unmincing presentation of the precise facts. Yet, in the same issue of this worthy magazine, from the report of the New Jersey State Society, we quote as follows:

"Dr. V. A. H. Cornell, Trenton, made a verbal report on legislative matters, this, in short, was that they got their bill through both houses (the notorious Ramsey bill) but the governor vetoed it. Drs. Connell and Atkinson both stated that the governor was an osteopath, employing no other treatment." (We wonder why?) "What with lecturing the law makers, flouting the wishes of the medical profession, trying to 'reform' Atlantic City, and several other things, it looks as if the governor was bent on a short but merry political life."

We just couldn't help noting the incongruous situation. One homeopath everlastingly lambasting the American Medical Association, "the medical priestcraft of political doctors," and on the other hand, as seen by the report quoted, we see Homeopaths lined up aiding and abetting in every possible way one of the most notoriously unjust and rotten pieces of legislation against a competing school of healing ever attempted in America, and deploring the failure of the attempt. And what is more, giving their utmost assistance to the New Jersey end of this "medical priestcraft" to do to the osteopaths, what this same "medical priestcraft" would do to the independent homeopaths, what there is left of them, in a minute if it ever got the chance.

With these New Jersey homeopaths, perhaps the "law of similars" might work a cure—a dose of the same kind of medicine they helped to fix up for the osteopaths. We have no quarrel with the homeopaths, eclectics nor even allopaths, much as we hate their politics, but we insist upon the same independence they prize, the same legal protection, as a rival and competing school of healing, which they demand, and as to the efficiency of our method of healing and the science of Osteopathy, we are entirely willing to rest our case with the people, and upon the achievements of the science.

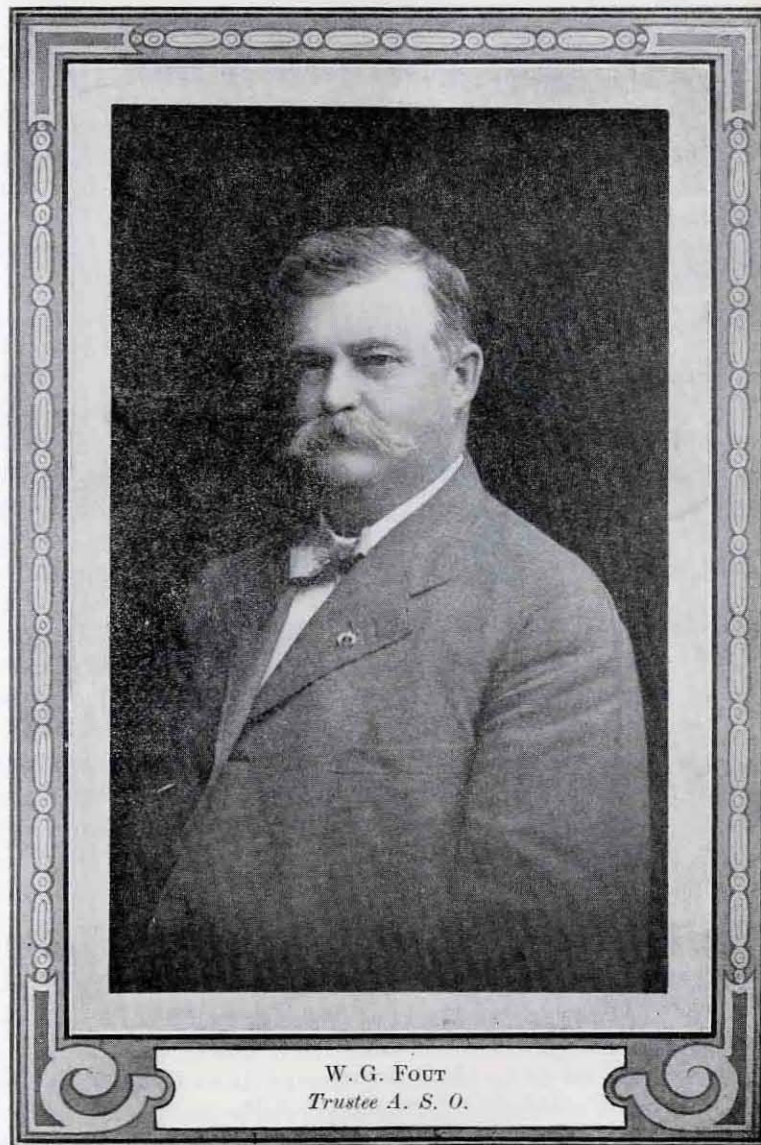
**Changes in the
A. S. O.**

This year, a number of important changes have been made in the Staff of the A. S. O., and many improvements made in the equipment for teaching

and for handling patients.

The vacancy caused in the Board of Trustees by the resignation of Hon. M. D. Campbell has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. G. Fout, Cashier of the Citizens National Bank, Kirksville, Mo. Mr. Fout is a well-known business man in Kirksville, having been in business here for many years. He is well known to nearly all of the graduates of the A. S. O., who will be glad to know that the A. S. O. has added to its list of officers a man so well known for his thorough business principles.

The increasing business of the A. S. O. has made necessary the appointment of an Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, and for this place the school has been fortunate in securing Mr. E. C. Brott, a young man born and educated at Brookfield, Mo., who in 1904 was appointed Deputy Collector of the Internal Revenue in St. Louis, Mo., and on account of his business ability was in 1906 made Chief Collector of the First District of Missouri. With him added to the business force we look forward to a further greater financial success.—HAMILTON.



W. G. Fout
Trustee A. S. O.



The San Francisco Convention.

At ten o'clock a. m., Tuesday, August second, 1910, the opening session of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the American Osteopathic Association was called to order, by the President, Dr. E. C. Pickler of Minneapolis, in the Colonial ball-room of the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, California. The invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. George C. Adams, pastor of the First Congregational Church of San Francisco.

The Address of Welcome.

"On these occasions," said President Pickler, "it is customary to be welcomed. At some of our former conventions we have been welcomed by a mayor, or some other person eminent in the immediate locality; but this time we have one of our own doctors, who lives in the adjoining city, who, in behalf of the Executive Committee, will give us a welcome to his own state, Dr. Ernest Sisson, of Oakland, California. (Applause.)"

Address by Doctor Sisson.

It certainly is a pleasure and a delight to see year after year the greater and rapidly developing interest, not only in our profession, but in the National Association, and I feel sure this convention will be as interesting as any we have ever had. For some unknown reason I have had the honor of being asked to welcome you. I appreciate it thoroughly, and we cordially welcome you to San Francisco and California. We have arranged a few side trips for your enjoyment while here, and have arranged them so that the change from your work in the convention to that of sight seeing may be interesting and helpful to you. We might have arranged more entertainment, but we believe the center of interest should be in our meetings, listening to the papers and discussions, and these side trips will surely serve as restful intermissions.

We meet for thoughtful consideration and deliberation, to consider the interests that we all have at heart and which we consider from year to year as we meet, where those of less experience have the benefit of meeting those of larger experience, learning their methods and ways, and profiting by them.

The city and all we have is yours. If there is anything you do not like we will change it and try to accommodate you and make you feel at

home. The only man who refuses to change anything is the weather man, and he says the kind of weather you are getting is the only kind we have on the Pacific coast and is the only kind you will get during your stay with us. As to Los Angeles, we will tell you more about that at the close of our convention, when we hope you will all go down there to see the attractions they have in waiting for you.

This convention will not last long enough to give us a full opportunity to show you how welcome you are. The work of the committee in our anticipation of your visit has been most cheerful and if at the close we have pleased you, and our meetings have been up to the standard we will be delighted; however, if we should surpass them, then our ambition will have been realized.

Once a Jew bought a horse. He had always been in the habit of traveling by foot. He had observed horses being driven for many years, but before he bought this horse he knew nothing whatever about them. So upon purchasing the horse he took his seat on the wagon and was handed the lines. Without saying a word he sat there but the horse did not move, so finally he said, "Well, commence," and the horse went. I think that is about the way we should do now. Before closing, however, I wish to say a word about our president. During the past year he has been earnest, industrious and faithful in every little detail, a man of method, patience and perseverance, and we trust and expect that as in the past, so in the future we shall go on from conquering to conquer. I bid you all a cordial and a hearty welcome. (Applause.)

Dr. Jenette H. Bolles being called to the chair by the president, said: "In the absence of the First and Second Vice-Presidents, it gives me pleasure to announce the next number on the program, which will be a response to the address of welcome by Dr. Sisson, as well as the annual address by our President, Dr. E. C. Pickler. He will speak to us of "Our Needs, and What We Stand For," and I am sure you will all enjoy his remarks and address.

Response to Address of Welcome.

Fellow Osteopaths: Before beginning my address I wish to say a few words in reply to what Dr. Sisson has just said. Dr. Sisson is a very nice man—at times. He can usually be depended upon, but he made one statement before you that I feel called upon to correct. He said this convention would not last long enough to show us how welcome we are. I believe I voice the sentiment of all the visiting delegates in saying that if the convention closed before it commenced we would have been shown a most royal and generous welcome. (Cheers.)

Words are inadequate to express our appreciation of the efforts of the profession in California and the citizens of California. I will not attempt to express our sentiments. I can only say this, that at no previous meeting have the arrangements been so complete and perfect as the program committee has outlined, and never have we had such an overflowing of the spirit of hospitality as has been extended to us since we have been in the city.

I have heard of southern hospitality, and I have experienced southern hospitality, and I thought it was the finest in the world, but if you will pardon me for using a slang expression, I will say that I think you have "a shade on them." (Cheers.)

As I looked over this magnificent city in coming up to this hotel, and saw those long rows of magnificent new buildings, and as I looked through this magnificent hotel, and when I thought of what this city has passed through in the last few years, and what it now is, I realized that these large, massive buildings stand not only for the splendid business structures which they represent, but they mean the amazing courage and the indomitable will that enabled the people of this city to snatch victory from defeat. (Applause.)

I made up my mind that I would have to leave California just as soon as the convention was over. My wife, who has been on the coast before, told me that I was very liable to change my mind, as the California fever is very contagious. I feel myself slipping. (Cheers.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, with these few rambling remarks in which perhaps, some suggestive thought may be lurking somewhere, and before I begin reading my address, I will again thank you, Dr. Sisson, for the welcome you have extended to us in behalf of the California Osteopaths, and the committee, and again express the hope that the work of the Association at this meeting will show that we have not fallen short of the high expectations which were held of us. (Applause.)

Following these preliminaries, Dr. Pickler delivered the opening address, in the course of which he emphasized the importance of osteopathy being kept as a distinct science and profession. He further declared that the old school of medicine was battling for its existence under the leadership of shrewd politicians and attempting to undermine the advance made by the new science. He sharply outlined the division between the old and the new.

"Osteopathy is opposed by one of the most powerful combinations in the world," he said. "This opposition is made up of men whose leaders are intelligent, shrewd politicians and who are battling for their very existence. I do not say they are dishonest in their beliefs; I believe the

majority of them are honest. With our best efforts and under the most favorable circumstances we have a hard struggle ahead of us, which can only be met by a determined unity of action.

"We are growing fast. We are teaching the people the sanest, most common-sense, logical way of combating disease ever conceived. Our success, all things considered, has been phenomenal; our schools are improving; our standards are becoming higher, and never before have we been so well equipped to maintain our own position as practitioners of a science which is of itself adequate and abundantly able to demonstrate conclusively that we are entitled to a place in the realms of healing."

He declared that the strongest weapon in the hands of the old school of practitioners at the present time is the farce known throughout the land as State Examining Boards.

Synopsis of Dr. Hazzard's Address.

He was followed by Dr. Charles Hazzard, of New York, who spoke on "The Relation of Auto-intoxication to Certain Forms of Orthopædics of the Foot."

Dr. Hazzard showed that in certain forms of trouble with the foot, there was a condition of faulty elimination and auto-intoxication from morbid products of the intestinal tract which affected the blood stream in general. When there was connected with this auto-intoxication a bony lesion which affected the innervation to the foot, it would determine the point at which the poisons of the blood stream would manifest themselves. The innervation to the foot being disturbed, the poison would effect the tissues there chiefly, especially the plantar ligament and tissues under the arch. There follows a spreading of the joints and breaking down of the arch resulting in what is known as flat foot and other malformations. To cure these conditions it is of prime importance to treat the foot locally, but it is also necessary to combat the auto-intoxication with diet, hygiene, and all other methods affecting the general health. Dr. Hazzard recommended the hot bath followed by a salt glow, that is, taking the ordinary fine table salt and rubbing it on the skin until pink and warm, followed by a cold dash. Many uric acid patients, however, are too fond of the cold bath and use it to excess. They should be warned against this practice which tends to drive the blood from the surface and congest it internally. A cold dash will do good, but the thing for these patients is the hot bath and occasional sweat baths, to promote the general elimination.

The local difficulties in the foot must be treated with osteopathic

manipulation. Examine carefully along the distal ends of the metatarsal bones for sore spots caused by a giving of the joints and consequent displacement of the bones. Then examine across the proximal ends of the metatarsal bones, and the higher joints of the arch. Treat with extension, rotation, and thorough springing of the joints of the whole foot in order to promote circulation and carry away the waste products which are weakening the ligaments and allowing the joints to relax.

At the same time the patient must be watched and induced to keep to diet and hygienic measures, especially the baths which he can give himself.

In the next number on the program Dr. Louisa Burns told something about the results she attained in research work, done under the auspices of the A. T. Still Research Institute, and the paper proved to be of great interest.

Dr. Orren E. Smith of Indianapolis, Indiana, then read a very interesting paper on the "Treatment of Sexual Neurasthenia."

This concluded the first session. During the evening session, Drs. D. L. Tasker and H. W. Forbes presented, with illustrations, their joint work on "Adaptation and Compensation." The lecture was enthusiastically received. Before the convening of the regular session on Wednesday morning, Dr. J. Ivan Dufur demonstrated an appliance invented by Dr. Otis Galbreath. The doctor said in part:

"This instrument is one which takes the place of the operator and of the operating table in a great many cases. The object is to give inhibition and extension of the cervical region where the operator could not be present or where treatment might be so frequently demanded that it would be inconvenient for the doctor to be there, and for that reason I think it is a very useful appliance. The inventor is not putting it on the market and has only had a few made. I am not interested in the machine as a financial proposition and am not the inventor of it in any way whatever.

The weight of the patient resting on the pad simply forces the arms of the machine backward and the head of the patient resting on the swing pulls against the neck. The head is adjusted on the strap first and then when it is let down, the weight of the body pulls the arms down and stretches the neck. Good for cervical muscle contractures, and so on. There are many cases where any appliance which will save time in bringing inhibition to bear and quieting symptoms is much to be desired.

There are holes down the center of the pad and small pads which can be placed in them to bring pressure against the transverse processes

and neck of the ribs so that continued passive pressure is exerted in any portion desired by simply placing the small pad in the proper position along the table. There are different sizes of these small pads giving greater or lesser pressure. A light person does not require a pad so large as a heavy person. The pressure continually acting on the muscles produces the result of relaxation and inhibition. It is useful to relax contracted dorsal and lumbar muscles and in dysmenorrhea and other cases where superficial contractures occur as an event in the acute cases. In cases of congestion of the nose and cerebral anemia, it produces a condition which allows drainage and gives quick relief.

You all have conditions occurring from fatigue and overwork and times when you need a treatment but cannot find an osteopath, and this appliance would help you under those circumstances."

The trip to Mt. Tamalpais was scheduled for 1:45 p. m., consequently there was no afternoon session.

Evening Session.

The meeting was called to order at 8:30 p. m., and Dr. Frank C. Farmer was introduced to give an address on "Osteopathic Pathology," with slides of micro-photographs of dissections made on animals on which osteopathic lesions had been produced.

Extracts From Address by Dr. Farmer.

This work was undertaken, not so much to prove a point, as in the nature of a search to determine if there was a demonstrable pathology connected with the osteopathic lesion.

With no precedents to follow, it was necessary to a great degree to work out a technique. It was gratifying to know that sufficient results were gained to warrant further search for the pathology concomitant with the osteopathic lesion.

One point upon which I wish to lay emphasis, is that the presentation tonight is not in the nature of a proof, but rather it is given to the profession with the hope that it may be of benefit and act as a stimulant to further effort by other workers in the field of research.

The first half of my talk will be a resume of the work presented in New York by Dr. McConnell showing the pathology of the tissues about the vertebræ and cord.

(Slides presented showing pathological changes in the multifidus spinæ, posterior nerve roots, posterior columns, tip of posterior horn, base of posterior horn, anterior horn, anterior nerve roots and sympathetic ganglion.)

Basis of specific treatment founded upon the pathology emphasized.

In the division of the visceral slides, sections of the kidney were illustrated showing cellular infiltration, cloudy swelling in the tubular epithelium, displacement of the tubules, diapedesis between capsule and glomerulus, cellular infiltration within the glomerulus.

The question of occurrence of this pathology might be raised. Are the changes acute or chronic? Are they ante-mortem or post-mortem? In answer we suggest that were they chronic, within the diapedesis there would be brown spots, the resulting deposits of iron from broken down blood corpuscles.

The presence of round-cell infiltration would rule out the possibility of their being post-mortem.

(Slides of the stomach showing congestion and arteritis of the vessels of the sub-mucosa and sloughing of the epithelium and villi.)

(Slides from intestinal wall showing sloughing of the villi, accompanied by cloudy swelling of the remaining epithelium.)

In view of the fact that the stomach and intestines are constantly shedding their villi, the question might be raised that the slides exhibited represent that physiological process. We would suggest in answer that accompanying such action there are present numerous cells of regeneration manifested by their small size and deeply staining qualities. There is little evidence of such action in the slides presented.

(Slides illustrating a cloudy swelling of the hepatic cells, including a congested hepatic tubule.)

(Slides of thyroid showing parenchymatous goitre.)

Prevalence of goitre among dogs led to an investigation and the almost constant presence of a lesion between the second and third cervical vertebræ was found. This lesion, artificially produced, was followed by an acute parenchymatous goitre within ten days. (Slides of the artificially produced goitre shown.)

Attention was called to the fact that the prevailing pathology of the vertebral lesion were diapedesis, cloudy swelling, cellular infiltration and atrophy. That a similar pathology existed in the viscera. As far as the present material would warrant, the deduction was that the changes attending the osteopathic lesion is essentially a disturbance of the vaso-motor system, interfering with the nutrition to the nerve cell, and fiber and secondarily, the cellular tissues of the viscera.

Dr. Farmer closed the lecture with an appeal to the members of the profession to develop their technique and increase their faith in their work, as his experience, based on several years' work done in both allopathic and homeopathic schools, is that the osteopathic theory is the one PRINCIPLE in the medical world, and its practice the most effective and successful. He was given close attention and hearty applause.

Thursday Morning Session.

Following the opening of the session at 9:30 o'clock a. m., President Pickler announced the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY.—Dr. Susan O. Harris, Chairman, San Francisco; Dr. Jennie C. Spencer, Los Angeles; Dr. Jerome D. Wirt, Vacaville, California.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.—Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, Chairman, Cleveland; Dr. Charles Hazzard, New York City; Dr. T. L. Ray, Ft. Worth, Texas; Dr. Asa Willard, Missoula, Mont.; Dr. Charles E. Fleck, New York City; Dr. Lena Creswell, San Diego, Calif.; Dr. Harry Forbes, Los Angeles, Calif.

The regular program was then taken up, with Dr. Anna W. Deputy, Riverside, California, presiding.

The first number was a most interesting lecture by Dr. T.J. Ruddy, of Los Angeles, California, on "The Treatment of Diseases of the Eye," illustrated with lantern slides. A synopsis of this paper will appear in a later number of the Journal.

This was followed by a highly interesting paper on "The Socialization of Osteopathy," synopsis of this lecture will also appear in a later issue of the Journal.

Dr. Audrey C. Moore of San Francisco, California, at this point was called to the chair. Dr. F. P. Young responded to the subject, "Is Conservative Surgery Compatible with Osteopathic Principles."

A specimen of a submucous fibroid tumor grown in the uterus, was shown. A peculiar gray tumor which had increased in size on osteopathic manipulation and had been removed by Dr. Young.

"This case so simulated pregnancy that diagnosis was extremely difficult, said Dr. Young. "I attempted to remove the tumor without removing the uterus, but it was impossible. This tumor grew very rapidly under osteopathic treatment.

"The public are rebelling against the indiscriminate practice of surgery. Surgery has been taught in our schools, but it has not kept pace with the other branches, partly on account of the adverse legislation, partly because there is so much other work for the osteopath to do. Apparently our course of study will be extended to four years' duration. When this is done there is no reason why a more extensive course of surgery should not be inaugurated. But will the inauguration of surgery make it necessary to use internal application of drugs? Few have more contempt for drugs than the average surgeon. Nothing fills the surgeon with more disgust than to find his patient loaded with noxious drugs.

"If I thought it would be necessary to use drugs, I would advise against the extension of surgery in osteopathic schools. One of the most noted surgeons says: "I bar the hypodermic syringe from my operating room. I would rather honestly sign a death certificate of death from shock, than to sign one after a load of death-dealing drugs had been shot into a patient by a lot of scared assistants and nurses."

"I have barred the hypodermic syringe from my operating room. In lieu of strychnine, I use salt solution or the Murphy practice. Instead of calomel, etc., to empty the bowels, fasting and enemata will do much better. If all the surgeons of the osteopathic profession would proceed along these lines, a new system of surgery would be devised. I believe it is timely, necessary and is demanded. The character of this new system should be bloodless, if possible, but by all means drugless. Let us call it drugless surgery; it is in keeping with our practice and certainly possible. D. O. might mean doctor of osteopathy and surgery, just as M. D. means doctor of medicine and surgery."

