

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

**April 1904**

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# THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

KIRKSVILLE, MO., APRIL, 1904.

## ADDRESS TO GRADUATING CLASS.

Address Delivered by DR. W. R. LAUGHLIN on Behalf of the Faculty of the American School of Osteopathy to the Graduating Class of January, 1904.

We will not attempt to define osteopathy, neither will we discuss it to any length; but would rather give a few words of advice and encouragement. The present class is a most fortunate one, the knowledge of all the past has been compiled for it, and its members are heirs of all the ages.

"I hold it truth, with him who sings  
To one clear harp in divers tones,  
That men may rise on stepping stones  
Of their dead selves to higher things."

How helpless is man when left alone, yet how powerful is he when he has the aid of his fellow man. The average boy of fifteen with the proper training can compute the distance to the moon and even find the specific gravity of the planets, but if left to himself he could not do these things if he lived to be a thousand years old.

The anatomist and physiologist of the past have labored long and hard and the fruits of their works are yours and mine, and upon this foundation of learning that matchless thinker of the present age has erected a structure which is a thing of beauty and power, having in it the rejected corner stone of osteopathy. And to-day the whole civilized world looks upon him and his work with respect and admiration.

Men and women come here from the various walks of life, some with finished educations and others are diamonds in the rough, who do just as well as the best educated because they have in them the nucleus of "Pluck" and the nucleolus of "Determination." Many a man has come here to study osteopathy who has not attended school for years and who at first says, "I cannot learn this," but by hard work and application he makes a good student and a successful practitioner. Thus it often happens that the man who labors in the streets may be a greater genius and a grander character than the one whose position makes him the center of attraction of a whole nation.

The Faculty of the A. S. O. teach evolution; the Bible teaches evolution. Doesn't the Bible say, "First the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear?" Development if you please. Ladies and gentlemen, this blade of corn

is not the only green thing that has improved during the last two years—*Behold this Class*. They are daisies, some have toiled not, neither have they attended classes regularly, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

About once in a hundred years a man of genius is given to the world in the various branches of learning. Spencer with his "Faery Queene" and Bacon with his "Novum Organum" show forms which elevated genius may assume. The one by his power to clothe eight line stanza in flowery language made his name immortal, and the other gave to reasoning humanity the "Rules of Induction."

Longfellow was a man of genius in literature, and as we read his "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere" we can hear the clatter of the horse's feet and hear the rider as he cries out, "the regulars are coming," and to day as another man of genius rides his osteopathic steed down the avenue of progress we can hear him as he cries out "the 'regulars' are going." The question is often asked is Dr. Still an educated man. Education means development of the intellectual, the moral and the physical man, and in each of these he occupies the highest position.

"Mark his majestic fabric! His a temple  
Sacred by birth, and built by hands divine;  
His soul's the Deity that lodges there:  
Nor is the pile unworthy of the God."

"There is (Still), with genius so shrinking and rare  
That you hardly at first see the strength that is there;  
A frame so robust, with a nature so sweet,  
So earnest, so graceful, so solid, so fleet,  
Is worth a descent from Olympus to meet."

He has the logical acumen of Paul and the tender philanthropy of John. Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class, what a pleasure and honor it will be for us to say in years to come that we knew the Old Doctor and the Old Doctor knew us.

A man's belief in any thing depends upon the character of his birth place. The Chinaman adopts the teachings of Confucius, the Arabian the teachings of Mohamet and the American, if religiously inclined, becomes a member of the great body of Christians.

Confucius, Mohamet and Christ were the mighty reformers who overthrew kingdoms, obliterated philosophies and agitated human thought to its profoundest depths. If the teachings of Confucius should be blotted out from China to-day, that old kingdom whose literature and civilization were mature when Belshazzar saw the hand writing on the wall, would fall to pieces in a fortnight. And what has Mohamet done? Mohamet inspired those wild souls of the Arabian wastes, and implanted a divine belief in the hearts of those brutal barbarians of the Great Sahara and inaugurated one of the greatest reforms that ever shook the affairs of men. As a magnet by its unseen powers of attraction arranges the iron filings into systematic rows throughout

the magnetic field, so faith in a newly discovered truth once firmly rooted in the minds of a few speedily transmits its magnetic force until the minds of the masses are magnetized by its own energy and their destiny completely changed. The discovery of the truth of osteopathy has changed the history of the world.

Luther, Calvin and Wicklif were reformers who discovered new truths and promulgated them. Luther turned the religious tides of Germany upon more fertile shores, Calvin by his subtle logic transformed the imaginative mind of France, and Wicklif, who first translated the whole Bible into the English language, became a martyr while struggling for the principles of truth. After Wicklif had been dead forty years he still continued to do good, but the Monks and Friars would have no more of it so with pick and spade they dug up his bones, burned them to ashes, cast the ashes into the Avon, and the Avon to the Severn runs and the Severn to the sea and Wicklif's bones were scattered wide as the water be and his influence is felt through the whole world.

Men may come and men may go, but their thoughts go on forever. These men forgot that there are some things which fire will not burn, such as truth, liberty and justice. "Be just and fear not: Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's and truth's."

Liberty—give us liberty of thought. "The spirit of liberty dwells with the poor and oppressed, not with the rich and the powerful, it throbs in the heart of the caged bird, it has gone with the martyr to the stake and kissed his burning lips as the spirit took its flight to God."

The human race has been in slavery for years and years. Many a man is so bound down by prejudice that he would rather die taking medical treatment than to be cured by osteopathic. But king, like David; priest, like Aaron; Still was born to set us free. To set us free from that very bondage of ignorance and superstition.

Know thyself, means know thy body as well as thy mind. And after passing through this school, we do know something of our bodies and we feel strengthened in mind after coming in contact with our leader, a man of so great moral as well as physical courage. Some of us at first wondered if osteopathy did not belong to the Old Doctor as an individual, but later on we found out that osteopathy is a science and a truth, and like the law of gravitation is good every where. Some of you said at first, "after I graduate in osteopathy I will study medicine," but that idea has long since died a natural death even before you entered the second term. No man can serve two masters, thinking along medical lines does not lead to osteopathic thought. Friendship with all doctors as individuals, but entangled alliances with none of their theories.

About forty years ago Dr. Still praying to the God of ignorance and superstition, cried out in his great agony for relief and struck the rock of allopathy but death was the result, then with a change of heart and a new faith, praying to the God of reason and common sense, he struck the rock of osteopathy and abundant streams of cure sprang forth. He stretched his

hand across the "Red Sea" of surgery and led us into a land of more rational treatment.

As the mountain peak first receives the rays of the morning sun, which later in the day bathes the valley below with its light and life giving force, so Dr. Still by his superior intellectual height first caught those rays from the osteopathic sun, which were reflected from him to us in the valley below.

This is called commencement and it is well named, for to-day you graduate from the preparatory school of books and formulae only to enter into the high school of experience and practical life, and to-day you ought to feel like little children playing upon the sand at the shore while the great ocean of truth lies out before you, and as you embark some will come in contact with the trade-winds of success and with the gulfstream of prosperity, while others will encounter the icebergs of criticism and disappointment. Then it is that you must exercise the very genius of common sense and learn to labor and to wait until all difficulties have been overcome. The victory for osteopathy is not yet won. The battle which we are now fighting is the Gettysburg of Osteopathy and it will decide for years to come, yes for all time, whether the prevailing practice of medicine will be that of drugs or that of osteopathy, and it will be osteopathy if you do your part and I do mine.

Therefore stand firm, being girdled about with physiology, having on the breast-plate of anatomy, having your feet shod with the principles of osteopathy, and, above all, having a shield of common sense, then you can withstand all the attacks that the enemies of osteopathy can bring against you. The teachers of this school have done their best to prepare you for your life work and to-day the Old Doctor stands like the "Rock of Gibraltar" guarding his Mediterranean of osteopaths seeing that none pass out into the great ocean of practice unless he has in his possession the compass of purpose and the chart of competency. Let him who seeks the truth hold in one hand the Sermon upon the Mount and in the other the philosophy of osteopathy, and let him *know* that he has in his possession all the Gospel and all the power of healing, and for a code of ethics he will find none so good as that taught by the man who walked by the Sea of Galilee nineteen-hundred years ago.

Ladies and gentlemen of the graduating class, we wish you *one and all* success. Good-night.

#### "MECHANICAL MASSAGE—(OSTEOPATHY.)"

THE above sign, I am told, is placed over the entrance of a certain office in the city of Chicago. Within this office it is said, there are fifteen or more machines of various kinds and shapes, but all intended to treat by some method or other some part of the human body or some particular disease to which human kind is heir.

All a patient of this institution need do, in order to get the treatment in due form, is to enter the office, read the directions on each machine until the

one is found suitable to his or her ailment. The patient must now take the position indicated by the directions, drop a coin in the slot and presto! you are massaged, vibrated, baked, shocked or boiled in the latest improved scientific manner. The proprietor of this place no doubt has never attended an osteopathic school, knows nothing whatever of the theory and practice of osteopathy, is clearly misrepresenting the facts in the case when he likens his mechanical treatment to the science of osteopathy, yet we cannot help but hold him in less contempt than we do the osteopath? who has graduated from an osteopathic school and professes to practice osteopathy and yet practices every thing else. What are we coming to with our vibrators, electrical machines, drugs, hot baths, and numerous other adjuncts that have no place and never will in the practice of osteopathy?

Dr. A. T. Still could never have made osteopathy the science it is today if he had compromised it with any other system of treatment—and let me add that he has had to my knowledge many requests from interested friends to add just a little medicine or a little electricity or a few mechanical appliances to his system, but he has ever considered osteopathy a complete system within itself and has always emphasized the statement that if a practitioner of his school could not succeed without the aid of other forms of treatment it was the fault of the practitioner and not of the science. Now, if it is a fact that the Old Doctor has built the structure to its present stage of completion on the foundation "pure osteopathy," is it not plain to the thinking osteopath that we its practitioners in order to finish the structure so ably begun must of necessity build on the same foundation?

These so called osteopaths are a menace to osteopathy wherever they are to be found, and the national, state and local societies throughout the entire country should give them their immediate consideration. Dr. Hildreth in the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY of recent date very ably expressed the writer's views on this subject when he said: "I have but one fear for the future, and that is this—that as our numbers multiply and go forth into the field of practice, there may be enough of those who through neglect of their school work or lack of confidence in their profession, as well as themselves, will waver between their profession and other methods of treatment to the extent of weakening not only their own profession but ruining forever their own chances of success. What we want you to see and know is the fact that in our profession we have some weak-kneed brethren who are doing more injury to its growth and development than all the combined elements outside of our ranks." If we continue to add adjunct after adjunct as some of the osteopaths are doing today, the time is not far distant when the osteopath's office will remind one of the interior of a junk shop, and the published "case reports" will read something on the order of the following:

REPORTED BY O. U. FAKE, D. O.

