

The Osteopathic Physician

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The Osteopathic Physician

Osteopathy in the Cure and Prevention of Neurasthenia

By William Duncan McNary, A. M., M. D., D. O., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE value of these interchanges of experiences, ideas and personal deductions cannot be overestimated, especially as osteopathy has no historical compilation of therapeutic facts.

There are three important reasons why this subject is of vital interest to the present day osteopath, viz.: because of its recent origin, being a disease unknown until Beard, in the memory of most of us, gave it name and place in therapeutic history; because other therapeutic agents have not as yet been able to successfully cope with it; and because osteopathy is not only a treatment, but *the specific* treatment in the cure of this disease.

I have studied this subject thoroughly not because it is a disease in the care of which medical agencies are weak, and the use of drugs, according to the best authorities, of no avail, but because of its vital importance at this time to so many Americans, whose unconscious trend is toward the condition known as nervous prostration or neurasthenia. I say without fear of successful contradiction that the cure and prevention of nervous prostration, the great middle ground between health on the one hand and the asylum on the other, will be productive of as great and lasting results as the extermination of any of the present day scourges, tuberculosis, cancer and syphilis not excepted.

The best authorities agree that this disease has two primary causes grouped as hereditary and acquired. My inability to find sufficient data to establish the idea of neurasthenia being inherited makes it impossible for me to agree to this classification. So far as I am able to discover, some children inherit weaker constitutions than others. These children simply differ from others in that a lesser degree of overtaxation will produce the symptoms classified as neurasthenic. For a better understanding of the treatment, I would make the classification neurasthenia and pernicious neurasthenia, as the anaemias are classified. The first group to include the sequence of overtaxation, through the various stages of muscular contraction, unequal circulation, deranged digestion, impaired elimination (with the consequent retention of toxic products), the loss of spinal contour, and the attendant intervertebral impingement. From this condition the patient will be able of *his own power* of recuperation to restore a normal condition when the cause, overtaxation, is removed. The second group would include those cases which are unable to regain normal health when the overtaxation has been discontinued, because they have the "vicious circle." This produces a condition whereby the interference with the nerve force to the vital organs, so weakens them that they cannot regain the power necessary to start anew the whole machinery, necessary to restore nourishment to the brain.

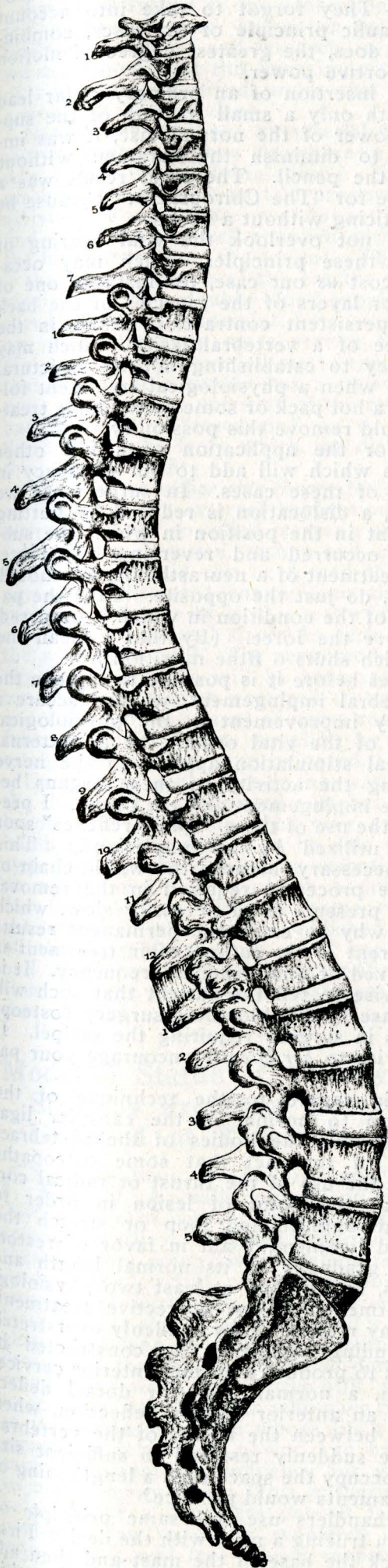
In anaemia we are able through subjective and objective symptomatology and laboratory analysis to determine the dividing line between the simple and pernicious type. So in neurasthenia I believe there is a definite explanation of why some neurasthenics up to a certain point will recover by the simple removal of the cause (overtaxation), while others will not.

In my opinion this constitutes the dividing line between the two groups. Neurasthenia is pernicious or not according as we find a clonic or tonic spasm of the erector spinae structures.

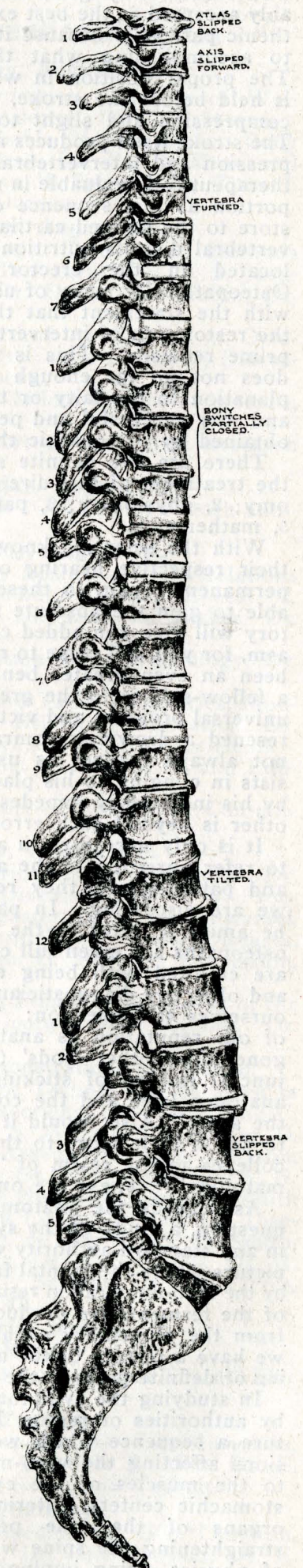
The tonic spasm will automatically be relaxed when the overstrain has been removed. Its relaxation will permit the nutrition to be returned to the intervertebral discs, which will be restored to their normal size, shape and consistency. This in turn will restore the normal contour of the spine, the vertebral alignment and remove intervertebral impingement of the nerves. The removal of this impingement will restore normal nerve force to the organs supplied by these nerves. Physiological activity will result, normal elimination be established, toxic ferments eliminated and a healthy condition follow.

This is the patient who will get well with a change of scene and temporary freedom from care.

Such is not the case with the pernicious type. It requires definite and specific, active and passive anatomical mechanics to convert a clonic spasm of structure into a tonic spasm, in order that the above mentioned sequence of repair may become possible. We must break the "vicious circle." This requires the regional knowledge of anatomy of the structures involved, that only the osteopath is familiar with. Hence my reason for having said that osteopathy is not only a system of treatment, but *the specific* treatment in the cure of neurasthenia.



Perfect Spine at the Age of 25 Years. Notice Symmetry of Contour Intervertebral Foramen and the Relative Size of the Discs.



Characteristic Spine of Pernicious Neurasthenic. Notice Irregularity of Vertebra and the Changes in Foramen and Discs.

The most successful methods of treatment have consciously or unconsciously been directed toward this end. I say this after seven years of persistent and conscientious research.

For example, practically all authorities of repute in their paragraphs on treatment, lay stress on two things, viz.: diminish the use of all drugs except perhaps laxatives, and increase the exercise, active and passive, for the patient as fast as their tolerance will permit, until they are able to ride horse-back and play golf. The physician does this empirically. The reason why golf, for instance, is probably accepted as the best exercise for a neurasthenic patient is because it comes the nearest to accomplishing what the osteopath does. The proper position in which a driving club is held before the stroke, produces extension, compression and slight torsion of the spine. The stroke itself produces radical torsion, compression and intervertebral movement, and is therapeutically valuable in neurasthenia in proportion as this sequence of exertion will restore to the starved cartilage cell in the intervertebral disc its nutrition from the reservoir located in the erector spinae structure. Osteopathically many of us have been content with the statement that the cure depends on the restoration of intervertebral motion as the prime requisite. This is well and good, but does not go far enough in the rational explanation to the laity or the scientist of how and why successful and permanent results are obtained by osteopathic therapy.

There are five definite sciences involved in the treatment of this dire disease: 1. Anatomy; 2, physiology; 3, pathology; 4, physics; 5, mathematics.

With the scientific knowledge of these and their respective bearing on the ultimate and permanent repair, in these cases, you will be able to gain the absolute mastery. Each victory will give you added courage and enthusiasm, for you will come to realize that you have been an even greater benefactor in restoring a fellow-soldier to the great army engaged in universal progress and victory, than if you had rescued a drowning comrade. The one does not always realize his uselessness, and persists in clinging to his place in the ranks, and by his inefficiency impedes progress, while the other is beyond such error.

It is only necessary in an audience like this to refer hurriedly to the anatomy, physiology and pathology as they relate to the disease we are discussing. In passing, it might not be amiss to refer to the one point in which osteopaths are given full credit. It is, that we are credited with being excellent anatomists and objective diagnosticians. Let us often ask ourselves this question: "Are we all worthy of our reputation as anatomists, or have we gone after 'other Gods' (as therapeutical adjuncts) instead of sticking close to Nature's anatomic laws and the correction of error in the same?" Also, would it not be worth while to add a little more to the curriculum of our colleges in the realm of "Subjective Symptomatology"? These are only suggestions.

As regards the anatomy of the disease in question, a study of the symptoms as outlined in any standard authority will give us a clinical picture where the mental faculties are impaired by the auto-intoxication resulting from absorption of the fermentative products of decomposition from the alimentary canal. From the cortex we have a picture of the abnormal functioning of definite parts of the body.

In studying the symptomatology as outlined by authorities of repute, I find that they picture a sequence which would ensue from lesions affecting the vaso-motors, the nutrition to the muscles of the eye, the cardiac and stomachic centers, enteric peristalsis and the organs of the true pelvis. Mechanically straightening the spine would, from the laws of physics, bring impingement on just these centers. This is more than a coincidence.

All this abnormal activity and yet, as Ludwig Hirt and Prof. Osler agree in saying, "The

disease in question is not organic and not associated with any demonstrable anatomical alteration. Nobody has succeeded in finding any characteristic anatomical changes in individuals who have suffered for years from the most pronounced neurasthenic manifestations, and then have died from some intercurrent disease." With this statement we agree; with the following we do not. It is this: "The objective examination in contra-distinction to what the manifold complaints of the patient might lead us to expect reveals strikingly little. The tenderness over the vertebrae, though rarely absent, is of no significance." The objective examination on the contrary demonstrates that the tendon and skin reflexes are normal, that the spine has lost its normal anatomical curve. In most cases we find what is known as the straight spine. We also find areas of exquisite tenderness corresponding to the spinal segment of the nerves leading to the organs whose actions are chiefly impaired. If these objective symptoms are of significance, what do they mean? The normal reflexes mean that the involvement of the cord is eliminated. The straight spine means that the central nervous system is robbed of nature's protection from shock, because from the law of physics a blow is transmitted only in a straight line. Owing to this law, the normal spinal curve will diffuse the effects of a blow into the muscular layers of the back, while the straight spine will convey it directly to the cortex. The straight spine further means that there has been a change in the size, shape and consistency of the intervertebral discs with attendant impingement of the nerves at their foramen of exit. The straight spine also will be accompanied by regions of exquisite spinal tenderness, produced by the retention in the reservoirs of the erector spinae structure of the nutrient fluids which are prevented from going to the starved cartilage cell in the intervertebral discs by the obliteration or diminution of the channels conveying it thither.

In regard to the physiology, the only rational explanation of impairment of function without a derangement of organic structure is in nerve impingement, whereby the nerve force requisite for its normal activity is interfered with. The organs chiefly involved are those where the impingement is greatest.

There are four phases of the pathology, structural and physiological, worthy of enumeration. First, muscular and ligamentary spasms of contraction with attendant circulatory changes. Second, the withered, wrinkled condition of the nerves involved, thinning of the insulation of Schwann, with consequent lessening of the size of the nerve (as in the case of the kidneys where comparison is possible.) I have seen the nerve going to one kidney less than one-third the size of the branch to the opposite organ. This is because the impingement was greater on the side chiefly affected, owing to the intervertebral disc being wedge-shaped at the renal segment of the spine, with its apex toward the side having most atrophy of the nerve. Third, the change at the seat of the lesions involved in the length and condition of the capsular ligament binding the vertebrae together, shorter and thicker or overlapped and agglutinated. Fourth the cellular change in the disc itself. Here the cartilage cells through diminished nutrition, change their shape from that of spheres filled with and surrounded by a viscid liquid and encased in the space between the vertebra, by the capsular ligaments, to that of cells shrunken and matted together, with its attendant loss of elasticity and its hydraulic, supportive principle.

Physics and mathematics are so interwoven into the combination of conditions that tend away from the normal physical harmony which must exist between the three vital parts of ourselves, that we will only pause to mention a few of their cardinal points. The combined laws governing these sciences will enable us to discover errors in gait, posture, and the effects of angles of muscular tension in bringing about the discord

their influence produces. It is only by the knowledge of these laws that we will be able to direct the active and passive effort to overcome the abnormalities. The ignorance of these laws led a certain "Fountain head" of the chiro-practic imposters to make a vital error, when attempting to prove to a jury that their graduates with only a few months of professional education, were legally eligible to practice in Wisconsin. With a few cleverly wired vertebra, so arranged as to partially obliterate the intervertebral foramen by simply working the combination in a "to and fro" manner. They forgot to take into account the hydraulic principle of the discs, combining as it does, the greatest degree of motion and supportive power.

By the insertion of an ordinary cedar lead pencil with only a small fraction of the supportive power of the normal disc, it was impossible to diminish the foramen without crushing the pencil. The legal result was a heavy fine for "The Chiropractor" because he was practicing without a license.

Let us not overlook the vital bearing of some of these principles, which may occasionally cost us our case, for instance one of the deeper layers of the muscles of the back can, by persistent contraction, result in the recurrence of a vertebral lesion, which may be the key to establishing normal structural harmony, when a physiological treatment followed by a hot pack or some such simple treatment would remove this possibility.

Now for the application of a few other principles which will add to our efficiency in the care of these cases. In surgery, as we all know, a dislocation is reduced by putting the patient in the position in which the subluxation occurred and reversing the force. In the treatment of a neurasthenic, we should, as a rule, do just the opposite. Take the patient out of the condition in which it occurred, and remove the force. (By that I mean the force which shuts off the nutrition.)

Ofttimes before it is possible to remove the intervertebral impingement, we can secure a temporary improvement in the physiological activities of the vital organs, by an external mechanical stimulation applied to the nerve controlling the activity of these organs between the impingement and the organ. I predict that the use of these "Spinal reflexes" soon will be utilized by all physicians.) This will be necessary, because the whole chain of corrective processes required in the removal of nerve pressure is of necessity slow, which explains why so often the permanent results are apparent to the patient, after treatment is discontinued or diminished in frequency. It is always wise to tell the patient that such will be the case in this bloodless surgery (osteopathy), as in surgery requiring the scalpel. It is also wise to persistently encourage your patient.

Now in regard to the technique of the restoration to normal of the capsular ligaments between the bodies of the vertebrae: In spite of the fact that some osteopaths advocate the use of the thrust or radical correction at the point of lesion in order to break the agglutinated loop or stretch the shortened ligament, I am in favor of restoring this gradually to its normal length and thickness, by utilizing at least two physiological treatments to one corrective treatment. This is my reason. Why suddenly overstretch these binding ligaments, so constructed in length as to produce a normal anterior cervical deflection, a normal posterior dorsal deflection and an anterior lumbar deflection, when the cells between the bodies of the vertebrae cannot be suddenly restored to sufficient size to fully occupy the space such a lengthening of these ligaments would produce?

Ship chandlers use this same principle of physics in trueing a mast with the deck: First they block the base of the mast and then adjust the halyards on either side, repeating this process until the relative positions are true,

when the equal tension of the halyards will hold it true, just as the vertebrae are held true by the equal tension of the musculature. Then and then only will your results be permanent.

In order to restore nutrition to the microscopical bit of anatomy (the cartilage cell between the vertebrae) it is necessary to know where its nutrition comes from.

Deaver, Toltdt, Garrish and other anatomists give as its source of nutrition various branches of the nutrient arteries and lymph channels of the adjacent structures; they do not, however, agree.

I wish to submit to the profession my opinion, not as absolute, but as an incentive for further experiment and research, in order that we no longer treat this very important group of conditions classified under this head *empirically* as we have done.

Nature does not put an arterial channel of nutrition into cartilage elsewhere in the body, why in the intervertebral discs? Nature furnishes nutrition to a part in proportion to its activity. For instance, we do not expect to find a ligament as well supplied with blood as the heart muscle or the tongue. Then why is it that the segments of the erector spinae are furnished with a double blood supply as compared to the gastrocnemius, for instance, which has proportionately more service to render? My experiments have led me to the deduction that this double supply has a two-fold function. Part for the nutrition of the muscles and part held in a "reservoir," so to speak, in these structures from which the discs receive their nourishment.

How can we utilize this theory for restoration of the part? By external application of counterirritation the so-called reservoir can be kept full and by *extension, torsion and compression* this nutrient fluid can be forced through the partially obliterated channels to the starved cartilage cell. As its food is restored it will increase to its normal size. As each cell does, the whole disc will. The vertebrae by the principle of hydraulics will be separated, the intervertebral foramen restored to normal size and shape, impingement of nerve removed and functioning of parts supplied by the same established, and harmony restored.

Understand me, I am in no way opposing the theory of a subluxated vertebra, or spinal lesion. No such thing has ever entered my mind. I simply wished to be able to explain step by step, to patient or scientist, why I do a certain thing to obtain a definite end. My hope is that the new home of original osteopathic research just established will solve all these problems, answer all our inquiries, and give to the world a scientific explanation for the enthusiastic osteopathic belief that is in us.