A most interesting lecture on "The M. D. Degree" was then read by Dr. L. Ludlow Haight, of Los Angeles. "The Relation of Osteopathy to Materia Medica" was discussed by Dr. Martin W. Peck of Lynn, Mass., which was followed by a discussion led by Dr. T. L. Ray of Fort Worth, Texas, Dr. F. I. Furry, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and Dr. George Greenwell, of Lodi, California.

President Pickler resuming the chair, called upon Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis, who talked upon the subject, "A Few Things that deserve our most profound thought." Dr. Hildreth said, in part:

Synopsis of Dr. Hildreth's Address.

"During the past year there has come under the care and observation of the author of this paper, five different women, ranging in age from 32 to 45, who, by the decision of physicians and surgeons, were made to believe that an operation was absolutely necessary. All were abdominal operations and each and every one of the five are today laid beneath the sod. In each case except one, the breath left the body in less than five days after the operation, showing beyond question that death was due directly to the operation and not due to the disease for which they were operated on. One lived two months, submitting to a second operation, from which she never rallied.

"Is there any need for such surgery? Is there not a better way? How long will the people submit to such reckless, needless butchery? I regret to say that in some of our states, osteopaths are clamoring for the privilege of practicing surgery. They had better be fighting for

their lives to change this growing and unnecessary evil, rather than seeking to turn loose upon society an augmented number of incompetent, or at least no better qualified surgeons than we now have in superabundance. No greater danger confronts the people of the country today than the surgical craze rampant throughout the country. The women suffer mostly, losing God's best gift, the power of motherhood. Only a few weeks ago there came into my office a girl only nineteen years of age, but married two years; a handsome, well developed specimen of womanhood anxious to bear children. The surgeon wanted to operate and remove the ovaries. She had a twisted lumbar vertebra and a retro-flexed uterus, which, when corrected, left her a sound and perfect woman.

"The criticism has been made that we injure people by not recognizing surgical cases and giving them proper care, but every one of the women mentioned would be on earth today if the surgeon's knife had been let alone. They would at least have lived longer without the knife than with it. In more than seventeen years' practice I have sent to the surgeon's table about a half dozen cases, and two out of the six were left worse than before and two died from the after effects of the operation. These cases are not quoted for the purpose of criticism but in order that we may meet the truth squarely.

"The danger to life from drug treatment: (Quotations from papers announcing the results of experiments on human material for research work by physicians at the University of Pennsylvania; also experiments with Koch's tuberculin on orphans from St. Vincent's Home for Orphans.)

"For fear some less dangerous and more humane method might cure some of them, these children have been protected by law so that no one but their own school can care for such little orphans. All public institutions are sacredly guarded by law for the benefit of the physicians. At the time these experiments were begun there were 320 children in the home. The physicians selected 134 babies on which to practice, adding to them 26 babies from the Philadelphia Hospital. While St. Vincent's Home has its own records of the vital statistics of the institution, the sisters are not in a position to give the records of the children experimented on because the physicians made their own selection and took their records away with them.

"You all know that drug medication is largely experimental and that the same drug will produce very different results in different cases. Yet they decry osteopathy. Tell me, do they cure everything? Is their method safe or sane? Is their loose, slip-shod examination, such as

look at your tongue, feel your pulse, to be compared for one moment with the thorough examination of the well qualified osteopath of today? Where is the danger to human life in our methods? The world should be awakened to a full knowledge of the above facts. It is so natural for the average person, when they are sick, to think they should have something to take at once, but they should be educated to keep step with the progress of this age. It can only be done by letting them know of the danger that lies in taking dangerous drugs into their system. We should seek conscientious comparison of the dangers of the drugs so frequently given with our own safe, conservative readjustment treatment.

"We must educate the people to a full knowledge of themselves,—that within their own organism there exists a chemical laboratory that is ever able to create all elements necessary to carry on the economy of man. This is easily controlled, if properly understood. Our means for performing a cure lies wholly within ourselves.

"The gross criminality of the conditions of affairs as uncovered in Philadelphia, will soon be covered up and glossed over. What would have been the result if any such experiments had been attempted by osteopaths? It would have been heralded all over the world. But we have never given to a patient a drug that will wreck human lives. The physician who prescribes stimulants does not look into the future and see the dreadful result. The man with the hypodermic syringe of morphine gave it with a desire to do good. He did not see the result that followed the first soothing sedative. But there are no drunkards following the wake of the osteopath, and no drug fiends left to mark the course of some wrecked life.

"Where in all the medical legislation of this country, do you find any law which gives the patient any leverage to collect damages in malpractice? The physician can administer what he pleases, he can operate when he pleases, he can even refuse to consult when you ask it. He is protected in all that he does and the patient is wholly at his mercy. Osteopathy has stood for medical freedom. In all the laws we have asked for, we have asked only for standards of competency, that would guarantee the people competent men and women that would handle the case according to their methods. We have never tried to interfere with anybody else.

"There has never been a greater opportunity for improvement offered to the American people than what opens for them in this very field. We earnestly court honest comparison between the best methods of modern surgery, with its dangers to human life, and the honest osteopathic treatment. It might be possible to let a patient die for lack of

recognition of a surgical case at the proper time; yet such cases cannot be numbered with the ones who die as a result of uncalled for and unnecessary operations.

"We earnestly urge a comparison of our treatment with drug theories. Osteopathy stands for cleaner, purer and more healthy human lives. In our practice there is no poison, only the taking in of proper food. There is no drug or morphine habit or drunkenness to follow in the wake of our practice. Osteopathy stands for a principle in medical practice that stands for growth and freedom. The osteopaths should offer their lives for the protection of their system and principles."

A Medal Voted.

At this point, Dr. Effie E. York arose to make a special motion. In outlining the purpose of the motion, she said:

"It has come to our attention that we have with us at this meeting, Master Dudley Hulett, who is now living in New Mexico. He is the son of the late Guy D. Hulett, of Kirksville, who was well known to many of us, and who devoted the latter part of his life to osteopathy. I have been wondering what we could do to honor Dr. Hulett's name. We cannot make the son an honorary member of our Association, and the thought has come to me that we might present him a medal commemorative of his father's devotion to our cause, and of his own attendance here, and I therefore move that this Association recommend that the Trustees appropriate a sufficient amount of money for a medal to be presented to Charles Dudley Hulett for the reasons heretofore stated."

Motion seconded and unanimously carried.

The President then called upon Dr. J. Ivan Dufer, Philadelphia, who read an interesting paper on "A Broader Education for Osteopathic Physicians," which was briefly discussed by Drs. C. A. Whiting and President Pickler.

Message to Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.

Dr. C. M. T. Hulett then moved that a special committee be appointed to send a telegram to Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, setting forth the Association's continued appreciation of the work, and their loyalty to him and osteopathy. The motion was unanimously carried, and the following were appointed as a committee: Drs. C. M. T. Hulett, C. A. Whiting, and Mary A. Conner.

The next was a discussion of "Educational Problems," by Dr. W. D. Rummell, of Des Moines, Iowa. This subject was presented in a very able manner, and in conclusion the Doctor advocated the estab-

lishment of osteopathic hospitals in the various cities throughout the country.

Evening Session.

Dr. Charles D. Ford of San Francisco called the meeting to order, and presented Dr. Harry W. Forbes of Los Angeles, who gave a lecture on the "Differentiation and Diagnosis of Valvular Heart Disease." The lecture was well received.

Friday Morning Session.

The first speaker to be called upon was Dr. Asa Willard of Missoula, Montana, who spoke upon the subject of "Medicine and Politics." Dr. Willard said, in part:

Is a "Tammany Hall."

"Whenever the American people realize that the American Medical Association has degenerated from an ethical, scientific body to the 'Tammany Hall' of the healing profession, it will take something more than the mere cry, 'For the health of the public,' to influence them to accede to its political machinations.

Says Hughes Was Attacked.

"Following Governor Hughes' action in permitting the osteopath to be put upon the same plane as other practitioners in New York state, the association circulated a letter urging all persons to vote and work against him as a result of his action," said Mr. Willard. "No other body of learned men," he said, "had any such political combination for their benefit."

He attacked the nailing down of the practice of medicine to one idea, as a move to detract from the development and progress of it. He compared the present efforts of the association to the ostracization of Harvey when he discovered circulation of the blood.

Have Vital Interests.

"As representatives of osteopathy our interest in such legislation is vital. If we have nothing of benefit to the people, we should receive no consideration. If osteopathy is a science and represents truth, all the political cliques and antagonistic medical societies in Christendom will not prevent its ultimate recognition. But such can retard its progress and development through such measures as the Owen bill, and it is our moral duty to exert every influence and honorably bring about every condition to insure its earliest possible universal adoption."

He further declared: "Osteopaths as well as homeopaths, eclectic and those of all systems outside the so-called 'regular' ranks, know of its political activity, for they have felt the tyranny of its power in its efforts to suppress their practice.

"Prior to 1903 the organization had its political ambitions and lent its moral and active support in a more or less efficient way in the regular State organizations toward the securing of drastic State laws which would render impossible the practice of osteopathy and other systems not classed as orthodox by the so-called regulars.

"Then, on May 8, 1903, entered the big chief, Dr. C. A. L. Reed of Cincinnati. On the date mentioned Dr. Reed was made chairman of the American Medical Association legislative committee.

Political organization was the inside slogan. Through this only would come power and monopoly in the healing art. And along this line Dr. Reed ably assisted by those in the association having the same ideas, but less capacity for machine organization, proceeded to develop the organization."

The several alleged steps by which the American Medical Association sought to regulate the practice of medicine in the United States were set forth at length by the speaker, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolutions Adopted.

Be it Resolved, that it is the sense of this convention that the regulation of the practice of osteopathy through the medium of the independent state board is absolutely necessary for the conservation of the principles of osteopathy and for the speediest and best development of the science.

Whereas, At the last session of Congress a bill was introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma for the establishment of a Department of Public Health and for other purposes; and

Whereas, A campaign is now being carried on throughout the United States by the American Medical Association to secure at the coming election of candidates favorable to this or like measures;

Be it resolved, That the American Osteopathic Association, while unqualifiedly favoring all sane and practical federal legislation for the prevention of disease and distress and for increasing the happiness and health of the public, we are unalterably opposed to the passage of the Owen bill in its present form, or the passage of any bill so worded to convey to the American Medical Association or any particular body or set of men, exclusive and restrictive power in the regulation of the healing art, or which tends to the creation of a medical monopoly.

After the reading of Dr. Willard's paper, Dr. James Hegyessy made the following remarks and motion:

"I would like to say a few words regarding the paper just read by Dr. Willard, which is a very valuable one, and every member of our profession ought to have a copy of it, together with other prominent laymen throughout the country. I therefore move that a copy of same be sent to President Taft, Ex-President Roosevelt, every United States Congressman, and to every osteopathist, as having been endorsed by our Association."

Motion seconded and carried.

Following this were presented the reports of the various committees.

Report of Committee on Legislation.

Your Committee on Legislation begs to make the following report: During the past Association year, legislatures have been in session in Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Louisiana.

In New Jersey a composite board bill, degrading to osteopathy in its limitations was introduced, and pushed by the state medical society. It passed both houses of the legislature, but was vetoed by Governor Fort. The wholesome example of the New Jersey osteopaths year in and year out, against powerful and organized opposition, standing staunch for what they believe to be the most just to osteopathy, an independent board bill, should put backbone into the whole profession.

In Rhode Island an independent board measure has been introduced, and is still on the calendar. The Rhode Island osteopaths are hopeful of its passage.

In Massachusetts a bill was introduced by an M. D., requiring all those practicing the healing art to be graduates in medicine. It was reported adversely by the Committee on Public Health.

In Virginia a Chiropractic bill was defeated.

In Mississippi medical influence caused the introduction of a bill having clauses capable of construction detrimental to osteopathic practice. It could not have much more curtailed osteopathic practice than it is already in that state; but it did not pass.

In Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, New York, Ohio, South Carolina and Louisiana no measures for or against osteopathy were brought up.

In Ontario an osteopathic measure was introduced, but withdrawn. In the District of Columbia a first-class Independent Board measure was introduced. The commissioners of the District recommended, instead of this, a bill limiting the practice of osteopathy in a manner humiliating to its representatives. The sub-committee, to which the matter was referred, reported favorably to the whole committee the Independent Board bill in the original form, as presented by the osteopaths. Favorable action on the measure next winter is hoped for.

A word here should not be out of place in appreciation of the splendid services rendered in behalf of the measure by Attorney George H. Shibley. Mr. Shibley is a firm believer in osteopathy, and his brief is one of the best legal arguments which has been presented in osteopathy's behalf. Your Committee would recommend that a number of copies of it be secured by the Association, and would also mention the advisability of each State Legislative Committee possessing themselves of a copy. It is contained in the "Report of H. B., 23,431", and can be secured by writing to any congressman.

In the National Legislature six bills relating to Federal control of Public Health were introduced. Senate bill 6049, introduced by Senator Owen for "Establishing of a Department of Public Health, and For Other Purposes," received the maximum consideration. The bill would give to those administering the Department of Health, such far-reaching authority as to suggest tyrannical possibilities. In its present form it is a menace to osteopathy, as well as to all schools of healing outside the "regular" school. There is no reasonable doubt that such a department would be controlled entirely by the dominant school.

Your Committee has been in correspondence with the officers representing the National Homeopathic and Eclectic organizations relative to opposing the Owen measure in its present form.

The A. M. A. is strongly pushing this bill. At the hearings the osteopathic profession was represented by counsel. The measure is still in the hands of the Senate Committee on Public Health, and National Quarantine. It will doubtless again be considered at the next session.

The activity of the political faction of the A. M. A., in national politics, at the present time is a matter of vital significance to the profession. Your Committee would recommend that the editorial of Dr. H. L. Chiles in the June 1910 Journal of the Association, headed "The A. M. A. at Washington," be published, together with other suitable material, in such form that it can be distributed and used in connection with efforts to prevent the passage of the Owen measure in its present form.

Your Committee would also suggest that the American Osteopathic Association, be not named or referred to in any state laws regulating the practice of osteopathy. Some state laws now do so, standard being provided for as required by the A. O. A.'s requirements. Legally this delegates legislative functions belonging to the state to a non-legislative body, and impairs the constitutionality of the law.

An especial effort has been made to keep in touch with the various state committees, and we would respectfully call the profession's attention, through your honorable body, the urgent necessity for scanning all bills introduced into the State Legislatures relating to vital statistics, physical examination of school children, regulation of local health boards, and all measures relating to sanitation and public health. Frequent instances can be cited where clauses unwittingly or advisedly have crept into measures, which tended to curtail the usefulness of osteopathic physicians and deprived them of just and equitable recognition.

Attempts to legalize the practice will be made in a number of the states this coming winter, and bills have already been prepared and agreed upon by the profession in some of the states.

An effort has also been made to bring the Legislative Council to the position of active usefulness for which it was promulgated. In view of the national scope of operations of those hostile to osteopathy's recognition, the existence of such a body is of increased importance.

The references and investigations of your Committee during the past year has firmly established it in the conviction that osteopathy can be regulated and developed to the best interests of the public and the profession through the medium of the Independent Board, and we are further convinced that there is an organized effort being made by those hostile to osteopathy to control and hamper it by composite boards, on which osteopathy is given numerically minor representation.

ASA WILLARD, Chairman.

J. C. CUNNINGHAM.

Committee.

Report of Committee on Education.

The Committee on Education begs leave to submit its report as follows:

General Statement.

The absence of any information of the schools based on personal inspection of an authorized agent, leaves the Committee free to make

such observations and suggestions as it believes present conditions warrant. We congratulate all upon the absence of those hurtful controversies among our schools that have in the past given us serious concern, and trust their repetition is at an end.

Osteopathic Literature.

Barring an occasional exhibition of gross exaggeration, our field and profession literature has been raised to a fairly creditable and dignified level. Not the weakness of other systems so much concerns us now, as the strength of our own, and the best methods of demonstrating its merits and fostering its growth. The anatomically illustrated article, showing just where the pathological condition may exist, and the application of osteopathy, as the most rational method of procedure in removing the cause of disease, is coming into larger use in our writings, much to our credit and benefit. The exaggerated statement and unsupported assertion that smacks of the untrained novice, generalizations without logical bases, are becoming less evident as the years go by. This trend augurs a needed conservatism which will give poise and solidity to the profession.

In this connection we call attention, as was done last year, to statements in school catalogs that are discreditable alike to the schools and the profession. It is right and proper that our schools should seek, in legitimate ways, to maintain and increase their enrollment, but to make bids on the ground of financial gain, is to reduce the profession to a commercial basis, and becloud the higher view every school should aim to inculcate. The trade mark of the dollar does not harmonize with the spirit of learning and scientific research. To be a man first and all the time, and to become a thoroughly capable and responsible physician for the work's sake, ought to be the guiding and inspiring ideals of every student, and not how much money he can make. It is hoped that this expression of disapproval adopted by this Association will so emphasize this unethical method of catalog advertisement that we shall never again see it issued from any of our schools.

Degrees.

We reiterate our conviction, expressed at Minneapolis, relative to the granting of degrees. The examination of the arguments adduced by the proponents of the M. D. degree, seems to be insufficient to warrant this approachment toward bridging the natural chasm between osteopathy and so-called "regular medicine." Moreover, developments during the past year, as indicated in the report embodied by the Na-

tional Health Committee of 100, the determined effort to usurp all medical power through the creation by congressional enactment, of a government bureau or department, the scathing arraignment of our schools in the report of the representative of the Carnegie Foundation, the autocratic stand of the dominant school to embarrass, belittle and traduce the smaller schools, ought to convince all that the covert purpose is to reduce all systems to the dead level of Allopathy. Under such circumstances, we invite disintegration and court professional suicide by the use of a title whose import is now and always will be antagonistic to the fundamental tenets of our system. We gain nothing in prestige, practice, social or professional recognition, since it has been proven times without number that the taint of osteopathy is a bar to the entrance into the sanctuary of the so-called regular school. The title D. O. has a differential value, which calls the attention of the public to the fact that a distinct discovery has been made in the matter of determining the cause of disease and effecting a cure therefor. If our training has been too much circumscribed, the remedy lies in the extension of our curriculum, and not in the adoption or addition of a degree that seeks by implication to discredit osteopathy. Our growth and influence, our legislative successes and failures, the commendation and criticism of the press, have all conspired to so familiarize the public with our position that no excuse remains to alter our past and present attitude concerning the degree we hold. Any attempt, therefore, to change our position upon this matter strikes your Committee as ill-advised, unwarranted, and from the standpoint of preserving our own identity altogether objectionable.

Our Strength and Weakness.

There are weightier matters than the conferring of titles. A degree cheaply won is a badge that marks the wearer with low conceptions of professional efficiency, and the ethical standard of the fakir. Thus obtained it stimulates to no further endeavor and incites to the attainment of no goal worthy the ambition of the real student. Its possessor is a menace to the community in which he lives, a mill stone around the neck of the profession which he misrepresents. We must look to our schools, therefore, as the sources of the strength and prestige we are to inherit. We cannot afford to assume that by reason of the unquestioned successes of osteopathy as practiced by those whose training covered only two or three years, that we have met the full measure of public demands, much less the limits of the educational possibilities of our system of therapeutics. Your Committee is not unmindful of the fact

that osteopathy is young and that its development to be permanent must measure every forward step with the utmost caution and good judgment. We must resolutely face the indictment brought against our schools, weigh the prejudice that inspired them, refute the falsehoods that pervade them, acknowledge the truth they contain, and redouble our energies to correct the evils that exist. That they do exist must be patent to all disinterested observers who will candidly investigate for themselves.

That our schools "fairly reek with commercialism" is a statement no more true of ours than three-fourths of the one hundred and fifty old medical schools of this country. That it exists at all is ground for regret. The Homeopaths, Eclectics and Physiomedics enroll approximately 1,500 students, and have an estimated income of \$140,000.00 annually. We have enrolled 1,300 and have estimated income of \$200,000.00. And yet the records indicate that in teaching force we employ less than one-third the number found in these schools. It is in conformity with accepted principles of business that men who have given their time and talent and money to the establishment of any legitimate enterprises are entitled to just compensation therefor. We owe our schools a debt of gratitude. Without minimizing this debt in the least, your Committee believes there is a reciprocal relation, and the schools must not lose sight of the fact that they owe a debt to the profession. While the personal success of every practitioner had its inception in the training of his Alma Mater, his subsequent standing as a physician in the community, constitutes no mean asset of the schools. Such being the case, we hold that the schools owe to the profession the creation of a sinking fund for endowment purposes, if the income exceed cost of maintenance, improvement and a reasonable rate of income on investment. As long as all receipts in excess of these times go into the pockets of the promoters of our schools, so long will the charge be truthfully lodged that they are run on a strictly commercial basis. The scientific spirit cannot thrive in such an atmosphere. Dogma may, but every dogma has its day, and if our schools exist to promote and promulgate dogma, then we are doomed. Reciprocal interests do exist, and to secure the most effective work, the schools should recognize the profession's just demand that their financial management be not left open to the just charge of graft and commercialism.

Course Extension.

The wisdom of the inauguration of the three years' course, seriously questioned by many at the time, has been fully vindicated. Educa-

tional standards are rapidly advancing, and no power can nor should stop this evidence of progress. Our experience along this line has taught us that with every educational advance has come not only a corresponding increase of prestige but also increased popular estimate of our schools by the student body as indicated by larger enrollment. No great occasion exists to add materially to the subject matter of our curriculum, but evidence is not lacking that more time and better methods should be employed and better equipment installed.