*Nervous Exhaustion.*—Mr. A—, very wealthy gentleman, age 93. No apparent lesion. Had tried a number of the best doctors in the state without

any marked benefit. At last acting on the advice of his heirs he was persuaded to try me. I used Updyke's Double Backaction Universal Reversible Vibrator from three to six times daily for two weeks, going carefully over the whole body at each treatment. I noticed improvement from the first treatment and would no doubt have entirely cured him but he quit me at the end of two weeks and is now taking vibratory treatment from the barber in the next block. There should be some law to prevent these barbers from using vibrators.

REPORTED BY A. D. JUNK, D. O.

*Pulmonary Phthisis.*—Mr. C—, very poor financially but wealthy brother pays for treatment. Age 25. Weight 88 pounds. 3rd, 4th and 5th ribs on both sides greatly depressed. Right lung entirely gone, left one all gone but part of lower lobe. Commenced using my static machine on patient last June and by July 1st had left lung entirely restored and right one nearly so and the depressed ribs restored to their normal position. By the middle of August both lungs were restored to their normal size but the depressed ribs, on account of the powerful electric current were now drawn as much upwards as they had been depressed before. This however was easily remedied as all I had to do was to reverse the current for a few treatments. On Sept. 13th the patient was discharged as cured both lungs being perfectly normal, the patient then weighing 232 pounds. After several months there is no sign of the condition recurring and at present the patient is captain and center of the All Stars Foot Ball team of this city.

REPORTED BY A. CHUMP, D. O.

*General Debility.*—Miss M—, wealthy. Recommended to me by the undertaker in the same building. Trouble of several years standing. Very nervous, anemic and tired easily on slightest exertion. Upon examination I found an anterior condition of her cervical vertebrae, her dorsal vertebrae were posterior with a slight anterior condition in the lumbar region. I have treated her daily (some days twice) an hour or more at each treatment for the past year and although I have got her spine perfectly straight she does not seem to be improving and for the past five months I have had to treat her at her home in bed. I am very much discouraged with the case and I feel that I have *done her* about all that I can do.

REPORTED BY JOHNNY WISE, D. O.

*Dislocated Hip.*—Mr. D—, very prominent merchant of this city. Dislocated hip of several years standing. Commenced treatment with me last December. My treatment of the patient was as follows: First a bath in hot water (from 120° to 130° Fahrenheit) followed by one of my celebrated "Cocoa-butter rubs." I rubbed in the butter firmly and strongly up as far as the occiput and especially did I rub hard over the affected hip. I treated the patient daily, each treatment usually consuming 2 to 2½ hours and 2 pounds of cocoa butter. The patient at the end of one month was much worse which you know is often a good sign, and I no doubt would have been able to record the complete cure of an interesting case but for an unlooked for occurrence over which I had no control. The patient committed suicide one evening just after leaving the office by eating the particles of a broken window glass.

C. L. RIDER, D. O., Detroit, Mich.

## A SIMPLE EXPLANATION OF THE SCIENCE OF OSTEOPATHY, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

Charles Hazzard, Ph. B., D. O., New York.

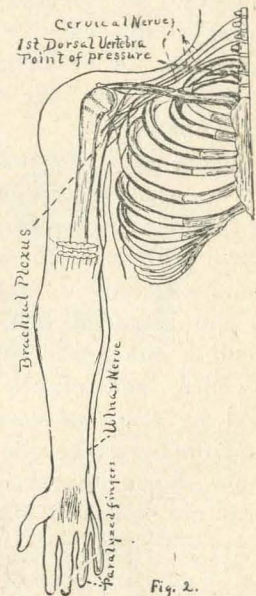
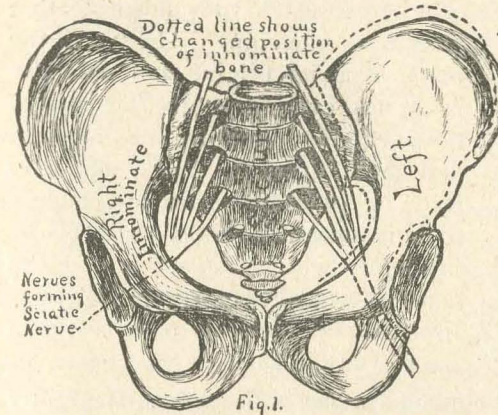
WHAT IT IS.

Osteopathy is a new system of healing, discovered by Dr. Andrew T. Still, of Kirksville, Mo., in 1874. It is taught in a dozen schools in different parts of the country, and is practiced in every state and territory in the Union, also in some foreign lands. Several thousand graduates of these schools are in active practice. This science is recognized by law in more than one-third of the states, and its practice is nowhere forbidden.

DEFINITION AND THEORY.

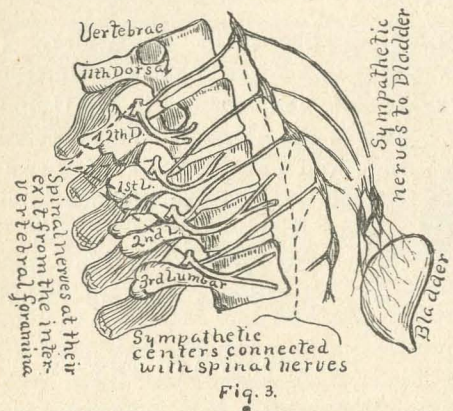
Osteopathy is a common-sense method of treating disease, without the use of drugs or knife, by keeping all of the natural mechanical relations of all body-parts intact. Practically every disease is made possible to happen in a given individual because some of these mechanical relations have somehow been disturbed. Thus is laid the foundation of physical disorder resulting in weakness of heart, lung, stomach, or other part, just so that a multitude of varying circumstances, more or less, may culminate in disease, acute or chronic. The osteopath, trained as a skilled mechanic in the knowledge of the body and its functions, uses his hands in applying definite principles to the perfect readjustment of these disturbed parts. He in this way removes the ultimate cause of disease. He corrects every minute slip of bony parts; replaces abdominal organs, which may have gone downward through weakness of their supporting parts; relaxes contracted muscles or other soft tissues, and sees that no nerve, blood vessel, lymphatic, or organ suffers from pressure, or tension in any part of the body.

Case in which the 1st dorsal vertebra has slipped and brought pressure upon the eighth cervical and first dorsal nerves, which enter into the formation of the brachial plexus, contributing fibers that go to make up the ulnar nerve, which supplies the little finger and half of the ring finger. Result, paralysis of these fingers.



HOW IT CURES DISEASE: ILLUSTRATIONS.

A few cases, simply explained, will aid the layman in understanding what osteopathy does to cure disease.

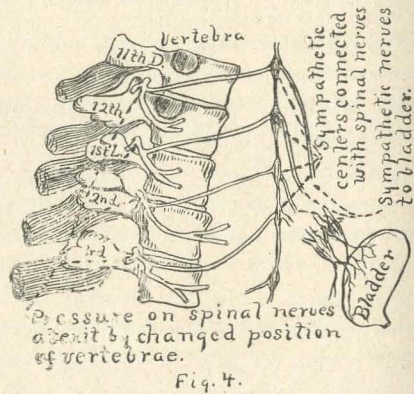


Normal anterior sweep of lower dorsal and lumbar portion of the spine, showing exit of spinal nerves and their connections with sympathetic centers and nerves in part controlling bladder.

It often happens that the innominate bone, a part of the pelvis, is slightly displaced by some violence as by a fall upon the buttocks, with the result that this bone and its attached tissues are enough changed from their normal position to press upon the branches of the sacral plexus of nerves which go to make up the great sciatic nerve of the lower limb, causing great pain and lameness. A very slight change in the position of this bone has crippled more than one man.

There is a network, or plexus, of nerves that springs from the spinal cord at the lower part of the neck and passes down the arm, to supply it and the hand with motion and sensation. This is the so-called brachial plexus, and leaving the spine by the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth cervical nerves, and by the first dorsal nerve, it passes down between the first rib and clavicle or collar bone, to the inner side of the arm and down. It often happens that slightly disturbed position of the spinal vertebrae along the part of the spine from which these nerves come is the cause of the pressure upon some of them, resulting in paralysis in some

The mechanical idea is always uppermost in the practitioner's mind. For example, a pain at the inner side of the knee makes him think at once of a nerve which runs down to that place from the spine. He traces the nerve from its origin, and carefully examines everything in the path of the nerve that may become displaced and press upon it. As a matter of fact, he often finds that just such a pain is caused by a little slip of the hip-joint, which causes muscles to contract and press upon the nerve as it passes by, and this pain is felt in the end of the nerve at the knee.



Reversed sweep of lower dorsal and upper lumbar spine, showing how changed shape of the spinal column causes the spinal parts to bring pressure upon the spinal nerves at their foramina of exit. The reversal of the sweep stretches the nerves, as well as the ligaments and tissues about their exits, and thus brings pressure upon them, and disturbs their function.

part of the arm or hand. One actual case occurred from such a cause in a lady seventy-nine years of age, who, falling upon the hand, suffered paralysis of the little and part of the ring fingers. These parts of the hand are supplied by a nerve. This nerve was traced to its spinal origin, where a little slip of the first dorsal vertebra was found, interfering with the spinal nerves concerned in the formation of the ulnar nerve. When the vertebra was restored to its place, the lady recovered.

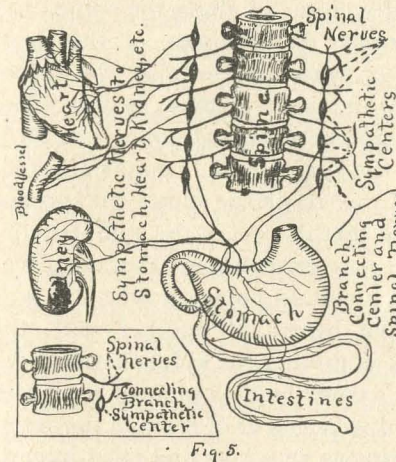
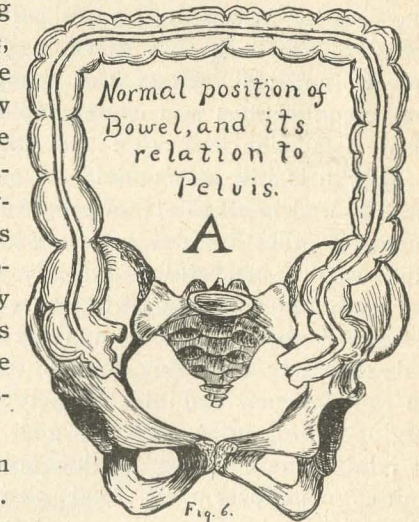


Diagram showing how the spinal nerves are connected with the sympathetic centers and through them with the organs and vessels.

off their action, and results in a weakened state of the bladder-muscles supplied by them. In this way the weakened muscles are not able to retain the urine in the bladder, and at night during sleep, when the power of will is not active, these weakened muscles relax and the urine escapes. Most of these cases show as a cause of this fault, a reversal of the normal anterior sweep of the spinal column in the lumbar and lower dorsal portion. The result is that the spine sweeps backward at this place. The nerves supplying the bladder-muscles are involved by the changed shape of the spine, and its component vertebrae. Their control of the bladder is thus partly cut off, and the disease results.