Model of Statue of Andrew Taylor Still, by Professor Zolnay to be Unveiled at Kirksville Meeting

ONLY about two months now until the A. O. A. will convene in Kirksville. While of course, we shall carry on the splendid work of our great organization while there, we are going also to celebrate with Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, and the citizens of Adair county and Kirksville, Dr. Still's eighty-fifth birthday. It should be considered a rare, rich, grand privilege to visit the birthplace of a profession that has been and is doing such a magnificent work, and better still, to be able to see once more the man who gave osteopathy to the world—the man whose life's work has created such a world power, and has become such a far-reaching influence for good upon so many, many lives. This gathering cannot help but be a historical one—it is one that probably can never be repeated, and those who miss it will feel a keen regret in future years.

On a recent trip to Kirksville, we found

everything in splendid shape for a successful meeting. The citizens are truly doing all in their power to make a grand success of our coming convention. Every one, everywhere is very enthusiastic and determined that everything that can be done for the success of the meeting and the comfort of their visitors shall be done, and no one need stay away from Kirksville for fear of lack of accommodations. On the Old Doctor's birthday, the citizens are arranging for a great barbecue on the State Normal Campus. They have arranged for a band for the entire week, and on his birthday they will be able to dedicate the statue which they are erecting in his honor. Professor Zolnay has promised to have the model—a statue just one-third the size, and exactly as it will appear when completed—ready for dedication, in order that all who visit Kirksville may know just what will be accomplished in osteopathy's home town in honor of Dr. Still. This statue when completed will cost over \$6,000, and is truly a just tribute to Dr. Still. It will be placed upon one corner of the Public Square, the County Court voluntarily tendering the ground. And, by the way, let me say that Dr. Still is much pleased over the movement, and is very much interested in the work. It will probably take a year and a half or longer to complete it.

There are so many things that make this meeting the most important event in the life of osteopathy, that all osteopaths should attend. This is truly the one time of all times when we should be there, even at the expense of personal sacrifice; every osteopath owes it as a duty to Dr. Still, a tribute to the personal worth of the man who made our life's work possible, to be there. We owe it to ourselves to be there, and we owe it to our profession to be there. From all over the country we get encouraging reports on attendance, but we want all to be there. We want to, and will, create an enthusiasm at the meeting that will last for years to come. This convention, with its associations, its surroundings, and better still, with the Old Doctor's presence, cannot help but be a lasting inspiration.

Come! Come! All should come and be a part of the greatest osteopathic convention ever yet held.

Kirksville, the home of osteopathy, is waiting with outstretched arms to welcome you, and extends her most bountiful hospitality.—*A. G. Hildreth, D. O.*

The "Old Doctor" Sends a Message to the Profession

RECENTLY when in Kirksville, I asked the "Old Doctor" what there was the profession or the A. O. A. could bring to him that would please him most. I said to him that it was everyone's desire to bring something that he would appreciate, that we did not want to come with some useless thing, while it might cost a considerable sum, yet if he could not utilize it or enjoy it, it would be of no value to him, hence, a waste of money. This conversation occurred some time the fore part of May, and I said to him, "Now you think this over, and I shall be here again May 29th, and then you must tell me what you would prize most—what would be of the greatest value to you." This is the message he wished me to deliver to the profession.

He said, "Arthur, tell those boys and girls for me that if they wish to raise a sum of money with which to make me a present, then I want them to give every dollar of it to the Research Institute to help in carrying on the work I have begun. Tell them that my life's efforts have been one continual battle for American freedom—freedom from the shackles of a medical monopoly—the right for every free-born American citizen to be independent in all things, and that I want them to use their money to help to carry on the great

work. Tell them for me that we want American brains at the head of that institution, because American brains are the greatest and most productive—that they lead in all the great advancement of this great age. Tell them that I named the first school The American School of Osteopathy because osteopathy was an American product, and that my one desire is to keep it strictly American throughout all time, believing that this means most in going deeper into the science that has been given to the world through me."—*A. G. Hildreth, D. O.*

The Convention Program

Monday, August 4th.

10:00 a. m.—Invocation; Address of Welcome; President's Address, Dr. C. B. Atzen.

11:00 a. m.—Probable Mechanism of Body Defense in Infections, Dr. W. B. Meacham; Discussion, Dr. Chas. H. Spencer, Dr. Thos. J. Howerton, Dr. J. Deason.

Tuesday, August 5th.

9:00 a. m.—Gastritis, Osteopathic Methods of Diagnosis and Treatment, Dr. D. S. Jackman; Discussion, Dr. Hugh W. Conklin, Dr. L. A. Bumstead.

10:00 a. m.—Practical Application of Osteopathic Hygiene, Dr. Orren E. Smith; Discussion, Dr. F. E. Moore.

11:45 a. m.—The Milder Grades of Anemia, Dr. Louisa Burns.

11:15 a. m.—Report of A. T. Still Research Institute.

Wednesday, August 6th.

Celebration of the "Old Doctor's" 85th anniversary.

Thursday, August 7th.

9:00 a. m.—Faulty Posture and Its Relations to Osteopathic Conditions—Dr. Ernest C. Bond; Discussion, Dr. Dain L. Tasker, Dr. Ella Still.

9:45 a. m.—Question Box, Gynecology, Dr. M. E. Clark.

10:15 a. m.—Round Table Pediatrics, Moderator, Dr. W. C. Brigham; Discussion, Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford, Dr. D. Ella McNicoll.

11:00 a. m.—Report of Publication and Education Committees.

11:30 a. m.—Report of Legislative Committee.

Friday, August 8th.

9:00 a. m.—Generic Internal Secretions, Dr. Ernest E. Tucker; Discussion, Dr. C. W. Proctor, Dr. Geo. V. Webster, Dr. F. M. Schwarzel.

10:00 a. m.—Round Table, Acute Diseases, Moderator, Dr. Wm. D. McNary; Discussion, Dr. Leslie Keyes.

10:45 a. m.—Main Points of Weakness of the Profession, Dr. George Still; Clinics, Dr. George Still.

Afternoon Demonstrations in Technic.

Demonstrations of Technic will be given in the afternoons, in sections, by: Dr. Frank C. Farmer, Dr. Earle S. Willard, Dr. Arthur D. Becker, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Dr. C. W. Johnson, Dr. J. W. Hofsees, Dr. E. C. Link, Dr. S. H. Bright, Dr. Jennette Hubbard Bolles, Dr. Edith Ashmore, Dr. Ethel Louise Burner, Dr. Josephine A. Jewett, B. S., Dr. Frank H. Smith, Dr. P. V. Aaronson, Dr. A. S. Hollis, Dr. H. W. Forbes, Dr. K. L. Seaman, Dr. J. J. Pierce, and Dr. F. H. McCall.

Special Sections.

Monday.

2:00 p. m.—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Five Sections in Technic.

Tuesday.

2:00 p. m.—Orthopedics, Dr. Geo. Laughlin, Dr. Kendrick Smith, Dr. Otis F. Akin, Dr. E. M. Downing. Five Section in Technic.

Thursday.

2:00 p. m.—Orthopedics, Dr. Geo. Laughlin, Dr. Kendrick Smith, Dr. Otis F. Akin, Dr. E. M. Downing. Five Sections in Technic.

Friday.

2:00 p. m.—Six Sections in Technic.

If this were your little girl, Doctor, what would you do?



What *wouldn't* you do?

You would search unceasingly for a method of cure. You would emphatically reject all means of treatment of questionable benefit, the antiquated instruments of torture, the plaster cast, the steel and leather jackets, and other unscientific apparatus.

You would be gentle, you would be **CERTAIN** of success. You would save the child from life-long misery and disfigurement. *Exhaustive investigation* would lead you to adopt a

Sheldon Spinal Appliance

Many physicians have *found out* what the Sheldon Appliance accomplishes, and they are now using it in all their cases of spinal weakness, irritation and curvature. The judgment of these physicians has been justified by our record of treating successfully over 18,000 cases in the past ten years, a record that even the most conservative practitioner must recognize as conclusive evidence of worth.

The Sheldon Appliance provides the required support, giving a gentle, firm pressure where needed, yet permitting full respiration, normal heart action and free play of the muscles. It lifts the weight of the head and shoulders off the spine, and corrects any deflection in the vertebrae.

30-DAY GUARANTEED TRIAL

Every Sheldon Appliance is made to order according to measurements taken by the Physician, and is delivered subject to a 30-day guaranteed trial.

Let us send you our plan of co-operation and full information about the Sheldon Appliance. Address

PHILO BURT MANUFACTURING CO., 141 Sixth Street, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Program, Monday at 2:00 P. M.

Dr. C. C. Reid, Chairman.

1. Indications for Refraction and Putting on Glasses, Dr. C. E. Abegglen.
2. Questions and Discussion.
3. Results of Osteopathic Treatment on Refractive Conditions of the Eye, Dr. W. D. Dobson.
4. Questions and Discussion.
5. Interdependence of the Eye and Other Organs, Dr. T. J. Ruddy.
6. Questions and Discussion.
7. Nerve Centers and Reflexes Affecting the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Dr. J. W. Waggoner.
8. Questions and Discussion.
9. Bony Lesions and Color Vision, Dr. Louisa Burns.
10. Questions and Discussion.
11. Osteopathic Treatment of the Tonsils, Dr. J. H. Hoefner.
12. Questions and Discussion.
13. Nasal Obstruction, Its Symptoms, Sequelae and Treatment, Dr. W. V. Goodfellow.
14. Questions and Discussions.
15. Clinics, Dr. J. W. Waggoner.

Pacific Northwest Wants to Entertain a National Osteopathic Convention. Portland, Oregon, Willing to be Host in 1915. Has Ample Facilities and Delightful Climate and Scenery

OSTEOPATHY in the Pacific Northwest has made great progress and is well known and favorably regarded. Our practitioners in that section are numerous, energetic, ambitious, and progressive. They are anxious to put osteopathy in the lime light of public affairs in the Northwest by entertaining a national osteopathic convention at Portland, Oregon, in 1915.

The proposition looks good and sounds good to us. We hope that Portland for 1915 will be endorsed at the Kirksville meeting.

We are going to Kirksville this year largely moved by sentiment, and that is good. It has been suggested that Chicago would be a good place for the meeting of 1914 for strictly business reasons. Its central location and accessibility

makes it possible for practitioners to attend without much loss of time. When a central location is chosen the prospects for a big crowd are better assured. The A. T. Still Research Institute having been established in Chicago, it will be a good thing to have as many as possible of the profession visit the institution and see for themselves "what's doing."

By 1915 we can well afford to combine a sight-seeing pleasure-trip with our regular convention attractions. A trip to Portland, Oregon, takes the traveler through a highly interesting country, and when he lands at the Oregon metropolis, he is in a modern, up-to-date city with a delightful climate and superb scenic attractions.

The hotel accommodations of Portland are all that could be desired, some of their hotels ranking with the best of New York City. Considered from a pleasure viewpoint, Portland and its surrounding country offers unlimited possibilities. The city has modern theatres and entertainment places, and the country provides majestic mountains, verdant valleys and beautiful water courses, the Columbia river being acknowledged one of the grandest in the world. Portland offers also the attractions, excitements and unique life and activities of a great harbor. Many weeks of sight seeing and pleasure trips could be spent in Portland and vicinity without exhausting the possibilities.

When it comes to the "doings" of the convention proper and its program, we can trust the osteopaths of the North Pacific Coast states to put in plenty of "ginger" and "snap." The Washington State Osteopathic Association has gone on record as favoring Portland for the convention of 1915, and will co-operate with the osteopaths of Oregon in making the meeting a big success, if the convention is held at Portland.

1915 will be the year of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco and those who are looking for pleasure and fun as well as the profit of the convention can arrange their transportation so that they can go on from the convention to the great exposition.

Our national conventions are as famous for the good feelings they engender and the pleasant recollections they store up as they are for the great good that is derived by those who attend from the technical demonstrations and the scientific discussions. One of the splendid things about

our national conventions is that they tend to unite and solidify the profession socially and fraternally. There is great opportunity for the development of the social and fraternal side when the convention is held at a place that holds forth many opportunities for combining sight seeing and pleasure trips with the pleasure and good of the convention itself.

There is no section of the country that is developing more rapidly nor that has greater possibilities than the North Pacific Coast. The publicity of a great osteopathic convention would be well invested in this section. The profession in Oregon and Washington are ready and willing and anxious to provide the funds and energy to make the convention an affair of interstate prominence and importance and of a character to add honor and prestige to the name of osteopathy. Why not accept their invitation? It looks good to us!

Triumph of Osteopathy Proved by Appropriation of Principles and Terminology by Drug Doctors and Fakirs

THE fundamental, far-reaching and vital influence of osteopathic philosophy in the therapeutic world is nowhere more clearly revealed than in the increasing number of "re-discoveries" of osteopathic principles that are now occurring among the drug fraternity and the acclaim that is given to operations of well established osteopathic character when performed by members of the old school, and the stress laid by fakirs everywhere on their "manipulations" and "adjustments."

The fakir is quick to imitate anything that has proved itself of value and won public confidence. "Imitation is the sincerest flattery." We now behold the spectacle of old school doctors and arrant fakirs alike "falling over themselves" to do unwitting homage to the merit of osteopathy by copying its terminology and announcing as "discoveries" facts and principles established and proclaimed, put on record and practiced by the osteopathic profession during the last two decades.

A chiropractor in Philadelphia has circulated freely an unauthorized reprint in full of an article by Dr. R. Kendrick Smith, of Boston, which appeared in the *New York Medical Journal* of March 22, entitled "Therapeutic Possibilities of Manual Adjustment." In heavy type following the article appear these words:

A special course of instruction in the Technique of Spinal Adjustment, as mentioned in the above article, will be given to Physicians only, beginning June 16th, 1913, at my office, 1014 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. Plenty of clinical material available. Write or phone for particulars.

He claims to have had many requests from drug physicians of the city to teach them his method of spinal adjustment. The following is a circular which was mailed to the physicians of the city:

In answer to the insistent requests on the part of many physicians for instruction in the work of spinal adjustment, I take pleasure in announcing a special class, open to medical practitioners only, beginning Monday evening, June 16, 1913, and continuing to September 12, 1913.

Classes and clinics are held Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at eight o'clock at 1014 Spruce street. The clinics are free, except for a registration fee of one dollar, and average over one hundred patients at present.

The fee to medical practitioners for this course of instruction is one hundred dollars, payable in advance. I have already instructed several physicians in this work and they are all more than pleased, and are getting results that they never dreamed possible.

The idea that physicians should know all modern methods in the handling of disease, is growing stronger every day, and is the only method whereby the practitioner can hold his patients and prevent them straying to the "irregulars."

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A physician writes me as follows:

"I have been practising medicine for the past eighteen years but have endeavored to keep up with the progress of the age. I devote myself exclusively to office work and now use the various mechanical methods in the treatment of disease. I am however very favorably impressed with chiropractic and am inclined to believe that it supersedes all the others."

Read the enclosed circular which gives the views of a prominent medical practitioner on the subject, and then decide to avail yourself of this opportunity to learn this interesting work.

All inquiries will be cheerfully answered.

The nerve of this "chiropractor" is second only to his ignorance of the copyright law and its penalties. Dr. Smith has sent a copy of the reprint to the *New York Medical Journal* and called their attention to the flagrant and obnoxious infringement of their copyright, and there is no doubt but what the publishers will deal with him in the proper manner. The copyright being owned by the publishers, they are the only ones who can proceed against this man in court for infringement, but if their action is not sufficient, Dr. Smith may, himself, seek an injunction to restrain this man from publishing the statement that he gives the instruction in technique "as mentioned in the above article." Dr. Smith has given the Philadelphia osteopaths authority to act in his name in any way they wish to this end.

A year ago Dr. Smith procured an injunction restraining a Boston M. D. from circulating a pamphlet containing a quotation from one of his papers read before the American Association of Clinical Research, and putting over it the heading, "Endorses Our Method of Treatment."

Boston osteopaths, also, are interested in the question of "chiropractic," as a "college" has just been opened in that city.

As an illustration of the exaggerated and foolish statements that the newspapers will publish when they are put forth under the auspices of the old drug school, an article which appeared in the *Philadelphia North American*, May 6, is worthy of first rank. It is headed, "Use a Hammer on Spinal Columns to Cure Organs," and refers to "spondylotherapy" and the so-called wonderful discoveries of Dr. Albert Abrams.

Scientific hammering of certain vertebrae of the spinal column with an ordinary tack hammer has brought relief to scores of patients at the Philadelphia Hospital suffering with lung, heart, stomach and liver troubles. The

novel treatment is being applied at the institution with remarkable success almost daily by Dr. Myer Solis Cohen, of 4102 Girard avenue.

If you have lung trouble, and it is essential to have a contraction of those important organs, wonders can be worked in that direction by a little intelligent pounding of your fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae, Dr. Cohen holds.

If your liver is out of kilter, a few well directed thumps on the eleventh dorsal vertebra will aid greatly in restoring the organs to their normal condition. Many patients who had given up hope until they were hammered can testify to it.

The "tack hammer treatment" bears the scientific name of "Spondylotherapy." It was discovered by Dr. Albert Abrams, a noted nerve specialist of San Francisco. Recently Doctor Abrams demonstrated his discovery at the Philadelphia Hospital with the X-ray. Since Doctor Abrams' clinic, several leading Philadelphia physicians, including Doctor Cohen, have applied the treatment.

"Spondylotherapy," according to Doctor Cohen, is based upon a sensible and scientific understanding of the various nerve centers that gather about the spinal cord. Nerve centers that control the heart, the stomach, the lungs, liver and spleen are all found in the spinal canal.

"The vertebrae of the spinal column serve as sort of guide posts in the location of the nerve centers. When these vertebrae are struck with a hammer they cause a vibration of the nerves and a reflex action is produced on the organ which the physician is attempting to treat.