The Committee of 100 who drafted the so-called "Model Curriculum" for, and submitted it to, the A. M. A. in 1909 declares that 4,100 hours is the minimum time that should be given to the acquirement of a liberal medical education. Of this Anatomy receives 700 hours; chemistry and physiology 530; Pathology and Bacteriology 500; Pharmacology, Toxicology and Therapeutics 240; Internal Medicine 890; Surgery 650; Obstetrics and Gynecology 240; Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat 140; Dermatology and Syphilis 90; Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Economics 120. It will be understood that the course offered is, from their standpoint, approximately an ideal one, but to be installed and conducted as the committee indicates, it must be backed up by a large and thoroughly competent faculty in a heavily endowed institution. The report is here cited to indicate the drift of sentiment among the leaders of the dominant school. Your Committee believes the four years' course is inevitable. This is so because we must keep abreast of the educational demand of our day, and because self-protection against laws made to embarrass us will force us to it. To prepare for this, we believe this body should appoint a committee to draft a model course for our schools, in keeping with existing conditions, correlating and systematizing the work that uniformity of time units may be instituted and best methods of presentation suggested.

Entrance Requirements.

We believe the time has arrived in our movement when the refining process of strict standards of admission should be instituted. A high school diploma or its equivalent is the minimum foundation upon which any future practitioner should build his osteopathic superstructure. Because many now in the ranks have succeeded without such preliminary training, is no just ground for the contention that the bars should continue down. It is all but a universal demand that professional education, to be adequate and comprehensive, must be based on sound secondary or academic course. Any other attitude puts us out of harmony with the concensus of opinion of the great body of educators of the day.

Mere catalog announcements inserted for impression's sake, but never enforced, stamp the school as a grafting institution.

Equipment and Class Instruction.

If it were true that Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and an ambitious youth on the other constituted the best school of that day, it is not so at this time. The personality of the teacher is a force admittedly great. You cannot have good teaching without a big heart, a trained intellect and a great purpose lies back of it. But such teaching is woefully handicapped if modern appliances are lacking. Our schools must be equipped with laboratories—chemical, physiological, pathological, bacteriological, histological—completely furnished and properly manned if the student body is to get anything like their just dues from this work. It is claimed by our critics that there is absolutely no effort to connect laboratory teaching with clinical osteopathy. We know the assertion is overdrawn, but there is enough truth in it to justify the committee in calling attention to the necessity of amalgamating the two, that the student may go out into practice with the truth firmly implanted, that all laboratory science is in perfect conformity with osteopathic principles.

Again, the critics tell us that in one school only is any pretense even being made to confirm by laboratory research the truth of osteopathy. We believe it is true that great discoveries of science, physical, chemical and biological, have not been made in the laboratories of medical institutions. Nevertheless there is no bar to such work in our own, and the profession has a right to expect contributions of this kind from our schools. A complaint has been lodged that a condition exists in some schools wherein the teaching force is wholly inadequate to the size of the student body, giving rise to the necessity of extra courses at extra cost not provided for in catalogs. If this be true, it is a species of graft that merits the condemnation of the profession. In this connection we give it as our opinion that pedagogically speaking, it is utterly impossible for twelve or even twenty teachers to teach thoroughly the full curriculum to even 300 students, much less 500.

Conclusion.

If your Committee has overlooked such subjects as correspondence schools, unethical advertisements and kindred subjects, it is due to our desire to stress what we conceive to be the weightier matters of our educational work. If our criticisms and suggestions seem harsh and radical, it is due to the fact that we have voiced our earnest convictions in language not intended to palliate or deceive, but in terms that we hope will lead to definite, decisive action.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. HOLLOWAY, J. B. BEMIS, O. J. SNYDER.

Report of the Publication Committee.

A very highly complimentary report was made with regard to the Journal of the American Osteopathic Association. The gradual improvement in the Journal was noted, and Dr. H. L. Chiles, the Editor, and Secretary of the Association, received due credit for these improvements, and a substantial increase in the salary of Dr. Chiles was recommended.

Reunions.

The Atlas Club, an organization of graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, from all over the country, held their annual reunion with a dinner at the Cliff House. The Alumni of the Pacific College held their reunion at the St. Francis, while the San Francisco College Alumni met at the Stewart.

Resolutions.

Adopted by the American Osteopathic Association Assembled in Convention at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, Cal., August 5, 1910.

WHEREAS, this convention as a body, and the individuals composing it, have been the recipients of a most royal welcome to this wonderful new city; and,

WHEREAS, we have noted with pleasure the extensive preparations made for our comfort, the skilful arrangements which have allowed us to combine pleasure with business, and the watchful care which has been exerted by all concerned in the execution of the great multitude of details involved in the successful carrying on of a meeting of this character and magnitude;

WHEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that this body acknowledge, with unusual pleasure, its debt of appreciation and thanks for the great hospitality we have received; for the most generous scale upon which the Osteopaths of the State of California prepared for our reception for the unceasing activity and energy in the execution of details manifested by the Osteopaths of San Francisco and vicinity, and by the Committee in charge; for the solicitous care for our bodily comfort, and the liberality in accommodating us with assembly halls and committee rooms, manifested by the management of the St. Francis Hotel; and for the most cordial welcome extended to us by the City of San Francisco.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that it is the sense of this Convention that the regulation of the practice of Osteopathy through the medium of the independent state board is absolutely necessary for the conserva-

tion of the principles of Osteopathy, and for the speediest and best development of the Science;

WHEREAS, at the last session of Congress, a bill was introduced by Senator Owen, of Okalahoma, for "The Establishment of a Department of Public Health, and for Other Purposes," and,

WHEREAS, an organized campaign is being now carried on throughout the United States, by the American Medical Association to secure at the coming elections, the election of legislative candidates favorable to this or like measures;

BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Osteopathic Association, while unqualifiedly favoring all sane and practical Federal legislation for the prevention of diseases and distress, and for increasing the happiness and health of the public, is unalterably opposed to the passage of the Owen bill in its present form, or the passage of any bill so worded as to convey to the American Medical Association, or any particular body or set of men, exclusive and restrictive power in the regulation of the healing art, or which tends to the creation of a medical monopoly;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that while an unbiased, non-partisan investigation and report of the progress of medical education would be of value to the public, and to those engaged therein, the recent report made by one "Abram Flexner" is so filled with bias and the prejudice of ignorance with relation to Osteopathy, as to merit the condemnation of the general public. Its conclusions are based upon statements of which the writer could not, in the nature of things, be advised, and is therefore unworthy the consideration of fair minds.

As a whole it is directed toward minimization of the number of medical colleges and of the number of graduates to be placed in the field in competition with existing physicians. The report is written from the plane of a subsidized, pensioned man who is out of touch and sympathy with institutions which have not yet reached the status of endowed institutions.

That this Association expresses its appreciation of the presentation of the claims of Osteopathy made by Mr. Geo. T. Shibly, to the Committee having in charge the bill in Congress to regulate the practice of Osteopathy in the District of Columbia, and that we hereby extend to him our thanks for his able brief, furnished to the Committee.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the thanks of the Convention be extended to the Press of San Francisco for their courteous and fair treatment, and especially for the uniform exactness of the reports of the proceedings of the Convention, this feature having never before been equalled in the reports of former conventions.

Election of Officers.

After the adoption of the resolutions, President Pickler announced that the time had arrived for the election of officers, and appointed as tellers, Drs. Ernest Sisson of San Francisco, George W. Goode of Boston, and Lillian Whiting of Los Angeles. The Association rules for the nomination and election of officers, as approved by the Board of Trustees were then explained. While the tellers were distributing the nomination blanks, the President called for the report of the Membership Committee, which reported as follows:

Membership Committee Report.

Mr. President: While the tellers are distributing, collecting and counting the ballots for nominations, I will call upon Dr. C. E. Fleck for the report of the Membership Committee.

Dr. Fleck: The Membership Committee begs leave to make the following report:

The activities of the Membership Committee during the past year have demonstrated the great importance of its work for the future welfare of the Association, and the advisability of placing this department on a permanent basis so that its influence shall never be impaired for want of systemization.

The key-note of the system is to introduce as much as possible of the personal element into the work. Dr. Parker, the field organizer, has demonstrated the value of direct personal interview with the profession, also that it is comparatively easy to get members in this way when all other efforts have failed.

We recommend the continuance of Dr. Parker's work, if in his judgment it can be made profitable to the Association. We believe that so long as the cost of maintaining the work, and our expense in securing new members does not exceed the first year's dues of those secured as members, it is a good investment. We urge the adoption of a system of local field representatives in each state as an auxiliary to his work. We have completed arrangements to establish this system by appointing a member of the Association in each state to take charge of the membership work in that state. We therefore recommend the continuance of the Membership Committee and the permanency of the course undertaken and outlined by it.

We recommend adherence to the plan of not issuing the Year Book, and centering our efforts on making the non-members see the advisability of having their names in the A. O. A. Directory.

The work of the Membership Department during the past year has brought the membership from 1563 on August 1st, 1909, to 2268 on August 1st, 1910. The number of applications received since July 1st, 1909 is 865. The number that lapsed in the payment of dues 160, thereby making a net gain during the year of 705 members.

Respectfully submitted,

C. A. UPTON.

C. E. FLECK.

J. E. BUMPUS.

Dr. Ivey: I move that the report be adopted and placed on file. Motion seconded and carried.

On motion of Dr. J. C. McFadden, seconded, and carried, the convention adjourned to 1:30 o'clock p. m.

Friday Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock, with President Pickler presiding. The question of endorsing the project of holding the Panama Canal Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 was discussed at some length, and a motion to that effect carried.

Report of the A. T. Still Research Institute.

Dr. C. M. T. Hulett, the chairman of the Research Institute, was called upon for a report, and he laid the claims of the Research work before the Convention. Dr. Hulett said, in part:

"Now, incidentally, when we have an institute it may be made to serve a double purpose. Those two purposes are practically inseparable, however. I hope that the time is not far off when we shall have an actual institution, where we will have scientific investigators at work with well equipped laboratories. They will be working along these research lines, and they will need assistance just as Dr. Burns uses them in her work now, and as Drs. McConnell and Farmer use them. Those positions will undoubtedly be filled by recent graduates in the profession, thereby becoming proficient research workers. It will also serve as post-graduate work. That special work will be open to all in our profession should any of us care to follow out the work that the investigators are doing, thereby making it a part of our own equipment, and hence making us better qualified to handle human ailments. It will also obviate the necessity of our going to the medical institutions for it.

"As you all know, the means by which this work is to be carried on is by endowment. Research work is not spectacular. That was forcibly impressed upon us the other evening when listening to Dr. Farmer

giving the results of their research work. We all have had enough laboratory work to appreciate what the throwing of those few slides on the screen mean. We can appreciate the work behind them.

"Our profession has already begun this endowment movement and by subscription has raised a handsome fund for the support of this work. Up to this time, \$75,000 have been subscribed. None of us are millionaires, nor are we able to pay all of our subscriptions in cash, therefore the subscriptions were made to be paid in installments extending over a period of five years. Some time during the year the subscription is made, the first payment is turned in; and it is the duty of the Board of Trustees to place that money where it will draw interest; and at the end of the second year the first payment of interest on that installment becomes available for actual use. Every dollar of the endowment fund is kept inviolate and cannot be spent. It is safely invested and only the interest is available. At this time we have about \$20,000 drawing interest, and the interest on it will become available next December. The accumulated funds heretofore have been kept in bank at four per cent interest until, as I say, it amounted to \$20,000, when we invested it at six per cent.; so that means that after next December we will annually receive \$1,200 interest for research work. As the balance of the outstanding subscriptions come in the interest fund will grow, which we all hope may soon reach a handsome sum. Of course our present rate of growth in the accumulation of funds is slow, and if there was no hope of reinforcement in the near future it might seem discouraging, but fortunately we have some people in our profession who think of something else besides money. (Cheers.) We see Dr. Burns in her laboratory in Los Angeles doing her full share of teaching and working in the college to enable her to support herself and family, so that she can voluntarily devote the balance of her time to the advancement of our profession. (Cheers.) She gives the result of that work to us without charge or cost. Drs. McConnell and Farmer have a lucrative practice, but they have set apart a certain portion of their time for the development of this research work. They close their offices and go to their laboratories certain days of the week and there they work faithfully in their laboratories for the benefit of humanity. (Cheers.) When they started in this work, they have told me, they would not count the expense. They planned certain things they desired to carry out, and they did them. If anything was needed they went to their private bank account for it, and they have given us freely and without cost the result of their labor. Since the interest money has been coming in we have been able to help them to some degree toward paying for some of their expensive appara-

tus, and it is our intention to help them and other research workers as fast as the money accumulates.

"As to the time when we may be able to accomplish much in research investigations depends entirely upon ourselves. If we might be able at this meeting to increase our subscriptions to \$100,000 it would surely be a great assistance, and it would assure us at least \$6,000 annually, and not until our income from interest amounts to at least that much will we be able to derive any appreciable results.

"The work that Drs. McConnell, Burns, and Farmer and others have done and given to us, is embodied in the first bulletin which will soon be issued by the Research Institute. Dr. Booth sent to me here the printer's proof which I hold in my hand. It comprises some 70 to 80 pages, contributed by Drs. McConnell, Burns, Farmer, Littlejohn, Dr. Proctor, of Buffalo; Dr. Whiting of Los Angeles, and Dr. Bolles of Denver, who represent the six lines in research. They were appointed three years ago, and it is their duty to study the conditions in their separate lines so far as possible, and to ascertain what has been done in research along those lines within the profession, and to accumulate data as a basis from which to develop the work so as to be prepared to advise us as to the situation regarding future work, and this first bulletin outlines what has been done up to this time. Other bulletins will follow as fast as the work justifies it, for, as you all know, research work cannot be done to order. It is not of that nature. It is a constant investigation into unknown realms, and the investigator cannot himself tell when he may obtain definite results which would be of interest to the profession and the world, and he cannot foretell when he begins where or when he will obtain the results.

Method of Carrying on the Work.

"Now as to the method by which this work is carried on. The Association authorized an organization to handle the funds in order to meet the requirements of the laws of the various states, and also provided that there should be an incorporated body of trustees who would be responsible as legal trustees and custodians of the funds. Therefore twenty-seven trustees were to comprise said Board, twenty-five of which are to be elected annually (five each year), and the Chairman of the Educational Committee, and the Chairman of the Board of Regents of the A. O. A. are ex-officio trustees. These twenty-seven trustees appoint a Council of seven members which is directly responsible for the work. When we have money enough they will employ the men and women who are to do the actual work in our laboratories, buy the appa-

ratus, buy the buildings, and superintend them. The Finance Committee of five members has charge of the endowment fund and is responsible for the investment and care of the funds. The income from the funds is turned over and appropriated each year by the trustees to the Council for expenditure in its work.

"Incidentally, we have a ledger account of 350 subscribers, and until each subscription is paid in full, considerable detail work is necessary in the way of sending out notices for payment of installments, and receipts, and other clerical work is necessary, thereby making it too much work for any practitioner to handle personally, so this last year by authority of the trustees the Finance Committee made arrangements with a trust company to attend to all that work of collecting and receiving subscriptions, and each month to send the amounts collected to the treasurer of the Institute, for which services we pay the trust company two and one-half per cent. for all collections made.

"The money thus received by the Finance Committee is by it invested in farm mortgages entirely, which the trustees consider the best and safest investment, and in order to provide for good and safe security, two reliable men, members of the Board who deal in real estate securities, Mr. Cobb of Ft. Worth, and Mr. Ward of Vermont, together with Dr. Harry Still, look after the investments. And so we feel safe in accepting any paper which they recommend.

"If this Association had to depend entirely on the members of this profession to accumulate either a million dollars or even a half million, with which to successfully carry on this work it would take a long time; but we all have faith that we shall not have to depend entirely upon them; that there are men of wealth today in the United States who are grateful for what osteopathy has done for them, and who will be ready to express that gratitude in a substantial way as soon as they are satisfied that that expression will be productive of good results. So now we are making a demonstration of the faith that is in us. We are proving ourselves. When we go to a man of wealth and ask him for money, the first thing he will say is, What are you doing yourselves? How much faith have you in this work yourselves? How much are you putting up to show that faith? After we have satisfied him on that he will want to know how carefully we have provided for taking care of the money thus provided, and whether we are in earnest, and when we have proved those things then we can go to men of wealth and ask them for money and assistance and I know we will get it. And I am happy to say we have almost reached that point now. Our institution is well organized and we are growing rapidly, and the subscriptions are being paid in,

and the funds are accumulating, and this year we will begin a systematic contribution to research work. One member of our profession contributed \$2,500, and over a dozen \$1,000 each, and a great many \$500, payable in five annual installments, and it will doubtless be, as one man at Kirksville expressed, that at the end of the fifth payment he will see the great importance of the movement that he will subscribe for five more years if necessary. Surely the future of this movement looks bright."

Call for Subscriptions.

After this report of the Research Institute, a call for subscriptions to the Research Fund was made, and resulted in the raising of \$8,175.00 for the need of the work. Miss Ada M. Patrick of Colbrook, N. H., a visitor at the Convention, expressed her faith and interest in osteopathy, by subscribing one thousand dollars, if it can be used in establishing a hospital or a sanitarium.

Articulated Skeleton Presented.

Dr. E. R. Proctor, acting as spokesman, presented to the Association a patented, articulated skeleton, which is the joint invention of Dr. H. H. Fryette, and Dr. C. E. Fleck of New York. Both of these Doctors expressed the wish that they receive no credit or financial assistance in return, with the exception of some part of the expense incident to the procuring of the patent. The ingenuity of the mechanism was fully appreciated by the Convention, and the motion by Dr. W. W. Vanderburg to recommend to the Trustees the payment of one hundred dollars each to Drs. Fleck and Fryette to cover the expense of procuring patent, and that a vote of thanks be extended to them for the generosity of the Doctors, was seconded and carried.

The Banquet.

The appointments for this formal function were admirably arranged by the hotel management. "The profession had its good clothes on, and the scene was one to call on anyone to take notice; for well-dressed handsome men, and stylishly gowned, beautiful women, graced the tables of the banquet hall." President Pickler, reluctantly acted as toast-master, and was pronounced a genuine success. After drinking the health and long life to Dr. Still, the following toasts were responded to.

"Ghosts," A. G. Hildreth; "Realities," H. S. Bunting; "The Golden West," D. C. Farnham; "On the Hike," Charles E. Fleck; "Thoughts," Dain L. Tasker; "The Future," Charles Hazzard. The toast-master also called on Drs. Asa Willard and William Horace Ivie, who made happy impromptu remarks.

The exercises closed with all standing and singing "Auld Lang Syne," led by Mrs. W. Horace Ivie's charming voice.

Saturday Morning Session.

The Convention resumed business at 9:45 a. m., and the report of the election of officers was submitted.

Officers Elected.

The election resulted as follows:

PRESIDENT: Dr. A. G. Hildreth of St. Louis, Mo.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. Otis F. Akin, Portland, Ore.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. R. D. Emery, Los Angeles.

SECRETARY: Dr. H. L. Chiles, Orange, N. J.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY: Dr. George T. Monroe, Silver Springs, New York.

TREASURER: Dr. M. F. Hulett, Columbus, Ohio.

TRUSTEES: Drs. E. M. Pickler, Minneapolis; George W. Perrin, Denver; Gertrude Lloyd Gates, Portland, Oregon; Effie E. York, San Francisco, and Orren E. Smith, Indianapolis; all of whom accepted their respective offices for the ensuing year.

The Chair then called upon George W. Perrin to read the paper on "Occipito-Atlold Articulation," which was sent to the Convention by Dr. Franklin Fiske, New York, owing to his inability to attend in person.

Dr. S. F. Meacham, Oakland, then gave an interesting talk on Psycho-Therapy and Osteopathy.

Dr. George Goode, Boston, was then called upon, and gave the members a very instructive discourse on the subject "Torticollis."

A special representative reported some of these papers, and a synopsis of them will appear in a later issue of the Journal. An open meeting was then conducted by the Associate Colleges, with speeches by various representatives of the schools.

Section on Ear, Nose and Throat.

Dr. Louisa Burns gave a very interesting discussion along this line of work, and a synopsis of her paper will appear later.

Section in Gynecology and Obstetrics.

This section was in charge of Dr. J. K. Manuel, the Chairman, and the principal topic for consideration was "Gonorrhoea." A paper on

this subject having been presented by Dr. Olive Clark. Papers by Dr. Lillian Whiting on "Abnormal Presentations," and by Dr. Helen C. Cunningham on "The Preparation of Women During Pregnancy," were read and discussed at length. Dr. C. A. Whiting also discussed "Protozoan Diseases," speaking of the various diseases due to bacterial invasion of the human body, and their prevention.

The Convention was reported by many to be one of the best ever held, and the members present were outspoken in their praise of the Committees having the management of the Convention in charge. The service of the St. Francis Hotel was unexcelled, and came in for a generous share of the praise. The next Convention will be held in Chicago, 1911.

Pacific Coast Notes.

All of us out here who know anything about conventions regard this one as a success, and, as nearly as I can make out, the Eastern practitioners who attended thought well of it, too. The official register gave the following figures: California practitioners in attendance, 225, with 125 practitioners from outside the state. There were more than 500 in attendance in all. We think that a pretty good showing. I have not heard yet what the total expenditure was, but I find that we came out with \$200.00 to spare, which was much better than we expected.