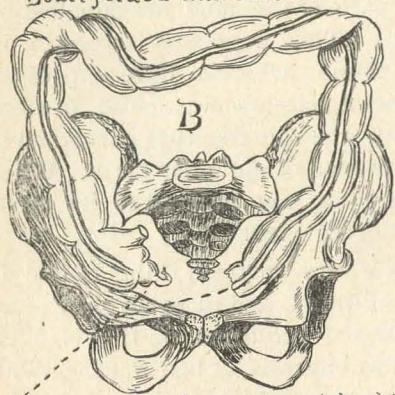
Every organ of the body has its function controlled by a part of the nervous system. The sympathetic absolutely regulates the functions of the organs. Without it the heart can not beat, the stomach can not digest food, the blood can not flow in its circuit through the vessels of the body. This sympathetic control ramifies to every remote corner of the physical being, and there holds sway over organic activity of every kind. But this sympa-



Sketches of normal and abnormal position of the bowel, and its relation to the pelvis. In A, the ends in the pelvis stand high, and the arch is full; in B, the ends have sunken down into the pelvis, and the arch is reversed, kinking the bowel and obstructing its contents. (See Fig. 7 on following page.)

thetic nerve is everywhere closely related with the other, or cerebro spinal, nervous system. What affects one affects the other. This connection is

Bowel folded and sunken



Ends of bowel slipped down into pelvis  
Fig. 7.

ant cause of serious disease. Everyone knows how common it is for women to suffer from falling of the womb. The results of this are well known. The womb presses upon the bladder and causes frequent desire to urinate; it presses upon the near-by nerves and causes pain in the small of the back, low down, and in the lower limbs; it affects the sympathetic nerve-connections and causes rapid heart-beat, headache and other bad conditions.

Now it is just as common for an osteopath to find in all kinds of people displacements of other internal organs, which produce various bad results, and fully as harmful ones, as those caused by the condition described above. A common example of this is seen in a slipping down of the bowel in the abdomen and into the pelvis, turning or folding upon itself as it goes, so that it retains the contents of the bowel and causes constipation or total obstruction. By its compression of surrounding blood vessels and nerves it also may cause great trouble, such as fevers, appendicitis, and other ills. The osteopath knows when these parts are in the wrong position, and his method of treatment is able to restore them to their proper places and to do away with the disease resulting. In one actual case, a high fever was at

especially close all along the spine, and the various disturbances of the small bones, or vertebræ, forming the spinal column, in this way may at once affect the sympathetic at that point. According to the sympathetic centers affected, so will the result be upon the organs supplied by this part of the sympathetic. So the osteopath knows that displacement at a certain point in the spine will affect the heart; at another part, the bowels; at another, the kidneys, and so on.

It is a common thing for an osteopath to find displacement of some of the internal organs as an active and most import-

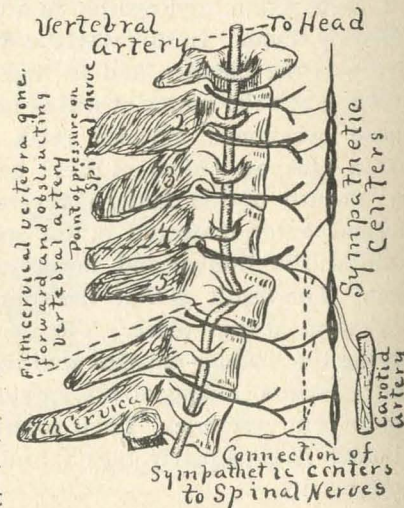


Fig. 8.

Side view of spinal column in the neck, showing the 5th vertebra tilted and slipped forward; (1) bringing pressure upon the vertebral artery, and obstructing the blood-flow through it; (2) bringing pressure upon the spinal nerve, by which irritation is carried through the nerve and its sympathetic connections to the carotid artery, constricting the artery and impeding the flow through it. Both carotid and vertebral artery carry blood to the head.

once reduced by arranging all the abdominal viscera in their normal way.

LOOK AT IT IN ANOTHER WAY.

From what has been said it must be clear to the reader that displaced bones may sometimes press upon near-by blood vessels and obstruct the flow of blood in them; that displaced organs and other parts may do the same thing; that mechanical displacements, as of spinal vertebræ, may irritate the sympathetic nerves, some of which regulate the flow of blood in the vessels, and cause too rapid or too slow flow in such vessels. In these ways the blood supply to a part may be almost completely shut off, resulting in diseases in that part. On the other hand, such causes sometimes conspire to prevent the out-flow of blood from an organ; it becomes congested, engorged with blood, inflamed, and diseased. Such conditions have actually caused cancer in various parts of the body.

Among the numerous ills due to obstructed blood-flow, are those caused by deficient circulation to or from the head, such as diseases of the eye and ear, blindness, catarrh, headache, insomnia, and even insanity. A common cause of such disorders is a slip in one of the small bones, or vertebræ, forming the bony spinal-column in the neck. Such a mechanical cause acts in part by bringing pressure and obstruction upon the vertebral artery. This artery passes up the neck, through a series of holes in the sides, or transverse processes, of the vertebræ. One vertebra, turning a little, may cut off the flow through the artery.

The obstructed blood-flow to the head results also in part from the disturbance of the sympathetic nerves connected to the spinal nerves that are disturbed by this displaced vertebra. These causes acting together may produce various of the troubles above mentioned.

The foregoing explanations and illustrations constitute a simple representation of some of the fundamental facts of the science of osteopathy. There are, it goes without saying, many and various ways, in addition to these, in which mechanical lesion of one sort or another causes disease. But it is hoped that a perusal of the foregoing pages may convey to the mind of the inquirer sufficient insight into this great science to interest him to inquire further.

### OSTEOPATHIC FUNDAMENTALS.

Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago.

THE mere fact that there are several existing schools of medicine implies that no one school has grasped all the fundamental principles of alleviation and cure of disease. The allopathic school champions certain facts, notably pathological; the homeopath delights in philosophizing his symptomatic ideas; the eclectic wails because his brethren of other schools are not broad minded in choosing and prescribing drugs. And so the contradictory situation of

jealousies, facts and fancies, and hit and miss has continued. The sick man has gotten well in spite of drugs, and he has died when paying his respects to them.

The allopathic school is making great pretensions. Its members abhor the name "allopathic." Hahnemann gave it to them and it will probably continue to stick by them yet awhile. They prefer the name "regular" or "scientific", and are really taking quite a stand in this respect. But their pretensions are so pronounced; and in many ways they seem to have succeeded. Theoretically with them their school is the nucleus or central point of everything medical; the truths of homeopathy and eclecticism are but a ramification of their therapeutics; massage, Swedish movements and hydrotherapy but incidentals to their field of prescribing; and, now comes osteopathy, to them, nothing but another branch of therapeutics akin to massage, to be absorbed. Practically they are absorbing, or at least attempting it, everything in sight. They have thrown the gates of their societies wide open for other practitioners to enter. To them (the allopaths) this is an act of charity in order that all schools may participate in one continuous love feast and champion as a body legitimate and scientific medicine. Possibly there is an ulterior and secret motive to this move, the homeopaths and electics feel so—and attempt to absorb and annihilate other systems of medicine. Federal and many of the state and local medical positions have been under their control for years. They have played politics with a broad and firm hand. They have not granted other schools an inch of ground unless absolutely forced. Our osteopathic legislative work has shown this to be only too true. How the allopathic school has taken the public under its wing of protection! A curious fact has been manifested in a few of the states where the allopaths have sought legislation, and still it is only a trait of human nature, the homeopaths having gained a voice by their hard work of a score of years in securing recognition turned around and kicked the under dog, the osteopath.

But this is somewhat of a digression although it brings out a political phase of osteopathic fundamentals. I was attempting to show how the allopaths hate to admit either merit outside of their ranks or defeat within them. After opposing and ignoring the homeopaths for years they then turned around and selected their points of merit without giving special credit, and now they are attempting to quietly absorb them by sapping their numerical strength. (On one point alone the homeopaths have done a world of good, lessening drug dosage to comparatively a fractional part.) The osteopaths even claim that their practice has included osteopathic principles for years. And so the continuous performance goes on.

After all the court of public opinion is the great leveler. Homeopathy succeeded because the thinking class favored it; it was a step nearer nature and away from frightful drugs. Wherever homeopathy has flourished, there have been found the better class of people. As with osteopathy it came, in one way, at an opportune time, but really it is simply a natural outcome or evolu-

tion of medicine in general. Christian science, mental science and dozens of similar fancies, all with a nucleus of truth greatly exaggerated and clothed with bosh, were simply forced upon the public by drug intolerance. The medical fraternity has simply run mad with its ever appearing theories and ideas, only to be shortly cast aside, until the public was forced to take to flight and as a consequence dozens of fads have yearly appeared—a potato in your pocket for rheumatism, a tarred string around your waist for malaria, etc. What does it mean—simply desperation on the sufferer's part.

Osteopathy has been before the public now for more than a decade. During this time it has literally leaped forward by bounds. Scientifically, practically, legislatively and officially it is being recognized and courted. Could it be in a more healthy condition? Its period of probation has passed. Leading medical schools are saying a few good words for osteopathy (or rather I had probably better say the principles of osteopathy), the last place you would expect to hear good words I am sorry to say, but nevertheless human nature is about as bigoted as ever—it all depends whose toes are tramped upon. A number of medical schools have put in chairs of manual therapeutics; the word "osteopathy" is probably not euphonious to them.