"Spondylotherapy," said Doctor Cohen, "is not so much for the treatment of disease as it is for the treatment of the condition of the various internal organs of the body.

"I was present at Doctor Abrams' demonstration in this city and was astonished at the result. The subject was placed under the X-ray so that the effect on the various organs could be observed plainly.

"For instance, if a patient has a dilated heart, the organ can be contracted by the hammering of a certain vertebra which is in proximity to the nerves that control that organ. A patient suffering with asthma or a spasm of the bronchial tubes can be greatly helped by thumping the vertebrae nearest the nerve center that controls the bronchial tubes. The thumping causes a reflex action and contracts the tubes.

"Some physicians who have adopted the new treatment use a pounding instrument called a 'plessor,' but I use an ordinary tack hammer with the head covered with rubber.

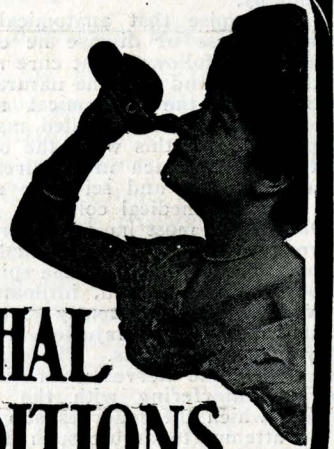
"Now, if I wish to contract the heart of a patient, I hammer the seventh cervical vertebra. That produces a reflex action on the organ and brings the desired result almost immediately. If it is necessary to dilate the heart, I pound with my hammer on the spinal column from the eighth to the twelfth dorsal vertebra. The treatment rarely fails.

"To contract the lungs I thump the fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae, and to dilate the lungs I do a little sharp hammering from the third to the eighth dorsal vertebra.

"To contract the stomach, liver and spleen, it is necessary to gently pound the first and third lumbar vertebrae. To dilate those organs I pound the eleventh dorsal vertebra.

"The treatment seems even more wonderful when it is demonstrated under the X-ray. When Doctor Abrams gave his clinic I could see the heart and the aorta, the largest blood vessel coming from the heart of the sub-

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ject, contracting when Doctor Abrams hammered the seventh vertical vertebra.

"It is safe to say that Spondylotherapy is yet in its infancy and that we may expect more wonderful results from the treatment in the future. The relief it has given patients at the Philadelphia Hospital has convinced me of its scientific value."

That a physician of standing who claims to have any self-respect would permit the publication of such trash shows how desperately anxious the drug physicians are to lead the public to believe that they have not overlooked the importance of manual manipulations and adjustments, and that they have at their command the latest discoveries along this line. It is a belated effort to rob osteopathy of its "thunder," as it were. Feeling that the prominence given to this matter was an outrage and unfair to osteopathy, Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, very properly sent a letter to the *North American*, which was published in their issue of May 24. Dr. Snyder's letter follows:

HAMMERING THE SPINE.

To the Editor of the *North American*:

The medical profession seems strangely calm in the face of the tremendous "discovery" reported in a news article in a recent issue of *The North American*. This told how patients at the Philadelphia Hospital "suffering with lung, heart, liver and stomach troubles" had been greatly relieved by the "scientific hammering of certain vertebrae of the spinal column with an ordinary tack hammer," this treatment, beautifully named Spondylotherapy, being "based upon a sensible and scientific understanding of the various nerve centers that gather about the spinal cord."

In these days of progress one is hardly surprised at anything, and the news that the medical profession has "discovered" a relation between spinal nerve centers and the various organs of the body has created no astonishment. But the tack hammer device is certain to attract attention—from the patients, anyway.

The first thought suggested is that this humble instrument is a happy change from the scalpel and saw; and one can conceive that it might well replace those lethal weapons in a good many instances. Instead of a costly and serious operation, followed by prostration and painful convalescence, a gentle tattoo upon the patient's backbone is all that is needed. A course in cabinetmaking or carpet laying will certainly have to be added to the medical curriculum, if graduates are to arrive at the requisite proficiency in the hammer-and-tongs method of correcting functional disorders.

Seriously, the "discovery" bears about the same relation to osteopathy—in which scientific treatment of the spine is one of the fundamentals that the backwoods blacksmith's tooth extractions by means of horse pliers does to modern dentistry.

For centuries scientific experts had observed that associated with disease of any organ there was found a corresponding sensitive area in or surrounding one or more spinal vertebrae. Not until nerve reflexes were discov-

ered by Marshall Hall in 1848 were these phenomena understood. It remained, however, for Dr. Andrew Taylor Still to analyze these manifestations of spinal irritation and structural perversion, to relate the data and to construct therefrom the therapeutic system known as osteopathy.

The surmise that anatomical perversion is the chief primary cause of disease he established as a certainty. It naturally followed that cure must depend upon removal of the cause and that the natural treatment requires readjustment to the anatomical normal. This osteopathy accomplishes through skilled manipulative procedure. In preparation for this work the osteopath studies at organized colleges, which in requirements of attendance, previous education and scientific research are the equal of the foremost medical colleges.

One of the most important branches of study relates to corrective work upon the spinal vertebrae and rib articulation. The vertebrae of the spinal column, through which passes the spinal cord, intimately related to many vital nerve centers, frequently become shifted, twisted or rotated because of injuries or strains suffered in ordinary living conditions. These maladjustments cause pressure upon the nerves emanating from the spinal cord, thereby interfering with the functions of the various organs which these nerves supply.

To attempt to adjust such delicate structure by "hammering with an ordinary tack hammer" is a procedure that condemns itself. By chance or accident some good sometimes may be accomplished, but obviously the treatment called for is deft—not daft—manipulation. Spinal adjustment should be intrusted to an osteopath, not to the methods of a gasfitter.—O. J. Snyder, M. S., D. O.

This sort of thing is not confined to the East. It is occurring all over the country. In the *Detroit Free Press* for May 22 there was a report of the meeting of the Alumni of the Detroit College of Medicine. A part of the report reads as follows:

Recent discoveries of new anatomical causes of sciatica through experiments with the Roentgen Ray were detailed by Dr. P. M. Hickey, of Harper Hospital, who showed a large collection of negatives made by the so-called X-ray.

"In very recent times we were inclined to laugh when a sciatica patient complained of having a click near the base of his spine when he moved one of his limbs," said Dr. Hickey, "but we've learned that such a click has a significance. It frequently denotes a genuine anatomical reason for sciatica.

"This was revealed only when the method of raying the region of the lower spine was improved. For a long time the ray negatives of that part of the body were failures. This was because we attempted to put too much in one picture. A few months ago experiments in which only a small portion of the back was rayed startled us with success."

In a letter commenting on this report, Dr. O. O. Snedeker, of Detroit, says: "What do you think of the intelligence of some of our Detroit doctors? The first thing we know they will be *discovering osteopathy*."

That, in brief, is just exactly what the drug doctors are trying to do. By force of its practical demonstrations and its increasing popularity with the public, osteopathy has compelled the drug doctors to take cognizance of its value. They have found that they cannot absorb the osteopathic profession, so they are proceeding to steal its principles and brazenly announce them as their own discoveries.

No effort is spared to give prominence to and proclaim as wonderful, cures by manipulation or adjustment that a well trained osteopath would handle in the course of his regular practice without fuss or fanfare.

The Kansas City *Star* on June 1 gave prominence to an accident that occurred to a boy while in swimming. After describing it as what is "commonly known as a broken neck," the account reads:

The medical name for the injury is forward dislocation of the skull on the atlas. Three other such cases have been reported and every one was fatal.

Friday afternoon Robert was swimming in the lake at Electric Park. One of a crowd of boys suggested that he stand on Robert's shoulders and dive into the water. But he was too large and young Barnett gave way under the weight. The diver fell on the neck of the little fellow, and the dislocation resulted.

The injury seemed only slight at first. But when Robert reached home his head was turned to one side and he was unable to move it. Dr. O. P. Faires was called and he in turn had Dr. E. H. Skinner make an X-ray picture. Then young Barnett was taken to the Swedish Hospital and with the aid of Dr. N. O. Harrelson and Dr. M. A. Hanna, the operation was performed. The patient will be able to return home in a few days.

It is high time that spondylotherapy, chiropractic and other osteopathic abortions; claims for discoveries of principles or facts previously established by osteopathy; and the

proclaiming as wonderful and extraordinary, cures of dislocations, etc., that have been easily handled by osteopathic physicians for years, were shown up for what they are. Let us miss no opportunity to make suitable replies to such newspaper articles when they appear. If one newspaper won't take your letter, try another, and if they all turn you down, never mind. Keep up the good work and try again next time.

New England Osteopaths Enjoy Fine Program and Make Merry Socially—Clam Bake a Feature

"THANKS to the efficient committee or arrangements, headed by Dr. Harry M. Hutchins, the ninth annual convention of the New England Osteopathic Association held in the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., May 9th and 10th was a distinct success and eclipsed in a number of features some previous efforts. The attendance was enthusiastic and many of the old guard were present. The convention opened at 2 o'clock Friday by Dr. Ward C. Bryant of Greenfield, Mass., who introduced the Rev. George S. Wheeler, who gave the invocation. Then followed an address of welcome by Hon. Joseph H. Gainer, mayor of Providence.

Programme carried out was:

"Symposium on Obstetrics." Dr. Geo. W. Reid, Worcester, Mass., and Dr. Mary W. Walker, New Bedford, Mass. "Infant Feeding," Dr. Margaret M. Poole, Fall River, Mass. "Headache Associated with the Menstrual Period," Dr. Florence A. Covey, Portland, Me. "Sacro-Iliac and Lumbar Region," Dr. Alson H. Gleason, Worcester, Mass. "Discussion: Apparatus for Measuring Innominate Lesions," Dr. Frank M. Vaughn, president Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. "Examination of School Children," Dr. M. H. Nicholls, Everett, Mass. "Erb's Paralysis Clinic," Dr. Lallah Morgan, Providence, R. I. "Practical Orthopedics for the Osteopath," Dr. Ralph K. Smith, Boston, Mass.

Friday Evening.

"Public Health." Dr. George W. Goode, Boston, Mass., former president N. E. O. A.

"The Future of Osteopathy." Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto, Canada.

"The Sanitary Work of Our Government in the Building of the Panama Canal," with moving pictures of the Growth and Development of the Mosquito. Dr. George W. Riley, New York City.

Then followed a social hour and informal dance.

The programme opened Saturday at 9 o'clock as follows: "Treatment of Auto Intoxication," Dr. George W. Riley, New York City. "An Adjunct, 'The Milk Cure,'" Dr. St. George Fechtig, New York City. Clinic, "Indigestion," Dr. George D. Wheeler, Melrose, Mass. "Motion Studies in Osteopathic Technique," Dr. C. C. Teall, author of *Practice of Osteopathy*. "Regulation of Blood Cephalad," Dr. F. P. Millard, Toronto, Canada. "Technique in Cervical Region and First to Fourth Dorsal," Dr. L. L. Draper, Philadelphia.

Saturday Afternoon.

"The Value of X-Rays in the Practice of Osteopathy," Dr. M. Pritchard Von David, Boston, Mass. "Clinic," Dr. Grant E. Phillips, president New York State Society. "Neuritis," Dr. Kendall L. Achorn, Boston, Mass. "Sex Hygiene," Dr. Orren E. Smith, Indianapolis, Ind., author of "Manhood" and other sex studies. "Latest Ideas in Advertising," Dr. H. L. Chiles, secretary of the A. O. A.

Officers elected were: President, Dr. Eugene C. Link, Stamford, Conn.; third vice-president, Dr. Julia J. Chase, Portsmouth, N. H.; secretary, Dr. Helen G. Sheehan, Boston; treasurer, Dr. Clarence H. Wall, Providence, R. I.; sergeant-at-arms, Dr. Peter J. Wright, Hyde Park, Mass.

It was voted to hold the next convention in Stamford, Conn.

At the close of the convention a party of fifteen, headed by the genial "Hutch" went down to Pawtucket, to enjoy one of Rhode Island's famous clam bakes. It is needless to say that those osteopaths who live inland from the salt water enjoyed the bountiful repast and did justice to the bivalves, lobsters, chowder, etc.

Dr. Hutchins presided over the post-prandial exercises and he made a decided hit as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to as follows: "The Empire State," Dr. Grant E. Phillips of Schenectady, N. Y., president of the New York State Society; "The Old Doctor," John John J. Howard of Franklin, Mass.; "Old Rhody," Dr. Norman B. Atty of Springfield, Mass.; "The Ladies," Dr. E. G. Cambert of Boston; "The Old Bay State," Dr. George W. Goode of Boston; "Our Ex-Presidents," Dr. Ward C. Bryant of Greenfield, Mass.; "Our Boys," Dr. Kathryn G. Tallant of Boston. Songs and recitations were rendered by Dr. E. Heath Clark of Boston and Dr. William H. Jones of Marlboro, Mass. The

The Epistle of Teall, the Apostle, to the Buffalonians

1. And it came to pass that a message was sent to the Apostle asking that he come and speak to the people.

2. So he girded up his loins and journeyed hence through a fair land until he came unto a mighty city beside a great water.

3. And his coming was at eventide when the gate of the city was shut that malefactors might not enter, so he raised his staff to smite upon the gate that it might open and he enter, saying:

4. "Tell me, O Guard, wherefore shall I knock that I may obtain entrance into yon fair city?" to which the guard lifted up his voice in reply, "You don't have to, the knocking is all done inside."

5. And the gate was opened and the Apostle passed through until he came unto an Inn kept by a Samaritan named Statler and the Apostle being ahungered and athirst, did eat and slake his thirst, which was like a mighty desert, from the bounty within.

6. After his fatigue had passed he spake unto his brethren saying: "Listen to the voice of wisdom which cometh from the mouth of antiquity.

7. Beloved, behold how good it is to dwell together in harmony having peace even if necessary to fight for it.

8. Love thy neighbor osteopath as thyself and knock only M. D.'s, M. T. D.'s and Chiro's.

9. Blessed is he who taketh not the pill, for his days will be long in the land.

10. Avoid the ways of the mixer, for his ways are an abomination in the eyes of St. Andrew.

11. Rub not that ye be not rubbed, for who-soever rubs is not an osteopath.

12. It is commanded that ye live up to the teachings of the Prophet Still and not wander henceward.

13. How sharper than a serpent's tooth is an ungrateful patient, yet are they thicker than the summer fly around a mess of pottage.

14. Verily it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a pill doctor to find good in osteopathy.

15. Consider the chiro of the town; he toils little neither does he have to think, yet Solomon in all his wisdom had little on the chiro.

16. Consistency is a jewel which does not often adorn the crown of medical man.

17. Let us hold fast the faith of our profession without wavering; for he is faithful that has promised.

18. Therefore, beloved, I command you to make straight your professional walk, turning neither to the right nor the left, beware the voice of the tempter and follow ye not after strange gods, for inasmuch as ye shall do not these things, shall your reward be. Follow then the teachings of our blessed St. Andrew and keep his commandments, that your days may be long in the land and filled with achievement to his glory and honor."

The Iowa Mix-Up—Who is to Blame?

THE osteopathic profession is too small to indulge in the luxury of factional strife. There has been too much of it in the past, but we thought the profession had learned a lesson, and that the tendency was away from this sort of thing, especially in matters that may reach the public, or in legislative affairs. We should thrash out our differences in private, and however much opposed they may be to the policy adopted, the minority should bow to the wishes of the majority. In Iowa at present we have the foolish and disastrous situation of the profession divided against itself and going before the state legislature with opposing recommendations. It is pitiable that the profession should make such a spectacle of itself, and cannot help but be damaging to the best interests of osteopathy.

As far as we can ascertain at present, the motives prevailing in the two factions are sincere, but the fatal error has been made of not "getting together" and finding out what were the wishes of the majority of the profession in the state and then dropping all personal preferences and lining up solidly behind the measure representing the will of the majority.

We should like to hear from a large number of the profession in Iowa concerning the present situation. Make THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN a medium for a full and frank discussion, and let us find out what course, in the opinion of the majority, is the proper one to pursue.

Our urgent recommendation is that osteopathic physicians in Iowa bury their personal differences at the earliest opportunity and reunite in a solid organization for the advancement of osteopathy.

The measure proposed by Dr. Taylor may be ahead of the times in Iowa, but we feel sure that the trend of public sentiment is against a multitude of examining boards, and towards one general standard of education which will be established for all persons who desire to engage in the healing art, and the osteopathic profession as a whole will be wise if it puts itself in advance of public sentiment in this regard instead of waiting for the time to come when it will have to yield to the pressure of public opinion. The time has not come as yet perhaps, when we should work for this kind of examining boards, but it should be set up as an ideal towards which we will work in the future.

Previous to hearing anything of the trouble in Iowa, and previous to the bringing to a head of the movement for an independent board in Illinois, we had considered the publication of an editorial as follows:

"As a liberal minded, progressive body, the osteopathic profession should take a broad attitude in the matter of licensing physicians.

Fundamentally, the examining by state boards and the licensing of physicians is permissible only on the theory that it is for the protection of the public. The drug doctors, however, have perverted the original purpose for which the examining boards were authorized, and have made them at once a means of protection for themselves, of persecution of independent schools of healing, and of oppression of the public. They are seeking to further enlarge the power and scope of health boards and examining boards with a view to restricting to themselves the practice of the healing art.

The result is that the public is becoming inclined to oppose such examining boards and increasingly suspicious of the pleas of any particular school of healing for legal recognition concerning its practice. There is good reason to believe that reaction against this sort of legislation will increase in influence and force the next few years.

The time is ripe for the osteopathic profession to go on record as favoring some plan of regulation that will provide protection for the public and yet permit the greatest amount of liberty and opportunity for the exercise of individual

judgment and preference. A plan furthermore that will permit the widest latitude for the introduction of new theories or new ideas or new systems concerning the healing art and the combat of disease.

A plan, in short, that will put every system on its merit and will appeal to the public as eminently just and fair and embodying the necessary elements of safeguard.

One standard form of law should be adopted in all states, and a physician having passed the examination in one state should be eligible to practice in any other state without further examination. A law something after the style of the one recently proposed in Wisconsin could be made to approach the ideal.