There is not much news to tell you, except that the Eastern practitioners are wandering up and down the state. There was a party of ten osteopaths who went through the Yosemite Valley and out to the Mariposa grove of Big Trees. They were, Drs. C. E. Fleck and H. L. Chiles of Orange, N. J.; T. L. Ray and wife of Fort Worth, Tex.; O. E. Smith and wife of Indianapolis, Ind.; Florence A. Covey of Portland, Maine; Mary Walters of Santa Barbara, Calif.; and William Horace Ivie and wife of Berkeley, Calif. Every one of them reports a delightful time.

It was a source of much regret to us that there was not a larger representation from the A. S. O.

Fraternally yours, WILLIAM HORACE IVIE.

The San Francisco Convention.

BY DR. CHARLES E. FLECK.

A very good survey of progress in Osteopathy is offered by the annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association. As Osteopathy from its very start has steadily progressed, so the most recent of these conventions has always and does now again furnish the better survey of what has been and is to be done.

The San Francisco Convention placed well the survey of what remains to be done, out of Utopia and on to earth.

The reports of the Standing Committees outlined with considerable forethought and clearness a practical rather than a visionary situation for Osteopathy to develop. The issues this development presents or is confronted with, were fully recognized as real and as those to be solved and not to be straddled.

The program was noteworthy to the practitioner in being scientific and practical rather than theoretical and academic. Many papers were read that showed a careful and critical observation of cases in a widened field of Osteopathic practice.

The A. T. Still Research Institute presented the recent scientific findings of McConnell and Farmer and Louisa Burns. The splendid showing their work made was appreciated in part by subscribing a good amount to the fund of the Institute.

The sense and sentiment of the San Francisco Convention was unmistakably favorable to a definitely directed effort to determine the relation of structure to function. Differing opinions as to the direction were freely expressed. The discussion following here as elsewhere was listened to with tolerance and a consideration of merit, so that the spirit of the Convention was not made narrow.

At San Francisco many of the established standards of the American Osteopathic Association were emphasized and improved. The Association is stronger in purpose and in organization as a result of the Convention. The standard of hospitality, liberality and effort as given by the California Osteopaths for making the Convention pleasant and successful, will probably always remain as fixed.

The National Convention.

BY DR. GEORGE W. GOODE, Boston, Mass.

It was not a great convention from a practical standpoint, but far short of it. Socially it was a marked success, for the California hospitality was unlimited.

So far as attendance goes, it averaged up with prior conventions, and even better, considering the place of meeting and the distance traveled by a majority of the members. In one sense, and an important sense, too, it superceded all other conventions of my experience, and that is harmony. The unity of spirit manifested by the delegates was to say the least, remarkable. The educational problem, and an important one, too, was gone over so thoroughly that the time consumed left little for practical osteopathic work.

The M. D. question was threshed out again, and let us hope settled for all time, so far as the osteopathic profession is concerned. The manly stand taken by the advocates of the M. D. degree for osteopathic colleges in withdrawing their claims, met with the unanimous approval of the Convention, and that augurs well for the future.

The election of officers ended happily for all concerned, although the usual night before wire-pulling was indulged in.

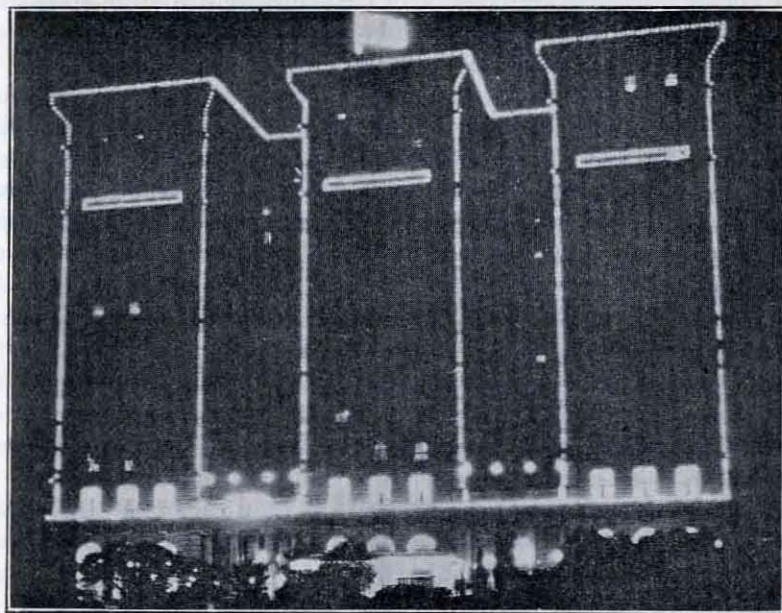
Let us profit by these lessons of past years and look to the Convention of 1911 and make it the best from a purely osteopathic standpoint ever held by the American Osteopathic Association.

The June class 1905, A. S. O., had the largest representation of any one class at the Convention. There were fourteen present. They held a reunion at Hotel Stuart, August 2, and had a jolly time around the festive board. Reminiscences were indulged in and the many happy days spent in Kirksville were lived over again. Those present were Drs. F. O. Edwards, W. W. Vanderburgh, May Vanderburgh, Daisy E. Washburn, J. C. Goodell, Mrs. Goodell, Charles J. Williams, George W. Goode, Josephine Trabue, Rose Bolam Vanderburgh, Marie Thorson Mabel Vance.

The San Francisco Meeting.

BY DR. ASA WILLARD.

It was, I believe, an epoch maker. As entertainers the Coast D. O.'s are in a class by themselves. There was nothing too much trouble for a San Francisco, Berkeley or Oakland D. O. to do for a member of the A. O. A, if it added to the A. O. A. member's comfort and enjoyment. They were up early and late and always on the go. If some of them slept during the Convention week, I do not know when it was. They were ably seconded by their California brethren in their efforts to make every one's visit pleasurable as well as profitable.



THE ST. FRANCIS HOTEL AT NIGHT.

Taken by Dr. W. H. Thompson.

Forum.

EDITOR OF JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:

DEAR SIR:—I read with considerable interest the proposed legal definition of osteopathy which appeared on page 606 in the June issue of your journal. I desire to make some kindly criticisms of this definition, which I trust you will see fit to publish in your Journal.

In the first place, I think that the first paragraph of the definition is unnecessary; for it is a foregone conclusion that our practice at bottom rests upon the branches taught in our colleges. And to do justice to the didactic aspect of osteopathy would necessitate reproducing the greater part of some college catalog—say, for example, the catalog of the American School of Osteopathy. Needless to say, it is not within the province of a definition of osteopathy to do the latter. Further, our college curricula are constantly changing, and to state specifically that osteopathy includes only what we teach today in our colleges would possibly result in serious complications in the near future.

In the second place, the statement, "Osteopathy as a therapeutic art, includes an educated and skillful use of the hands in manipulating the structures and tissues of the body so as to restore normal conditions," is not specially descriptive of osteopathic practice, and, therefore, is out of place in a concrete definition of osteopathy. Indeed, the foregoing quotation could be used in describing in a general way the technique of massage, Swedish movements, etc.

And in the third place, the statement that osteopathy "includes all forms of hand manipulations and movements under whatever name," leaves us open to very serious criticism. At once our opponents will aver that without offering anything original we are resorting to the discreditable method of appropriating and claiming as our own all manipulative procedures that have been in vogue since time immemorial.

In short, the whole definition fails to state concretely the distinctive features of osteopathy; it fails to differentiate osteopathy from certain other methods of manual treatment; and it brings prominently before the reader matters totally irrelevant to osteopathic practice.

As every one knows, it is entirely out of place to tear down without offering to rebuild. And while I do not pretend to be able to offer a final definition of our science, nevertheless, I have devoted twelve years of thought to the matter and have evolved a definition that aims to be

specially descriptive of osteopathy without limiting our field of practice. And I submit it here for criticism, hoping that thoughtful and discriminating persons will read it and offer helpful suggestions for its improvement.

A Definition of Osteopathy.

Osteopathy as a profession is a distinctive school of scientific curative practice. It sets forth in theory, first, that the human body is provided with an auto-protective and recuperative mechanism, which in itself and unaided, is sufficient for the maintenance of health, except when this mechanism is unduly restricted in the performance of its functions or is congenitally defective or vitally impaired; second, that the nervous system, which controls not only the elaboration but likewise the distribution or circulation of all vital elements, presides over the protective and recuperative activities, and in order to maintain an adequate defense of the body, must be intact; and, third, that the nervous system is intimately and vitally connected with the spine; in other words, the spine is not only the conduit for the nervous impulses to life, but also the one great center in the body for nervous distribution. Hence it is that all bodily derangement, whether it be primary in the spine itself through actual physical injury, or whether it be secondary in the spine with a primary source elsewhere in the system, is immediately observable and accessible through the spine. Further, it must be evident that vicious intracorporeal activities can be corrected only through restoration of healthy nervous control. For this reason, all internal treatment must be at best partial. While osteopathy, on the contrary, contends that if indications in a given nerve center or region are healthy or normal, the function of the related organs must likewise be healthy. This, in substance, is the theory first advanced by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, founder of osteopathy.

Now, in practice, the osteopathic profession has demonstrated that even in the strongest and most healthy of men the spine, through some caprice of nature, is innately weak, and more than any other structure of the body, likely to suffer injury or mal-adjustment of its parts. Further, osteopathy has proved experimentally that any structural or functional involvement of the muscles, ligaments, or other structures along the spine—either occurring primarily along the spine or reflexed from disturbance elsewhere in the body—impedes the circulation in the brain or the spinal cord, or both, depending upon the site of spinal involvement. Thus, by pathologically implicating the nervous system, the elaboration and circulation of the elements essential to health is interfered with, the resisting power of the body generally is lowered,

while the circulation in the organs or tissues supplied by the affected segment or segments of the cord is locally impeded, and disease is the result. Still further, and most important of all, osteopathy has sustained in practice its fundamental theoretical contention, i. e., it has established beyond any question of doubt, that rectification of structural or functional impairment along the spine normalizes the circulation in the brain and cord, thereby leaving the nervous system free to react and restore health in the body. Hence, the osteopathic school holds that the treatment of the bony framework—more particularly the spine—is of supreme importance in removing disease.

However, in defining the practice of osteopathy it is necessary to add that the osteopathic school, which today treats all forms of diseases, recognizes and teaches the therapeutic value of scientific diet, systematic exercise, fresh air, properly directed habits of thought, and certain other rational drugless procedures; it also aims to educate the public how best to retain health and prevent disease; it employs, whenever indicated, the generally approved antiseptic and sanitary precautions; it administers, whenever needed, appropriate antidotal treatment and it maintains modernly equipped hospitals for the treatment of all truly surgical cases. Lastly, the osteopathic school treats many diseases by mechanical measures administered to parts of the body other than the spine. But let it be clearly understood that osteopathic practice is based distinctively upon a recognition of the fact, before stated, that man's spine, by virtue of an inherent weakness, is the seat not only of frequent primary injury, but also of secondary or reflexed disturbance from disease elsewhere in the body; and that any injury or disturbance whatsoever along the spine pathologically implicates the nervous system, and is therefore inimical to the health of the body.

In short, the osteopathic rationale points out and emphasizes the fact that nature has compensated for the vital handicap resulting from man's inborn spinal weakness and has developed in the human race a marvelous protective and recuperative mechanism. In the words of Dr. Still himself, "The most that any physician can do in treating disease is to render operative the natural forces within the patient's body." And, as already explained, osteopathy accomplishes this by removing all impediments to nervous activities that in disease are universally found to occur somewhere along the great center of nervous distribution, to wit, the spine.

Yours very truly,

EARL S. WILLARD, D. O.

404 Weightman Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EDITOR JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY:—

Inclosed P. O. order for \$1.25 for Journal and premium. I have a case which has been very interesting to me, and will write of it.

Lady age 30 came to me, suffering from painful menstruation. Upon examination I found a posterior condition of dorsal from sixth on down extending through lumbar, also left lateral condition of same. Polypus of uterus, size of ordinary lead pencil and about 1 1-2 inches long. My treatment to polypus was shutting off blood supply together with torsion and very little extension. It became very elongated, and dried to some extent, and at the end of five weeks' treatment it dropped off, leaving a very smooth surface. Case had a great deal of spinal work done during the time. Menstruation has taken place three times since and without pain.

Yours truly,

E. M. STEWART, D. O.

Concerning Dr. Bailey's Defense.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:

In Dr. Bailey's defense he pleads that the action taken by the T. O. A. at Cleburne recently, asking him to resign from the State Medical Board on account of his failure to safeguard our interests, was passed while he was absent from the meeting. He failed to state, however, that his absence was voluntary and that he was on the program for an account of his stewardship for the morning of the first day. He saw fit to send his office assistant to the convention and remain in Waco, although he was always able to come to the trials of my suit and testify against osteopathic interests. He was telephoned and communicated with in various ways and urged to come and defend his course, and even the convention asked him to come and yet he refused. He evidently feared to face the charges and answer the embarrassing questions that he knew I was there to ask him. He neither came nor offered any defense in spite of the fact that part of the charges had been published in our leading osteopathic journals as well as the Fort Worth daily papers some time previously, and he had known for some months that I awaited the first opportunity to expose him, and he even had the nerve to ask the T. O. A. for fifty dollars to help the Medical Board to defend themselves against the consequences of their misdeeds. I am glad to state, however, the T. O. A. turned him down on this also; for him to insinuate that the charges were made and action taken in his absence and to infer he had no chance to reply is ridiculous.

He mentions having taken part in the formation of the present law, but at the time mentioned he had no legal recognition himself and was compelled for selfish motives if no other, to fight against being put out

of the state himself along with the rest of the osteopaths, and most any one will spend a little "time and money" for his own threatened interests. He boasts of having fastened the obnoxious mixed board bill on Texas, and I want to say that it was his surrender to the M. D.'s in that fight, when the osteopaths could have secured an independent board by pulling together, which is responsible for the present disgraceful condition of affairs, and at that time Bailey violated the expressed wishes of the T. O. A., which had just previously gone on record against a mixed board, and had instructed the committee, of which he was one, to hold out for an independent board. My brother, who was also on this committee, held out for an osteopathic board to the last, and tells me it was practically won when the other side began dickering with Bailey for a mongrel board. He knew full well that if the board had refused a single reputable osteopath a verification license a storm of wrath would have been aroused from the osteopaths which would have wrecked his dear board at its very inception, then why use that as defense?

As to the letter written by my brother, I did not at the time approve of part of its contents and advised against the writing of it at the time, as from the facts then in my possession I believed Bailey was on the other side, and I did not know at the time my letter was written that it had ever been answered and personally have never seen an answer to it. As far as his statement concerning my failure to send him the copy of my papers is concerned, that is pure buncombe, as the board, including Bailey, had my original papers in their possession, and I had just previously had to compel them by court mandate to even let me inspect them, or get a copy, and as a member he had a right to see the originals, which it seems he did not care to do, but evidently without investigation was so certain that Braswell, the person who boasted before grading our papers what he would do to us, was right and I was wrong, that he came to the trial to testify to his approval of all the board acts. He tried to make capital out of brother's letter on the stand by giving an alleged account of its contents, but when stopped and the real letter demanded had conveniently lost it; now, it appears to serve his purpose he has found it. It is strange he left his practice and came on a tedious and expensive trip to testify to his approval of the board's acts, when Secretary Daniels had just told the court that the reason the board would not recognize the osteopathic boards and did the medical boards in the same states, was because the osteopathic boards all examined three year graduates, and the Texas board did not intend to give reciprocity with any board which recognized three year graduates. Daniels said the reason they were unable to arrange reciprocity with Oklahoma

mixed board was that they wanted their reciprocal relations to extend to only medical doctors and exclude the three year osteopaths who are allowed to take that examination. Oklahoma naturally refused to accede to so unjust a demand, and as a result no reciprocal arrangements were made. They pleaded this at the first trial of the case in January, 1910, and at the time Bailey says this motion was inactive, to justify their actions relative to reciprocity with Missouri, which had been assailed by myself, and gave their four year resolutions at that time as their justification, and it was also brought out that they had only referred the resolution to their lawyer for an opinion, and had not revoked it, but were advised to hold it in abeyance as far as its barring one from taking the examination is concerned. And even this action was taken after I had filed suit and they were frightened as to the probable outcome.

The president of the board, Dr. Osborne, who testified his course in school comprised one whole year, was one of those who thought the course too short, and further, when asked what his true opinion of osteopathy was said, "It's a damn humbug;" yet this man and the rest of the board were unstinted in the amount of praise lavished on Bailey, after his testimony in their behalf, but as far as their testimony in each other's behalf is concerned, most any aggregation of that ilk will vouch for each other, but as they were all tarred with the same stick and condemned in the same court, I fail to see the value of it. I want here to denounce Bailey's explanation of why they refused to examine the applicant at Greenville, as prior to the passage of the four year resolution, they did admit one such applicant to examination on the subjects not examined on in Illinois, and granted said person a license, and this occurred only six months previous to their turning down the applicant at Greenville with the same qualifications as the above, and further, on cross-examination they admitted that they refused the applicant on account of the four year ruling.

As far as the statement of Dr. G. B. Foscue is concerned, I characterize that as an absolute falsehood, and instead of approving Bailey, I denounced him in the strongest terms and submitted affidavits to back my statements. I made no such statement to him or any one else at any time. I did have a conversation with Foscue concerning a suit against the Board for a verification license by a Dr. Stiles who sued and compelled the board to issue it. Dr. Stiles charged Foscue held up his license without cause, and as a result of his suit had to give up not only his job as secretary but his position on the board as well. Foscue tells a wholly different story, which is not highly complimentary to the

board. I dare Dr. Foscue to relate the true reasons why he refused to give a license to Stiles. I append to this a copy of a letter from Stiles. Bailey states that more than fifty others (M. D.'s) made even less than the plucked osteopaths on gynecology; that means that more than fifty medical doctors fell below 50%, which is below the minimum grade one is allowed to fall on any one subject and pass, regardless of how high his grades in other subjects may be. Now if more than fifty M. D.'s fell below the dead line, let's examine the record. I have before me a copy of the Texas State Journal of Medicine for September, 1909, which contains an uncontradicted report of the State Board's examination. It states that 152 applicants passed and 23 failed. It shows that of this number six were osteopaths; of these, four were flunked and two passed; of the medical doctors, 150 passed and 19 failed.

Now Bailey says that over fifty medical doctors got below what any of the four osteopaths did who failed. Where, then, are the more than thirty-one extra medical doctors who should have failed? Why did Bailey stand by and permit this partisan board to pass without protest more than 31 medical doctors, whom he admits all received lower grades than any of the osteopaths, discriminated against thereby? His own explanation condemns him. The Board has issued my license, and I shall soon permanently locate in Texas.

CYRUS N. RAY, D. O.

Science Circles of Osteopathy.

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

Nebraska Science Circles.

For July and August.

No. 1, July.—Controls premature pains in labor by inhibition over sacral nerves through the vagina. To induce secretion in mammary glands advises use of large amount of water and regularity in nursing. In average case of measles puts patient in a tub of hot water, covers all but the head, keeps patient in tub for 15 minutes, then wraps them in a cotton blanket, letting them for one hour, gives good rub with towel, uses a hot enema and places them in a clean bed. After employing this method finds little necessity for very close attention to the case.

No. 2. Give thorough manipulation of breasts immediately after delivery and instructs attendant to do the same twice daily until normal secretion is established. In a case of measles, girl four weeks old, results were very satisfactory.

No. 3. Has no trouble with measles cases. Case, dysmenorrhea only relieved by inhibition of clitoris for 15 minutes.

No. 4. Has performed over 40 circumcisions. Wonders if they are legal under present law. Reports Dr. McPherson's article on "The New Technique."

No. 5. Reports case of insufficient mammary secretion, where results were unsatisfactory. Was after second child in a stout woman, who had failed to provide milk for first child. Case measles, male 4 years old. Aside from some complication due to enlarged tonsils, recovery was uneventful.

August Report.

No. 1. Diarrhoea case, male 7 years, two weeks' standing. Two M. D.'s failed to relieve or benefit patient. Found patient very weak, passing undigested food and recovery apparently doubtful. Gave treatment and followed it up with hot enema every three hours for 24 hours, when stools became less frequent and food apparently better digested. Then cut the enema to once in every 24 hours and continued this treat-

ment with osteopathy and light diet for 8 days. Patient still suffered some and was placed on train for a journey home and entirely recovered before the journey of 400 miles was completed.

No. 2. Most of his cases of diarrhoea are very simple.

No. 3. Reports a number of cases in his neighborhood characterized by constipation, distention, high fever and pain just below appendix on right side. Case two weeks' standing fever at 105 1-2 degrees. Had called M. D.'s who had advised operation. On examination found temperature 103 degrees, constipated, distention and soreness below McBurney's point, but none at that point. Thorough abdominal manipulation produced big bowel movement and abatement of symptoms.

No. 4. Case periodical summer diarrhoea. Treatment in region twelfth dorsal relieved. Case F. 35, membranous colitis; correction anterior lumbar curve relieved the condition.

No. 5. Reports two cases of measles. One following usual course under treatment, the other "striking in" until 7th day, with bad case of diarrhoea. Eventually the rash appeared and usual recovery followed.

C. B. HUNT, Leader.

Report of Interstate Science Circle—Series III.

Sciatica.

1. My success with sciatica has been invariably good. I think the innominate lesion is almost always back of it. Cases of chronic rheumatism where the sciatic nerve is involved, do not respond readily. However, these are not strictly sciatica cases, but rather rheumatic neuritis of the sciatic nerve.