Osteopathic principles are truths. This has been explained and proven time and time again. No one has arisen in the osteopathic school and hurled bombs into its camps causing explosions like a recent outburst in the Chicago Medical society. It appears that Dr. Bevan, a prominent physician of Chicago, had the courage of his convictions to say before the above society, on the evening of January twenty-seventh, "Drug treatment is useless in cases of pneumonia. The medical profession, so far as medicines are concerned, can be of no assistance in the fight against this disease. The sooner the profession will acknowledge this to the public and set to work to discover some specific to save pneumonia patients the better for all concerned." Of course, such an expression from an eminent physician is nothing new. It simply shows the trend of modern therapeutic thought. Many a physician will tell you that he gives drugs because the patient demands something; he does it to keep his practice. The same hubbub arose when eminent practitioners began to claim that drugs were worse than useless in typhoid fever. The osteopath is not objecting to dietetic and hygienic practices, but he does object to the nonsensical, hurtful and empirical use and abuse of drugs. Drug therapeutics does not constitute a large percentage of medical education, but there are practitioners that make of it ninety per cent of their every day practice. Dr. Osler, the well known physician of Baltimore, is a drug agnostic. Many eminent physicians have put themselves on record as against drug medication. Most surgeons are drug nihilists.

The only thing that has marred the perfect smoothness of the internal osteopathic machinery has been the attempt of a few to place hydrotherapy, electricity, etc., on a par with osteopathy, or at least to give these methods undue prominence. But the controversy and discussion that arose probably



was a good thing for the profession. The *Cosmopolitan Osteopath* for December contained an editorial entitled "Heresy Hunters At Work," that seemed to favor the osteopath who believes in mixing the so-called "natural methods" of cure. It censured the recent action of the New York State Osteopathic society for eliminating the osteopath for membership who does not practice pure osteopathy. However, I can not believe the *Cosmopolitan Osteopath* really intended to voice that side of the question so strongly. I believe the society did right, we must have pure osteopathy, not the adulterated; and I freely admit I am unable to see even the ghost of a parallelism between the straight osteopath and the adjunct osteopath and the religious situation under Charles IX of France or under Louis XVI for examples. The osteopathic situation in this matter to-day is simply whether or not the practitioner is a competent and consistent osteopath. And consistency is included in competency. Naturally, we all pity the man or woman who can not or will not change his or her views, but no one is going to change his premises when the principles upon which the premises are based are absolute. This is the position of some of the so-called adjunct osteopaths—trying to place some fifth rate (fifth rate in both efficaciousness and curative prominence) therapeutic procedure as equal and parallel to osteopathic manipulation. What then must one suspect if it is not that the philosophy of that osteopath is weak on osteopathy?

Once in a while we hear an M. D. say that the fundamentals of osteopathy are wrong; that the osteopath treats the spine too often, which is a mistake both in principle and practice. He says he knows of cases that have been damaged by the osteopath. Is it not surprising that he would throw stones when he lives in a glass house? Did drugs ever injure any one? Has an M. D., been known to make a mistake? Just because a patient dies during an operation, or a healthy ovary or vermiform appendix has been removed by an unscrupulous man, are you going to condemn all surgeons and surgery? Osteopaths have made mistakes. We are not infallible. Many so-called osteopaths have done us lots of harm. But take it all in all our fundamentals have never been seriously attacked. The osteopath has every confidence in his school, does the very best he knows how, and above everything else is honest and frank with his patient.

The osteopathic school believes:

(1) That man is a vital mechanism. Man's functions and life processes are subservient to chemical activity, dynamics and mechanics. All chemical changes, forces and physical laws necessary to health are obeyed if proper food, air and exercise are administered, and all vascular channels and nerve courses unobstructed. In a word man is a complete vital entity containing within his economy all the forces, fluids and agencies necessary to maintain health and cure disease.

(2) That diseases are caused by: (a) Mechanical derangements of the anatomical parts, this in turn involving and affecting physiological har-

mony. (b) Micro-organisms. The micro-organism is generally a secondary factor in disease. It usually involves tissues that are first impoverished. (c) Toxic compounds. (d) Improper food. (e) Unhygienic environment. (f) Over-use and abuse of function.

Thus it is readily seen that osteopathy is a system of medicine inclusive and comprehensive of all disorders. Osteopathy is not mere therapeutics, but it is a school of medicine both from the standpoint of a science and an art. Our conception of the causes of many diseases is entirely different from other schools, and as a consequence our diagnosis is more complete and embracing. In a word this school of medicine, osteopathy, is the school that treats man as a complete being, and places him in the position of an intelligent entity whose physical body is a vital, self-regulating mechanism governed by definite and exact laws, and pays him the respect that when disease, a condition, occurs his body mechanism needs re-adjusting and probably his mode of living regulated.

Every system of medicine must be based upon applied anatomy and physiology. And that system will be most complete and successful that can practically put into application the sciences of anatomy and physiology. Osteopathy is practical, if anything, as well as exact and precise. It is really manual surgery. Thus manual surgery, operative surgery and toxicology comprise osteopathic medicine.

Drug medication is empirical—it is inexact, changes from year to year, even from patient to patient or dose to dose. Many of the drug theories are diametrically opposed. How absurd to drug the whole body to simply stop a pain in the head or in the foot. Drug giving is based upon a false concept of disease. It necessarily places the cause of many diseases in an organ itself, when in most instances the organ affected is an effect. The homeopath pays too much attention to the symptoms and thus loses sight of the apparent seat of the disease (the affected organ), and further still of the cause behind the affected organ. Here is where the osteopath reigns supreme, and where at first glance much of his original work is lost sight of, seeking and finding the primal, central causes of the effect—not treating and dosing the effect or simply the symptoms.

Hygiene, sanitation, diet, hydrotherapy, etc., are all part and parcel of all schools of medicine, osteopathic as well as drug prescribing schools. Legitimate surgery, anesthetics, antiseptics and antidotes are an integral part of the osteopathic system.

In the development of osteopathic fundamentals all agree that physiological and pathological research comes first. We are very much in need of scientific data to prove in detail the various principles. We often get results that we cannot physiologically explain. Our art is in advance of the science. There is also another feature concerning the problem of disease to which little thought so far has been given. I refer to the "human organism, which has passed through profound changes at a rate prodigious in the history of evolu-

tion, many parts of the constitution are no longer in gear with the existing environment." This is shown by the number of rudimentary organs, as well as other organs whose functions are stimulated and perverted by unnatural social conditions and environment. The present complex culinary art is an illustration of how our environment is apt to create false appetites, and consequent organic disorders. We are not living a simple life. There is too much artificiality. Physiological old age is not thoroughly established, morbid fear of death is unnatural, sexual conditions are not in harmony with our real selves, etc. Only much thought and scientific investigation will solve this deep and far reaching problem. Osteopathy, I firmly believe, will leave its hall mark in aiding science to demonstrate to humanity that we must return to a simpler, more natural social order and environment. It is to science that the world is looking more than ever for a solution of the many problems concerning the nature of life. Osteopathy will be of great value here as elsewhere. To the reader especially interested in this phase of the study of man I would refer him to Metchnikoff's late work, "The Nature of Man."

#### THE ADVANTAGES OF OSTEOPATHY IN THE TREATMENT OF DEFORMITIES.

Herman F. Goetz, B. S., D. O., 348 Century Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WHILE it is true that Dr. Lorenz gave to plastic bloodless surgery a marked impetus, by his recent demonstrations in this country, it is also true that osteopaths have been working quietly and modestly along the same line for many years prior to his visit. There are decided differences in the two methods, which will be referred to.

In the treatment of deformities, osteopathy wishes to be justified by results, here our theory is not assumption, here we are on safe and demonstrable grounds.

If we had contributed the technique of osteopathy to the older classifications of orthopedic manipulations, made it a part of the accepted methods of older schools of practice, I am sure that much of the antagonism now shown towards osteopathy would be displaced by endorsement. But we prefer to stand alone, as an independent and distinct school of practice. While public opinion has been led to believe that the Lorenz methods are perfect, yet no one is more ready to admit than Dr. Lorenz that they are but in their infancy. So osteopaths are ready to concede that their technique is at present but the beginning of a newer yet really a better way to prevent and correct deformities.

It is not our object to belittle the Lorenz operations, having seen some of his clinical demonstrations, we have only the deepest admiration for the boldness and skill displayed by him, especially so in congenital hip dislocations.

He arouses our highest regard for his quiet enthusiasm, for his decided conservatism, for his ability. Love of his work, profound sympathy for his little patients are apparent to all, who come in contact with this master of "manipulative surgery."

If conservatism is a part of the Lorenz method it is far more so a part of osteopathy; herein lies the chief difference in these two ways of doing the same thing.

For example; in the treatment of "club foot," Lorenz reduces the deformity to the point of over-correction, in one treatment, applies a plaster bandage or cast, which is allowed to remain for varying lengths of time, dependent of course upon the case, say 4 to 6 months, or longer, then, after removal of this cast begins the final stage of his treatment, usually massage.

The osteopath in the treatment of "club foot" will reduce the deformity to the point of toleration of the patient, stretching muscles and ligaments instead of tearing them, and at each treatment attempts placing the bones in normal position. Development, growth of muscles and ligaments begins at once, whereas in the Lorenz method growth rarely begins until the plaster has been removed, and the massage continued for some time.

Here, the two methods may not differ as to the ultimate time of cure, but do differ in the degree of violence, in the degree of force used to effect the final correction.

The advantages of osteopathy over the Lorenz methods are in my opinion numerous. Osteopathy does not insist on or require anæsthesia, is not necessarily painful, ligaments or muscles are not torn, but gradually stretched, laceration of blood vessels or nerves does not occur, patient can attend to regular duties, and the probability of cure equally as good, and in all cases much safer. In many cases the cure is effected more quickly, especially so in children under 6 years of age. At these ages the parts are soft and do not require tearing, with the long wait involved in healing, and reestablishing of function. The muscles and ligaments are easily stretched, hence in these cases the time is decidedly in favor of osteopathy, at least such is my experience, by comparing with case records reported by those using Lorenz methods.

While the example mentioned is for "club-foot" these comparisons are equally true of all deformities, where the age limit has not been passed.

True, anæsthesia relieves patient of pain during the operation according to Lorenz, but pain or discomfort are ever present, at least until the second stage of his treatment is begun. Pain is not significant during osteopathic treatment, and not present after the treatment has been given, this is the rule.

The intensity of the force applied, is the point of toleration of the patient, granted that if he be heroic, capable of resisting pain, our work is much facilitated in the length of time necessary for final cure.

The Lorenz method requires from 6 months to 2 years with prognosis doubtful. Osteopathy in comparatively like cases effected cures more rapidly, and the advantages are with our more conservative technique.

I here except congenital hip dislocations (absence of acetabulum), these I do not believe osteopathy can cure, as quickly as the Lorenz method can, if at all. These require either a cutting operation or fixation and plaster cast.