This bill is an innovation in medical legislation, and is, we believe, the first liberal statesmanlike measure ever recommended by the M. D.'s. It protects the public and keeps up the educational standard of the healing profession and at the same time it does not disbar anyone from attempting to heal sickness if they believe they can prove their ability to do so.

Excepting a provision which provides that no more than three members of the board of nine shall be from the same medical school, the measure is absolutely non-sectarian. It places allopaths, homeopaths, osteopaths, chiropractors and all other healers on the same basis as far as the right to practice is concerned, provided they pass the *general examination* that is provided for. The general branches are: anatomy, histology, physiology, pathology, chemistry, general diagnosis and hygiene.

The suggested Wisconsin law further provides that as a basis for license to practice, drug medicine, surgery, or osteopathy, the applicant must also have a diploma from a reputable school of his system of healing, one that required at least four years of work of not less than seven months each and which demands of its students a preliminary education, equal to one year's work in the University of Wisconsin. His examination for his special license is conducted by a member of the board representing that branch of healing. If there is no member of the board representing the school of healing the applicant claims to represent, then the board has power to appoint some acknowledged representative member of the system to conduct the examination.

Then comes the provision that unlicensed persons may treat adult persons provided they display upon their signs, cards, letter-heads, office door or window, the words: "Not licensed to practice the art of science of health in Wisconsin."

This is a sane, liberal law that will appeal to the general public. It does not hamper any school of healing in making all the legitimate advancement it can. It protects the public by assuring them the services of men and women with proper educational equipment. It removes any chance for a claim of discrimination or oppression in premitting those who have not the required educational qualifications for license to practice provided they inform the public as to the status and putting it squarely up to the general public as to whether or not they want to patronize such people."

The proposed law in Iowa, which has caused so much trouble was designed to include under its provisions, all persons who claim to practice manipulative or mechanical therapy. The bill was drawn up under the direction of Dr. S. L. Taylor, of the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy. It was recommended by Dr. Della B Caldwell, president of the Iowa Osteopathic Association in a letter to the profession March 14th, 1913.

Dr. C. E. Thompson, Dr. Ella M. Crowley and Dr. S. S. Still of Des Moines, opposed the measure. Letters of opposition were also received from Dr. H. L. Chiles, Dr. C. B. Atzen, Dr. C. E. Still and Dr. A. G. Hildreth. One of the chief objections to the bill was the elimination of the word "osteopathy." The facts, we believe, as viewed by both sides have been

put before the profession of the state in circular letter form. We print herewith, Dr. Taylor's explanation of his position, and we should be glad to hear from others.

Dr. S. L. Taylor Explains His Attitude

Recently we made an attempt to have the state legislature of Iowa enact some progressive and constructive legislation, but two or three parties of the city here misconstrued our motives and conspired with the medical men and the chiro, and against this three cornered fight our endeavor did not succeed.

Dr. Hildreth came up and we had quite a long talk with him and he was quite firmly against the bill. Dr. Hildreth opposed the bill because it used the term "Mechanical Theraputists" instead of the word "Osteopaths." He seemed to think it was belittling osteopathy in this state. Allow me to say that the only object in the work which we did on that bill was the raising of standards and that it was only possible for us to do so and at the same time raise all the mechanical therapeutists by using the blanket term, instead of using the word osteopathy, chiropractic, neuropathy, etc. We feel that this is one of the ways by which an osteopath can be protected in his efforts to prepare himself thoroughly and to give the public his best service.

This bill simply provided that all mechanical therapeutists come under one head just as all the drug therapeutists come under one class. Homeopaths, allopaths, eclectics maintain their separate existence and distinction although they come under a common law. We maintain that osteopaths, chiropractors, neuropaths, etc., will in no sense be mixed if a common law including them all is put on our statute books. We can maintain our separate organization just as the medics, and I personally feel that all of this talk about the destruction of osteopathy is nonsense. Osteopathy is as dear to our hearts as to any man. We make no exceptions and we also want to say that we are making and are willing to make as many sacrifices for the cause than any other living man. Chiropractors have belittled osteopathy in the eyes of the public and cheapened it in public estimation beyond imagination. We have at the present time two hundred and sixty-five in Iowa. I understand that there are more in Kansas and also in Oklahoma. The Davenport Chiropractic schools has seven hundred students, and I am informed that they graduate them practically without requirements of any character, except cash which they pay in for the diplomas, and that is not regular even. Iowa is only one of the many states under the burden of the Chiropractor, and allow me to say, for I am thoroughly in earnest about this matter, we have set our hearts to control the chiropractors by compelling them to raise their standards. We do not wish to say to them—"you shall or you shall not practice"; we do not wish to have a board which controls them, but all we demand of them is that they maintain the same standards which we have.

This mechanical therapeutic bill was only one of the methods which we have in mind to solve this problem. We believe that unless some other avenue can be discovered by which we can attain the end desired that within two years, or at least five years, no argument will be necessary to get an overwhelming support for some such bill.

We are in the presence of a real situation and it is in no sense imaginary. We are not making these statements under a state of excitement, nor have we any sore spots because the bill was defeated. That is not our attitude at all, but in the light of the influence which friends of the chiropractor are exerting over our legislators it is high time for us to defend our rights. We want to work, and we are working as faithfully as we know how, both with the state association and with the national association, to further the interests of the osteopathic profession, and we expect to continue to do so notwithstanding criticisms which have been made on us.

—S. L. Taylor, D. O.

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Editorial

Fairness! Freedom! Fearlessness!
"New to the line, let chips fall where they will"

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VACCINATION VICTIMS

The Harrisburg Telegraph for May 16 contains a notice concerning little Loraine Powley, a patient at a clinic by the members of the faculty of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, held at the Harrisburg Hospital Dispensary. The little girl, who is six years old, is small for her age and unable to walk. As a baby and until she was sixteen months she was healthy. At that time she was vaccinated and her parents report that she has never walked since. Her joints are enlarged and slightly deformed. Time and again these reports of the awful results of vaccination come to light, and still our health boards insist that healthy children and adults be poisoned with or without their consent. The health board of Philadelphia is particularly arbitrary in its methods. Here is the latest outrage that has come to our attention. It is taken from a newspaper dispatch:

Philadelphia, June 1.—Charlemagne Tower, former ambassador to Italy, his wife and son, Godfrey, and 15 prominent guests he had invited to dinner were compelled to submit to vaccination last night. The Tower butler, William Walker, had been suddenly stricken at his home and the case reported to the Board of Health as smallpox.

A health board physician immediately went to the Tower home and vaccinated not only the three members of the Tower family, but the 15 guests and all the servants as well, despite the protests of Mr. Tower.

How long with a rational people submit to such high-handed tactics and continue to give up their bodies for pollution and disfigurement by vaccination fanatics?

ATTACKS A ROTTEN RECORD.

The A. M. A. has been put in the pillory and its ugly record exposed in broad daylight to public scrutiny and ridicule. It remained for a North Dakota man to write the corking-est expose of the A. M. A. politician crowd we have ever seen. His name is Sam H. Clark and he is editor of *Jim Jam Jems*, published at Bismarck, North Dakota. He has a free and easy style, full of humor and persiflage, but there is vigor and "punch," just the same. In a few short essays he puts the salient facts of A. M. A. organization methods clearly before the public and shows how things are controlled for the benefit of the political "chosen few." The lime light is turned on the record and character of the men who are "running" things and what is revealed is a fright. Much of it has been known before in a limited way, but never before, we think, has the job

been done so thoroughly and completely in limited space.

If this expose does not cause "something doing" at the A. M. A. annual meeting this year, it must be that honest, sincere allopaths of the country have lost their nerve and self-respect and are willing to be "bossed" by the political crowd, no matter how unsavory their record and methods.

Anyhow, congratulations to Sam H. Clark! He has performed a courageous service to the general public. *Jim Jam Jems* for June should have wide circulation. We will handle orders for single copies or quantities or it can be purchased at most stationers or direct from the publishers, Clark & Crockard, Bismarck, No. Dak.

CONCERNING BURIAL PERMITS.

In the New York *Evening Mail* of May 8th appeared an item about the City Health Board granting permission to osteopaths to sign burial certificates. It read:

The Board of Health has granted permission to twelve osteopaths in this state to issue burial certificates after a medical examination conducted by the State Board of Medical Examiners, the questions for which were prepared by the Board of Regents.

The new amendments to the sanitary code under which this license is granted require that death certificates be signed by a physician on whom has been conferred the degree of M. D., or by a physician who has passed the medical examination conducted by the state, the questions being prepared by the Board of Regents.

The paper containing this notice was sent by an osteopath—a good friend of ours—to a mutual good friend who had been a patient of his, with the purpose—just as many of us might do—of showing a step forward in our professional recognition, a little gain in the journey toward full recognition as a school of practice, and with the thought that our lay-friends would be as interested in this achievement as ourselves.

How different may be the viewpoint of the laity and our patients and what a different impression was caused in this instance from that anticipated was indicated by the former patient himself. He wrote the editor a letter as follows:

"I received the enclosed marked 'copy' in my mail this morning, which will explain itself. Now, it must be gratifying and encouraging to our mutual friend, the doctor, whom I presume, mailed me the article; but is not reading it a sort of jar to the human system?"

"What man wants to speculate on who will be licensed to issue him a pass to the cemetery? I was not aware that any governmental permission was necessary for a patient to die under the care of any physician. I was under the impression that it might happen any time, with or without permission or governmental sanction. My understanding is that anybody can die and be buried, but how to keep alive and above ground is what worries most people."

"It would interest me a whole lot more to read of twelve doctors who had been passed by the board of health for being able to cure sickness. And the fact is, I thought the osteopath was such a good doctor, on the average, he didn't need permission to bury his patients because he generally got them well. It is an empty honor for osteopaths to win the right to sign burial permits—or even fight for that right—as it sounds as if they, too, were finding out that the path of glory leads but to the grave."

OSTEOPATHY HELPS BALL PLAYERS.

It is reported that Miller Huggins, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, the National base ball team of that city, will engage an osteopath to accompany the players on their next training trip. The decided improvement in the condition of two of the players, Steele and Houser, after a few treatments from a Columbus osteopath opened Manager Huggins' eyes, and he has come to the conclusion that it would be a mighty good thing to engage an osteopath to devote his special attention to the players.

New Chicago College of Osteopathy Issues Its First Catalogue.

The Chicago College of Osteopathy has just issued a well printed catalogue giving full information as to its faculty, courses, tuition fees and expenses.

It is hoped that this catalogue will be liberally circulated by the profession among prospective students. Extra catalogues will be supplied on request or mailed to names furnished.

The ambition and purpose of the college is well stated in the following announcement:

"Convinced of the necessity of establishing and maintaining a high standard of education in the science and art of osteopathy, the members of the osteopathic profession in Chicago have organized the Chicago College of Osteopathy, and have incorporated under a charter from the State of Illinois as an educational institution not for profit. The new institution has taken over the buildings and equipment of the well known Littlejohn College, which was itself a non-profit making school, and which now automatically goes out of existence.

"The City of Chicago has long been known as the medical center of the United States. Many of its great hospitals have world-wide fame as centers of clinical science. Its position as the first of manufacturing cities of the continent endows it with a wealth of variety of clinical material unsurpassed in the great capitals of Europe. Its scientific libraries and centers of research and its intimate touch with the scientific world, make it the natural center and source of the most rapid progress in the new and ever growing science of osteopathy. The spirit of Chicago has inspired the Chicago College of Osteopathy, which, from its very inception, will reflect, in every one of its aspects, the great city out of which it has come forth.

"The Chicago College of Osteopathy, in every one of its departments, will be of standard excellence. Its teaching power, both in its faculty and equipment, will be the highest attainable. Its post-graduate department will be of the kind—in its clinical, lecture and laboratory features—which the practicing osteopath has most ardently longed for and which, thus far, he has not been able to obtain anywhere at any price.

"Believing that a scientific institution, especially one which is devoted to the training of young men and women for the practice of the high art of healing, should be inspired with the spirit of productive research, ample provisions for this essential feature of its life has been made. It has been truly said that no medical school is complete in which the student comes into contact only with instruction in which known facts are retailed at second hand. Progress depends upon effort toward the enlargement of knowledge.

"The Chicago College of Osteopathy will encourage investigation, and the progress that springs inevitably from it. These influences are all powerful in forming the professional character, the broadness, the intelligence, and the power of the future practitioner.

"In its course of studies, the Chicago College of Osteopathy will include all branches taught in the best schools throughout the country."

Post graduate work is to receive special attention and an urgent invitation is extended to all practicing osteopaths to investigate this department. The catalogue states:

"Practicing osteopaths in all parts of the country are urged to investigate the incalculable benefits to be derived from a course of study, or several such courses, in the post graduate department. The Chicago College of Osteopathy is located in the very heart of the great hospital and medical school district of the Metropolis of the West. The clinical work which the college offers is unsurpassed even by the clinics and hospitals of the capitals of Europe. The college controls a profusion of this clinical material, which cannot be found outside of a city of the first magnitude. A few months of work with these unsurpassed clinical advantages are in themselves an education in diagnosis and treatment unattainable elsewhere.

"The time of the visiting osteopathic physician will be fully occupied with profitable study. In addition to the excellent clinics, he is offered interesting and valuable courses, lectures and experimental work, bearing upon the great subject of immunity, which is now occupying the attention of the world's leading investigators. The osteopath has even a deeper interest in the subject of immunity than the serum therapists themselves. Every osteopath at times is puzzled by the remarkable effects of his treatment in cases of bacterial invasion. An intelligent understanding of immunity is therefore of prime interest to him. Special courses in this subject are offered the post graduate, who is given a comprehensive view of the subject based on the fundamental biological facts out of which the modern theory of immunity grows. This work alone is worth the time the post graduate will spend at the college.

"In addition to the clinical courses and to the lecture and experimental courses, the post graduate is offered a course in rapid laboratory diagnosis. The aim of the college is to supply the graduate with work which is often hopelessly sought in medical colleges by post graduates who fail to get what they expect. In these respects the osteopath will find capable and conscientious instruction and direction in the Chicago College of Osteopathy, which has made a special effort to supply this need. The college feels it can guarantee to post graduates a full measure of the instruction which, as students, they did not appreciate at its proper value. All practitioners of all schools realize the want and seldom find it supplied in the medical colleges."

Argument for an Independent Osteopathic Examining Board Presented Before the Judiciary Committee of the Illinois House of Representatives by Dr. O. J. Snyder of Philadelphia

MR. CHAIRMAN and Members of the Judiciary Committee:

We are here assembled for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 229,—an act to regulate the practice of osteopathy in the state of Illinois.

We want to thank you, gentlemen, for your courtesy in affording us opportunity to explain to you the reasons why this bill should be enacted into law. We recognize the fact that there are a great many measures coming before you during this session that require your careful consideration and judgment. Much—very much—will depend upon the conclusions that you arrive at upon every bill that comes before you for a report.

Were this a matter that affected the financial interest of your constituents and of the people of this great commonwealth, while important it would still be a matter of trivial concern as compared to this bill, which provides for the educational equipment, training and personal qualifications of men and women who are to minister to the sick and suffering of this state.

The time has come when the people of every state demand that those who aspire to a position or station in life wherein they are to serve the people in any capacity affecting their material or physical well-being shall show evidence to the state of adequate qualifications for the discharge of the obligations and responsibilities they assume. The lawyer, before he is permitted to defend a person before the bar of justice, or to represent his interests in matters of law, must have shown to the state that he is thoroughly qualified for such a function. A plumber today is required to show skill and knowledge for the performance of his very important work, as it so vitally affects the health of the community. In many states nurses have to pass a state examination and become registered before they are at liberty to assume the responsibilities of that vocation. Many other callings are under legal regulation. The most important, the function most vital to the highest and best interests of any community, however, is that of the physician. Upon him depend not only the comfort and health of the patient, but often life itself. Therefore it naturally follows that in the enactment of legislation which is to regulate the healing art those responsible for it must be free from all prejudice, preconceived notions, political complications and affiliations, as well as from all personal influence, and must be guided soely and wholly by the merits of the measure itself.

It must be patent to you, gentlemen, that a physician's qualifications for the treatment of diseases should be as broad, thorough and comprehensive in one state as that required of him in any other state. In other words, if a physician is thought competent to treat typhoid fever in the state of Illinois—and it is the health laws of the state that prescribe what his qualification shall be—he ought to be recognized as wise enough and expert enough to treat this disease in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, or any other state. Such, however, is not the case. A physician recognized by the law of the state of Illinois as competent to treat disease is not so considered by any of these states that I have named, nor by many other states that I might name. The reason for this is that there is not sufficient uniformity in the laws regulating the healing art in the various states.

And this, gentlemen, is my excuse for appearing before you. I am not a citizen of this state. I am from Philadelphia and a member of the Legislation Committee of our National Association, the aim of which is to obtain uniform legislation for the practice of osteop-

athy in all of the states throughout the Union; for we regard the discordant condition of medical legislation as absurd, unwarranted and prejudicial to the best interests of the public.

The legislation in this state relating to the practice of osteopathy is pernicious and ineffective and does not serve the best interests of the public nor accord needed protection to the science of osteopathy. Under the present regulations your State Board of Health, which is composed wholly of medical practitioners, examines applicants for the practice of osteopathy, of which the members of the board know little or nothing. How then can they intelligently and adequately examine others? They do not require that an applicant for the practice of osteopathy shall have attended an osteopathic college; no diploma showing graduation is demanded. Anyone is admitted to these examinations, regardless of any evidence as to his preliminary training and education. We know, and you know, that these examinations are almost wholly technical, that it is possible for anyone to study texts and commit enough to memory to enable him to pass such a technical examination.

We contend that such an examination constitutes but a part, and but a small part, of the evidence that should be required of an applicant to become licensed as a physician of any school. A diploma showing graduation from a reputable college should constitute a part, and to our mind a large part, for such a diploma is evidence of much training and experience which those attending college acquire and which cannot be tested for in an examination.