2. Whole number of cases treated, 14 (men 11, women 3); number of evident spinal lesions, 4; number of innominate lesions, 5; number of innominate and spinal lesions, 1; number with no evident lesions, 4. Average number of treatments, 10; Number absolutely "cured," 9; number benefited, 2; number not benefited, 3.

Only one of those having no evident lesion was cured. Four patients were completely relieved with three treatments or less.

Two of these patients were over 70 years old and the condition very chronic. Both had innominate lesions. Between them, they received 43 treatments. One was relieved, the other not helped.

Two that were completely relieved were so bad they could not sleep for the pain. Was driven to use opiates.

3. Has had good success with sciatica. Has cured all but one case. That one was helped to some extent. Found the lesion usually in lower dorsal and lumbar regions. Two patients had innominate lesions.

One patient was unable to get out of bed and was cured by the correction of an innominate lesion in five treatments. Another case of eight months' standing, after trying many drugs and spending four months at Hot Lake, was cured in eight treatments and has had no recurrence. There was a decided spinal lesion.

4. Reports a case of several years' standing with a very pronounced anterior 5th lumbar and anterior innominate lesion. Cured in eleven treatments.

Another case, a carpenter, has no demonstrable bony lesion, but has marked muscular contraction around hip joint, especially in the adductor group. He is now under treatment, and although working all the time, has shown much improvement after five treatments.

A lady comes at intervals to have an anterior innominate replaced because of pain in the sciatic nerve. One treatment is usually sufficient and there may be no recurrence for several months.

5. Almost always finds an innominate lesion. One case cured in six treatments was caused by a posterior innominate that was brought on by cranking an auto. Reports another case of long standing where the patient was obliged to take two or three morphine tablets each night to get any sleep. Was able to sleep after first treatment, which was specific to an innominate lesion. A complete cure was not effected in this case.

Reports a case where the innominate has slipped out a few times since first replaced. There is usually a mild sciatica each time. One treatment is usually sufficient to correct the lesion.

It is interesting to note that Osler says that sciatica is due more commonly to a chronic arthritis of the spinal column. I presume the tenderness at the point of a lesion is what he has diagnosed as chronic arthritis. He also states that the spinal column should be carefully and systematically examined, for numerous cases have been relieved by orthopaedic procedures. This sounds like osteopathy.

Minnesota S. C. No. 2.

Case Report No. 1. Lad of 17 was thrown from wagon five years ago. Struck on his head and shoulders. Troubled with gastritis, constipation, fainting spells, etc. Lesions found in cervical and dorsal regions. Treatments for above lesions are bringing the desired results.

No. 2. Sciatica of right limb. Man of 32, two weeks in bed. Found fourth lumbar to right and right innominate up. Treatment, relaxative and corrective. After correction of above lesions patient was told

to stay in bed, but did not and suffered a relapse. Took some time to get him up again.

No. 3. Man of 49, has his fourth attack of pneumonia. Temperature 105 1-2, pulse 103, respiration 39. Crisis in five days and patient was out on the fourteenth day. Treatment to raise ribs, spinal relaxation. Plenty of fresh air, ice pack and deep breathing.

No. 4. Man with lesion of third lumbar was cared for six days by M. D., who used vibrator; also blistered the back until it took two weeks to heal the blisters. Numbness from hips down. Felt severe pain in limbs after second treatment and was discharged after the sixth treatment.

No. 5. Dentist had throat trouble; M. D.'s evidently thought he had diphtheria, as they gave him such a dose of antitoxin that he was laid up for several weeks. Went to Colfax Springs without receiving benefit. Tried osteopathy as a last resort and was in his office in two weeks.

No. 6. Lad of 5 was given alcohol by his father to make him good and sick because he had heard that would prevent him from ever wanting any more—he nearly succeeded, as it was all the D. O. could do to save him. Could not find out just how much was given. Could not find any pulse, respiration so shallow that it was hardly perceptible, pale as death, pin-head pupil with no response to light, jaw shut so tight that mustard and water could hardly be put through the teeth, but succeeded in giving enough to get him to vomit. Gave hot bath and put him to bed. In about six hours he was staggering around. Father has been arrested and committed to jail, but was bailed out and awaits further trial.

The ideal diet in typhoid is milk. In this disease the gastric juices are less active, the amount of bile is diminished and the peristaltic action is weak. The perverted functioning and the tissue changes, of course, call for a liquid diet. Milk is usually well borne if the proper attention is given to the mouth. The reason that many patients turn against milk is because a little milk may remain in the mouth and soon sickens the patient of that diet. By rinsing the mouth after each feeding or swabbing it with some mild antiseptic solution, you will be saved lots of trouble. Buttermilk seems to agree in many cases where milk disagrees.

The question of drink plays a large part, as it helps to give the patient a change and aids in removing the bad taste from the mouth. Where there are not any contraindications, the different fruit juices may be added to the water, lemonade, weak tea or coffee.

In case of hemorrhage from the bowel, there should be complete rest for a time from all food and drink, using ice-packs over the abdomen and giving patient pieces of ice to suck to ease the thirst. Great danger lies in giving solid foods too soon. Begin very gradually to increase the diet. Many relapses and deaths have been caused in giving solids too soon. A week after fever subsides is plenty soon enough.

Science Circle No. 1, Minnesota.

No. 1. Encloses letter from Mr. Jacobs requesting more scientific case reports, also criticism of Science Circle reports by Senior Class of the A. S. O., with answers by Dr. Heath.

In case of "dry" labor, would use artificial lubricant, dilate cervix by passing finger around, using proper antiseptic precautions, if labor is too prolonged, use instruments to bring delivery. Thinks more harm than good results from vaginal douches after labor. Thinks percentage of deaths of "bottle fed" infants would be greatly lessened if greater care was taken in preparing food, time and quantity of food given and bottle and nipple thoroughly cleansed.

No. 2. No report. Just leaving for vacation.

No. 3. Would use olive oil for lubricant in case of "dry birth."

First obstetrical case called to, found one foot protruding; soon as a pain ceased, pushed the foot back and caught hold of the other one and brought both down together during the next pain. The child was large and the first, resulting in quite extensive lacerations of cervix and perineum. Thinks we should all be prepared and understand how to diagnose errors of refraction.

No. 4.—Case 1. Female, unable to retain ANY food for 41 days. Temperature and pulse normal, no emaciation. Vomits bile and mucus. Hard pieces of fecal matter passed from bowels. Treating three times daily by inhibiting from third to tenth dorsal. Less bile is being vomited each day. Starting diet of small quantity of milk. Has her take two olive oil rubs daily.

No. 5.—Case 1. Pott's disease, girl age 8, lumbar kyphosis. Treated a year ago, returned today for more treatment to try to get the spine straightened more. Still has rapid heart; no fever, no pain in lower limbs, and has gained five pounds in weight this summer.

No. 6. Does not take obstetrical cases on account of having too heavy office work. Many patients coming from other towns and surrounding country. Expects to meet all members of the Science Circle in Lake City October 1st.

Hospital Notes.

The Nurses' Training School for the next year is to be entirely under the management of Dr. Ada Nesbit, who until recently has been in charge of the Union Benevolent Hospital at Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mrs. Nesbit comes very highly recommended both for her professional skill and executive ability.

This year there will be a special graduate nurse who will, with two assistants, have entire charge of the operating room, thus to a great extent relieving the general superintendent of the responsibility of over-seeing this.

Beginning with the school year, the general management of the Hospital will be in the hands of Dr. Geo. Still, who will be relieved of practically all of his teaching except surgery, and will have hours at the Hospital from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m.

Dr. Henry, who has just completed a special course at Heidelberg, Germany, and who will teach chemistry at the school this year, will have charge of the chemical analysis.

Dr. R. J. Northern of Big Timber, Montana, has had two patients in the Hospital lately, and while West this summer Dr. Geo. Still operated on four cases for him at his home, being assisted by Dr. Northern and Dr. Campbell Black of Toronto, Canada.

Dr. C. A. Black of Lima, Ohio, recently had a patient operated on at his home for acute appendicitis.

Dr. Black assisted Dr. Geo. Still in the operation.

Dr. E. W. Patterson of Rochester, Ky., has a patient in the Hospital this summer for operation for cancer.

Dr. Barker of Gorin, Mo., had a hernia case in the Hospital for operation recently.

Dr. C. B. Scobee of Monroe City, Mo., had a patient in the Hospital for double hernia operation recently.

Dr. W. H. McCoach had two surgical cases in the Hospital recently, from Brechenridge, Mo.

Dr. Stephen Temple of Topeka, Kansas, had a patient in the Hospital for a pelvic operation, during the summer.

Dr. D. F. Miller of Lawrenceville, Ill., recently had a patient in the Hospital for operation.

Dr. Geo. Graham had a patient in the Hospital during the summer, who was operated on for an old fracture of the spine.

Dr. R. W. Neff of Edina, Mo., has had three patients in the Hospital this summer.

Dr. J. W. Kinzie of Ashland, Kansas, had a patient in the Hospital during the summer for rectal tumor and hemorrhoids.

Within a month during the summer, three patients were turned down for operation on account of previously unsuspected kidney trouble. One of these, the wife of a prominent minister of Kirksville, has since died of Bright's disease.

One thing that helps keep down surgical mortality is the careful examination of the patient before operation, as all three of these cases would doubtless have died immediately following the operation, had they not been examined carefully beforehand.

Dr. R. W. Davis of Guthrie, Oklahoma, recently sent a surgical case to the Hospital.

Dr. W. J. Giltner of Monmouth, Ill., sent a surgical case to the Hospital this summer.

Dr. O. L. Daniel has had a couple of surgical cases in the Hospital lately, from Corydon, Iowa, in one of which the osmic acid injection for intractable facial neuralgia resulted in a satisfactory cure.

Dr. Clarence Leeper of Mound City, Kansas, recently had a patient in the Hospital with uterine tumor.

Drs. O. A. and William Albertson of Austin, Minn., recently sent a patient for operation for serious adhesions.

Dr. D. O. Thompson of Beardstown, Ill., recently brought in a patient for operation for abscess of the appendix. Dr. Thompson had treated the case two weeks and had the abscess perfectly walled off and in the best of condition for operation. The great advantage of treatment in these cases is that in those instances where osteopathy does not cure the condition, it at least puts the case in the safest and best condition for operation on the resultant but walled off abscess, and this is the best time to operate instead of when during the acute condition, before walling off takes place.

Dr. J. C. McGinness of Aurora, Ill., recently sent in a patient for operation for ovarian cyst.

Dr. Geo. Still was in Chicago recently to operate on a patient for Dr. W. O. Sweek.

Altogether, in spite of the vacation the Hospital has been quite busy this summer.

The next graduating exercises of the Nurses' Training School will be held Oct. 17th, and the main speaker of the occasion will be Dr. J. A. Grow of Memphis, Mo. Full announcement of the program will be given later.

Legal and Legislative.

State Organizations Take Notice.—In order to create the impression with Congress that there is a nation-wide, popular demand for a Department of Public Health, the American Medical Association is now making and will, until all the nominating conventions are over, make a vigorous campaign to get the County and State political conventions of all parties to pass resolutions advocating a National Department of Public Health. The following letter has been mailed to the M. D.'s over the country:

"American Medical Association, Bureau of Medical Legislation,
No. 535 Dearborn Avenue.

Committee on Medical Legislation:—Charles A. L. Reid (Chairman), Cincinnati. Charles F. Bacon, Chicago. George W. Gay, Boston. Secretary, Frederick R. Green, Chicago. Address all correspondence to Bureau of Medical Legislation, care Medical Association.

Chicago, May 10th, 1910.

DEAR DOCTOR:—A proposition to establish a department of health, with a secretary in the Cabinet of the President is now pending in Congress (Owen bill, S. 6,049). The Congressional elections are to occur in a few months. It is therefore of the highest importance, if justified by public sentiment in your country, that you at once take the necessary steps:—

First, to secure as delegates from your county to your congressional nominating convention of all parties, men who are in favor of establishing a national department of health with a secretary in the Cabinet, and, through them, to secure the adoption of a plank in their respective promise from each candidate for Congress platforms in favor of such a measure.

Asked Definite Promise.

Second, to secure, if possible, a definite promise to support such a measure, if elected. In the absence of such promise, to secure either an expression of the attitude of the candidate on the question or his refusal to make such an expression. The position of all candidates, whatever it may be, should be made known to the electors before the nominations are made.

Third, to secure the adoption of a plank in favor of a department of public health in the platform of each political convention, whether county, district or State.

You are urgently requested to take up this question at once with all candidates, especially with present members of Congress who are candidates for re-election, and to keep this office informed of everything that you do in this connection.

The prospect for advanced national health legislation was never so promising as now, and definite results will be realized if we stand insistently as the protectors of the people on this great question.

Very respectfully,

FREDERICK R. GREEN,

Secretary Committee on Medical Legislation."

In Vermont, Ohio and Iowa the activity of Osteopaths, Homeopaths, Eclectics and others outside the "regular" ranks have prevented the endorsement of the Amer-

ican Medical Association's selfish program through such resolutions. It behooves all the State associations at this time to keep an active lookout for the appearance of such resolutions in the conventions of their particular States and to be prepared to show the animus behind them. Understanding this, delegates will turn down the resolutions as they did in the three named States.

Send to Washington at once for copies of Booklet No. 2 of the hearings on the "Proposed Department of Public Health," dated May 19, 1910, and containing arguments made before the Senate Committee, on "Public Health and National Quarantine." Send direct to the chairman of this Committee at Washington, or preferably have your Senator or Representative send for you. You will find good material therein showing the selfish interests working up this campaign for a National Department of Public Health.

CHAIRMAN LEGISLATIVE COM.

Conflicting Ruling of Justice Putnam.—The fight of the osteopathic profession in the city of New York for full recognition has received a set-back by a decision handed down by Justice Putnam, in the special term of the Supreme Court. Justice Putnam holds that the Board of Health has the right to refuse to recognize a death certificate from an osteopath by refusing a burial permit until the coroner has investigated such a case. In concluding his memorandum Justice Putnam says:

"While the state has wisely allowed the practice of osteopathy, it does not follow that it thereby holds out one, without any practice in surgery or experience in prescribing drugs, as fully qualified to certify the cause of death. Indeed, it is not certain that a board of health would be compelled to take the certificate of death of all licensed physicians, in the event of an epidemic or the spread of some new and mysterious disease.

"Granted that the theoretical education of the osteopath is of a standard equal to that of a doctor of medicine, after he enters on his profession his practice is restricted, so that it does not appear that he can make the tests by examination of blood and tissues by which alone many diseases can be certainly detected.

"The sanitary code is discriminatory, but the discrimination is not personal and arbitrary. It is based on a limitation which the osteopath may be said to make for himself, and deprives him of no rights which he ought to exercise, consistent with the public safety.

"The demurrer is, therefore, sustained."

Higher Decision is Claimed by Osteopaths.

In the decision of the Court of Appeals, of October 13th, 1908, in the matter of Dr. Charles F. Bandel's application for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel the Health Department of the city of New York to accept the registration of himself as a physician. In the prevailing opinion of the court the right to file death certificates was covered. The decision says:

"Clearly one who practices osteopathy holds himself out and offers to diagnose and treat some of the ailments mentioned in the statute, and he is not required to treat all in order to be a physician within the meaning of the statute. He is required to study substantially the same length of time and to be examined upon the same subjects as other applicants for a license to practice, except that sanitation, surgery and gynecology are excepted from his examination, and the theory and practice of osteopathy are excepted from the examination of all other applicants.

"Thus the statute defines and classifies licensed osteopaths as physicians. The statute gives to all licensed osteopaths the right to treat any human ailment by any

means and method, except that they cannot administer drugs or perform surgery by the use of instruments."

Two Judges Dissent.

The decision goes on to say that according to law nobody may be buried without a permit from the Health Department, and that physicians in attendance shall file a certificate of the cause of death.

"Osteopaths," it is stated in the summary of the decision, "are entitled to be registered in the Health Department as physicians qualified to make and file the certificate and record of death."

Dissenting from that part of the decision relating to the filing of death certificates were Judges Cullen and Haight. They said they were not prepared to hold that osteopathic practitioners, who are excluded by the law from the practice of surgery or the administration of drugs, should be given the right to determine the cause of death when their practice is so restricted.

Judges who were seen said without hesitation that if the two cases are parallel, the decision of Judge Putnam can have no force. Judge Haight, who is in Buffalo, would not give any opinion without knowing of the case at issue before Judge Putnam.

Doctor's Trust Invading the West.—The hand of the American Medical Association is clearly seen in the vigorous campaign on the Pacific coast to gain and maintain control of every health department and activity, State and Federal.

The transfer of its efforts to the West is credited by the American Osteopathic Association to the publicity given the American Medical Association's work in the East by the New York Herald and the National League for Medical Freedom.

Recently, the case of a charity patient in the Los Angeles County Hospital was pronounced hopeless by the physicians there, and her request for osteopathic treatment, offered gratuitously, was refused. This was attributed to the "Doctors' Trust" by the Los Angeles newspapers, which denounced it.

Osteopathic Board Meets.—The State Board of Osteopathic Examiners met at Harrisburg on Saturday, August 20, and held their annual meeting, as required under the law. Aside from routine business, further plans were considered for the discovery of such who are attempting to practice osteopathy, but who cannot qualify under the law on account of insufficient training. It is the aim of the board to prevent all such infractions of the law.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Dr. O. J. Snyder of Philadelphia, president; Dr. John T. Downing of Scranton, secretary; Dr. Vernon W. Peck of Pittsburg, treasurer. The other members of the board are Dr. Frank B. Kahn of Harrisburg, and Dr. Berton W. Sweet of Erie.

Osteopath May Not Collect as Doctor.—By holding that A. L. Goff, an osteopath of Tacoma, Wash., could not collect from Louis Olson for services rendered as a physician and surgeon and giving the defendant judgment and costs, Justice Card set a precedent for Pierce county, Wash., that offers peculiar possibilities. The fact that Goff as a professional practitioner could not force his patients to settle is an interesting working out of the law.

Goff swore on the witness stand that he is a physician and surgeon. Attorney Gallagher, for the defendant, maintained that Goff never had a license to practice medicine. Goff's assertion put the case out of the jurisdiction of the law regulating the practice of osteopathy passed by the last legislature and it was on this ground

that Card dismissed the complaint, saying it was without prejudice and that, if Goff wished to file a new complaint to collect for osteopathic services, he would rehear the case. Johnston & Swindells, attorneys for Goff, announce that this probably will be done, as their client has other cases he wishes to prosecute.

Louis Olson was treated by Goff in 1907 before the law requiring the licenseng of osteopathy was passed. Goff has now a license to practice osteopathy.

Diploma Gives Title.

Last week the supreme court of this state decided in the petitions of F. A. Christiansen and others, asking for "licenses to treat the sick." Two Tacoma practitioners, Macey and Williams, were also plaintiffs in this case. The court held, in interpreting the 1909 law that any one who has practiced a certain school of healing for two years is entitled to a license in that particular branch. All licensed practitioners, according to the law, may collect for services. It also held that they may attach to their names the title they hold by a diploma. It is not necessary to have a diploma in order to procure a license.

The supreme court's interpretation reads in part as follows:

Supreme Court's Ruling.

"It must be considered that the provisions of this law are not free from doubt. However, we are of the opinion that one who has been in continuous practice in one locality for two years prior to the enactment of this law is not required to furnish further evidence of his qualifications by a diploma and that such a person would be entitled to a license regardless of the fact of his not having a diploma."

It is probable that the findings of the supreme court in this matter as well as in other cases will be employed by the attorneys in contesting other suits.

Several interesting conclusions of law were introduced in the argument of the Olson case recently, one especially in the records of this state, Deaton against Lawson, where the court held that the proprietor of a medical institute, if not himself a licensed physician, even though he employed licensed doctors to conduct his treatments, cannot recover for contract services.

The judge decided, saying that Dr. Goff must bring suit as a licensed osteopath, and not as a physician.

More About the Indiana State Board Mix-up.—Governor Marshall recently called the Examining Board before him, and in no uncertain manner, pointed the way the recalcitrant medics would have to follow. They were reminded that the State Board of Medical Examiners is not a law-making body, and they were brought face to face with a distinct violation of the law. The law gives the osteopathic school representation on the Board, and they were told that when the law said osteopaths, it means osteopaths, and he has the same rights as other members. The Governor was thoroughly posted on the crooked work with regard to the petition of the medical students of the Indiana University, in which they asked that Dr. Spaunhurst, the osteopath, be not allowed to examine them on any subject. He knew that the petition was inspired and knew also the source of the "inspiration." It was further pointed out that the State of Indiana spends \$1,050,000 for educational purposes, a part of which goes to the Medical Department of the Indiana University, and yet they are turning out graduates who, as one must judge from the petition, are afraid to come up against an outside man for examination. With all the wind out of their sails, Drs. Spurgeon and Gott, the principal offenders, tried to

explain the matter to the Governor, but in view of the information the Governor had, these explanations must have seemed superfluous. However, the interview with the Governor offered a splendid opportunity to show up Dr. Spurgeon, and it seems Dr. Spaunhurst made good use of the opportunity. It seems that somehow the information was obtained that Spurgeon's medical education consisted of two terms of six months each, without even a preliminary high school education, and the school he represents—the Physio-Medical—with perhaps the exception of a struggling institution in Chicago, is absolutely defunct in this world. In view of these facts, he was reminded right before the Governor, that his right to place himself upon a pinnacle and to arrogate the right to judge as to the competency or incompetency of his fellows on the Board is seriously questioned. The Governor seemed to immensely enjoy the situation. A tacit understanding was reached that the osteopaths should share alike in the work, and the interview ended with a threat by the Governor, that if the bickering and wrangling does not stop he will go before the next legislature, and ask them to wipe every vestige of the Medical Act off the statutes, "And I believe I can get it done, too." While the Governor was willing to overlook this infraction of the law, they were given to understand that it was not to be a vicious precedent, whereby the osteopath can be set in one corner with nothing to do.