In the correction of spinal curvatures no method, no technique, so far as

I can learn excels that of osteopathy and here the "swing" (similar to a Sayre apparatus) designed by Dr. A. T. Still has been a great aid to me in treating.

In spinal curvature, the Lorenz methods are impractical. Applying force necessary to correct a double curvature, then plaster cast, has, I believe, been done, but it would appear that the dangers are so numerous, so great, that this form of treatment should never be used. Osteopathy is a safer and much better procedure.

We concede that some forms of spinal curvatures are incurable, especially those in which ankylosis has taken place or the age limit passed.

Operative intervention—surgical or otherwise—which causes after effects of greater pathological intensity than the primal condition does, is of course unwarranted, and yet this is true of many operations of orthopedic surgery.

The operation may be successful but the suffering of the patient be intensified. A word or note of warning: When we consider the possibilities of surgery in the treatment of deformities, it is best to remember that no case should be surgically treated until the possibilities of osteopathic treatment have been exhausted. And osteopathy should also be given precedence to the methods of Lorenz for reasons stated above.

This applies to spinal curvature, club-foot, flat-foot, old dislocations, hip dislocations, disease of joints, old deformities (ankylosis), infantile paralysis, dislocated toes, hammer toes, contracted palmer fascia, wry neck, weak ankles, weak spine, and all conditions and deformities similar to these enumerated, too numerous to classify at this time.

It is of the utmost importance that such cases be brought to the osteopath early; that youthful tissue is far more plastic than old, is self evident. Let the parents observe the children closely, examine their spines. Do not ignore the pale child, the one with weak joints, round shoulders, weak knees, ankles or sho wing lack of development. The tired child may not be so just "because he is growing" but because of derangement, either anatomical or physiological, that may be easily corrected if brought to our notice early.

### OSTEOPATHY AS A PREVENTIVE.

Florence A. Covey, D. O., Portland, Me.

That the laity expects more of osteopathy than of any other branch of the medical science is obvious. Osteopathic results may seem miraculous, and in some instances they are partially so. A miracle is an event or effect contrary to the established constitution and course of things, or a deviation from the known laws of nature.

It is contrary to the established course of things for previously diagnosed valvular heart disease to be even temporarily benefited, and certainly cured, but the osteopath, who possesses a sufficient knowledge of the normal anatomy of the human body to discern an abnormal condition at the first rib, interfer-

ing with the natural circulation to the heart, by manipulation makes the condition perfect and the valvular heart disease in some instances is cured. Oculists have been able to give comfort by adjusting glasses to certain diseased conditions of the eye, but they seldom expect to cure strabismus, myopia or astigmatism; the pharmacist sells his porous plaster, and gives comfort and temporary relief to suffering humanity, but each individual continues to possess his own peculiar back upon which he can wear a porous plaster as long as he lives. These conditions and many more of similar characteristics have been cured by osteopathic treatment. Therefore in the first clause of the definition of a miracle, osteopathic results are certainly miraculous, but these results which mean so much to the individuals who are cured, are not obtained by any deviation from the known laws of nature; surely no science is more in harmony with nature or works more congenially with her, than does osteopathy; therefore, because of the infancy of our science, and the wonderful cures and benefits in so many diseases which I have not mentioned, those people who partially appreciate our science, and who are wholly interested, expect greater things from us; they think that we are able to reach successfully pulmonary tuberculosis in the last stage, Bright's disease in the same stage, cure rheumatism of thirty-five years' standing, and in time if we develop our known principles and use the gray cells of our cerebrums a shade more that we shall be able to cure all the incurable diseases. I feel that it lies with our science to accomplish more in the eradication of disease at the present time; and certainly in the future, than any other known science. I have thought about these incurable conditions, seriously, conscientiously and deeply, and I know that after all normal vitality or resistance has been exhausted in an organ and completely overcome by the pathological conditions accompanying the disease, there logically and naturally can be no cure, although osteopathic treatment can often make such conditions more bearable. What shall we do about this serious situation? This proverb comes to us, "*An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.*" Certainly if these conditions of weakened vitality, making it so easy for humanity to succumb to disease, are prevented, the eradication will not occupy an atom of thought.

My plea is now to the mothers to know the physical condition of their children. My patients often say, "I do not know how I became possessed of this anatomical defect of which you tell me; how long do you think I have had this condition?" It is impossible for us to tell in every instance just how these conditions came about, or how long they have existed; but we do know they are causing disease and if not removed now we do not know how serious a diseased condition may exist ten years hence.

Mothers' minds and eyes are constantly with their growing children. I think they are realizing more the lasting effects of pre-natal influences upon children; they are giving more time and thought to themselves during pregnancy, being judicious about exercise, diet, dress, etc., that their children may have healthy, active minds, strong, healthy bodies, and naturally be

spiritually inclined, surely the one characteristic all mothers desire for their children. Often the children are left in the care of nurses, cousins, relatives or friends, while the mothers, whose place and relation to their children can never be filled, find so much to take their time and attention that their babies are given less and less thought until they are grown, and then they may have become so weak and shattered, that, if a boy, he takes a little morphine to tide him over some crisis, and soon the "morphine habit" is formed, and then, if not before, the mother's eyes are opened to her boy's condition and no stone is left unturned to give the afflicted one aid, but in some instances it is too late.

A growing girl may have great ambitions and may overwork physically, suffer from exposure, but keep working until she is completely exhausted, and the family physician is called and tells the mother that the general nervous system needs a complete rest, and there is a serious pelvic condition from which it will take months to recover, and then the mother is astonished and wonders how her daughter became so afflicted.

I watched the following case for months: A nurse caused, by lifting, a sub-luxation of the second, third and fourth ribs on the left side, and suffered no inconvenience except a little pain (often our greatest warnings) for several months, when she began to suffer more pain, a physical examination revealed a nodulated growth in the left mammary gland which was diagnosed as a cancer, and then all that could be done osteopathically was resorted to, but proved to be of no avail, in which case the laws of prevention would certainly have been applicable.

Another case came under my observation. A young woman began having headaches and soon lost her voice entirely, and after trying specialists for three years went to an osteopath who found the cause to be obstructed circulation to the vocal chords caused by a bony lesion which had probably been there for months before the patient suffered any inconvenience from the condition; at least, if she had been examined frequently by some one competent it might have been prevented. This same bony lesion might have caused an incurable disease.

I also know of a case in which a young boy ten years of age jumped from a window and at the time there was seemingly no trouble, but four years later a complicated hip disease was discovered and now it is a positive fact that he is deformed for life.

It has not been the mothers' fault, for to whom could they take a child to obtain the specific anatomical examination which would be necessary before they could know that a child did not have a slightly dislocated atlas, which, if not affecting the child materially at the time, in five years he might be occupying a cell in an insane asylum, his condition being caused by this sub-luxated atlas interfering with the normal circulation of the brain. Who has been ready to tell a mother of the spinal muscles of her child? Only a very delicate and educated sense of touch can discern that muscular tissue has normal tonicity. These same healthy muscles hold the spine in

its perfect curves and if the muscles on either or both sides of the spine are hypertrophied or the spinal muscles are so relaxed, lacking all normal tonicity, that a spinal curvature is not already present, it may come at any time, especially if excited or hastened by a severe attack of la grippe, over work, or any exposure, physical or nervous. This knowledge and the power to tell a mother the exact physical condition of her child are possessed by osteopathic physicians; a child should be examined at least once a year and if all the anatomical defects are made perfect, or if there are none, he will have a normal resistance within his body which will combat successfully any acute disease, and he certainly will not be afflicted with any chronic condition. The per cent of chronic diseases, so many of which completely ruin the lives of young men and women, would be greatly lessened if this plan were followed.

Mothers, nurses, fathers and tutors are clamoring and removing every obstacle in order that their boys and girls may have every possible advantage for mental development at the earliest possible age; and what can aid mental development more than perfect health?

The physical development of boys was attended to in a special place in ancient Grecian times by a competent master; they underwent careful bodily training under a fixed system. The Greeks recognized the value of a sound body and had their boys subjected to rigid oversight. If the plan of inspection of the body by a competent osteopath were carried out today, many a rugged constitution would replace a delicate one. We will evolve and give our girls also an equal chance to become strong and be a future power in our land. Surely, clear minded, healthy, rugged women were never more needed than in the present age.

I find there is much to explain in osteopathy to friends and patients, and I am often being surprised by a patient, whom I think quite fully understands osteopathy, making some remark by which I discover that I have not explained some point or principle clearly, and so I think it may be in our practices, we are so busy we neglect to charge the minds of mothers with the importance of preventing many of the (will be) incurable diseases. No branch of the medical profession can do as much in the prevention of disease as can osteopathy. The osteopath has the human anatomy, as a whole, constantly in his mind, and is concentrating his thoughts along the line of anatomical defects as predisposing and exciting causes of disease. Knowing these facts and knowing that we want strong, physical bodies that we may have broad, alert, deep thinking and virtuous minds, I beseech mothers to commend their children to competent osteopathic physicians.

#### District Number Five Holds Successful Meeting.

A meeting of the Eastern Illinois District number five was held at Dr. Shaw's office in Decatur, February 27th. There were twelve present besides our state president, Dr. Cunningham. It was a very interesting meeting.

We will meet again in Danville, April 30th at Dr. Schmidt's office. There will be papers read by Dr. Schmidt, Dr. C. O. Cline and Dr. Loretto Lewis. We hope to soon have all the osteopaths in the district in the society.

LORETTO L. LEWIS, D. O., sec'y.

**Announcement of Post-Graduate School.**

A post-graduate school will be conducted in St. Louis, Mo., by the American School of Osteopathy for a period of six weeks, beginning July 18th and ending August 27th:

Last summer an experimental summer course was given at the new A. T. Still Sanitarium in St. Louis. The remarkable success of this experiment coupled with the large number of osteopaths who will be attracted to St. Louis by the A. O. A. convention and the World's Fair have resulted in extensive preparations on the part of the A. S. O. management for an elaborate summer school extending over a period of six weeks, beginning immediately after the close of the A. O. A. convention in July. The following outline will give an idea of the great value of this course. The course will be strictly a post-graduate one and all graduates of reputable osteopathic schools are eligible to attend.

The following courses will be given:

\*Obstetrics—Dr. M. E. Clark.

Gynecology—Dr. M. E. Clark.

Surgery—Dr. F. P. Young.

Dissection with daily demonstrations on the cadaver—Dr. F. P. Young.

Principles and Practice of Osteopathy—Dr. G. D. Hulett.

A daily general osteopathic and surgical clinic will be conducted by Drs. A. G. Hildreth, C. E. Still, G. M. Laughlin, F. P. Young and others.