For instance, every one attending an osteopathic college is required to do a vast amount of dissecting upon the human cadaver, thereby obtaining a practical and concrete knowledge of the entire structure of the human anatomy. He is required to make analyses in the laboratory of the secretions and excretions of the body in health and in disease. For instance, he is thoroughly trained in the matter of urine analysis, by which he is enabled to determine pathological processes that operate within the body and thus is enabled to make diagnosis that could otherwise not be made. In like manner he studies blood analysis, analyses of the sputum, feces, etc. In fact he goes through an extent of laboratory training that enables him to make accurate diagnoses and determine the extent of the impairment of any organ within the body, in so far as this is made possible through this character of examination.

Furthermore, every osteopathic student before graduation is required to serve in the dispensaries and hospitals of the osteopathic colleges for at least one year, treating all kinds of diseases under the skilled supervision of experienced and expert physicians of those institutions, thus obtaining a practical knowledge in physical diagnosis and treatment that could not be obtained in any other way.

In short, gentlemen, I am sure that you must be convinced of the fact that a diploma of graduation is vitally important evidence, in testing an applicant's fitness for licensure to practice osteopathy.

Let me go a little deeper, gentlemen, into this matter of testing an applicant's fitness for the practice of the healing art under whatever school he may be an applicant, that is: allopathic, homeopathic, eclectic or osteopathic. In all of the states where any medical legislation is attempted it is the endeavor on the part of the medical schools to provide that the subjects of examination shall be directed with a view to the practice of medicine. Nothing could be more sane or important than such an endeavor. The newly enacted medical laws

invariably provide, for instance, that the questions in pathology should be formulated "with a view to the practice of medicine"; the questions in chemistry "with a view to the practice of medicine"; the questions in diagnosis "with a view to practice of medicine"; etc., etc. I congratulate and compliment the medical practitioners upon this wise and all-important provision. Technical knowledge without its application to the practice to which it is to be put is of little or no avail.

We, who practice osteopathy, gentlemen, find such a provision still more necessary and important. With us still more subjects than are contained in a medical practice pertain in a peculiar manner to our method and system of therapeutics. With us, for instance, the subject of anatomy is of paramount importance, and no adequate test of an osteopathic applicant's fitness for the practice of osteopathy could be made without testing him in anatomy "with a view to the practice of osteopathy"; in physiology he should be tested "with a view to the practice of osteopathy"; in pathology an examination would be quite a farce unless it be directed "with a view to the practice of osteopathy," etc., etc.

A student of steam engineering studies chemistry, physics, mathematics, etc., so does a student of electrical engineering; yet would you subject an applicant for licensure as an electrical engineer to an examination in steam engineering under a board of steam engineers even though many of the subjects of study for both vocations are much alike and similar?

In short, gentlemen, we are here to urge upon you the extreme importance of the character of the examinations to which every applicant for the practice of osteopathy should be subjected, and the extreme importance of requiring of him a diploma showing graduation from a reputable college of osteopathy before a license shall be granted him by the state conferring upon him authority to treat the sick and suffering.

Furthermore, while this is a somewhat delicate point, yet there is no gain-saying the fact that the medical profession, at least a large proportion of it, is adverse to the osteopathic philosophy and sees little or no good in the osteopathic method of treating disease. With some it is natural prejudice, with others prejudice begotten of ignorance of the true principles underlying the osteopathic philosophy. At all events, it is hardly just to subject the members of one school or system to the power and domination of another and competing school or system; and especially is this unjust when it is known that prejudice, and oftentimes bigotry, dominate the ruling school.

The fact that the allopathic school is the older and represents vastly greater numbers than the osteopathic school is no argument why the older school should exercise despotic authority and in a large measure direct the affairs of this newer school, which possesses a less number of practitioners. You might argue with equal justice and propriety that, on account of its vast numbers and unquestioned age, the great Catholic Church should regulate and dominate the affairs of all the Protestant churches. We know that the Catholic church was in existence for many centuries before Protestantism made its appearance. We also know that today there are vastly more Christians professing the Catholic faith than are attached to the Protestant churches; yet should that be an argument why a Protestant clergyman, before being ordained a minister of the church of his choice, should be subjected to an examination before a Catholic bishop or a board of priests, to determine upon his fitness to preach the gospel according to Protestant dogma?

The analogy, gentlemen, is a fair and just one. The situation is identical. As I have already advised you, under the present law regulating the practice of osteopathy in the state of Illinois, osteopathic applicants are subjected to

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examination by a medical board to determine their fitness to practice osteopathy, a system about which the examining board is itself quite ignorant. This situation, gentlemen, is not only absurd and ridiculous, it is flagrantly unjust. It would be doubly unjust and unfair to continue this practice in the future, which will be the situation if you reject this bill that is now before you and in the interests of which we are now arguing.

This bill provides that every applicant who aspires to practice osteopathy in this state in the future must have had a preliminary education before entering an osteopathic college, equivalent to a four years' high school training, and must have attended before graduation from an osteopathic college at least four years of eight months each; and finally, after graduation, must submit to an examination before a State Board of Osteopathic Examiners to further show his qualification for this all-important work. He thus presents a diploma showing that he has done the laboratory and hospital work which is so vitally important, as already explained, and then subjects himself to an examination that will be in fact a test of his knowledge as related to the practice of the profession in which he contemplates to engage, namely ministering unto the suffering and sick of this commonwealth by the osteopathic method.

The educational provisions in this bill, gentlemen, are equal to the highest educational requirements of any medical or osteopathic law in the Union. Since the osteopath is willing to meet these high educational requirements, there certainly can be no reasonable objection on the part of anyone to our proposition. As a matter of fact, it would be interesting to know who opposes such a laudable proffer. Is it the laity? Assuredly not. I have yet to hear of the first layman to raise a voice against such an advancement. The only opposition, gentlemen, comes from the medical profession, whose ambition it is to dominate the entire healing art and thus maintain its prestige by legal advantage instead of by merit. Such a bill as this, gentlemen, should be forced upon the osteopathic profession in this state, since our colleges are providing the necessary instruction, rather than obliging the profession to fight for it.

If you enact this bill into a law you will also place the state of Illinois on a basis of reciprocity with the other states in the Union, that is, all states that provide these high and advanced educational requirements for the practice of osteopathy. Your license will be recognized by the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and in fact, by all the great states that have placed themselves on this high plane of educational equipment for the practice of osteopathy.

Gentlemen, if the medical school were possessed of positive specifics for all diseases, or even for any fair number of them, and could point to remedies exclusively employed by themselves that would infallibly overcome the processes of the more prevailing and serious diseases, there would be some justice in their demand that all those who aspire to the treatment of disease should qualify under their jurisdiction and domination. But you know, gentlemen, and we know, that the practice of medicine is entirely empirical. Understand me, we are not criticising the practice of medicine, nor does anything herein proposed interfere with the practice thereof or with its development; but we do object, in view of the old school's inability to cope with unvarying success with disease in its manifold forms, to its demand that it shall direct and dominate the affairs of this newer and more advanced system of treating disease, known as osteopathy.

It will quite possibly be contended here by the exponents of the medical profession that should this bill become a law two standards for licensure for the healing art will then exist in this state.

There will be no conflict, as the practice of osteopathy is not the practice of so-called medicine,

and there will after all be but one standard for the practice of osteopathy and one for the practice of medicine, with equal though not the same educational requirements for each. The same condition obtains today in at least twenty states in the union; in several it has existed for quite a number of years; and in none of them has there been the least complaint on the part of anyone, nor has a single state's law regulating the practice of osteopathy been repealed.

You are also under your present law classifying osteopaths with chiropractors, masseurs and the like. An analogy here will perhaps make the error of this classification more intelligible than would an argument or explanation. You are acquainted with the qualifications, duties and responsibilities of a steam or an electrical engineer; you also know the function of an "engine wiper." Well, an engine wiper bears about the same relation to an engineer as does the masseur, the chiropractor and all of that ilk to the osteopath.

Another frequent objection that is raised by M. Ds. in connection with a bill such as this is that it does not define what constitutes the practice of osteopathy! In that respect we have been more definite and specific than have been the framers of medical bills. The authority conferred by this proposed law is to practice osteopathy as taught in the reputable colleges of osteopathy, whereas no "specifications" for the practice of medicine nor any definition of that practice is ever made; at least, no limitations are provided for that practice. The methods and agencies employed in the healing art by whatever school necessarily change as the system progresses and evolves—hence no close and hard lines can be drawn, for if there were all progress would accordingly and therewith cease. A physician will practice in accordance with his qualifications; to do anything else or otherwise would be suicidal.

My purpose here, gentlemen, has not been to present adroit arguments, but to narrate facts; *i. e.*, I have offered no statement that cannot be easily verified, nor have I attempted to influence you by appeals to emotion or prejudice or bias. I have conscientiously sought to present to you the truth and the situation as they in fact exist; and these alone I ask you to consider.

The question for you to decide is one of simple justice. It is for you to determine whether each of two men, expending the same amount of money, shall receive in return the same value; whether two men performing equal labor shall receive equal reward; whether between two men of equal education and preparation the one shall dominate and coerce the other.

And, now for a brief summary:

In view of the fact, gentlemen, that osteopathy is here to stay in Illinois; in view of the fact that the higher the educational requirements of the osteopathic physician the better and more beneficial will be the service he will render the sick and suffering of your state; in view of the fact that we do purpose by this bill to meet the highest educational requirements for the practice of the healing art in this state, demanded of any physicians of any school of any state in the union; in view of the fact that, in the future, by the provisions of this bill an applicant's fitness to practice osteopathy will be determined through the medium of an osteopathic examining board, analogous to the medical examining board for the licensing of medical doctors; in view of the fact that by the creation of such a board the state incurs no expense; and in view of the fact that there is absolutely no opposition to this bill save from that element of the medical profession that is self-seeking, that element that is striving to strangle competition and is, therefore, not entitled to consideration; in view of all this we confidently submit the proposition embodied in this bill to you—praying that you will see with us the justice of our contention and that in turn you will exert all of your authority and personality to have this bill placed upon the statute books of this great state of Illinois.

And as a parting and grateful word let me express the sincere hope that should sickness and suffering invade the sacred precincts of your own homes and should occasion develop that requires the services of an osteopathic physician, may he who serves you in that capacity be possessed of the highest education, the most thorough preparation, and the greatest possible skill, to the end that he may render you the best and greatest possible service. Thank you.

In D.O. Land

Will Be at Kirksville.

My practice is fine, but I expect to be at Kirksville. Will be there unless my practice keeps me at home. It is the only thing I will allow to keep me away.—*Dr. T. J. Watson, Hotel Woodward, New York City.*

Illinois, Third District Meeting

The bi-monthly meeting of the Third District Illinois Osteopathic Association was held May 28th at Galesburg. Speakers were Dr. Frank C. Farmer, of Chicago, and Dr. J. S. Baughman, of Burlington, Iowa.

National Convention Worth a Thousand Dollars.

I'll be in Kirksville for the great convention if only to see the "Old Doctor" once more and to shake hands with old friends. I would not take \$1,000.00 for a part of the program of five years ago.—*Dr. A. E. Freeman, Russellville, Ark.*

Rochester District Annual Meeting

The Rochester, New York, District Osteopathic Society held its annual meeting and banquet, May 31st, at the Powers Hotel, of Rochester. Dr. Carl P. McConnell, of Chicago, was the guest of the society and gave an address and demonstration of technique.

Nebraska Examinations July 11th and 12th.

The Nebraska Osteopathic State Board will conduct the next state examination, at the State House at Lincoln, Nebr. On Friday and Saturday, July 11th, and 12th, starting at 9 A. M., Friday morning. Address all communications to *Dr. C. B. Atgen, 412 Omaha National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska.*

Central College Alumni Gives Dinner and Reception

The alumni association of the Central College of Osteopathy, Kansas City, Mo., gave a dinner June 2nd to the graduating class of the college. Officers of the association were elected as follows: Dr. E. A. Tice, president; Dr. Lena Hoernig, vice-president; Dr. Alma Kinney, secretary; Dr. Avis Withars, treasurer.

LaSalle County, Illinois, Meeting

The La Salle County, Illinois, Osteopathic Association held a regular meeting May 22nd at La Salle. The program included "Infantile Paralysis" by Dr. M. Loring, La Salle; "Osteopathy a Complete Success in Obstetrics," by Dr. M. E. Noyes, of Ottawa; "The Legislative Situation in Illinois," by Dr. J. J. Moriarty, of Ottawa. The July meeting will be held at Ottawa.

"Rotarians! Attention."

Every osteopath in the world who is a member of the Rotary Club is requested to make himself known by writing me. It is desired that all Rotarians who attend the Kirksville Convention, meet together and consider matters of interest relative to our representation in Rotary Clubs.—*E. S. Merrill, D. O., Los Angeles, Calif., 303 O. T. Johnson Building.*

Georgia Holds Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the Georgia Osteopathic Association was held May 31st at Atlanta. Officers elected were: President, Dr. E. E. Bragg, Atlanta; vice-president, Dr. J. W. Elliott, Cordele; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. W. Blackman, Atlanta; executive committee, Dr. E. L. Harris, Marietta; Dr. A. C. Lane, Griffin, and Dr. N. B. Riley, Rome.

North Carolina Will Hold Examinations.

The North Carolina Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration will hold the regular examination at Yarborough Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., July 10th and 11th, all persons wishing to take this examination will please have in their applications by July 5th.

All communications should be addressed to *Dr. E. J. Carson, Sec'y, Fayetteville, N. C.*

Philadelphia County Meeting

The Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society held its annual meeting May 15th at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia. Dr. C. D. Balbirnie gave the address of the evening, the subject being "Serum Therapy and Diagnosis." Officers elected were: President, Dr. S. P. Ross; vice-president, Dr. F. W. Kraiker; secretary, Dr. W. Armstrong Graves; treasurer, Dr. I. A. Grimes.

Missouri Board Reorganized

The Missouri State Board of Osteopathic Examiners reorganized May 30th by election of officers as follows: President, Dr. E. G. Hildreth, of St. Louis; vice-president, B. I. Mavity, of Nevada; secretary, Dr. John A. Bell, of Hannibal; treasurer, Dr. W. J. Deeming, of

Brookfield. Dr. J. B. Cole, of Columbia, has been re-appointed a member of the board by Governor Major.

Central College Commencement Exercises

Commencement exercises of the Central College of Osteopathy, Kansas City, were held June 3rd at the college building. An address was made by Dr. A. L. McKenzie, dean of the college and the diplomas were conferred by Dr. J. W. Hofess. Those graduating were: Alberta Stone Moore, Everett W. Eustance, Nellie Light, Lillian B. Lauver, Elizabeth May and Joseph Swart.

British Osteopathic Society Annual Meeting in September.

The annual convention of the British Osteopathic Society will be held in London, on Saturday, September 27th, at the house of Dr. J. Stewart Moore, 4 Kingswood Road, Upper Norwood. An interesting program is being prepared and a record meeting is looked for. Osteopaths visiting Europe at that time are cordially invited to be present.—E. H. Barker, D. O., Sec'y.

New Officers for California Association

At the annual meeting of the California Osteopathic Association, May 17th, officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. J. Strothard White, Pasadena; vice-president, Dr. Margaret Farnham, San Francisco; trustees, Dr. L. R. Daniels, Sacramento; Dr. C. J. Gaddis, Oakland; Dr. R. D. Emery, Dr. C. W. Brigham and Dr. L. L. Haight, of Los Angeles. The secretary-treasurer of the association will be selected by the trustees.

Arkansas State Board and Association Meet July 1st.

The Arkansas State Board will meet with Dr. C. A. Dodson in Little Rock, July 1st. Quite a number have already applied to take the examination and as the State Association meets at the same time we are expecting an interesting meeting. We invite all Osteopaths to join us and help make Osteopathy in Arkansas a power to be reckoned with.—Lillian Mohler, D. O., Sec'y.

Opens a Summer Camp for Osteopathic Patients in the Catskills.

Dr. St. George Fechtig closed his Lakewood House the 10th of June after a very successful season. He has opened a summer camp for osteopathic patients at Haines Falls, New York, in the Catskill Mountains. The elevation is about 2,000 feet. A number of "air" houses of attractive design are being constructed. A specialty will be made of milk diet which can be given under most favorable conditions.

Wisconsin Osteopaths Have Good Meeting

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin Osteopathic Association was successfully conducted May 21st and 22nd. Dr. W. L. Thompson, of Milwaukee, was recommended for reappointment to the state examining board. Officers elected were President, Dr. K. W. Shipman, Janesville; vice-president, Dr. Bessie C. Childs, Milwaukee; secretary, Dr. E. J. Elton, Milwaukee; treasurer, Dr. Harriet Whitehead, Wausau. Considerable discussion was devoted to legislative affairs, but no definite action was taken.

Report Says that A. M. A. Spent Ten Thousand Dollars to Defeat Colorado Osteopathic Bill.

The following is taken from *The Critique*, a fearless, independent, and ably edited Homeopathic magazine, published at Denver, Colorado: "It has been hinted that the American Medical Association spent over ten thousand dollars during the recent session of the Colorado legislature in defeating the proposed separate examining board measure the osteopaths had before that body. In the House it carried by a vote of 53 to 3 and then something happened."

Pennsylvania Annual Meeting Occurs June 27-28.

We are planning to make this meeting the "best yet." We will have to "go" some as there have been mighty good meetings. Headquarters, Hotel Walton, Philadelphia. Principal speaker, Dr. Carl McConnell, of Chicago, demonstration of Abbott operation for cure of lateral curvature of the spine, gynecological and other clinics. Arranging for parade and demonstration at Kirksville on August 6th. Technique demonstrations and discussions—and this last is by no means the least.—J. C. Foster, D. O., Secretary.

A Good Field for Osteopathic Development.