The experience of Dr. Spaunhurst on the Board is absolutely convincing that compromises with the medics are absolutely ruinous, and that the osteopaths of no state should consider for one minute the accepting of representation on a Composite Board.

Indiana Out for a Separate State Board.—Compromises, such as representation on a composite board, are fraught with danger; they are ruinous and we can but agree that we erred when we accepted a place on this composite board. It really means death to Osteopathy; hence, there can be no dallying, no half-heartedness, no faltering on our part. The very life of osteopathy depends upon our loyalty, our zeal, our support, our holding fast to osteopathy as a distinct system of therapeutics. We must keep the pot boiling while the dominant schools are so desperate in their attempt to annihilate us, for it is clearly evident that they have vitally injured their case in that their outrageous behavior is disgusting to those in authority.

Most osteopaths are progressive and have a just pride in their profession. Hence, I need not add there must be no shirking, that we must arouse ourselves with tremendous energy and shake off the octopus. This I am certain we can do if we do not side-step duty, and this is a most solemn duty not only to ourselves, but to the entire profession. We must be liberal and broad enough to meet the issue. We must defend our cause. We must be aggressive. We must pull together in the traces, each doing his or her full duty. Right and truth are on our side and we are bound to win. Let's present a solid, united front and march to the commands of our legislative committee.

That arch enemy of the Osteopaths, Dr. J. N. McCormack, organizer of the American Medical Association, in marshalling the medical forces against us, referring to obstacles in the way of needed legislation recently urged, first, that the doctors "get together" and create a better feeling among themselves. Let's profit by this advice. He admonishes them to lay aside envy, hate and jealousy. He spoke of their plans being laid along the broadest lines for creating and fostering a sentiment among the people which would secure a great CENTRAL HEALTH department at Washington, with a representative in the Cabinet and this news item evidences the success with which he has met:

"Unless all signs fail, the proposed new department will be in operation before the end of the Taft administration. Perhaps the most influential organization behind the movement is the American Medical Association, representing 76,000 physicians, embracing every state and territory in the Union. State, county and municipal health officers throughout the country are also enlisted in the movement. So far no real opposition has developed."

This gives us a glimpse of the wonderful organization, strength and work of the enemy. In view of these facts, every osteopath who believes in right and justice should be on the alert and view our heritage with close scrutiny and jealous eye. We should resist to the last and pledge ourselves to work with might and main for an Independent Board in order that we may bring this righteous cause to a successful issue and thus gain the privilege to attend to our own affairs, drive bogus doctors to cover and exercise our rights in the pursuit of our calling without molestation or discrimination.

To this end we should put on the armor and prepare for war. The time is at hand to make the strike of our lives. Backed by intelligent public opinion, together with the greatest successes ever known in curing human ills, we should go forth with stout hearts, everywhere proclaiming the justness of our cause. Thus will each of us mold public sentiment in our locality such as will be unmatched, invulnerable and triumphant.

J. F. SPAUNHURST, D. O., Indianapolis, Ind.

Doctors' Trust Hit in Ohio.—Republicans in their last State Convention seem to have put a quietus on the scheme of the American Medical Association in Ohio. The New York Herald has the following to say:

"Ohio was enrolled in full membership today in the sisterhood of states opposed to a 'Doctors' Trust' in this country. The second degree was taken when the Republican State Convention, through its committee on platform, put a quietus on the attempt to line up the party officially in favor of a monopoly of medical practice. Already the democratic party had administered a sleeping potion, feeding the proposed plank a large dose of 'knockout drops' at its convention.

"In the committee on resolutions here last night the members did not deem it worth while to take up the subject at all, although it had courteously given five minutes of its valuable time to Dr. J. H. J. Upham, secretary of the Ohio State Medical Association, to present his case. In the language of one of the members the committee didn't even touch the thing.

"Delegates and party leaders here declined to waste their time talking about the proposed plank fathered by the American Medical Association, because they said the people of Ohio did not demand it, did not want it and were not interested in it except negatively. Nobody save Dr. Upham, the doctors with whom he conferred and the members of the committee on the platform knew the phraseology of the plank. The committeemen promptly forgot it, and no newspaper published it. In a general way it is known that the plank indorsed a national Board of Health, if not a full-fledged cabinet department, at whose head should be a physician.

Lawmakers Hit Plan.

"Whether it were board, bureau or department, the committee would have none of it. The reason for this is clear. Of the twenty-one members of which the committee was composed ten were members of congress during the last session. Some of them had heard the subject discussed in committees in Washington, others had learned from friends what arguments had been presented on both sides and all had become

familiar with professional sentiment as reflected in interviews and editorials in the Herald.

"Dr. Upham is a physician widely known and highly esteemed in his profession. He has a broad acquaintance in Ohio and is personally popular. It was not, therefore, as a slap at him but at his cause that the Committee on Resolutions elected to keep any mention of the 'doctors' trust' scheme out of the State republican platform.

"The national League of Medical Freedom is not so strongly represented in Ohio as in some other states, but when the possible scope and monopolistic character of the proposition was presented briefly to the delegates and prospective platform builders during the first days of the convention it quickly became apparent that the plot was foredoomed to failure so far as Ohio republicans could foil it.

Praises Herald's Data.

"Many in the Convention crowd said they had read about the program of the American Medical Association in the Herald, and that they were the more impressed with the utterances published therein because the Herald had always in its news and editorial columns, given prominence to any new discoveries and important advances in medical science from whatsoever source.

"There was unexpected familiarity among the lay delegates with past efforts of the 'regulars' to prevent the several States from giving official recognition and sanction to opposing schools of practice and to hamper and embarrass the practice of physicians of these schools. Naturally those best advised as a class were members and erstwhile members of Congress, who had acquired in Washington a close range understanding of the larger plot.

"One lawmaker, speaking of a proposed department of health, with a Cabinet officer in charge, said the United States might as well have a portfolio of practical and applied politics. Another said the Cabinet already had become a cumbersome body and that it was time a halt was called on plans to increase the membership of the President's official family at Washington.

Osteopath Appointed.—On August 4th, Governor Hay of Washington, appointed Louis L. Garrigues, of Spokane, an osteopath, a member of the state board of medical examiners to succeed J. Clinton McFadden, term expired.

New Officers Elected.—The North Carolina State Board of Osteopathic Examiners held a two-days' session at Raleigh, examining applicants for license, this being the fourth annual session.

There were five applicants for examination and registration, all of whom passed successfully, these being as follows: Dr. Fairfax Fitts, of Kinston; Dr. Annie Joyner, of Kinston; Dr. Ernest Dunn, of Rocky Mount; Dr. Lester O. Morris, of Charlotte; Dr. Albert C. Tebeau, of New Bern.

The examination is stated to have been a very thorough and exhaustive one, with 130 questions asked. The examination was conducted by the Board, consisting of Dr. H. W. Glasscock, of Raleigh, president; Dr. A. R. Tucker, of Durham, secretary; Dr. Roy Armstrong, of Salisbury, treasurer; Dr. Elizabeth H. Tucker, of Greensboro, and Dr. Earl J. Carson, of Fayetteville.

The Board during its session elected new officers as follows: Dr. A. R. Tucker, of Durham, president; Dr. Earl J. Carson, of Fayetteville, secretary, and Dr. Roy Armstrong, of Salisbury, was re-elected treasurer.

Three of the new osteopaths who passed the examination will locate in North

Carolina. Dr. Lester Morris at Henderson; Dr. A. C. Tebeau and Dr. Fairfax Fitts at other points in the State. Dr. Anna Joyner and Dr. Ernest Dunn will locate at some points in Virginia.

Iowa State Board Makes New Ruling.—By rule of the State Board of Health recently adopted, all persons seeking certificates to practice medicine in the State of Iowa, must have had two years' training in a college of liberal arts, prior to their course of study in the medical college from which they graduated.

Under this ruling all the medical colleges in Iowa will have to change their matriculation requirements, for no graduate can take the examination before the State Board unless he has had the two years' preparatory work.

The new order of the Board becomes effective Jan. 1, 1911. It applies not only to graduates of Iowa schools, but also to the graduates of any school in the country who desire to practice in this state.

Two Iowa schools—the medical college at the State University at Iowa City, and the Drake University School of Medicine—having already signified their intention of making this requirement of students.

The adoption of this rule by the Board is not a new move on the part of a state board of health, for a similar rule is in effect in Minnesota, South Dakota and other states.

Osteopaths Make Good Showing.—Out of one hundred and seventy-two M. D.'s who recently took the examination for license to practice in the state of Virginia, sixty-seven failed. Three osteopaths also tried, and all passed, which speaks well for the much-heralded "ignorance and unfitness" of the osteopaths, as practitioners in the art of healing.

The Illinois Medical Board in Hot Water.—"With the indubitable connivance of the State Board," says the Chicago Examiner, "the provisions of the law are and have long been flagrantly violated. Of the fourteen undergraduate medical schools, the majority exist to prepare candidates for the Illinois State Board of Examinations in unmistakable contravention of the law and the State Board rules.

"Without exception a large proportion of their attendance offers for admission as "equivalent" (4 years of high school), that which is not an equivalent in any sense whatsoever; it is nevertheless accepted without question by the State Board, though the statute explicitly states that it can exact an equivalent by satisfactory examination. There is absolutely no guarantee that the candidate accepted on the equivalent basis has an education even remotely resembling the high school training which the Illinois law intends as the minimum upon which it will recognize a candidate for the physician's license."—From a recent report of the Carnegie Foundation after an inspection of Chicago medical schools by Abraham Flexner.

The cry of the State Board of Health graft raised by Dr. Louis D. Rogers, dean of the National Medical University, because his school of medicine, at 1428 Wells street, is not kept on the "good standing" list, now promises to be the torch that will fire the whole rotten structure of medical instruction long practiced in Chicago.

District Attorney Wayman began in Chicago an inquiry into possible crime in connection with the listing of medical schools at a stated sum per year, the sale of the questions to be asked at State Board examinations for medical certificates and the outright sale of certificates where the candidates fail to pass the examination.

Deneen Begins Action.

At the same time in Springfield, Governor Charles S. Deneen and Attorney-General Stead will begin an investigation of the State Board of Health on the charges made by Dr. Rogers that large sums of graft had been demanded from "shaky" medical schools to keep them on the Board's "good standing" list.

Should the charges against the State Board be sustained there is likelihood of drastic changes in the personnel of that powerful body. According to experts who have lately examined Chicago's many medical schools a new board would find a vast field for reform or suppression in at least ten schools that are now in operation.

Evidence has accumulated that students not having the preliminary high school education had a very convenient arrangement with a high school professor to purchase high school diplomas at ten dollars per. A go-between, between the State Board and some of the medical colleges also has been exposed. It is alleged that for a certain sum of money certificates to practice medicine in the State of Illinois were readily secured from the State Board. A thorough investigation of the situation is sure to reveal extensive rotteness and a thorough change in the personnel of this powerful body, which has been in office so long, would undoubtedly be a vast improvement in the medical situation in Illinois.

Rattlesnakes are Harmless (?)

Weld County, Colorado, doctors say the rattlesnake is harmless, and cannot poison with its bite.—News Item.

Sing ho! The frisky rattlesnake,
Which has been known to cause an ache,
The which some folks have tried to fake,
To get a drink or ten of booze.
No more his fangs are feared and grim,
He hasn't got a hurt in him,
In fact his poison sting is slim,
And cannot even cause a bruise!

For hearken yet, and eke be glad,
O'er news from Greely, Colorad.,
Where rattlesnakes and such, egad,
Are laughed upon and scorned.
The M. Ds. in convention there,
Inform us with a learned air,
That when we're bit we needn't care,
The Doc. need not be warned.

Just simply laugh and sing a song,
And take your little bite along:
Heed not the wild excited throng,
Who'd dope you with the bottled cheer.
Just give the rattlesnake his dues,
He's helped distillers sell their booze,
And, though that may offend your views,
It's boosted revenue each year.

—St. Louis Star.

Associations.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the Colorado Association.—The semi-annual Convention of the Colorado Osteopathic Association met July 27th and 28th at the Auditorium Hotel, Denver, Colo. The program and business was as follows:

July 27, 1910.—10 a. m.—Osteopathic Prophylaxis versus Bacterial Invasion, Dr. C. W. Johnson, Des Moines, Iowa. 10:30—Discussion led by Dr. F. I. Furry and Dr. C. J. Chrestensen. 11:00—Clinic. 2:00 p. m.—Osteopathic Experience, Dr. Murray Graves. 2:30—Discussion, led by Dr. W. S. Maddux and Dr. Lillian Friend. 3:00—Clinic.

July 28, 1910.—10:00 a. m.—"A Broader Education for Osteopathic Physicians," Dr. Ivan Dufur, Philadelphia, Pa. 10:30—Discussion, led by Dr. U. S. G. Bowersox, Dr. J. H. Hardy, Dr. W. S. Warner. 2:00 p. m.—Our Legislative Duties, Dr. A. G. Hildreth. 2:30—Discussion by Dr. Keeler and Dr. Clark.

This was one of the best State Meetings we have ever had in Colorado. There were many clinics presented, making a great variety. The meeting was of great importance to all who attended. After the meeting was over, July 28, twenty-seven of our number left for the A. O. A. at San Francisco, California, on a special train. The railroad fares of all those out of the city attending were pro-rated, everyone paying their share. This is as it should be. The Denver Osteopaths usually have the meeting held in their city, while those outside attending must be completely away from their business, besides paying railroad fare. The Denver Osteopaths can attend more or less to their business while attending the meetings.

Dr. Hildreth stirred us all up to our legislative duties with a very strong paper, and Dr. Dufur made us see our educational problems in a practical light. Dr. Graves gave us a very interesting and helpful talk. We were especially glad to have so many Osteopaths out of the city to visit us during our meeting and talk to us from their own experience.

DR. C. C. REID, Secretary.

Program of the Nebraska State Association.—The Nebraska Osteopathic Association will hold its eleventh annual meeting at the Rome Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska, on Tuesday, October 4th, 1910. The following program will be carried out:

10:00 a. m.—Call to Order; Reading of Minutes of Previous Meetings; President's Address; Payment of Dues and Enrollment of New Members; Unfinished Business; New Business; Three or more Nominations as Candidates for State Board; Election of Officers; Recess until 1:30 p. m. Remarks and Statistics collected from Osteopathic Practitioners in Nebraska on Appendicitis, Dr. B. S. Peterson, Omaha, Nebraska; Spinal Meningitis, Dr. M. E. Donohue, Omaha, Nebraska; Exophthalmic Goitre, Dr. J. T. Young, Superior, Nebraska; Scarlet Fever, Dr. M. J. Hoagland, Central City, Nebraska; The Importance of Diet in Treatment of Nervous Diseases, Dr. E. M. Cramb, Lincoln, Nebraska; The Relation of Spinal Lesions to the Eye, Dr. B. S. Peterson, Omaha, Nebraska; Statistics on Diarrhea, Dr. I. F. Richardson, Fremont, Nebraska; Statistics on Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat, Dr. C. A. Blanchard, Lincoln, Nebraska. A discussion in Open Parliament on all the above subjects and any other subject of interest to any one.

Ontario Association of Osteopathy.—The tenth annual meeting was held in the Temple Building, Toronto, on September 5th, 1910, beginning at ten o'clock, a. m. The business meeting was devoted to usual routine matters, reports from the various committees, secretaries, auditors, and delegates to the A. O. A. The following program was scheduled for the meeting:

Dr. Chas. Hazzard (formerly on A. S. O. Staff), New York City—"Auto-intoxication as a Cause in Foot Disease and Deformities"; (About a dozen clinics were presented). Dr. F. P. Millard (Author of Evans-Millard Chart), Toronto—"Lesion Charts: Costal Lesion Possibilities, Methods of Occurrence." Drs. Henderson and J. S. Bach—"Reduction of Lesions described above" (Demonstrations). Dr. E. J. Grey, St. Thomas—"Lesions Causing Diseases of the Stomach, and Their Correction." Dr. A. Gordon Walmsley, Peterborough—"Diseases of the Heart Considered Osteopathically." Dr. Edgar D. Heist, Berlin—"Indications and Contra-indications of Use of Enemata."

Tri-State Osteopathic Organization.—A movement which originated at the last meeting of the Central Kentucky Osteopathic Society held at Maysville recently, is now under way to form a new organization of the Osteopathic physicians of the three states of Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, to be known as the Ohio Valley Osteopathic Association, says the Lexington Leader.

Correspondence is in progress between the officers of the State Societies of each of the three states named, looking to arranging the pre-

liminary details and getting the plan of the proposed new organization before the members.

The matter was informally discussed at Maysville recently, where physicians of this school from the states of Ohio and Kentucky met, and since then the proposition has met with such encouragement that definite steps have been taken looking to perfecting the organization.

The Kentucky State Osteopathic Society will not meet until next May, but the States of Ohio and Indiana will have their State meetings this fall and those promoting the movement hope to have the plan put before these societies and endorsed. Kentucky will follow suit and then committees will be appointed from each state society to carry into effect the plan of organization.

The Central Kentucky Osteopathic Society will meet in Lexington in November to elect officers, and it will probably at this meeting pass a resolution endorsing the tri-State organization.

Osteopathic Society Chartered.—The North Carolina Osteopathic Society (incorporated), of Raleigh, is chartered with the practitioners of osteopathy the state over as the promoters, and H. W. Glasscock, Raleigh, A. R. Tucker, Greensboro, and A. H. Yearby, Greensboro, as the incorporators. The declared purpose is to unite the osteopaths of the state for mutual encouragement and improvement, encourage scientific research into the laws of health and treatment of diseases of the human family, to elevate the standard of professional thought and conduct in the practice of osteopathy.

The California State Association.—The annual meeting of the California State Osteopathic Association was held at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, in connection with the meeting of the National Association on August first. The routine work of hearing the annual reports of the officers of the organization was gotten through with quickly, with Dr. J. B. Rule in the chair.

A membership which has nearly doubled in a year is the phenomenal record of the California Osteopathic Association. The growth of the California body was told of by the Secretary, Dr. Effie E. York of San Francisco in her report, with which the convention opened. Dr. York told of the work of the Association during the year, which has consisted mainly of preparations for the convention. Several other reports were also heard at the business session.

The order of business calling for the nomination of officers for the ensuing term brought out the following candidates: For president, Dr. D. C. Farnham of San Francisco and Dr. Lena Cresswell of San

Diego. For vice-president, Dr. A. C. McDaniel of Oakland, Dr. Louise Heilborn of San Diego, Dr. Philip Aaronson of Fresno and Dr. Lillian Whiting of Pasadena.

When the call was made for the nomination for treasurer and secretary, it was moved and carried that the rules be suspended and the incumbents be returned to their respective offices for the next year without the formality of an election. Dr. Effie E. York is secretary and Dr. Lester R. Daniels of Sacramento is treasurer.

The matter of retaining or releasing the official publication of the Association for another year was taken up and voted upon, with the result that the Pacific Osteopath will be managed by the California State Association for another year, and Dr. Warren W. Vanderburgh will be retained as the managing editor.

Following the demonstration by Dr. Forbes of Los Angeles, a number of amendments to the by-laws were taken up. Plans for the entertainment of the visitors for the week were announced to the convention.

Denver City Osteopathic Association Meeting.—The Denver Osteopathic Association met at the office of the Drs. Bass, Saturday evening, September 3.

Dr. N. A. Bolles reported a patient who had on his own responsibility, been taking a fifty-nine day fast. Dr. Bolles had been following the case closely and with interest, making repeated tests.

There was considerable discussion in regard to some plan of advertising which would be of osteopathy and not of any individual practitioner, the expense to be borne by all. A committee was appointed to formulate plans.

Dr. Quintal read a paper on Pott's disease, Dr. Snare leading in the discussion which followed the main theme of which seemed to be the advantages and disadvantages of a cast.

CORA G. PARMELEE, Sec'y.

Book Reviews.

Must Women Suffer Everlastingly? By James Hegyessy, M. D., D. O. Pp. 246, with frontispiece of author. Price \$2.50, postpaid. Dr. James Hegyessy, Publisher, San Francisco, California, 754 Pacific Building.

This book contains an abundance of good, wholesome teaching, with an admixture of certain principles to which some exception might be taken. The author is an ardent vegetarian, and his claims for such a diet may seem to many far-fetched and exaggerated. For example, he states, "The worst temper may be cured by diet." "Whatever disease we find, we are sure to have indigestion present." "Live on raw fruits, nuts and vegetables exclusively, and walk every day for exercise and you will have the satisfaction of seeing your cancer lump go down." (!) But as a whole the work is good, though some of it reads like an advertisement for osteopathy, which indeed it seems apparently intended to be. The chapters which are especially good are those entitled, "Marriage," "Sex," "Physiological Facts," "Only One Disease," and "Gems of Truthlets." The author is evidently an advocate of the internal bath, or high enema, though he never suggests it in so many words. The nearest approach we could find being the advice "to wash the body outside and inside frequently." His statement of the osteopathic concept of the microbe theory is excellent, and would well repay study and thought, as in a few sentences he condenses enough material for much further elaboration. We can safely recommend this book, although there was little in it that we have not seen elsewhere, yet we have not found so much condensed into small a space, for the work contains the essence of Dr. Stockholm's "Karezza," Mr. Fletcher's writings, and Dr. Tyrrell's teachings, and we believe that no one will read the book without getting much good from its perusal.