The school will open July 18th and close August 27th. Post-graduate certificates will be issued to all who complete the work and pass satisfactory examinations. An abundance of clinical material of all kinds is assured as it has already been provided for.

All classes will meet six days each week. Preparations are being made to accommodate between two to three hundred students.

The price of tuition is as follows:

Matriculation fee \$5.00, Obstetrics \$15.00, Gynecology \$10.00, Surgery \$10.00, Dissection \$20.00, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy \$10.00. No charge for attendance at daily clinic to students taking at least one course. Fee for certificate \$5.00. No fee for certificate will be charged to

students taking two or more courses, or for students taking dissection.

\*Complete arrangements have not as yet been made for this course. For further information address

GEO. M. LAUGHLIN, D. O., Dean,  
Kirksville, Mo.

P. S. If you expect to attend this school please notify us as soon as possible, also please state the courses you desire to take. A detailed announcement concerning all points of interest in connection with this work will be made later. We hope to have our arrangements completed and announcement ready by May 1st.

**Philadelphia Osteopaths Meet.**

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic association was held at the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, Tuesday evening, March 1st. Dr. S. J. Muttart, the president of the association, presided.

The object of the meeting was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

Dr. S. J. Muttart was reelected president, the secretary being instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the association for him. Dr. Irving Whalley was elected vice-president; Dr. Abbie Jane Pennock, secretary; Dr. Ira S. Frame, treasurer; Executive Committee, Dr. Wallace Roberts, Dr. C. W. McCurdy and Dr. Gertrude Mawson. After the election of officers, Dr. E. D. Burleigh read a paper entitled, "Pathology of Pneumonia," which was listened to attentively.

ABBIE JANE PENNOCK, D. O., sec'y

**Wisconsin Osteopathic Association. Official Report.**

The sixth annual meeting of the W. O. A. at Oshkosh, February 24 and 25 presented a very interesting program arranged mainly in four departments: Osteopathic Surgery, Practice of Osteopathy, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Clinics.

The association was fortunate in having four prominent osteopaths on the program, who rendered valuable aid in the various departments as follows: Osteopathic Surgery—Dr. J. B. Littlejohn, Chicago; Practice of Osteopathy and Clinics—Dr. A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis, Mo., and Dr. H. W.

**Notice to Texas Osteopaths.**

The next meeting of the T. O. A. will be held in San Antonio, Texas April 21 and 22 1904. The date is fixed at this time on account of the "Battle of Flowers Carnival" being here on that date, insuring very low rates, to be announced later by all railroads.

It is earnestly desired that a full attendance be had at this meeting. Matters pertaining to osteopathic legislation will be taken up and a legislative committee will be appointed. Expressions from all osteopaths as to the nature of the law desired is wanted. Following the annual election of the officers, a very interesting programme will be rendered. The "Battle of Flowers" will be more elaborate and interesting this year than ever before. Many state organizations will hold their annual meetings here at that time on account of the exceptionally low rates promised. All osteopaths in the state are cordially invited to be present at this meeting. Urge all practitioners in your vicinity to come.

MARY E. NOONAN, D. O., sec'y.  
San Antonio, Texas.

**Spokane Organizes a New Society.**

The osteopaths of Spokane assembled at the sanitarium of Drs. Gervais on the evening of February 22nd, and completed the organization of the "Spokane Osteopathic society."

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Grace M. Nichols; vice-president, Dr. F. C. Taylor; secretary, Dr. Addie E. Fish; treasurer, Dr. J. E. Hodgson. The object of the organization is for mutual benefit and for united effort toward securing favorable legislation at the coming session of the legislature.

ADDIE E. FISH, D. O., sec'y.

**Kentucky Osteopaths Meet.**

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Osteopathic association was held in Louisville March 19, at the office of Dr. H. E. Nelson. In the absence of the president and vice-president, the chairman of the board of trustees, Dr. K. W. Coffman, of Owensboro presided. The various committees made their reports showing that osteopaths

Forbes, Des Moines, Ia.; Obstetrics and Gynecology—Dr. M. E. Clark, Kirksville, Mo.

A lively discussion of the mooted question of "Adjuncts" followed a paper on that subject discountenancing their use by Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead.

Officers elected: President, Dr. William Lloyd Thompson, Sheboygan; vice-president, Dr. Maud M. Sanders, Racine; secretary, Dr. Harriet A. Whitehead, Milwaukee; treasurer, Dr. Eliza M. Culbertson, Appleton; member of executive board, Dr. F. A. Wright, Fond du Lac; member of legislative committee, Dr. S. J. Fryette, Madison; delegate to the St. Louis convention, Dr. H. A. Whitehead. La Crosse is to be the next place of meeting.

HARRIET A. WHITEHEAD, D. O., Secy.

**Are You Going to the Convention?**

This is a question all osteopaths should decide in the affirmative. And do so now. Then work to it and be there.

Another thing you should do, and at once, is to reserve your rooms at the "Inside Inn", the osteopathic headquarters, from July 11 to July 15 inclusive.

You must attend to this reservation, if you wish to be cared for comfortably, and do it now. You must remember St. Louis will be crowded with visitors, but you will be well cared for if you will only attend to your part of the work.

Every effort possible is being made by the Local Committees to make a splendid success of our World's Fair Meeting. Everything is now assured for the success of the greatest osteopathic gathering the world has ever known, if the profession will only do its part. There will be no reason why everyone should not be well cared for.

Over one hundred rooms have already been reserved by our people, meaning an attendance 200 already assured. This is a splendid showing. From other sources we also have assurances of over 1000 who are making arrangements to attend the convention. We want all cared for nicely, and know you will be, if you secure your rooms at once.

BY ORDER OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEES.

in "Old Kentucky" had been at work for the good of the cause. In accord with the provisions of the law lately passed, three names were to be recommended to the governor from which number he shall select one as a member of the state board of health. Dr. H. E. Nelson, Dr. H. C. Boaz and Dr. K. W. Coffman were selected as the three. The committee on legislation made its report by presenting to the association a copy of the osteopathic bill that was enacted at the last session of the legislature. The committee was complimented by the association and discharged. As this was the regular annual session of the Kentucky association, the election of officers for the ensuing year was taken up. The officers are as follows: President, Dr. K. W. Coffman of Owensboro; vice-president, Dr. Frank Collyer of Louisville; secretary and treasurer, Dr. H. E. Nelson of Louisville; board of trustees, Dr. W. C. McManama of Louisville, Dr. Evelyne R. Bush of Louisville and Dr. Frank Collyer of Louisville. Mr. John K. Todd, the attorney of the osteopaths in the late fight in the legislature, made a nice speech on the future of osteopathy. The association then adjourned to "Benedicts" where a banquet was spread by the Louisville association. The association adjourned to meet in St. Louis, July 12, 1904.

#### Illinois State Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Osteopathic association will be held at Springfield, Illinois, May 30, 1904. Every osteopath in the state is urged to be present. An excellent program, which will be announced later, will be presented and matters of vital interest to every progressive practitioner will be discussed. No osteopath can afford to miss our state conventions.

LOLA L. HAYS, D. O., sec'y.

#### Detroit Osteopaths.

The osteopaths of Detroit and environs met on Tuesday, March 1st, for the purpose of perfecting their organization and adopting a new constitution. Dr. Clarke, the recently elected president, called the meeting to order. Twenty members were present and after much discussion a con-

stitution was adopted which calls for a strict adherence to orthodox osteopathy. A number of members who use "vibrators," electric devices, and other agents as a part of their armamentaria called for a definition of the term "pure osteopathy as taught by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still," which is contained in clause 6 of the constitution. This awakened a lively discussion and was one of the interesting features of the meeting. It was agreed by those favoring the clause that it precluded the use of the devices named and this was combated by those who employed them. No vote was taken on the definition of the clause but a motion to adopt it as it read carried. A spirit of enthusiasm pervaded the meeting which augurs well for the future of osteopathy in Detroit.

MARY KELLEY SULLIVAN, D. O.,  
Secretary.

#### Missouri Osteopaths.

The directors of the Missouri Osteopathic association have decided to have a business session only this year.

Our business meeting will be held on the afternoon of July 13th, the day after Osteopathic Day at the World's Fair. We want every Missouri osteopath to attend this meeting.

Make an effort to be present and "show 'em" we are from "Missouri" and mean to keep abreast with the times.

Every osteopath should be a member of his state association and the national association.

W. F. TRAUGHBER, D. O.,  
President M. O. A.

\$150.00 will buy nicely furnished office and fair practice in good Missouri town of 10,000 population, connected by electric line with St. Louis. Good reasons for selling. Address, Doctor of Osteopathy, St. Charles, Mo.

Desire to change location on account of health. Would like a position as assistant or would form a partnership with some good osteopath. A fine \$3000. business for sale at present location. Address "D" Journal of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo.

## The Journal of Osteopathy

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OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY  
KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

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#### Editorials.

Another scare-heard advertising poster comes to hand, bearing the name of a graduate of the American School. Its rankness is as offensive as its spelling and rhetoric are remarkable. While the JOURNAL, as representative of the American school, is not authorized in regulating the conduct of graduates, it is certainly justified in vigorous protest against any form of poster advertising, and will refuse to give support or countenance to any graduate or other, who so brings the name of osteopathy into disrepute. This man hails from Minnesota and advertises himself as the "Famous St. Paul Specialist." We learn, however, that he is in that city no longer. He has probably joined the army of rovers, which perhaps is the best thing for him and for osteopathy.

While it is disagreeable to have such things as this occur, we are some what consoled when we reflect that where there is one osteopathic fakir of this type there are a hundred and more of those whose signatures bear the official emblem of membership in the medical fraternity. As with the latter, so with followers of the osteopathic system, the more intelligent of the people will distinguish at a glance the stamp of decency from the stigma of degeneracy.

The JOURNAL is in receipt of a copy of the newly launched magazine, *Backbone*, "published monthly in the interest of Chiropractic and Common Sense, by Backbone publishers, 603-605 First Avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa." It is devoted to the exploitation of the chiropractic method of cure and the advertising of Dr. S. M. Langworthy, who seems to be its chief advocate. We have a faint recollection of seeing a few years ago, a similar exploitation of the same method by its founder, a Doctor Palmer of a neighboring Iowa city. Doctor Palmer should wake up, or his laurels as founder of a system "suggestive of both physical culture and osteopathy," but "far in advance of either," will be ruthlessly snatched from his brow. We are of the opinion that the magazine would have been more appropriately termed "Gall" rather than the other anatomical cognomen with which it has been blessed. For it certainly, at the present stage of development of osteopathy, requires a superabundance of that substance to break into print with the statement of the fundamental principle of osteopathy as the corner stone of chiropractic practice. The attempt to prove that the main features of osteopathic practice are stimulation and inhibition, while the chiropractic "looks for the lesion intelligently, locates it accurately, and then he reduces it," is puerile, and will mislead no one who has investigated the facts and conditions.