Dr. C. A. Dodson, of Little Rock, Arkansas has been treating a number of railroad employees and with such success that they are now circulating petitions among their various local unions asking that the railroad companies appoint osteopaths on the railroad hospital staff. This is a field of osteopathic development that should be encouraged. If there is a railroad hospital in your city, make a special effort to get in touch with the railroad employes and to show them the benefit to be derived from osteopathic treatment.

Still College Exercises

The Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy held commencement exercises May 28th. The class was presented by C. W. Johnson, dean, and the degrees conferred by Dr. S. L. Taylor, president of the college. Those receiving diplomas were: Misses Bessie Strong, Connell, Latham, Hull and Mary Strong; Mesdames Connell, White, Lovegrove and Heilemann; Messrs. McMillan, Stetzer, Wheaton, Curray, Harrison, Smith, Forrester, Harold, Grouchie and Dickey. The Misses Pauline and Bertha Claussen completed a course of post graduate work.


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Physical Directors Recognize Osteopathy.
The Sixteenth annual conference of the Physical Directors of Pennsylvania occurred at Philadelphia, June third to seventh. There was an extended and interesting program. Dr. Wm. S. Nicholl, 323 Mint Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., addressed the conference on the evening of June fifth, on the subject of "Abdominal Prolapse and Intestinal Sluggishness." The increasing number of invitations to address gathered outside of the profession show that the laity are beginning to recognize that an osteopath is an individual of a special training from whom much can be learned.

Dr. Frank Vaughan Presented with an Automobile.
One of the features of the New England Osteopathic convention at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., was the presentation of an automobile to Dr. Frank M. Vaughan, President of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society. In honor of his thirty-fifth birthday a number of friends grouped in the large parlor of the hotel and presented the gift. Dr. Harry L. Chiles was the spokesman. Dr. Vaughan thanked the doctors in a neat speech. At his home in Somerville, Mass., Dr. Vaughan gave a birthday feast to a number of his friends on the evening of May 10th.

Massachusetts College Alumni Meeting.

The Alumni Association of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy met in reunion at the Hotel Thorndike, Boston, Massachusetts, June 7th. The banquet was the chief feature. Dr. Grace C. Taplin, presided and in a neat speech pleaded for unity in the profession and the support of the college. An entertainment followed. Officers elected were: President, Dr. Mabel A. Langley, of Boston; Vice-president, Dr. E. E. Chagnon, of New York; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Harry W. Conant, of Cambridge, Mass.

Massachusetts' College Exercises

Commencement exercises of the Massachusetts College were held Friday, June 6th, in Ford Hall, Boston. The Hon. Herbert Parker former attorney-general of Massachusetts made an address. Selections were rendered by the Standish Male Quartette. The president, Dr. W. E. Harris, presented diplomas to Emily Gertrude Bedford, Haroutune Artine Terzian, Percy Loring Weed, Othilie Louise Olsen, Agnes Madeline Murphy, Dora L. Hudson, Theodore Ellis, Mary Alice Campbell, Frederick Joshua Simmonds, Mary Ethel Davidson, Raymond Earl Bennisson and Glen Merriman Casey.

Kentucky Convention

The fifteenth annual convention of the Kentucky Osteopathic Association was held at Louisville, May 15th and 16th. The annual dinner was held at the Hotel Seelbach, May 15th and was a most enthusiastic "love feast." Dr. F. A. Turfler, of Rensselaer, Indiana, and Dr. Frank C. Farmer, of Chicago, were guests at the meeting. Dr. Turfler gave a paper on "Technique," and Dr. Farmer spoke on "Physical Diagnosis." Officers elected were: President, Dr. G. W. Parker, Madisonville; vice-president, Dr. R. H. Miller, Bardstown; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Martha Petree, Paris.

Gulf States Annual Meeting

The Gulf States Osteopathic Society held its annual convention at Birmingham, Alabama, Friday and Saturday, May 16th and 17th. The program included "Hydrotherapy," by Dr. W. W. Blackman, of Atlanta, Ga.; "The Superiority of Osteopathy to Medicine," by Dr. E. M. Sasvil, of Montgomery, Alabama; "The Osteopath as an Obstetrician," by Dr. C. E. Lorenz, of Columbus, Georgia; "Osteopathic Technique," by Dr. T. C. Reid, of Demopolis. Officers elected were: President, Dr. E. M. Sasvil, of Montgomery, Alabama; vice-president, Dr. W. W. Blackman, of Atlanta, Georgia; treasurer, Dr. A. C. Foster, of Birmingham, Alabama; secretary, Dr. Ella X. Quinn, St. Augustine, Florida.

Federal Report Wanted.

Will you kindly assist me in an effort to obtain a copy of a report issued by the United States government described in a brochure sent out by the government printing office as "A Study of the Cause of Sudden Death Following the Injection of Horse Serum," by M. J. Rosenau and John F. Anderson, April, 1906, 95 pages. The pamphlet is out of print and cannot be obtained from the government. I wish to get a copy to use in connection with the fight now on for federal control of all things medical. If any of the readers of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN have a copy that can be spared, I shall be glad to hear from them.—S. S. Still, D. O., Des Moines, Iowa.

For Recognition by Public Libraries

The Publicity and Library Committee, of the Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association, Dr. Julia C. Foster, Butler; Dr. Laura Dinsmore, Sewickley and Dr. Robert Miller, Washington, reported on the placing of osteopathic literature in public libraries. The report was received with enthusiastic discussion. It was moved and carried that the committee be continued and instructed to take the question to the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association with the request that that association bring it to the notice of the American Osteopathic Association.
The committee showed that in the American Library Association book list, there is as yet no mention of osteopathic books. This movement is to secure recognition in that association.—Mary Compton, D. O., Secy.

New England Personals

Dr. Mary W. Walker, of New Bedford, is making her outside calls in a Bailey automobile, the gift of an appreciative patient.
Dr. H. G. Sheehan, secretary of the New England

Osteopathic Association, made a visit to several of the Maine hospitals last month and was particularly interested in Dr. Abbott's method of treating scoliosis.

Dr. Robert I. Walker, of New Bedford, will have a branch office at Sandwich, Mass., during the summer months.

Dr. Kendall L. Achorn, of Boston, bids fair to rival his old friend Dr. Sidney A. Ellis as a rifle shot. Both are members of the same club which Dr. Achorn recently joined. Now, Dr. Ellis will look to his laurels. Dr. Achorn is a member of the volunteer militia and has plenty of opportunities for target practice.

A. O. A. Membership Best Qualification Says Arkansas State Board.

As president of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners for Arkansas, I frequently receive application from those wishing license stating that they can refer me to some prominent member of our profession as to their qualifications. The State Board of Osteopathic Examiners of Arkansas has decided that the best recommendation that an osteopath can give is that of an up-to-date certificate of membership in the American Osteopathic Association. Our board will grant a temporary permit to practice in Arkansas to the holder of such a certificate. If osteopathic state boards would use all possible influence to make osteopathic practitioners join the state and national associations, we would have better organizations and better osteopaths.—D. A. Dodson, D. O., Little Rock, Ark.

A Slick Form of Fakiry

Down in Hot Springs, Arkansas, there is an M. D. who claims to have discovered an improved method of treating nervous disorders, something, he says, that is vastly superior to osteopathy. We are told that it is his habit to diagnose every case that comes to him as being neurasthenia or neuritis. His system is to tell a patient that a three-months' treatment will be required for cure. His method is to go over the body of the patient and at every place where he can apply pressure on the nerves so as to cause the patient severe pain, he makes a sudden boring pressure with his thumbs. Practically all he does is to torture the patient for a few minutes at each treatment and charge two dollars. Whatever good comes from his treatment is presumably from physic impression and from the three-months' rest and taking of baths in Hot Springs.

Dr. Sharpley of Denver Defeated as Health Commissioner.

Denver has adopted the commission form of government. Among those who run for commissioners were, Joe Berry, for Commissioner of Safety and Dr. Sharpley, for Commissioner of Social Welfare. It was Perry and Sharpley who to a great extent helped, or possibly were really responsible individually for the defeat of the osteopathic independent board measure in the State Senate. The Commissioner of Social Welfare practically corresponds to the office of Health Officer, and the osteopaths of Denver got busy and were largely instrumental in bringing about the defeat of Dr. Sharpley for this office. Dr. Perkins, who secured the office, claims to be a friend of osteopathy. At any rate, Dr. Sharpley was of the old political crowd and osteopathic physicians of Denver rejoiced that he was not placed in the position of power that he desired to occupy.

Issue New Book on Spinal Curvature Appliances.

The Philo Burt Manufacturing Company of Jamestown, New York, manufacturers of appliances for the relief and correction of spinal troubles, has issued an attractive and well illustrated combined catalog and treatise on spinal curvature. The appliances made by this firm are common-sense and rational. They have long enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the osteopathic profession. In their new publicity campaign in connection with this booklet, the concern has mailed extensively a number of facsimile letters of endorsements received from osteopathic physicians. The booklet and letters are sent out in an attractive folder, and we feel sure have secured attention wherever sent. If by any chance, you have not received this booklet, entitled "Spinal Curvature and Kindred Ailments," it would be well worth while to drop a line to the Philo Burt Manufacturing Company requesting that you be furnished with a copy.

Another Legislative Victory

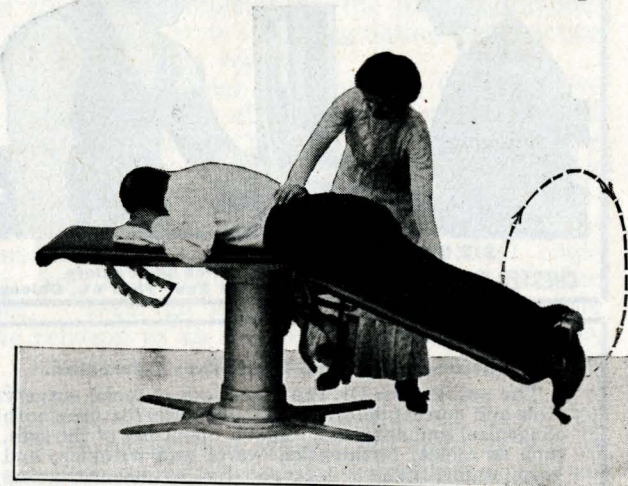
York, Pa., May 21.—Last night in the House at Harrisburg a final quietus was given to a measure which for a time seemed to threaten the stability of the law regulating the practise of osteopathy in this state. The irregular practitioners sought to compel our board of examiners to issue licenses to all who are registered. Though this would have served to emasculate the law, the irregulars showed unexpected strength, winning strong support in the House, and it was only by the most strenuous and vigorous and continued efforts on our part that they were defeated. On May 12th the bill was stricken from the calendar, but we were advised that an effort would be made to restore it and a motion to reconsider the action of May 12th was made last night, but it was lost. This brief statement of the outcome of a bitterly contested campaign carries no idea of the many weary days and nights put in by our small fighting squad, or of the menace which confronted us.—*Bulletin of Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association.*

Southern Minnesota Meeting a Success.

The Southern Minnesota Osteopathic Association held its semi-annual convention in the St. James hotel parlors, May 15th. There was a good attendance and the following program enjoyed: "Technique for Innominate Lesions," Dr. C. W. Johnson, Dean of the Des Moines

"SELF PRESERVATION"

The law of nature that is of special interest to the busy osteopath.



That heavy lifting, over work, and strain produce abnormal anatomical structure we all admit.

That the practice of Osteopathy is hard work and a severe strain on our body none will deny.

That any avocation that subjects our anatomy, especially our spine, to extra work and strain insidiously lays the foundation for an early break-down in our general health and lowers our resistance to infectious diseases is a PHYSIOLOGICAL TRUTH.

NOW DOCTOR, THE ONE INSURANCE AGAINST SUCH A FATE, THAT IS FAR BETTER THAN ANY "OLD LINE COMPANY," IS THE 20TH CENTURY TREATING TABLE.

It improves your efficiency. Why? Because you can give better treatments than before with less effort. The heavy lifting and strain of the older methods are done away with. Your patients will appreciate it as you can give them most vigorous treatment without distress. You will not dread to treat the upper dorsal nor the lumbar spine as the technique is so efficient and simple it will surprise you.

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S. C. O.; "Acute Rheumatic Fever," Dr. J. G. Evans, Rochester; "Professional Ethics," Dr. Lily F. Taylor, Northfield; "Adenoids" with clinical operation, Dr. Clement Woolson, St. Paul; "Arterio-Sclerosis," Dr. A. U. Jorris, LaCrosse, Wis.; "Constipation," Dr. E. C. Murphy, Eau Claire, Wis.; "Internal Secretions," Dr. C. W. Johnson. Trustees chosen were: Dr. S. H. Stover, Northfield, one year; Dr. J. W. Hawkinson, Luverne, two years; Dr. Lily F. Taylor, Northfield, three years. It

was voted to co-operate with the State association in trying to make as good attendance as possible for the National Convention at Kirksville. Northfield will be the place of the next meeting of the S. M. O. A., which will be in November.—W. H. Bedwell, D. O., Sec'y.

Kansas Osteopathic Board Ready for Work.

The Kansas State Board of Osteopathic Examination and Registration, was organized June 2nd and officers elected, President, Dr. C. E. Hulett, Topeka; Secretary, Dr. F. M. Godfrey, Holton; Treasurer, Dr. E. B. Waters, Wichita; Committee on Finance, Dr. J. L. McClanahan, Poala and Dr. Linda Hardy, Hiawatha. The board will meet June 27th in Topeka at 9 o'clock A. M., in the Commercial Club rooms, and examine all those who file their applications with the Secretary on or before June 21st. The fee for examination is \$25.00 which must accompany the application. We will make arrangements for reciprocity just as soon as we can, as our law provides for such, the fee in this case is \$50.00. A temporary permit may be issued, good until the next meeting of the Board, upon receipt of application with the required fee. Blanks will be sent upon application. The dates for regular meetings have not been set, but will be announced as soon as decided.

Address all inquiries to the Secretary and you will receive prompt attention.—F. M. Godfrey, D. O., Sec'y., Holton, Kansas.

Colorado Annual Convention July 31.

The fifteenth semiannual meeting of The Colorado Osteopathic Association will be held on July 31st and August 1st, at the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver. The motto adopted by the organization for this year was "Technique for the Osteopathist; Publicity for Osteopathy," and these slogans have furnished inspiration for both state and local societies. The Denver Association in carrying out this idea has devoted an hour to technique at each of its meetings during the winter which has proved to be helpful and interesting. Following the plan of the A. O. A. and in furtherance of this idea, classes in technique will be held in connection with the meeting; these classes will be conducted by Dr. Dain L. Tasker, of Los Angeles. The Publicity for Osteopathy will be furthered by a public lecture in the auditorium of the Brown Palace Hotel on the evening of July 31, given by Dr. Tasker. A large attendance from the State is expected and all that can, a large party, will leave Denver for Kirksville on August 2nd to attend the National Convention and assist in celebrating the "Old Doctor's" 85th anniversary.—Martha A. Morrison, D. O., Sec'y.

Minnesota Optometrists Want to Bar Osteopaths

The optometrists of the State of Minnesota, had two bills introduced in the House and Senate to make it compulsory for the osteopathic physicians to go before the State Board of Optometry for examination, and pay a special license of \$25.00, and \$2.00 each year for registration. Only the medical profession were exempt from this law; as the law stands now, osteopathic physicians as well as M. D.'s are exempt from this special board, and license. The osteopathic profession was duly represented during the session, and succeeded in passing an amendment that all physicians holding a license in Minnesota be exempt from such a board, which was passed

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If you have the money to invest and know how to hold practice, you can't go wrong on this deal. The practice has been established five years, and osteopathy is favorably regarded. There is no other osteopath in the county and three towns to draw from. Population of town about 5,000. The office furniture includes Albright table, McIntosh Wall Plate, Atomizer, Cabinets, complete furniture for 7 room house.

This is a real opportunity. Splendid proposition for man and wife. Possession any time. This kind of a bargain does not go begging. If you have the necessary cash or securities, write at once, giving references, etc.

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by the Senate on the last day of the session, and it was too late to bring it before the House before adjournment. The osteopaths considered this act of the optometrists a discrimination, and special interest seeking legislation, therefore unjust, and such a law could be declared unconstitutional. The optometrists report that they will seek this special legislation again at the next session, and will endeavor to establish this as a law. Evidently the optometrists are not aware of the standing as a profession of the osteopaths. Every osteopath in Minnesota who practices special eye work, and refraction is especially qualified for the work.—H. A. Rehfeld, D. O., Ph. D., Fairmount, Minn.

Iowa Fifteenth Annual Meeting.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Iowa Osteopathic Association convened in Des Moines, at the Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy, May 20th and 21st. All who were permitted to attend were unanimous in pronouncing it one of the most successful meetings, and the largest attendance in the history of the association. The program was a great success throughout; planned as it was to emphasize a "greater development along scientific lines and a better interpretation of our science to the public mind." We consider ourselves especially fortunate in having with us Dr. Atzen, President of the A. O. A. who delivered one of the most instructive addresses ever delivered before an I. O. A. meeting. Those in Iowa who fail to attend these State meetings are denying themselves of that which would be a help and an inspiration to them in their practice. We hope to see the day when every doctor in Iowa will consider the attendance at the I. O. A. meeting necessary to a successful practice, and that membership in the state and National associations is duty we owe to the Science of Osteopathy. Officers elected as follows: President, Dr. Ella R. Gilmore, Security Bank Bldg., Sioux City; 1st Vice-President, Dr. A. E. Hook, Cherokee; 2nd Vice-President, Dr. Carrie Harvison, Des Moines; Secretary, Dr. Carrie B. Collier, 1610 Main St., Clarinda; Treasurer, Dr. L. O. Thompson, Red Oak; Delegate to the A. O. A. Council, Dr. Della B. Caldwell, Des Moines; Legislative Committee, Dr. U. M. Hibbetts, Grinnell, Dr. J. K. Johnson, Jefferson and Dr. U. S. Parish, Storm Lake. Iowa again expressed her determination to continue her efforts toward the securing of a separate board of examiners. One of the most pleasing features of the meeting was the perfect harmony and unity displayed during the entire meeting.—Carrie B. Collier, D. O., Sec'y.