The Power and the Glory. A Novel, by Grace MacGowan Cooke. Author of "Mistress Joy," "Huldah," etc. Illustrated by A. I. Keller. New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910. Pp. 373. Price, cloth, \$1.50.

This novel is built upon a fairly ordinary plan, though it contains a striking indictment against the evils of child labor in factories which may do some good. Its interest to the osteopath, however, centers around one chapter called "The Atlas Vertebra," into which is intro-

duced a character whose "turned down collar of the rumpled shirt was unbuttoned at a brown throat; the face above seemed neither old nor young, though the light, springing gait when he walked, the supple easeful attitude when he rested, one hand flung high on the curious tall staff, were those of youth; the eyes of a warm, laughing hazel, had the direct fearlessness of a child, and a slouch hat carried in his hand showed a fair crop of slightly grizzled hair." It is the "Old Doctor," "Pap you might say; lots of boys and girls do call me Pap—more than a thousand of 'em, now, I guess," and he is introduced because the exigencies of the novel make it imperative that an old man who has been crazy for some six months should be suddenly restored to his right mind. The cure is instantaneous, "the fingers of one hand dropped as though predestined upon the back of the neck, the other caught skilfully beneath the chin. There was a sharp wrench, an odd crack, a grunt, and then—" the man is restored to his right mentality. The story is full of interest and although the "Old Doctor's" character may be a trifle overdrawn, we feel sure that osteopaths will be interested in reading it.

A Text Book on the Therapeutic Action of Light, including the Rho rays, solar and violet rays, electric arc light, the light cabinet. By Gorydon Eugene Rogers, M. D., formerly Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of New York City. With original illustrations. Published by the author. Pp. 323. Price, cloth, \$3.50.

This is a remarkable book, if we can believe all that the author claims for the efficiency of the various rays suggested. He dwells upon the absolute character of our knowledge as regards the cause of many diseases, and bemoans that present day practice has not kept pace with the advances made by pathologists. "If the sputum contains certain cocci, the disease is pneumonia," he asserts. "It is not a probability; it is a certainty. If we project certain rays of light upon the lungs during the first stage of the disease for fifteen or twenty minutes, the bacteria will be destroyed, and the disease aborted. The prognosis is made with as much certainty as the diagnosis. Both are determined by law." We wonder, do the rays have a bad effect upon the surrounding tissues? It would be interesting to have further details. As before stated, the claims made and apparently substantiated by case reports, are in many instances wonderful, and almost border on the miraculous. We can understand the beneficial action of light upon a naevus or ichthyosis or herpes zoster, etc., but when we hear of epilepsy being cured in a short time, severe dysmenorrhea of several years' standing being relieved in one or two months, and intense traumatic arthritis

being cured by the rays, we would ask for further proof. We were especially interested in the discussion of locomotor ataxia, wherein the statement is made, "we must either abandon the theory that locomotor ataxia is caused by syphilis or admit that the disease under certain conditions may also be produced by mercury." It is refreshing to see orthodox medical literature suggesting and affirming what the "Old Doctor" has for years contended. We would heartily recommend this book, if only as a source of interest; and undoubtedly certain congenital troubles can be successfully treated by its methods, but for the rest we cannot speak authoritatively.

Spondylotherapy. Physical methods to the spinal region in the treatment of disease, by Albert Abrams, A. M., M. D. (Heidelberg), F. R. M. S. Consulting Physician, San Francisco. Full cloth, 420 pages. Profusely illustrated. Price \$3.50, Express prepaid. The Philopolis Press, Suite 406 Lincoln Bldg., San Francisco, California.

The work which we have here under review is a crude medical text book on osteopathy, and its appearance is, to say the least, interesting. In the first few pages a very inadequate account is given of osteopathy, which, the author states, works by relieving pressure caused by "dislocated" bones (!) and he further remarks that the osteopath "UNCONSCIOUSLY evokes reflexes which are cogent factors in favorably influencing disease." The system of Chiropractic is discussed next, its theory being contrasted with osteopathy, which is hardly fair, seeing that we have proofs that the Chiropractic system is simply stolen from Osteopathy, and cannot be regarded as more than a "bastard" at best. The book itself is undoubtedly an advance, and a big advance, in medical annals, opening up as it does a vast field of etiology hitherto undreamed of or at any rate entirely disregarded by the medical profession. The author in his preface states that the book is "really a pioneer effort," and the extremely crude technique suggested in many of the treatments and methods of diagnosis would amply bear out this assertion. For example, under coccydynia, or neuralgia of the coccygeal plexus, after giving ample diagnostic symptoms as regards pain, etc., we are told that the diagnosis may be clinched by grasping the coccyx between the index finger (in the rectum) and thumb, and moving the coccyx, THE NEURALGIA BEING IN THIS MANNER REPRODUCED; but when it comes to the question of treatment we are told to apply one pole of a Faradic current to the sacrum, and the other pole to the coccyx and surrounding tissues, the idea of adjustment of the coccyx itself being never even hinted at. It almost provokes a smile to read of what the author has named "a muscular spasm"—and which is simply the osteopathic "con-

tracture"—and to find the possibility of such a condition being introduced as quite a discovery! In some parts we are given osteopathy pure and simple, as in the following:

"The muscles of the neck, in a condition of spasm by exercising traction on the cervical vertebræ, may force them out of the normal alignment," and when in the next paragraph we read, "Now the osteopath contends that, in consequence of the spasm of the muscle, and mal-alignment of the vertebræ, compression of the vessels and nerves ensues which conduces to definite systemic anomalies," it is difficult to see what other conclusion the author could draw, but he does not vouchsafe us any elucidation. Finally he tells us that "for the sake of completeness" (!) he "desires to describe the methods employed by osteopaths for the adjustment of muscular lesions, and the adjustment of cervical vertebræ." It is hardly fair to devote but one page to the complete discussion of osteopathic therapeutics, and then later deliberately to take the osteopathic manipulations and print them "for the sake of completeness," when without them the entire section on the neck would be practically valueless. It surely seems like an attempt to purloin without giving credit, and is as good as saying "Osteopathy is the only system that can help these conditions: you cannot improve on the Osteopathic methods, so we give them in full." As a whole, it may be said that he tries to apply the Osteopathic methods from the Allopathic standpoint of stimulation and inhibition solely, an attempt which cannot meet with much success, as it forces him to try to explain away his results from his constant standpoint of reflexes, instead of that of the "removal of lesions." To hear him say, "Verily, if the surgeon were a better diagnostician, there would be less surgery" makes one feel that a prophet has indeed come into the ranks of the "regulars." The author himself certainly has unbounded confidence in his methods, and his cure for aortic aneurisms by concussing the seventh cervical spine is startling, to put it mildly. The author's knowledge is evidently like Sam Weller's acquaintance with London, "extensive and peculiar," and he has tried to bring it all together in this book. There is much that is interesting, and much that is instructive to be found therein, but there is also much that we feel is exceedingly crude, unnecessarily obscure and probably incorrect. No doubt the doctor does not realize how much a course in osteopathy would help him to solve some of his hardest problems, for he is in the position of a man who, having had a glimpse of something good and being unwilling to acknowledge that anyone else has ever seen it before, is consumed with the desire to get all the credit for himself, and consequently is blinded to the assistance

he might get from consulting with "the other fellow." Still we must give credit where credit is due, and the author has undoubtedly opened the way for further advances along similar lines, but let the medical men realize before taking such steps, that they are thereby falling farther and farther from drugs and nearer to what others have demonstrated as truth years since, and that at best they will come in "a poor second."

Business Opportunities.

Assistant Wanted.—A moral, respectable young man graduate is wanted to assist in the office of Dr. Angie M. Allyn, Waverly, Illinois.

For Sale.—A four-year established practice in a small Illinois town for sale cheap. Poor health, unable to do all the work. Suite of four rooms. The finest physician's office in town. Will sub-let for a year. Address "L. Con.," care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

For Sale.—Growing practice in western Iowa town of 2,000. Good train service to outside towns. Practice runs from \$100.00 to \$150.00 per month, and gradually increasing. Excellent location for an osteopath speaking German. Will take what furniture and fixtures will invoice, and throw in growing practice. Good reasons for selling. Address "81010," care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

For Sale.—A practice established for three years. Town junction point of more than 3,000 population, in rich farming district in northern Illinois. 60 miles from Chicago. Number of small towns near which practitioner could make if desired. Last year's business netted cash over \$2,700.00. Will sell very reasonable on account of desire to go west as soon as business can be put in shape to leave. A good man will do well here. Address "8334," care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

For Sale.—A live practice in a splendid Illinois town, where everybody speaks well for osteopathy, and pays the osteopath from \$3,000 to \$3,500 cash a year for his services, and are doing so right now. Expenses are low, and the class of patients have no superiors. Practice, including splendid office fixtures, can be taken for \$350.00, if taken by or before September 25th. Going to school, reason for selling. An excellent chance for some one. If interested and mean business write. Address "9710," care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

For Sale.—Office fixtures and equipment. All modern, no junk. In a hustling Iowa county-seat. City of six thousand. Practice established twelve years. Two main line railroads, two branch lines and interurban road. Good connections to all towns in county. A \$3000.00 practice, and collections first-class. Reasons for selling given to interested parties. Address "G. V. L.," care of the Journal of Osteopathy.

Personals.

Announce Removal.—Drs. George W. and Chloe C. Riley, of New York City, announce the removal of their offices to the Hotel Le Marquis, 14 East 31st Street.

Opens Branch Office.—Dr. M. J. Grieves of Peoria, has opened a branch office at Tremont, Illinois, where he will be each Friday, at the home of Mrs. S. J. Leonard.

Touring the West.—The Klamath Falls, Oregon, Republican for August 18th, says that Dr. E. R. Proctor of Chicago, Ill., has just arrived there for a brief visit with Dr. S. C. Graves, one of his old classmates. Dr. Proctor has been making a tour of the Pacific Coast, and went from Klamath Falls to Crater Lake, to view the greatest of all wonders of the West. He was accompanied by Dr. Graves.

Locates in Texas.—Dr. Amy May Floyd informs us that she has successfully passed the Texas State Board, and is now located at 305 Odam Avenue, Waxahachie, Texas, for the practice of her profession.

Sojourning in Denver.—Dr. Carrie A. Bennett, who has been practicing in Joliet, Illinois, has disposed of her practice there, and is sojourning in Denver. Dr. Bennett will again take up the practice of osteopathy later on, somewhere on the Pacific Coast.

Form New Partnership.—Dr. Charles C. Reid of Denver, Colorado, has associated Dr. Dale H. Craig with him in practice.

Locates in Mendota.—Dr. Carrie M. Mundie, of the June '09 class, A. S. O., is now located at Waldorf Block, Mendota, Ill., for the practice of her profession.

Pass Virginia Board.—At the recent meeting of the Medical Examining Board of Virginia there were 175 applicants taking the examination, three of whom were osteopaths. Of the above number only 102 of the medics were successful, while all of the osteopaths received their license. The osteopaths were Drs. B. H. T. Becker and Alfred J. Snapp of the A. S. O. 1910 class, and Dr. E. W. Dunn of the Philadelphia College, 1910. The Virginia Board has no osteopathic representation, and is considered one of the hardest in the country.

Outgrows Old Quarters.—Drs. L. Ludlow and Elsie Fletcher Haight of Los Angeles, California, report their change of offices from 330 to 514 Mason Building, as their old quarters had become too small for them. The Doctors report business as improving steadily.

Removal Announcement.—Dr. P. K. Norman announces his removal to Suite 409-12 Central Bank Bldg., Corner Madison Avenue and Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

Loyal to Alma Mater.—Drs. Elizabeth and Edwin Geyer of Goshen, Indiana, are conducting a fine practice. Dr. Elizabeth did the pioneer work in that community, and the fact that she has influenced about ten young people in her town and vicinity to take the course at the A. S. O., as well as the lucrative practice she has established, speaks eloquently for the character of her work.

Returned From Vacation.—The editor of the Journal and his family spent several very pleasant weeks in the country in the vicinity of Freeport, Illinois. Incidentally we called on the osteopaths in the city of Freeport. Dr. J. T. White, graduate of Littlejohn's, and his brother, Dr. Robert White, graduate of the S. S.

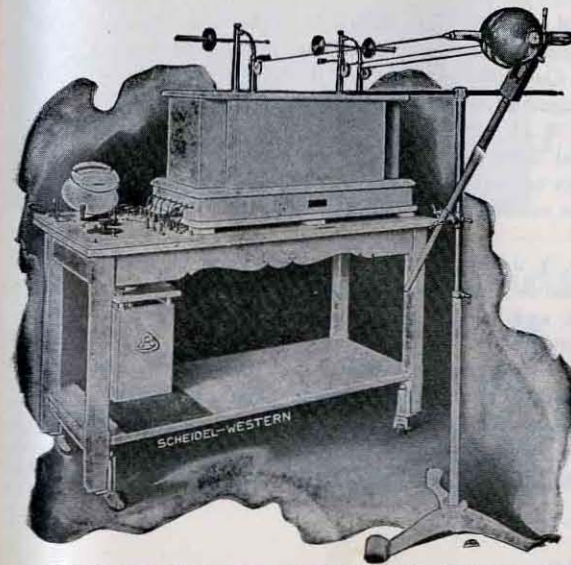
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Still College, are doing business on rather a large scale. They are conducting a large well-appointed sanitarium, and the institution is a credit to the town. They handle all surgical cases themselves, and a great many operative cases are brought to them constantly by M. D.'s, through that section of the country. The editor and his wife, together with a number of other guests, were very charmingly entertained Monday evening, August 29th. Most of the evening was devoted to music, and was greatly enjoyed.

Dr. J. A. Quintal Goes Into Private Practice.—We regret to announce that Dr. J. A. Quintal, who has so long been associated with the A. S. O., has resigned his position with the school and gone into private practice, being located at 212 Commonwealth Building, Denver, Colorado. Dr. Quintal was a Kirksville boy and grew up with Osteopathy. He graduated from the A. S. O. in 1899 and for a short time practiced at Unionville, Mo., then returned to his Alma Mater and has been with us until March of this year, when he decided to enter private practice. He is a tireless worker and performed his duties with the greatest care. His many friends at the American School of Osteopathy, and in the field, wish him success.

Dr. M. C. Hardin is Home From Europe.—Dr. M. C. Hardin, head of the State Board of Osteopathy in Georgia, has returned from a trip to Europe, which lasted since early summer. While away Dr. Hardin visited all the principal cities in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland. In addition to sight-seeing and taking in the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau, Dr. Hardin spent considerable time in some of the leading European hospitals, and studied with some of the most noted of the old world's medical men. When he went away Dr. Hardin's health was not good, but he returns completely recovered. With him on the trip was Mrs. Hardin, and their son.

Opens Offices.—Dr. Lewis J. Bingham announces that he has opened an office for the practice of Osteopathy at 133 East State Street, Ithaca, New York. The Ithaca, New York, News of August 23rd, in heralding his coming, tells of his prowess as an athlete in Colgate College, where he held the record for five years for the sixteen-pound hammer throw.

Passes Washington Board.—Dr. William E. Waldo of the A. S. O. class 1910, reports that he has successfully passed the Washington State Board, and is now nicely located in the Toby Building, Columbia Station, Seattle. He reports that of the four osteopaths who took the examination three passed, which is a very good showing.

Visiting Hospitals.—Dr. W. H. McCoach, formerly a member of the A. S. O. Faculty, and who is practicing at Breckenridge, Mo., stopped in Kirksville about the middle of the month, on his way to the Atlantic coast. Along the route he expects to visit and attend clinics at the various hospitals in the large cities, returning about the first of October.

Purchases Practice.—Dr. A. J. Snapp of the June class A. S. O., having successfully passed the Virginia Medical Board, has purchased the practice of Dr. J. R. McCrary of Roanoke, Virginia, and has his offices in the Watt, Rettew and Clay Building. He reports a good practice.

Calls at Journal Office.—Dr. Perry T. Corbin, A. S. O., '04, of Anadarko, Oklahoma, was in Kirksville recently, and paid the Journal office a brief call.

Reports of Other Practices.—Dr. E. E. Davis, of the June class, A. S. O., has been practicing for three months in Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and reports a very good practice there. He says he likes both his location and the profession better every day.

Incontrovertible Facts

That a remedy to be of therapeutic value must produce unquestionable satisfactory results.

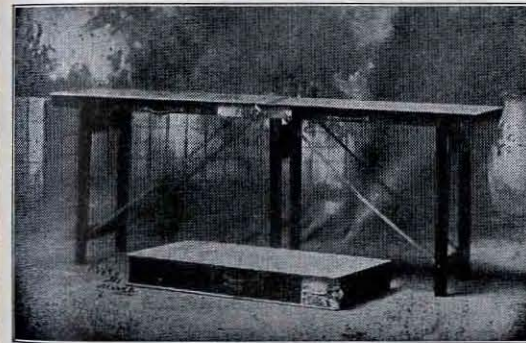
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Locates in St. Paul.—Dr. I. F. Craig, of the June class, A. S. O., announces the opening of his offices at 909 N. Y. Life Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Takes Larger Offices.—Dr. Lamar Guy Tuttle of New York City announces his removal from 36 W. 35th Street to larger and better appointed offices at 381 Fifth Avenue. Office hours on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ten to six. He has also changed his residence from 946 St. Nicholas Avenue to the Columbus Annex, 556 West 157th Street, near Broadway, office hours at this address, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, nine to six. Evenings by appointment. Telephone 4038 Audubon.

In Need of an Osteopath.—We are informed that Lawton, Oklahoma is without an osteopathic physician. Lawton is a town of eight thousand, and is well served with railroads in five directions, while there is no osteopath nearer than Chicasha. The people there want an osteopath, and it should be a good opening for a wide-awake person. Any one desiring further information may write to Mr. J. L. Porter, care of D. W. Boyer, County Treasurer, Lawton, Oklahoma.

Form New Partnership.—Drs. Rouse & Rouse of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, recently sent out the following announcement: "We take great pleasure in announcing to our friends that we have formed a partnership with Dr. J. A. Price and wife, formerly of Guthrie. The name of the new firm will be Drs. Rouse and Price, and will occupy offices in rooms 713-14-15 and 705-6 on the seventh floor of the State National Bank."

Receives Appointment.—Dr. Sarah Snively Brown of Davenport, Iowa, has been appointed by the National Medical Examiner of Waverly, New York, as the regular examining physician for the National Protective Legion, Number 2188, of the City of Davenport.

A Correction.—We wish to apologize for the error in printing the removal of Dr. W. T. Thomas in the August Journal. As a matter of fact, the Doctor is still in Tacoma, "even though he is on the eighth floor of the Fidelity Building, Rooms 821-22."

In Automobile Accident.—Dr. Lorena Kagay of No. 405 W. Center Street, Marion, Ohio, writes us that she is indulging in a few weeks' vacation, following a badly sprained wrist due to an automobile accident.

Spend Vacation in Bay View, Michigan.—The following D. O.'s spent their vacation in Bay View, Michigan. Drs. Carrie B. Stewart of Detroit, Mich., Pauline Mantle of Springfield, Illinois, Frances Platt of Kalamazoo, Michigan, Bertha Whiteside of Kansas City, Mo., and Emma C. Fager of Havana, Illinois. Dr. Stewart had charge of the resort practice for the season.

Locates in Pennsylvania.—Dr. E. D. Williams of the June class, A. S. O., has located in Warren, Pa., and reports himself very pleasantly situated "in the most beautiful little city in Western Pennsylvania."

Announces Removal.—Dr. Joseph Ferguson announces the removal of his office to "The Renaissance," 488 Nostrand Avenue, Corner Hancock Street, Brooklyn, New York, on September first, 1910.

A. S. O. Makes a Good Showing.—Seven of the 1910 class, A. S. O., took the Iowa State Board examination at the last meeting, and all passed. At the same time six other osteopaths took the examination and failed. Of the total number, one hundred and fifty-seven, who took the examination, fifty-five failed. Dr. Isadore McKnight, one of our graduates, who succeeded in passing the Board, is now located at Room 3, 9 1-2 N. Frederick Street, Oelwein, Iowa.

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Snap-Shots, Kodak pictures, etc. of Dr. A. T. Still. I want to get a copy of every good picture of the "Old Doctor" taken by students since the school began. Send me a good picture and I will send you one. Or send film or plate.

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Transfer to New Building.—The firm of Hook & Price, osteopathic physicians of Hutchinson, Kansas, announce their removal from No. 16 First Avenue East to the New Hoke Building, north suite fourth floor, Corner First Avenue and Walnut Street. This building is one of the best in the city, and the doctors feel justly glad to be in their new quarters.

Removal Announcement.—Drs. William Clare and Nora R. Brown announce that on August 15th, 1910, their offices for the practice of osteopathy were removed to the True property, 182 Main Street, Waterville, Maine.

Opens Office.—Dr. M. O. Nyberg of the June class, A. S. O., has opened an office for the practice of osteopathy in Rooms eight and nine, over Farmers and Merchants Bank Building, Mena, Arkansas.

Taking a Month's Vacation.—Drs. Andrew J. and Clara Harris of 311 Jackson Building, Nashville, Tennessee, have gone to their old home in Michigan for a month's vacation, after four years of strenuous practice.