\* \* \*

In this issue of the JOURNAL will be found a communication from Dr. C. E. Shifflett of Coffeyville, Kansas, in regard to our professional relations with medical practitioners.

We have always found it unsatisfactory to treat cases in connection with medical practitioners, and, so far as we know, most of our practitioners who have taken cases that were receiving medical attention or advice in connection with osteopathic treatment have had the same experience. It is a grave mistake however for an osteopath, in our opinion, to offend medical practitioners by any uncalled-for, abusive attack upon them or their system of practice—such methods never helped osteopathy

in the least, but methods of that sort practiced by the medical profession towards osteopathy have stimulated its growth. Although we have found it unsatisfactory to take cases in connection with medical men, we have found it quite satisfactory and believe it to be the best plan to attempt to maintain friendly relations with them as individuals, to extend to them the same courteous treatment that we do to lawyers, dentists, ministers and other professional and business men. "Is it right for an osteopath to attend a case in connection with an M. D.? We believe there are circumstances where he is justified in doing so, but the ethical question involved in such conduct must be decided by the osteopath himself—the circumstances in a given case may warrant it, and they may not.

\* \* \*

A correspondent sends to the JOURNAL office a clipping from the Elmira, N. Y. Telegram of March 6, containing the "confessions of an allopath," which, in spite of some tendency to exaggeration, contains enough of truth to make it not only interesting, but instructive as well. The reader will be able to make the application to the osteopathic situation, after noting a few of the paragraphs which are herewith appended without comment:

"That there is often a demand for the knife, no one will deny, and that it is only to be employed when other and less dangerous methods fail cannot but be sanctioned by persons of sense and sound mind. Because a man can dress a bullock in twenty minutes, it does not follow that he would be a safe man to deal in cattle, or because he can open a person and sew him up without killing him at the time is no proof that he is qualified for duty in the sick room. In fact, Providence seems somewhat miserly in its gifts, and but few are great in more than one direction, and when one is an expert butcher, it is prima facie evidence that he should for the general good, limit his labors to the knife, and leave others to attend the sick. Operations of late have become as much of a fad as bob-tailed horses, both fashions flourish for a time and go out of date; the one car-

ries peace of mind to the patients, and the other comfort to the animals. The old school is justly entitled to generous consideration for their labor in various directions, but when in view of their claim to scientific medicine, history points to changes in everything but the name, so that the practice looks as speckled and streaked as the cattle of the Patriarch that slaked their thirst from the gutters in which had been put poplar and hazel rods; when the old school gentlemen defend such a system with the jealousy of a lover, and the obstinacy of a Pharisee, and claim it to be a science, philosophers must smile at their folly and pity their credulity, and such fellows expect persons outside of the profession to believe everything they say."

"The old school has always assumed to know all that was worth knowing, and been ready to denounce as a heretic any one who dared to venture an opinion that did not originate in their clique, all of which accounts for the fact that no substantial progress was made in the treatment of the sick for about 1,500 years. In 1628, when William Harvey published a work upon the circulation of the blood, the allopathic creatures squirmed in their lair, and pursued the offender with as much avidity as a vulture would carrion, his house was pillaged and his unpublished works destroyed, amid the shouts of science."

"In 1810 Hahnemann published his work announcing his law of cure, the roar of the old allopathic lion seemed to shake the earth, and determined to punish the innovator for daring to think for himself, they passed an ordinance forbidding physicians to order medicines that were not prepared by a druggist. Of course, they would not prepare any for Hahnemann, and the unscrupulous crew drove him from Leipzig. He went to Paris, and won professional renown among the learned. About the time I graduated Hahnemann's theory of medicine was making its way in this country, and the allopathic host was heaping all sorts of condemnation upon him and his followers. \* \* \* \* When I came to realize the true situation I saw the same spirit of persecution and conceit that had always characterized the profession, and

hindered its progress, as intense and virulent as in the olden times, and when I was doing my utmost to stigmatize the name of Hahnemann, that was held in high esteem by the most learned and cultivated among men, the story of the pettifogger, who declared Blackstone to be a fool, came to my mind, and it seemed to me that my effort was about on a par with the dog that wasted his time barking at the moon."

#### What are to be our Relations to the M. D's?

Are we to draw ourselves together like snails and remain in our "shells" until the M. D. passes by, then stick our heads out and show ourselves again, or shall we meet him squarely, extend our hand and cordially solicit his friendship? Shall we openly assail his method of treatment; denounce drugs and all else he uses for the relief of suffering humanity, or shall we say, "let him give drugs, he is supposed to know how to deal out the doses properly? I treat without drugs and have good success—take your choice."

The question comes to me, "Why do osteopaths have so much trouble with the M. D's?" Did you ever stop to think that it may be the osteopath's fault? To be sure there are exceptions, but I have investigated this question and I find that in a great many cases the osteopath is at fault, and why? One reason is that when an osteopath locates in a city he immediately denounces medicine from "A" to "Z" and all the doctors who give it, and if there is anything that will make a person angry it is for some one to belittle his profession.

Apply it to yourselves, osteopaths, and see if I am not right. Don't you feel a wave of indignation roll over you when you hear any one speak of your beloved science, osteopathy, as a fake or fad or something worse? If you don't you're not a true osteopath.

'Tis a poor rule that won't work both ways. Then why won't the M. D's feel the same when some D. O. denounces the use of drugs for "any disease whatever?"

Don't misunderstand me, please. I'm an osteopath to the backbone, as all the M. D's here will testify, and that is one

reason I believe why they are friendly toward me. Of the twenty M. D's here I can safely say that two-thirds of them are friends of mine, and will say that "Osteopathy is good for some diseases."

Several M. D's have sent me patients. I could mention a page of them, but what's the use? I have asked them why they sent them, and they invariably answered, "You are not a narrow-minded osteopath. You make friends with us and we know you can cure these cases."

Now what do you suppose would have been the outcome had I held myself aloof and not tried to meet them at least half way with the hand of friendship extended toward them?

Deliver me from a narrow-minded osteopath. I would rather encounter a dozen M. D's than one osteopath who is so narrow-minded and bigoted that he won't even speak to an osteopath who makes friends and associates with the M. D's. I know of an osteopath who makes more trouble for a brother osteopath than all the M. D's in the city, just because he has been in consultation with M. D's.

"An honest confession is good for the soul." I invite your criticism. Have I been unprofessional, as an osteopath, by visiting the sick in company with an M. D.? A fine old lady here lay partially unconscious for three months—medical aid of the highest standard had been employed, but to no avail. I was consulted by the family and gave them no hope of recovery, but was willing to do my best. They asked me if they should discharge their good old family physician whom they had employed and trusted for twenty-five years. I knew how they felt, and so do you. I said, "No, certainly not, he understands the case, knows all the ins and outs of the case, I will go and do all I can, but can give you no hopes." The doctor gave no medicine, and the case was practically mine, nothing being done without my sanction. The doctor was never in the sick-room except at my first visit "to see whether I knew my business or not." He was satisfied I did, and let me have my way about it. This same old M. D. is my friend, made so I think to a great ex-

tent at least by my persistency to stick strictly to osteopathy.

Did I do wrong in taking this case as I did when at the same time I made a bitter enemy of an osteopath who said, "No true osteopath and graduate of the A. S. O. would do such a thing?"

I number among my friends here a number of M. D's, and I do not care to needlessly offend them on account of "professional osteopathic etiquette" as some are pleased to call it.

Again I ask, "Am I doing right or wrong?" If I am wrong, is it right for an osteopath to work against another who is trying to do the right thing by keeping peace with his medical brethren?"

C. E. SHIFFLETT, D. O.,  
Coffeyville, Kas.

#### Scarlet Fever.

Some time ago I received a message from my brother in St. Charles county, stating that his little daughter had died of scarlet fever. A few days later I received another message stating that his little boy about one and a half years old had died also and that his other girl (the only one left) was given up to die. Three M. D's had waited on the children and as there was no osteopath in the community my brother asked me to come and save the only child left him. I went and found the little girl in a very serious condition. I was told by the nurse that the doctor who had the case in charge had told her to take the child's temperature every hour. If the temperature was a little higher he would give a dose of something and at the same time pack the child in ice. He had been doing this for several days but the child was getting worse. I went to work. I knew the child was burning up with fever and that it had to be reduced, otherwise the child would die as the others did. I gave a thorough treatment to the posterior spinal nerves in the cervical region in order to reach the predominating center of the vasomotor system in the medulla by the way of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic. The treatment equalized the circulation and stimulated the sweat glands to action. This treatment lessened

the temperature almost instantly. In addition to the above treatment I treated the spinal area of the splanchnics and lumbar nerves to keep the alimentary canal and kidneys in a condition to throw off the waste material which to a great extent caused the high temperature. None of the M. D's showed up after my first visit. They had given up the case and were willing to let the child die under my care, but I am glad to report that the child made a complete recovery under my treatment.

BENJ. HOEFNER, D. O.,  
Warrensburg, Mo.

#### The New Kentucky Law.

The law recently passed in the state of Kentucky governing the practice of medicine and osteopathy is, in our opinion, one of the best yet secured for the regulation of our practice in any of the states. Its provisions are eminently fair to all schools of practice. The law provided for the appointment of a state board of health composed of five members, two allopaths, one homeopath, one eclectic and one osteopath. All applicants for license must be graduates of reputable schools in their respective professions and must pass an examination before the board. The examination in anatomy, physiology, etc., is the same for all applicants, but the examination in principles and practice is to be given by the member of the board representing the school the applicant is from. The Kentucky osteopaths are to be congratulated on securing a law which places their practice on a par with the older schools of medicine.

#### Osteopath Testifies as Expert.

Dr. Homer Woodruff of El Paso, Texas, recently testified in the courts of that state as a medical expert in a damage suit against the G. & H. Railroad. The following extract from a letter recently received from him shows that his testimony was of considerable importance to the plaintiff for whom he testified:

"I was recently called to testify as an expert in the case of Fritzpatrick vs. the G. & H. Railroad. I was the last witness for the plaintiff and stated that a gross lesion

existed between 11th and 12th dorsal vertebrae, and testified to the remote effects of the lesion. The defense was very sure I was mistaken and demanded that the court appoint a committee of three competent surgeons to examine the patient and determine if my diagnosis was correct. The committee concurred in my diagnosis in every detail. The defense was greatly surprised as this lesion causing the symptoms had been overlooked by the other examining physicians prior to my testimony."