Texas Annual Convention

The thirteenth annual convention of the Texas Osteopathic Association was held at the Bender Hotel, Houston, April 18th and 19th. The program included: "Osteopathy in the Diseases of Children," Dr. Lesley L. Hyde, El Paso; "Diseases of the Stomach," Dr. G. M. Clements, Amarillo; "Malignant Tumors," Dr. A. L. Bryan, Gainesville; "Advantage the Osteopath Has in the Treatment of Pneumonia and Typhoid," Dr. J. Campbell, Midland; "Asthma and Its Treatment," Dr. J. R. Cunningham, San Antonio; "Pancreatic Diseases," Dr. A. V. Spates, Sherman; "Gynecology from the Osteopathic Point of View," Dr. Estelle Poulter, Van Alstyne; "Osteopathy vs. Drugs in the Treatment of the Liver," Dr. Charles K. Garring, San Antonio; "Tonsillitis and Its Treatment," Dr. L. G. Ament, Victoria; "Why an Osteopath Should be Consulted Before Consenting to an Operation for Female Trouble," Dr. M. B. Harris, Amarillo; "Meningitis and the Advantages the Osteopath Has in the Treatment," Dr. C. H. Richards, Del Rio; "Infantile Paralysis and Its Cure," Dr. Nettie E. Satterlea, El Paso; "Pleurisy," Dr. R. L. Farris, Brownwood; "Nephritis and Its Treatment," Dr. R. L. Davis, Beaumont; "The Value of Teaching Hygiene and Diets in the Public Schools," Dr. H. R. McLean, Greenville; "Acute Practice and the Osteopath," Dr. A. C. Hardy, Lockhart; "Diabetes Mellitus," Dr. L. N. Pennock, Plainview; "Our Hindrances," Dr. J. T. Elder, San Angelo. Dr. George Still of Kirksville was the guest of honor and gave a number of lectures and demonstrations. The social features of the convention were much enjoyed, including luncheons and dinners, automobile trips through the city and a ride to Galveston by special interurban cars. Officers elected were: President, Dr. A. J. Tarr, Mineral Wells; first vice-president, Dr. J. S. Crawford, Denton; second vice-president, Dr. Mary E. Peck, San Antonio; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. B. Mason, Temple. The newspapers of the city gave the convention very favorable notice and liberal space.

Tennessee Annual Meeting

The fifteenth annual convention of the Tennessee Osteopathic Association was held May 16th and 17th at Chattanooga. It was an excellent meeting and well attended. The program included "Pallagra," Dr. A. J. Harris, of Nashville; "Technique," Dr. J. W. Skidmore, of Jackson; "Hygiene and Sanitation vs. Serum Treatment," Dr. J. R. Shackelford, of Nashville; "The Composite Board," Dr. J. Meek Wolfe, of Bristol; "Emergencies," Dr. M. A. Smoot, of Nashville; "Care of Upper Air Passages in Children," Dr. W. S. McClain, of Nashville; "Effect of Osteopathy in Old Age," Dr. B. L. Blocker, Chattanooga; "Doctor vs. Physician," Dr. H. R. Bynum, of Memphis; "Our State Board," Dr. C. T. Mitchell, of Nashville; "Ethical Publicity," Dr. W. F. Link, of Knoxville; "Tropical Diseases," Dr. L. A. Downer, of Chattanooga; "Osteopathic Gynecology," Dr. W. Miles Williams, of Nashville; "The Osteopathic Specialist," Dr. F. K. Norman, of Memphis; "Eczema," Dr. Benton Williams, of Gallatin; "Our Research Institute," Dr. J. Erle Collier, of Nashville; "The Future of Osteopathy," Dr. E. C. Ray, of Nashville. Saturday evening Dr. E. R. Booth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, gave a public

Open Letter

TO THE Osteopathic Profession

Dear Doctor:—Therapeutically, these are very encouraging days for the science of Osteopathy and the success of the Osteopath. More men of big affairs are leaving the care of their bodies to the Osteopathic Physician today than all other therapeutic agencies combined. This fact speaks for itself.

Commercially conditions are not so favorable. We have by our presence in the field sharpened competition. It is time we should inspect every link in the commercial chain, and those who do will find one link far weaker than all the others. This link is the lack of institutions of our own for cases requiring institutional care. The result of this lack means a loss to the profession of 15,000 cases annually, after patients have started osteopathic treatment. This statement, no doubt, startles you. However, it is true. Investigate your own practice. See whether or not last year you lost one patient through discouragement, one patient through the antagonism of the pathies, and one patient to institutions unfavorable to osteopathy, because they are sanitarium goers from habit. This makes three in your case and there are 5,000 of us. Mathematics will demonstrate our statement. It certainly is high time each and every one of us take immediate steps to overcome this leak.

We believe investigation will prove that GREEN GABLES furnishes to the profession an immediate and practical channel through which you, Doctor, can begin to stem this tide and prevent this loss. Assert yourself when caring for a patient where you know you are facing one of the three above-mentioned factors, and use GREEN GABLES. Then watch how mutually beneficial the results will be. Instead of losing your patients you will find they return to you osteopathic enthusiasts ready to give you time to complete the permanent repair if it is a long, tedious case, or to remain under your professional care as further illness should arise, because of the enthusiasm the time spent in the environment of an osteopathic sanitarium created.

You will also find it will add to your professional standing to have one of your patients, prominent in the community, away at an osteopathic institution, because of the comment that will ensue.

Our Twenty-five Dollar (\$25.00) rate includes sanitarium care and professional attendance. The examination fee is \$5.00, unless physician sends his diagnosis. The osteopathic treatments your patient requires while here will be \$2.00 each.

Doctor, send your patients to an institution strictly osteopathic instead of waiting for them to go of their own accord to an institution unfriendly to Osteopathy.

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lecture in the Hotel Patten auditorium entitled "The Why of Osteopathy." Dr. H. Viehe of Memphis, retiring president, in his address endorsed the use of modern methods and the general distribution of salient osteopathic literature. He also made a recommendation that at the earliest opportune time, the state osteopathic law be amended to incorporate a comprehensive definition of osteopathy. A number of sight seeing trips were enjoyed, Chickamauga Park being of course one of the main attractions. A banquet was one of the social features, and was a most pleasant occasion. Officers elected were: President, Dr. O. Y. Yowell, Chattanooga; vice-president, Dr. A. L. Dykes, Bristol; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. Erle Collier, Nashville; trustees, Dr. L. A. Downer, Chattanooga; Dr. E. C. Ray, Nashville; Dr. J. W. Skidmore, Jackson. Dr. R. F. Titsworth, of Knoxville, was recommended for appointment to the state examining board.

American School of Osteopathy Exercises

The American School of Osteopathy class day exercises were held May 31st. There was music by an orchestra and selections by a quartet. The vice-president of the class, Dr. H. J. Everly, gave an address on "Basic Principles of Osteopathy." On Sunday, June 1st, the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. Glenn Frank of the Northwestern University. The regular commencement exercises were held June 2nd, at which time brief addresses were made by the "Old Doctor" and Dr. Charley Still. The graduating address was delivered by State Senator Carter of Kahoka. Those who received diplomas were:

Allen, Arthur E.	Keiningham, Robert R.
Allen, Hiram J.	Klippelt, James R.
Allen, Carolyn.	Kuhnley, Wilbur F.
Austin, Mack.	Lay, Thomas H.
Bahannon, Mrs. Eunice B.	Lee, Minnie R.
Bailey, Homer F.	Lewis, Mary A.
Barbee, George R.	Livengood, Burt L.
Barker, Olga O.	Loifgreen, Aaron J.
Barnes, Joanna May.	Lusk, Charles M.
Bedwell, Mrs. Mary.	McCaughan, Russel C.
Bedwell, T. Cleveland.	McCorkle, Zuie A.
Bell, Albert R.	McCracken, Mrs. Daisy.
Black, Emma.	McCracken, Frank E.
Blackford, Chauncy D.	McHerron, Jesse D.
Blackford, Fanny M.	Mann, Clyde M.
Blakeslee, Clarence B.	Miller, Grace E.
Bone, Charles A.	Moore, Ernest A.
Borough, Mrs. Lova D.	Moore, Ernest M.
Borough, Samuel.	Moore, Kenneth F.
Bowlby, Lewis M.	Morris, G. E.
Brownback, George G.	Mott, William C.
Chandler, Alfred J.	Muehleman, Edith.
Chubb, Catherine M.	Nicholson, Frederick M.
Clark, Mrs. Nella B.	Niswander, John M.
Cleary, Charles S.	Overstreet, Charles M.
Coffey, Eva K.	Parfitt, John W.
Cole, John D.	Peck, Eber K. I.
Collins, Louisa J.	Pollok, Lissa M.
Cox, Wm. T.	Raymond, Herbert B.
Craigie, Margaret.	Record, Blanch.
Croxton, Charles H.	Richards, Parris T.
Day, Clarence H.	Ridley, Clarence J.
Deason, Mrs. Laura O.	Roben, Matthew G.
Decker, Eva G.	Roberts, Frederick S.
Dill, Heber M.	Robinson, Lloyd A.
Dillon, Dot.	Robuck, Samuel V.
Drinkall, Earl J.	Rowland, Mrs. Nina T.
Duglay, Howard A.	Sanford, Vernon T.
Elliott, Walter B.	Scaife, Leigh G.
English, Dan A.	Semon, Raymond R.
English, Ray F.	Semones, Albert H.
Everitt, Edgar C.	Shellenberger, Neff W.
Everly, Henry J.	Shoush, Francis M.
Falk, Mary F.	Shuman, Louise D.
Farr, Bertrand H.	Sluyter, Edward G.
Fifield, Wm. M.	Smith, Charles S.
Fogarty, Joseph P.	Spangler, Clyde B.
Fowler, Rebecca M.	Stanton, J. Horace.
Freeman, Ezra A.	Staver, Muriel.
Freeman, Howard M.	Stoner, Alton G.
Fulton, George H.	Story, Emery G.
Furman, Mrs. Mattie.	Strange, Carl W.
Gants, Mrs. Alice L.	Strayer, Vere A.
Gaylord, Ethel G.	Stryker, Charles N.
Gibbons, Dennis A.	Tedford, Addington C.
Gilchrest, Mrs. Elizabeth.	Trevis, Edith D.
Hard, Mrs. Mary E.	Trigg, Oliver S.
Harding, James F.	Teuckes, Augusta T.
Harris, Elmer C.	Ward, Edward A.
Hawkins, Abner L.	Watson, Ruth.
Hawkins, Charles R.	Weaver, Earl E.
Herbert, Mary B.	Weber, Caroline L.
Herrold, Sarah A.	Whipple, Ray A.
Hoag, Howard C.	Whitacre, Harry S.
Hoecker, Mary T.	Wilson, Margaret E.
Hollands, Augustus.	Wingfield, Portia J.
Irani, Ardeshir B.	Winslow, Everett S.
Jordan, Lawrie E.	Wright, C. Lynn.
Jurage, Anis H.	Wright, George.
	Wright, Mrs. Catherine.

Oklahoma Annual Meeting

The twelfth annual meeting of the Oklahoma Osteopathic Association was held at Oklahoma City, June 7th. A good meeting was enjoyed, program in part being: "Auto-Intoxication," Dr. G. W. Denning, Ponca City; "Diagnosis," Dr. Elizabeth Broach, Norman; "National Bulletin for Osteopaths," Dr. J. M. Rouse, Oklahoma City; "Obstetrics," Dr. W. F. Nay, Enid; "The Needs of Our Profession in Oklahoma," Dr. J. A. Ross, Oklahoma City; "Expert Testimony," Dr. Corbin, Chickaska. Officers elected were: president, Dr. W. A. Cole (re-elected); vice-president, Dr. Clara Mahaffey; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. A. Ross, all of Oklahoma City.

Over \$4,000 for Research Work Pledged at Illinois Meeting.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Illinois Osteopathic Association was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, June 7th. After regular opening and routine work, Dr. A. N. Owens read a report of special state legislative and association work. Dr. E. M. Brown, of Galesburg, gave a splendid lecture on "Acute Diseases". Dr. Fred W. Gage, of Chicago, extended an invitation to all present to attend a dinner at the West Side Y. M. C. A. and to visit the grounds and buildings of the A. T. Still Research Institute. The invitation was accepted by a large number. Euthusiastic support of the research movement was shown by the pledging of over \$4,000 for The A. T. Still Research Institute. Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, of Chicago, spoke on "Osteopathy As I See It," and Dr. Carl P. McConnell gave a short talk on the "Chicago College of Osteopathy." Dr. Geo. M. Laughlin, of Kirksville, Missouri, discussed "Theory of Osteopathic Treatment," in an able and instructive manner. Dr. Fred W. Gage gave report as delegate to the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Washington, D. C., in 1912. A letter of greeting and encouragement was received from Dr. C. B. Atzen, of Omaha, president of the American Osteopathic Association. In the absence of Dr. Emery Ennis, chairman of the legislative committee, Dr. A. N. Owens and Dr. P. R. Mantle gave a report of the work and progress made to date on the Independent Board measure, House Bill No. 229. A telegram of greetings and good wishes was sent to Dr. A. T. Still at Kirksville. A resolution of thanks to Dr. O. J. Snyder, of Philadelphia, Dr. A. G. Hildreth, of St. Louis, and Dr. H. H. Fryette, of Chicago, for their generous and loyal support of the association in its efforts to secure the passage of House Bill No. 229, authorizing an independent board of osteopathic examiners for Illinois. It was the sense of the resolution that the earnest support and convincing arguments of these gentlemen had much to do with the favorable progress of the bill. The association went on record as favoring more systematic and energetic publicity work in a resolution reading in part as follows:

"Whereas, there has been no united effort of the Illinois Osteopathic Association to systematically educate the public as to the principles and merits of the practice of osteopathy, thereby keeping a large percentage of the public uninformed as to osteopathy and its field of practice, except through the media of our patients and the false impressions usually given out by the members of the medical profession, and,

"Whereas, we believe that a systematic publicity campaign inaugurated by the Illinois Osteopathic Association, under the direction of a publicity board, would be the means of greatly developing our fields of practice and more thoroughly acquainting our legislatures with the merits of osteopathy and the thoroughness of the educational qualifications, be it,

"Resolved, that the president of the Illinois Osteopathic Association be, and hereby is, empowered to appoint a publicity board of five (5) members to serve one year, whose duty it shall be to direct a publicity campaign in the state of Illinois; to advise the members of this association on matters of public health and hygiene; to pass upon all articles for publication in the public press and to encourage the publication of such articles in various parts of this state; to encourage and solicit the support of the osteopathic profession in movements seeking to give substantial aid in disasters that are visited upon the public; and in all ways to seek the promotion and to increase the efficiency of the osteopathic profession in all matters pertaining to public health and comfort."

Peoria was chosen as the place for the fifteenth annual convention. Officers elected were: President, Dr. E. O. Thawley, Peoria; vice-president, Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter, Chicago; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. P. Kottler, 81 East Madison St., Chicago; trustees, Dr. E. M. Browne, Galesburg; Dr. Emma Fager, Havana; Dr. J. R. McDougall, Chicago; Dr. J. J. Moriarty, Ottawa; Dr. Canada Wendell, Peoria; Dr. C. P. Parenteau, Chicago; legislative committee, Dr. A. N. Owens, Mason City; Dr. Emery Ennis, Springfield; Dr. H. H. Fryette, Chicago; Dr. F. W. Graham, Morris; Dr. Canada Wendell, Peoria.

Program in Part for Coming Pennsylvania Meeting

"The Success of Osteopathic Gynecology Clinic," Dr. Cecelia G. Curran, Philadelphia; "Osteopathic Publicity," Dr. R. H. Williams, Kansas City, Mo.; "Blood Pressure, Its Significance, in Diagnosis and Treatment," Dr. J. T. Downing, Scranton; "Demonstration of the Abbott Method for Correction of Scoliosis," Drs. E. M. Downing, E. N. Hansen, J. C. Foster, assisted by Wm. Nicholl and E. S. Willard; "The Human Factor in Our Profession," Dr. C. J. Muttart, Philadelphia; "Vaccination—Illustrated Lecture," Mr. Porter F. Cope, Member of Pennsylvania State Vaccination Commission; "The School Code and the Osteopath," Dr. Arthur M. Flack, Philadelphia; "Cervical Technique," Dr. L. L. Draper, Philadelphia; "Dorsal Technique," Dr. C. W. McCurdy, Philadelphia; "Lumbar Technique," Dr. J. W. Robinson, Erie; "Sacro-Iliac Technique," Dr. Margaret Evans, Scranton; "An Unusual Reflex, Its Effects, and Treatments," Dr. O. J. Snyder, Philadelphia; "The Practical Application of Research Work," Dr. Carl McConnell, Chicago, Ill.

A special feature will be made of the banquet and it will be a mighty fine affair. Everybody is urged to attend and immediately communicate with Dr. Cecelia G. Curran, 348 Mint Arcade, Philadelphia, making necessary reservations. The banquet will be held at Hotel Walton, Friday evening, June 27th, and in order to have all arrangements properly prepared, it is desirable that the number to be in attendance be known as early as possible.—J. C. Foster, D. O., Sec'y.

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Chairman of the Faculty

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Luminous Exposition of Osteopathy Made by Clever Comparison to Causes of Neurasthenia and Pott's Disease in July Osteopathic Health

YOU, Doctor! can read the July *Osteopathic Health* with profit and satisfaction. It is valuable as a discussion for the profession and yet so simple in language and explanation that it is equally desirable for the laity.

It emphasizes fundamental osteopathic principles in a most striking way—with almost startling clearness. In fact, we predict it will be a big surprise to many readers and jar loose some old barnacle prejudices that have been clinging to the popular mind this many a long day. It is a fine number to hand to M. D.'s and anyone of them who will read with just a "wee bit" of an open mind will have to admit that it has the "ring of truth" and upsets completely some "old school" theories. It confounds them by their own testimony.