Another Caller at the Journal Office.—Dr. J. H. Osborn of Villisca, Iowa, called at the Journal office August 22nd.

Change of Address.—Dr. George A. Brewster announces the removal of his office from 1261 Michigan Street to 24 Laurel, five doors from Main Street, Buffalo, New York.

An Error.—In the August Journal we published Dr. Arlowyne Orr's address as having been changed from 812 Missouri Trust Building, to 6063 Morgan street, St. Louis, Mo. The Doctor informs us that this is an error, as his office in the Missouri Trust Building is only closed temporarily while he is resting up, and seeing Colorado and California.

Locates in Oregon.—Dr. H. H. Somers, a graduate of the Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa, and who has been practicing in Duluth, Minn., has located in Cottage Grove, Oregon, and opened offices in the new Lawson Block on Main Street.

Blind Osteopath to Practice in Oakland.—Dr. E. H. Morrison, formerly a successful young dentist of Pomona, California, has opened an office for the practice of osteopathy in Oakland, Calif. As soon as he found himself hopelessly blind the Doctor began studying osteopathy, and by hard work and tireless patience, has passed the examination at the head of his class, and was admitted to practice in California with high honors.

Will Practice in the West.—Dr. Charles E. Stewart of Moline, Illinois, left recently for Denver, Colorado, with a view to locating there. Dr. Lola Hayes, whose offices are in the Lockhart Bldg., has charge of his patients.

Receives Appointment.—Dr. Louis L. Garrigues of Spokane, Washington, has been appointed by Governor Ray to the State Board of Medical Examiners of Washington. He will occupy the place formerly held by Dr. McFadden.

Change of Address.—Dr. C. O. Goodpasture of Washington, D. C., asks that we change his address from 2449 Eighteenth Street to 713 Colorado Building.

Visiting in Los Angeles.—Drs. H. D. and Alice Bowers of Newberg, Oregon, are visiting in Los Angeles. They will probably take a short course in one of the colleges there, and will then come to the A. S. O. for a year's post-graduate work.

Opens New Offices.—Dr. Lawrence Dellinger of the June Class, A. S. O., has opened offices in Bucyrus, Ohio. The Doctor will have his office in his residence at Mansfield and Poplar Streets.

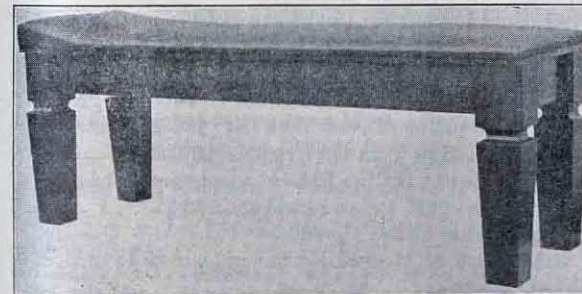
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Buys Office Building.—The Commercial Appeal of Memphis, Tennessee for August 10th states that Dr. T. Drennan has bought the building formerly occupied by the G. C. Anderson Hardware Company, the price paid being \$30,000.

New Doctor in Petaluma.—Dr. Ada Crawford of Los Angeles has located in Petaluma, California, and has rented rooms in the Prince Building, which she is having nicely fitted up.

In Santa Rosa Instead of Napa.—Dr. S. I. Wyland asks us to correct the statement that he is located in Napa, California, as it was a mistake. The Doctor changed from Chariton, Iowa, to 212-14 Santa Rosa Bank Bldg., Santa Rosa, California. He reports work there as opening up splendidly.

To Practice in New Jersey.—Dr. Frederick B. Keller has opened offices at 228 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabethport, New Jersey. He reports himself as being surrounded by M. D.'s, all of whom possess automobiles, which he does not, but he is not dismayed, and reports his practice as opening nicely.

Removal Notice.—Drs. Emma DeVries and Laura Hawkins announce the removal of their offices to The Farragut, Washington, D. C.

Announce Removal.—Dr. U. S. G. Bowersox begs to announce that he has leased offices in the Kistler Bldg., corner Fourth and Main Streets, Longmont, Colorado, where he will be pleased to meet all his patrons and others.

Another Announcement.—Dr. B. A. Bullock begs to announce the opening of offices in Suite 46, Valpey Building, 213 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Takes Trip to Thousand Islands.—Dr. F. P. Millard of Toronto, Ontario, on a very pretty postal card, informs us that he has just returned from a trip down the Thousand Islands.

Retains Old Office.—Dr. W. R. Weddell, formerly of Arlington, Washington, has now removed to Bellingham, Washington, with offices at 208 Flora Street. He will, however, retain his practice at Arlington, and will be in that office Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Goes to Michigan.—Dr. Homer E. Watkins of Aurora, Illinois, has removed to Muskegon, Michigan, and has opened offices for the practice of his profession at 43 West Western Avenue.

Change of Address.—Drs. Lamont H. Fisher and Millie Rhodes announce their change of address from 1024 Halsey Street to 22 Covert Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Another Change.—Dr. John W. Banning of New York City is now located at Hotel Martinique, 56 W. Thirty-third St., New York City, Suite 1209-12.

Removal Announcement.—Dr. Ernest Walton Robson announces that he has removed to Hotel Le Marquis, 12 E. Thirty-first Street, New York City.

Locates in Iowa.—Dr. R. W. Shultz, a recent graduate of the A. S. O., after successfully passing the Iowa State Board of Medical Examiners, is now located at Belmond for the practice of his profession.

Waterloo County's Contribution to Osteopathy.—With this for headlines, we have a neat little announcement from Drs. Edgar and Mary Heist of 96 Frederick Street, Berlin, Ontario, of the "annual pow-wow" of native Canadian Osteopaths. Dr. Heist gives a list of thirteen practicing physicians, and fourteen students now in college, hailing from Waterloo County, Ontario. Dr. Heist is secretary and treasurer of the Ontario Osteopathic Association, and has done the pioneer work in Waterloo County. Their splendid success not only as osteopaths but in interesting others to enter the profession speaks amply of the character of their work. Congratulations to the Doctors Heist.

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Buys New Home.—Dr. W. M. Hatfield of Moscow, Idaho, has purchased a residence on Second Street, and has commenced work on extensive improvements. The house will be entirely remodeled, and new rooms added.

Locates in Franklin, Pa.—Dr. Frank Lovell of Jerseyville, Illinois, and a graduate of the June, 1910 class, A. S. O., has located in Franklin, Pa., for the practice of his profession.

Dissolve Partnership.—The firm of Drs. Loving and Snare of Denver, Colorado, have dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Dr. W. P. Snare retains the old location at 508 Temple Court Bldg., and Dr. A. S. Loving is very nicely situated at 423-24 Commonwealth Bldg.

Born.

To Dr. and Mrs. O. C. Robertson, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, on September 2nd, a nine-pound boy.

On August 24th, 1910, to Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Nichols of Enterprise, Oregon, twin boys. Dr. Nichols succeeds Dr. F. E. Moore to the practice at La Grande, and Enterprise Oregon.

On August 7th, 1910, at Freehold, N. J., to Drs. H. W. and Grace C. Learner, a son: Harry Wendell Learner, Jr.

On August 19th, to Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Bumpus of Steubenville, Ohio, a baby girl. Mrs. Bumpus was formerly Dr. Elizabeth V. Wilson.

Married.

At Ottawa, Kansas, on June 8th, 1910, Mr. H. F. McDougall to Dr. Louella A. Colvin. They are now at home at 828 South Main Street, Ottawa.

At Sheridan, Wyoming, on July 20th, 1910, Dr. G. A. Aupperle to Miss Winifred Neff.

At San Diego, California, on July 26th, 1910, Dr. Ernest A. Plant and Miss Mary A. Culbertson.

Died.

On August 16th, 1910, at her old home near Centerville, Iowa, Dr. Josephine Printy, of Fort Collins, Colorado. Her death was caused by an attack of acute endocarditis.

On August 17th, 1910, Sofa Stanley Shipman, aged 14 months, 6 days, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. K. W. Shipman of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 302 Wells Building.

On June 20th, 1910, at Kirksville, Mo., Mrs. E. O. Millay, wife of Doctor E. O. Millay of 1519 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Mrs. Millay had been in poor health for the last year and a half, but was confined to her bed only a short time. Her death was caused by pulmonary tuberculosis.

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Massachusetts Notes.

Dr. Wilfred E. Harris and wife have been making a tour of the "ould country." While in London the Doctor intends to avail himself of the clinics of some of the large hospitals there.

Dr. H. Alton Roark was "featured" in the Sunday Post of August 13th as one of the local cracks in the Essex County Golf Tournament. The Doctor is a top-notch golfer.

Nine of the last June class of the Massachusetts College took the July examination of the Board of Registration in Medicine and all passed.

Dr. Matthew T. Mayes has been re-appointed for a seven year term as the osteopathic representative on the Board of Registration in Medicine. Dr. Mayes very ably takes care of the interests of our profession, and at the same time retains the respect and confidence of the representatives of other methods of healing on the Board.

Dr. A. W. Hart is making a good president of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society, having put much thought on the selection of his committees, and in planning for the winter's work of the organization.

Ontario Notes.

The tenth annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Osteopathy was held in the Temple Building, Toronto, on Labor Day, September 5th, 1910, when the program as announced in the department of "Associations" was presented, with the addition of a demonstration of the use of supports in treatment of spinal curvature by Dr. A. B. Ford, Buffalo.

There was a good attendance of osteopaths, nearly fifty being present, a number of whom were visitors from across the line. The various numbers were well presented and attentively listened to, the subjects presented by Dr. Chas. Hazzard of New York and Dr. E. D. Heist of Berlin, being of especial interest.

The legislative situation was discussed and it is the intention of the Association to present a bill at the coming session of the legislature.

Several resolutions were passed, among them being one of sympathy to Dr. A. T. Still in his bereavement, and one opposing the creation of a National Board of Health.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Dr. R. B. Henderson, Toronto; Vice-President, Dr. J. S. Bach, Toronto; Secretary, Dr. E. D. Heist, Berlin; Assistant Secretary, Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto; Treasurer, Dr. J. N. MacRae, Galt; Trustees, Dr. S. B. Detwiler, Guelph, Dr. E. J. Gray, St. Thomas; Dr. A. G. Walmsley, Peterborough.



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News of the Month.

Cholera in Russia.—Figures given out by the Russian Government Sanitary Commission recently show that since the outbreak of the cholera epidemic, about the middle of May, until the end of July, 37,652 cases occurred, with 16,651 deaths. The entire region affected includes forty-two provinces and territories. In the week ending July 23, 13,374 cases were reported, with 5,979 deaths.

The Condition of the Heart in Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Dr. John Hay, writing in the Medical Press and Circular, July 13th, points out that pulmonary tuberculosis is relatively infrequent in those affected by valvular disease of the heart, and that the converse of this is also true. Tuberculous disease seems in some peculiar way to inhibit the development of valvular trouble. In 1898-1907, among 109 autopsies made in the Royal Infirmary, Liverpool, on patients suffering from all types of pulmonary tuberculosis, only 4 per cent showed evidence of valvular disease of the heart. Brown states that in 8,154 autopsies made upon phthisical patients, 293 were found to be suffering from cardiac disease, which gives 3.5 per cent. Meisenberg found that among all the patients at the Leipsic Clinic from 1889 to 1898, 1.75 per cent had heart disease, while the per centage suffering from heart disease among those affected with pulmonary tuberculosis attending the clinic during those years was only 1.14 per cent. However, endocarditis may occur as a complication of pulmonary tuberculosis, but in most instances it is either a terminal affection or is due to streptococci or staphylococci, and is verrucose in type. Specific tuberculous endocarditis is of all forms the least common. Tuberculous pericarditis must also be classed as another not infrequent terminal event in pulmonary tuberculosis. It very rarely develops in the absence of tuberculous disease.

Chloroform Addiction.—Storath reports a case of 15-year-old chloroform habit. The subject was a woman who began the use of the drug at the age of 36. It was taken by inhalation, from 20 to 30 gms. pure chloroform daily. Patient was at times in deep narcosis. It was impossible to find any evidence of destruction of the neurons, arteriosclerosis or renal lesions. The woman was a psychopath, suffered from severe hysteria, and had contracted the chloroform habit from using the drug for typical migraine. There was no tendency to increase the daily dose—if anything, the patient was more susceptible than the average individual. There were no withdrawal symptoms when the habit was broken off. The leading phenomena presented throughout by the patient were such as might occur in any psychopath, and were not attributable to any specific action of the drug.

Sanitation of the Canal Zone.—The report of the Department of Sanitation, Canal Zone, for the month of May, 1910, made by Dr. John L. Phillips, Acting Chief Sanitary officer, shows that the annual death rate per thousand from all causes among the white employees for the month of May, 1910, was 9.94. For May, 1907, the rate was 18.34, and since that time there has been a steady decrease. The same rapid decrease is noted among the black employees, the death rate among this class being 34.48 in May, 1907, and 6.98 in May, 1910. Throughout the Canal Zone, and the

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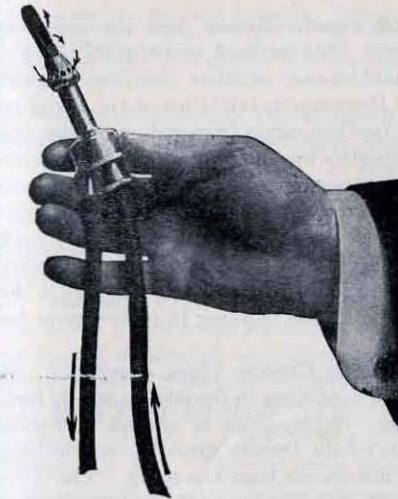
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cities of Panama and Colon, the rate during the months of May has been as follows: 1907, 31.57; 1908, 20.87; 1909, 15.77; 1910, 18.69. The number of employees in May 1907, was 39,003, with 98 deaths; in May, 1908, 44,816, with 39 deaths; in May, 1909, 46,974, with 37 deaths; and in May, 1910, 52,863, with 34 deaths. On these last, 6 were from tuberculosis, 2 from dysentery, and one each from black water fever, malarial fever, typhoid fever and pneumonia. The total number of white Americans connected with the commission and the Panama Railroad during the month, including employees and their families, was 10,285; among these there were 6 deaths, 4 from disease and 2 from external causes, an annual death rate of 7 per thousand. Of malarial cases among employees discharged and died from hospital during the month, there were two deaths, and 618 discharges. No plague, smallpox or yellow fever originated on or was brought to the isthmus during the month. The general sanitary conditions were reported as favorable, although the weather had been such as to further the development of mosquitoes and malaria; and the malarial sick rate for June may show the effects of this. During the month of May 1,807 rats were destroyed, and 6 houses were fumigated.

Infant Feeding.—Steinhardt calls attention to the problems related to infant feeding. A large number of medical men think infant feeding too simple to give it their attention, and this often results in the unnecessary sacrificing of infants. Infant feeding is really a very important branch of medicine, and all medical men should know how to feed a child normally. The stools should be very carefully examined, because they tell us what component is to be changed.

Chronic Influenzal Bronchitis.—J. D. Madison reports cases to illustrate the different phases of chronic influenzal bronchitis. All the cases reported show other organisms than the influenza bacillus in the sputum. The symptomatology of influenzal bronchitis does not differ materially from that of chronic bronchitis produced by other organisms. The not infrequent occurrence of hemoptysis is worthy of note.

Mandelbaum's Reaction in Typhoid Fever.—Kessler had the following experience with this new diagnostic resource. The method is naturally simple, but the bacilli by adhering to the blood corpuscles may simulate clumping. Again, if the serum is under-diluted (10 to 15 times) there results inhibition of the clumping and threading. The author would therefore free the serum from red corpuscles and dilute it in the ratio of 1:20 to 1:40. When Eberth's bacillus appears after four hours in the medium, either in clumps or threads, present or past typhoid is indicated; but there is no means of distinguishing between the two from the bacillary arrangement alone. Typhoid may be distinguished from paratyphoid, but not with such certainty as the Widal reaction. Mandelbaum's method cannot therefore displace the latter, but is worth employing for corroboration. In the text of the article the author also states his belief that the new method adds nothing to our resource for the detection of typhoid carriers.

Plague in China.—An epidemic of plague in Canton, China is reported. A hot and dry summer is said to have made health conditions in the city unusually bad.

Cholera and Coal Famine in Russia.—The epidemic of cholera in Russia is especially severe in the coal-mining districts on the Donets River, in the southern part of the Empire, and a general exodus of miners has been the result. The Government has been appealed to for more strenuous measures in combating the scourge in this region, as the output of coal from the infected districts has already been reduced to one-half the usual quantity, and a coal famine is feared if the exodus of miners is not checked.

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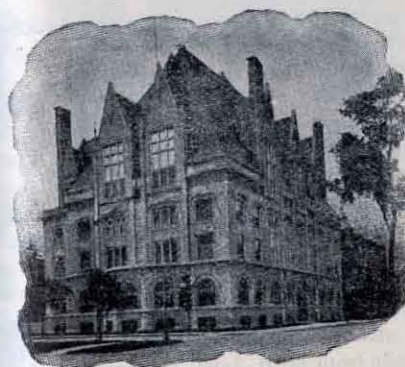
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Nephritis Without Albumin.—C. A. Howland endeavors to show that gross and severe lesions of the kidney may exist without albumin being present in the urine, or at least without it being discernible by methods ordinarily used in hospital and office work. In the routine examination of 550 specimens of urine, nephritis without albumin was found 21 times, or 3.8 per cent. The writer gives the history of these 21 cases, and concludes that no examination of the urine can be called thorough unless a microscopical examination is made. This cannot be satisfactorily done unless the urine is centrifuged in a good centrifuge. No physician can be sure that his patient is free from a kidney lesion without such an examination. Acute nephritis may exist without the presence of albumin, and death may occur with all the symptoms of uremia.

A Method of Anesthetizing to be Employed in Operating on the Aged.—John H. Gleason, led by the effects that were observed when scopolamine combined with morphine was used before the administration of a general anesthetic, began experimenting with this agent, and conceived the idea of combining partial scopolamine anesthesia with local anesthesia, using 0.1 per cent cocaine. This proved so successful that he began using scopolamine anesthesia in operating upon the aged. Satisfactory results are dependent upon the technique; the operator must be thoroughly familiar with anatomy in order that the nerves may be blocked by depositing the water around and close to them. He usually administers 0.01 grain of scopolamine with 1-6 to 1-4 grain of morphine, and repeats the dose at the end of an hour. The dose is varied according to the condition of the patient. The writer cites a number of cases in persons over eighty years of age, in whom he has used this method successfully, and urges its adoption in the management of surgical diseases in old people. Realizing the danger that may result from heart, lung, kidney or bladder complications in these cases, they are often classed as inoperable. This is a mistake, when we have this safe and accurate method which permits the patient to take nourishment regularly, and enables him to avoid functional disturbances of the stomach and other organs.

A Fatal Case of Hemophilia.—L. A. Parry relates the case of a boy, four years of age, who bled very freely from a cut about one-third of an inch in length on the front of the right side of his tongue. Stitching the edges of the wound together did not stop the bleeding. The cut ends of the blood vessels were then caught with forceps, which lessened the bleeding, but on putting in two more stitches free oozing took place from the needle punctures and continued uninterruptedly until a few hours before death, which occurred about forty-eight hours after he had first seen the patient. Calcium chloride was given in large doses. The child had nearly bled to death on a previous occasion from a small cut on the finger. The case illustrated the well-known facts that the tendency to hemophilia usually appears early in life, the first hemorrhage rarely kills, and over 50 per cent of those thus affected die before the age of seven years.

Appendicitis as Studied by Radiography.—Liertz concludes from a radiographic study of the appendix that the principal causal element is mechanical, chiefly anomalies of position. Bacterial infection is the secondary factor. The anomalies of position favor stagnation, which comes about largely from fecal impaction in the cecum. Mere entrance of fecal matter into the appendix is not sufficient to cause the disease, for such entrance is much more common in the newly born and nurslings than in adults; while the incidence of appendicitis is reversed at these two periods of life. An anomalous location of the appendix therefore becomes a menace in later life.

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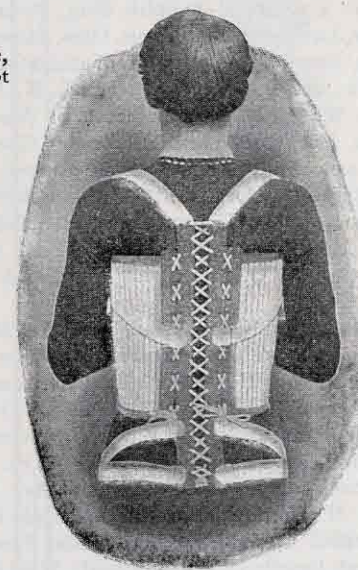
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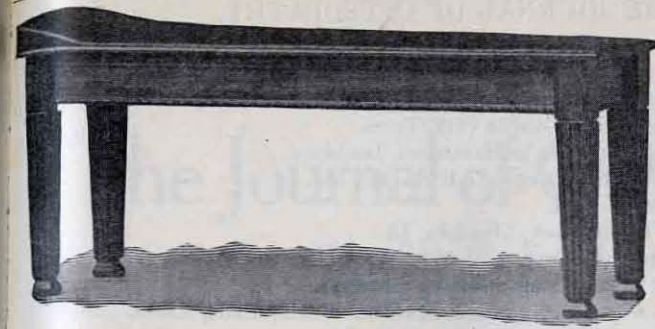
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