And yet each one of the separate articles is replete with facts and information of deep pertinent interest to the layman and presented too in a way that he can "get it" without any puzzling or studying. Any man of average intelligence can grasp it as quickly as he reads.

Yes, this July issue is surely a number with brains in it. It is built on scientifically demonstrable facts and backed and supported by the testimony of actual practice experience. It will find ready readers wherever it goes and under all conditions—valuable enough for the home library—interesting enough for the reading table of a summer resort.

This is a broad claim but the book sustains it. My advice is *get it and use it liberally*—it's destined to create a rich and fruitful influence.

RALPH ARNOLD, ASSISTANT MANAGER,
THE OSTEOPATHIC PUBLISHING COMPANY.

"Tried and Not Found Wanting"—Friendly Reports from the Field

Please send me 200 copies of *Osteopathic Health* for June. It is fine. Imprint my card on back cover as before.—Dr. O. O. Snedeker, Detroit, Michigan, May 23rd.

The May and June issues of *Osteopathic Health* are excellent. Please send me 100 copies of June. The 200 copies of May number which I sent out have shown good results already.—Dr. J. M. Wolfe, Bristol, Va., May 19th.

Osteopathic Health is fine and every article well worth reading. I shall mail out at least 100 copies per month, probably more.—Dr. Calvin Eroh, Norristown, Pa., May 21st.

Please send me 100 copies of *Osteopathic Health* for June. It is splendid.—Dr. Sarah C. Oneland, Union City, Pa., May 23rd.

Please send me 400 copies *Osteopathic Health* for June.—Dr. H. J. Cormeny, York, Pa., May 20th.

"How is this for the 'little booster'? One of my satisfied patients sent to her brother in London, England, several copies of *Osteopathic Health* she had received from me and the brother has written her to get the address of a good osteopath in his city (London). I gave those in the A. O. A. Directory. I thought it would interest you to know how your 'little booster' reaches out to help those far and wide. I sometimes feel that it is not fair that some have to 'boost' for the whole profession."—Dr. J. W. Robinson, Erie, Pa.

I like *Osteopathic Health* better than any other propaganda I have seen so far. I have used 500 copies a month for the past six years, and the mailing of the journals is as much a part of my office routine as the sending out of bills for services.

I have always taken the broad view of advertising, that is, I have sent out the magazine with the idea of

educating the people to osteopathic methods and not with the idea of bringing the individual to my office. I feel that if we osteopaths can only let people know what osteopathy is and what it is doing, we can create such a demand for osteopathic treatment that each and every practitioner is bound to profit from the general demand. Then our individual part is to make our own work and results so good that when osteopathy is mentioned it will be immediately associated with Dr. Klumph or Dr. Brown or Dr. Jones. We must educate the people and I am always glad to know that a new patient has gone to Dr. Gage or to Dr. Sullivan or to any of our good men here in Chicago, for I know that one patient means dozens of other patients who will come to osteopathy and somewhere along the line, perhaps I will manage to get one or two of them.

My practice has grown amazingly in the past few years, and I am giving Dr. Bunting and *Osteopathic Health*, a due share in the credit for same.—*Dr. Cyrus C. Klumph, Chicago, May 21st.*

"The O. P." the "Most Read"

Dr. H. L. Maxwell of Reading, describes "The O. P." as "the medium most read by osteopaths in general."

Praise for Business Side of Practice Department

Permit me to congratulate you on the new department in "The O. P." "The Business Side of Practice." It surely was a good idea and already it has given us some excellent suggestions.—*Dr. Roberta Wimer-Ford, Seattle, Wash., May 29th.*

Says He Must Have "The O. P."

Don't you DARE STOP "THE O. P." Could not get along without it.—*Dr. G. B. Powell, Clearfield, Pa., June 11th.*

If osteopathy supports 5,000 practitioners and allopathy 200,000 practitioners, what percentage of the general population understands and appreciates osteopathic philosophy?

Taken that each allopath looks after only as many patients as each osteopath (he usually has more) the people who believe in drug theory are forty times as many as those who favor osteopathy.

No single article or a single issue of a popular magazine should be read and judged as telling the complete story of osteopathy.

This is an impossibility, and the fact is frequently emphasized in *Osteopathic Health*.

Features briefly touched upon in one issue or article are brought strongly to the attention in another.

Thus as to "quick cures," for instance, if such incidents are used for illustrations in some articles, it is equally true that the importance and necessity of patience and perseverance in a course of treatment are most clearly and emphatically stated in other articles.

To attempt to impress all the important truths about osteopathy in a single article or a single issue would only result in weakness and emasculation and in sacrifice of clearness and conciseness and force of argument.

Personal

Dr. B. H. Cabbage, of Beatrice, Nebraska, has sold his practice to Dr. F. E. MacCracken and Dr. Daisy Bowles MacCracken, June 1913 graduates of the American School of Osteopathy. Dr. Cabbage has not decided on his future location. For the present he will remain in Beatrice, but will not be in active practice.

Dr. Barbara MacKinnon, of Los Angeles, California, has planned a European trip and expects to be away about eighteen months.

Dr. J. R. Moseley, of St. Augustine, Florida, is now at Petoskey, Michigan, for the summer.

The sympathies of the profession will be with Dr. H. B. Mason of Temple, Texas, who had the misfortune to lose his wife, April 7th, during childbirth. The baby, a big boy, lived and is doing well.

Dr. A. H. Acornley, formerly of 440 S. 60th street, Philadelphia, is now at 609-10 Real Estate Trust Building, associated with Dr. Wesley P. Dunnington. Dr. Acornley also maintains an office at 226 Morgan street, Phoenixville.

Dr. E. S. Detwiler, of London, Ontario, Canada, has removed from 225 Queens avenue to 477 Colborne street. Pennsylvania is considering substituting electrocution for hanging. Among the medical men favoring the pro-

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

R. Kendrick Smith, D. O. Osteopath and orthopedic surgeon. Hospital accommodations for out of town cases. 19 Arlington Street, Boston.

Dr. W. F. Traugher. Physician, Surgeon and Osteopath. 317-19 Consolidated Realty Building Los Angeles.

Dr. W. W. Vanderburgh. Dr. Rose Vanderburgh 608 Elkan Gunst Building San Francisco, California

Dr. Murray Graves. Osteopathic Physician. 209 Symes Building, Denver, Colorado. Special attention given to referred cases.

Dr. Frederick H. Williams. The office treatment of rectal diseases a specialty. 19 Arlington St., Boston.

Dr. George Milton Smith. Mt. Clemens, Mich. 12 Years Practice at Present Location. Specialty, Rheumatism and Nervous Diseases.

Dr. J. David Glover Osteopathic Physician 615 American National Bank Building San Diego, California

Dr. Joseph Henry Sullivan. Office established 1894. Goddard Bldg., (adjoining Palmer House,) Wabash Ave. and Monroe St., Chicago, after May 1st.

G. A. Townsend, D. O., M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Chico Hot Springs, Montana. Special attention to surgical cases.

Dr. D. C. Farmer Osteopathic Physician 802 Elkan Gunst Building San Francisco, California

Doctors Maxwell, Osteopathic Physicians, 136 North Fifth St., Reading, Pennsylvania. Formerly located at 304 North Fifth Street.

A New O. P. Subscription Offer

The Ladies' World and Housekeeper and "The O. P." each for one year for \$1.20.

The Ladies' World and Housekeeper is published by the McClure Publications, Inc., publishers of McClure's Magazine. This periodical is a combination of two magazines, one known as The Housekeeper and the other as the Ladies' World. The magazine published under the combined title, we are informed, will represent one of the finest woman's magazines at a moderate price.

This is a trial offer and may be withdrawn at any time. If you want to take advantage of it, send in your subscription at once.

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posed change, the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, May 10th, quoted Dr. O. J. Snyder. Concerning the objection to the hanging method, Dr. Snyder is quoted as saying: "If in hanging a man the knot is tied against the transverse process of the atlas, the neck of the victim will be broken as the rope tightens by the drop, for the pressure needed upon the spinal cord to effect complete paralysis of the nervous system will be exerted; but the hangman is not an anatomist, he adjusts the knot by guess and the victim often does of strangulation, which adds horror to the scene."

Dr. J. M. Dyer, of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, has removed from 134 Second avenue, North to Suite 15, Morton block.

Dr. C. Ethelwolfe Amsden and Dr. Edward W. Cleveland, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, have announced the opening of new offices at 2 Bloor street, East, Apartment 31. The offices are most completely equipped with modern appliances and laboratory facilities for diagnosis and treatment.

Dr. Glen B. Wheeler, formerly of Wahpeton, N. D., but now of Ludington, Michigan, made a trip recently to Fargo, N. D., to act as expert witness in a suit for damages brought by a former patient against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. The suit was settled out of court so Dr. Wheeler did not have to testify. His being on hand, however, had a good influence on the amount of compensation the patient received. June 6, 1912.

After a residence of eight years at 304 North Fifth street, Reading, Penna., Dr. H. L. Maxwell and Dr. S. M. Maxwell, have moved a little nearer to the center of the business district and they have taken a more commodious house and office at 136 North Fifth street.

Dr. B. F. Still, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, from June 15th to September 15th, will practice at Asbury Park Wednesdays and Saturdays. His address is 607 Grand avenue, next door to Marlborough Hotel.

Dr. Carrie P. Parenteau, of Chicago, has removed her office from 6531 Harvard avenue to 901 Goddard building, 27 E. Monroe street, where she will practice Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. She has removed her residence to River Forest, Illinois, where she has a delightful little home.

Dr. Silas Dinsmoor and Dr. Laura B. Dinsmoor, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pa., have changed their residence to 214 Centennial avenue, Sewickley, Pa., and have combined their residence, their former city office in Pittsburgh, and their city office in Sewickley.

Dr. W. E. Paul, formerly at Tarkio, Missouri, in partnership with his brother, Dr. Theo. Paul, has removed to West Plains, Missouri.

Dr. W. L. Nichols, formerly of Enterprise, Oregon, has located at Salinas, California, with offices in the Salinas City Bank building.

Dr. Fred W. Morris, of Paterson, New Jersey, will spend the month of July in Europe, returning in time to attend the National Convention at Kirksville in August. Dr. Albert J. Molyneux of Jersey City, New Jersey, will look after Dr. Morris' practice in his absence.

Dr. T. J. Watson, of Hotel Woodward, New York City, has purchased the practice of Dr. J. E. Dillabough, who has gone on a trip to Europe.

Dr. George B. F. Clarke, of Detroit, reports that he is getting adjusted to another boy in the family, and eight and one-half pounder arrived Wednesday, May 14th. The mother and boy are doing finely. He is claimed to be an osteopath to the core. His name is Ralph Henry Clarke.

After a strenuous time moving into new offices in the Goddard building, Dr. Joseph Henry Sullivan, of Chicago, took his family down to French Lick Springs, Indiana, for the first three weeks in May, where they rested up nicely and played golf. This enjoyable trip was made more feasible from the fact that Dr. Sullivan was fortunate enough to dispose of his two-year lease in the Trude building for a handsome consideration to Marshall Field & Company, the purchasers of the building.

Dr. W. B. Keene, of Philadelphia, who for fourteen years has been located in the Weightman building, has removed to the Perry building, 1530 Chestnut street, which is just three doors west of his old location.

Dr. R. Kendrick Smith of Boston on June 5th delivered an address on "Enemies of Health in the Home" before the Social Union in Brookline, Mass.

We are in receipt of a postal card from Dr. J. A. DeTienne dated May 26th on board the steamship Olympic. He says that Mrs. DeTienne and himself are making the trip for a "wee bit of a rest."

A clinical course in orthopedic surgery for osteopaths is being given in the Boston Polyclinic by Dr. R. Kendrick Smith in June and repeated in July.

Dr. Martin W. Peck, of Lynn, Massachusetts and Miss Wilda C. Strong, daughter of Dr. Hamilton F. Strong, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, were married Saturday, June 7th and will be at home after July 15th, at 36 Cherry Street, Lynn, Massachusetts.

Dr. Mary G. Crossman, of Providence, R. I., died suddenly May 30th, shortly after midnight supposedly of cerebral hemorrhage. At a meeting of the Rhode Island Osteopathic Society, resolutions of respect and sympathy were passed.

Dr. William Graves, of Jefferson City, Missouri had a narrow escape from death, May 29th. Dr. Graves was in his office when the telephone bell rang and at the same time as he took down the receiver, he took hold of an electric light bulb for the purpose of turning on the light, and he immediately received a severe shock which threw him to the floor. He suffered a dislocated right shoulder, but the fall probably saved his life as it snapped the telephone wire and thus broke the connection.

Dr. D. C. Sammet has located at Tabor, Iowa.

Dr. J. C. Beinemann, formerly of LaSalle, Illinois, is for the time being, associated with Dr. A. W. Tindall, of Hartford City, Indiana.

Dr. George H. Newton, has purchased the practice of Dr. W. F. Wurth at Fairbury, Nebraska. Dr. Wurth has not yet definitely decided on a location, but it will be somewhere in the East.

Dr. Wm. F. Harlan, of Arbutle, California has been charged with practicing medicine without a license. The complaint was sworn out by District Attorney Millington. Dr. Harlan has made a good record in Arbutle, and it is said that the residents are incensed at the action of the district attorney.

Dr. R. M. Stark, A. S. O., January 1913 graduate has located at Hamilton, Montana for the practice of Osteopathy. His office is in the Coulter-Bell block.

Dr. Isaac N. Thompson, formerly of Bloomfield, Iowa, has located at Ottumwa, Iowa.

Dr. C. O. Van Arsdale of Chicago has removed his suburban office at Barrington, Illinois, from the Grace building to the Groff building.

Dr. E. F. Dietzman of Plattsville, Wisconsin is spending a two or three months rest and vacation at Boulder, Colorado.

Dr. James W. Scallan and Dr. Agnes Waltrude Scallan of Chicago have removed from 701 Cable building to suite 708-9 of the same building.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Johannott, of Newburgh, New York, are passing their honeymoon on Lake Champlain. After their marriage they visited friends in New York and Boston, while en route to Vermont. Mrs. Johannott is the niece of Ex-governor Odell of New York.

Location and Removal

Dr. J. M. Dyer, from 134 Second avenue North, to 15 Morton block, Saskatoon, Sask., Can.

Dr. Edward W. Cleveland, from Bloor & Spadina streets to 2 Bloor street, East, Toronto, Ont., Can.

Dr. J. L. Shorey, from Front & Bluff street to 129 E. Ridge street, Marquette, Mich.

Dr. Blanche B. Record at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Dr. Theodore T. Robson, from Lewistown to Billings, Mont.

Dr. Ray F. English, at 318½ Reed St., Moberly, Mo.

Dr. E. H. Parker, at Gillespie House, Gillespie, Ill.

Dr. Jean C. Kelly, at Beard Bldg., Sapulpa, Okla.

Dr. W. B. Keene, at Perry Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. D. J. Hege, from 102 to 207½ E. Main street, Washington, Ind.

Dr. L. Phelps, from Richmond to San Rafael, Cal.

Dr. Mary Elizabeth Graham, from 663 S. 19th street to 48th and "A" streets, Lincoln, Nebr.

Dr. E. R. Proctor, from 14 Washington street to Goddard building, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. E. S. Detwiler, from 225 Queens avenue to 477 Colborne street, London, Ont., Can.

Dr. Albert H. Acornley, from 440 S. 60th street, to 609-10 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. H. Hart, from 2620 N. Hollywood street, to 208 Flanders Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. N. W. Shellenberger, at Paris, Illinois.

Dr. Rose Keller, at 80 Beech street, Arlington, N. J.

Dr. L. F. Kinney, at 434 S. Leavitt street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Velma Clark, at 309 Holmes Building, Galesburg, Ill.

Dr. A. C. Cluff, from Albion, to 92 Broadway, Detroit, Mich.

Dr. L. Phelps, from Oakland, to Richmond, Cal.

Dr. Julia A. Larmoyeux, from 1590 Main street to 309 St. James building, Jacksonville, Fla.

Dr. Cora E. Snyder, from 11 S. Marengo avenue to Chamber of Commerce building, Pasadena, Cal.

Dr. Zilla M. Wallace, from 210 Shukert building, Kansas City, Mo., to 801 N. Ash street, McPherson, Kansas.

Dr. W. L. Nichols, from Enterprise, Oregon to Salinas City Bank building, Salinas, Cal.

Dr. John W. Ferrett, from 200 York street to 944 Chappell street, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Carrie P. Parenteau, from 6531 Harvard avenue to 901 Goddard building, Chicago.

Drs. Maxwell & Maxwell, from 304 to 134 N. Fifth street, Reading, Pa.

Born

To Dr. and Mrs. George B. F. Clarke, of Detroit, Michigan, May 14th, a son, Ralph Henry.

BORN

To Drs. S. L. and Lola Taylor, of Des Moines, Iowa, May 20th, a daughter, Frances Eleanor.

To Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Avery, of Erie, Pa., May 22nd, a son.

OSTEOPATHY

The Back-to-Nature Treatment

(July Number Osteopathic Health)

To Those Who Suffer, and to All Who Would Understand.
Nervous Prostration or Neurasthenia.

Osteopathy Takes Issue as to Diagnosis.
Sore Spots in the Spine are Significant.
Differing Viewpoints Make or Unmake Ability to Aid.
If a "Flat" Spine is Not a "Structural Change" —What is It?
Spinal Nerves Deranged by Pressures.
Lack of Medical Acceptance Does Not Seem Reasonable.
The Medical Treatment Candidly Stated.
Unfortunate Opposition to New Discovery.
One of Man's Transcendent Achievements.
Not Theories but Results Give Proofs.

Not Rest and Starvation, but Motion, Adjustment and Increased Blood Supply for Pott's Disease.

Vertebrae and Ribs Also Unite Solidly
Two Forms of Treatment Contrasted.
Surgery Willfully Increases Deformity.
Wherein Osteopathy is a New Treatment.
Osteopathic Cases Do Not Grow More Crooked.
Experience More Convincing Than Theory.
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Died

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