#### The Apotheosis of the Bellyache.

M. Jourdain was much excited when he discovered that he had been reading prose all his life without knowing it as prose. So ever since we have discovered that we are subject to appendicitis we have been making much ado, although before that we were just as much subject to it under other names, or under no names.

In those days doctors diagnosed it as typhlitis and perityphlitis and what not, and it was not differentiated from the hundreds of other ailments and looked upon popularly with the dread that is aroused by even the mildest form of the same complaint since it has come to be diagnosed as appendicitis and advertised in the newspapers. But since it has had this new name and this advertising life has taken on fresh terrors, and we are in constant fear of the direful swoop of appendicitis any moment. Every twinge or pain in the abdominal region is the sure symptom of appendicular doom. A rebellious bite of lobsters is an inflamed appendix. A gripe or simple colic is at least an abscessed appendix. A touch of old-fashioned bellyache is a burst appendix and no time to make your will.

And always there is plenty of surgeons to share your alarm and reach for their knives with a celerity that approaches Jack Chinn's record in his palmist days.

They call the vermiform appendix a useless member of man. That is incorrect. It is the most useful member to the surgical profession.

The data, of course, can never be obtained; but if they could it would be inter-

esting to calculate whether more deaths have resulted from appendicitis or from surgical operations for appendicitis.

No one will deny that in certain desperate cases of the disease a surgical operation is the last hope; nor will it be disputed that where one is subject to repeatedly recurrent attacks of the trouble an operation, when he is in good physical condition, is advisable; but it is equally true that there is an excess of surgery for appendicitis, as there is an excess of fear of the malady itself.

The Courier Journal recently referred to the report of the Medical Inspector of the French army, according to which there were in the army during the year 1892, 668 cases of appendicitis. Of these, 188 were treated surgically, and 22 of the 188 died. Of the 480 that were treated without a surgical operation, only five died.

Some allowances should be made for the probability that the subjects operated on included a larger proportion of extreme cases, but with even this allowance the contrast between the percentages of fatalities is startling. Nor is this an isolated instance.

Dr. J. W. Irwin, in a recent address to the Kentucky State Medical association, published in the American Practitioner, said that "it is a well known fact that the mortality of appendicitis, when treated medically, does not exceed 5 per cent, while surgical treatment shows a far greater death rate—13 per cent and upward."

These figures, it is presumed, are for real appendicitis, and not for the various forms of bellyache which—thanks to the power of advertising—are so commonly invested with the terror of appendicitis. And certainly they do not show appendicitis to be such a deadly foe to mankind as mankind has come to regard it. There are any number of diseases about which we disturb ourselves very little, and which prey on us at every hand, that are much more destructive of human life.

"During the last twenty-nine years," said Dr. Irwin, in the address referred to, "I have seen and treated upward of one hundred and fifty primary cases of what was then known as perityphlitis, later and



now, appendicitis, without having to resort to surgical means, and have had to record but two relapses, both patients surviving, and a single death. Death came in the one case near the end of the second week of the disease, in a gentleman forty-six years of age, who was also the subject of heart disease, the result of years of dissipation."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

#### A New Publication.

"The A. S. O. Student" is the name of a new publication that will make its appearance this month, the initial number will be ready about the 15th. Mr. G. W. Goode and Mr. A. E. Daugherty of the junior class are the promoters of this new enterprise, Mr. Goode acting as editor and Mr. Daugherty as business manager. Both of these gentlemen are experienced newspaper men and their paper ought to succeed. This publication will be an independent school paper, published by students and devoted to students' interests. It will appear monthly during school sessions. This new paper has the hearty endorsement of the school management, and it is hoped that it may be a permanent affair.

#### Victory In Florida For Dr. C. E. Bennett.

[From the Pensacola Daily News, March 14th.]

Dr. C. E. Bennett, the osteopathist, is the happiest man in town to-day, for in a decision rendered after much deliberation by Judge Beggs of the criminal court, this morning the gentleman, who appears to have much more than his share of trouble with the medical fraternity in this city, has been vindicated. The decision substantially tells that the information charging him with the practicing of medicine without having obtained a certificate of qualification was no good and that it was insufficient to base a prosecution upon. This decision was followed by an order discharging Dr. Bennett.

The doctor is being congratulated by his legion of friends in Pensacola over what is regarded as a great victory. In the face of great odds, the case was taken up and argued, the motion to quash the information being ably argued by Blount & Blount

The county solicitor had associated with him Judge J. C. Avery, who appeared for the Medical Society. That society maintained that Dr. Bennett was practicing without having obtained the proper certificate and the preferring of such charge was regarded as an attempt to put him out of business altogether in Pensacola.

#### Resolutions of Sympathy.

Whereas, it has been the will of a Divine Providence to take home the beloved mother of our vice-president, Mrs. F. N. Miller.

Be it resolved by the class of January 1906, A. S. O., that we extend to our classmate our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy in this her dark hour of bereavement.

Be it further resolved, that we send a copy of this resolution to Mrs. Miller and to the JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY.

CLASS OF JANUARY 1906, A. S. O.

#### The Freshman Reception.

On Friday evening, March 18th, the juniors of the A. S. O. held a reception in North and Memorial Halls in honor of the freshman class. The reception was attended by the faculty and the entire student body. In the forepart of the evening speeches were made by T. S. McCall, junior president, W. E. Reese, sophomore president, Edwin Hart, freshman president, and the Old Doctor. The program was interspersed with various musical selections. W. S. Thomasson, senior president, presided. After the rendition of the program refreshments were served in "apple-pie" order in the old surgery room.

#### A Correction.

DR. GEO. M. LAUGHLIN,  
KIRKSVILLE, MO.

Dear Doctor:—In my article in the March JOURNAL, the name of Dr. Sue Epperson, of Louisville, was omitted from the names of those who fought so hard for osteopathy at Frankfort. This was an oversight on my part, and it is due Dr. Epperson that she be given much credit, for she spent most all of her time at Frankfort and was successful in her work of securing recognition for osteopathy.

HARRY LEE, D. O.,  
Carlisle, Ky.  
March 18, 1904.

#### PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. C. N. Crouch has changed his location from La Plata to Slater, Mo.

Dr. M. McKome of the last graduating class has located at Peabody, Kas.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. L. H. McCartney of Xenia, O., on March 10th, a son.

Dr. M. R. Ely, formerly of Rochester, Minn., is now located at Joplin, Mo.

Dr. J. H. McGee, formerly of Ashland, Ore., is now located at Portland, that state.

Dr. C. S. Betts has changed his location from Chattanooga, Tenn. to Salem, S. D.

Dr. Sophia M. Heinemann of the last graduating class has located at Faribault, Minn.

Dr. F. K. Walsh, graduate of the A. S. O. January, 1904, has located at Nampa, Idaho.

Dr. Jeanette Stockton has changed her location from Russel, Ia. to Manhattan, Kansas.

Dr. Geo. B. Wolf announces the change of his location from Lindsborg to Olathe, Kansas.

Dr. Ollie R. Elam announces the change of her location from Higginsville, Mo. to Seneca, Kas.

Dr. R. P. Buckmaster has changed his location from Greenville, Miss., to Alexandria, La.

Dr. Ada W. Keller, post-graduate of the A. S. O. January, 1904, has located at Bozeman, Mont.

Married—On March 1st, at Ennis, Texas, Dr. J. O. Lowry and Miss Belle Pierpont, both of that city.

Dr. S. T. Lyon of Kansas City, Mo., announces his new office address at 302 Bank of Commerce Bldg.

Dr. H. W. Carlisle has changed his location from Louisville, Ky. to the Romaine Bldg., Paterson, N. J.

Drs. Edward and Cora C. Hansen announce their new location at 4514 Forbes St., E. E. Pittsburg, Pa.

Dr. A. J. Noble of the last graduating class has gone to Otoka, I. T., where he will practice his profession.

Dr. E. D. Rogers of Newcastle, Pa. has changed his office location from the Bleakley Bldg. to 51 North Mill St.

Dr. Sarah C. Oneland of the last graduating class has located at Milwaukee, Wis., with offices in the Matthews Bldg.

Drs. I. Chester Poole and Margaret Poole have recently located at Fall River, Mass. They have offices at 90 Franklin St.

Dr. W. A. Cole, formerly of Clinton, Ia., goes to St. Louis to locate. He will have offices in the Cordova, 4060 McPherson Ave.

Dr. Chas. M. Downey of the last graduating class announces his permanent location at 45 Southern Express Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. Louis F. Curl, formerly of Dixon, Ill., has joined Dr. Loretta L. Lewis in the practice of osteopathy at the last named place.

Dr. Guy Wendell Burns of New York City, announces the change of his office location from 255 Fifth Ave. to 18-20 West 24th St.

Dr. Edward Howard of the last graduating class has located at 609 Fifth Ave., New York City, for the practice of his profession.

At a recent meeting of the Maine Osteopathic Association held at Portland, Dr. A. T. Still was elected honorary member of the society.

Dr. M. A. English, post-graduate of the A. S. O. January class, 1904, has located at Washington, D. C., with offices in the Colorado Bldg.

Every osteopath ought to be a subscriber to the Osteopathic Physician, published by Dr. H. S. Bentry of Chicago. "It's a regular newspaper."

Died—On March 1st, 1904, the infant daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Homer Bowers of Frankfort, Ind. The many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Bowers extend their sympathy to them.

Dr. F. P. Millard, after spending the winter in Oklahoma and Colorado for the benefit of his health, has returned to Worcester, Mass. and has resumed his former practice.

Dr. Chas. W. Bliss, post-graduate of the A. S. O. January 1904, has located at Elizabeth, N. J. He has offices at 42 Hersh Bldg.

Dr. J. O. Bruce has gone to Plattsburgh, Nebr., where he has located for the practice of his profession. He formerly practiced at Hastings, that state.

Dr. Zuella A. Nevius, formerly of St. Louis, Mo., has gone to Brazil, Ind. where she will be associated with Dr. J. E. Baker in the practice of osteopathy.

On Saturday, March 19th, the ladies basket ball team of Quincy High School defeated the ladies team of the A. S. O. at Kirksville, by a score of 8 to 6.

Dr. Lillian M. Benning, formerly of Conneaut, O., has located at Washington, D. C., where she is associated with Dr. O. L. Butcher in the practice at that place.

Dr. A. P. Hibbs of Ogden, Utah was recently called to Kirksville on account of the death of his mother. The JOURNAL extends its sympathy to Dr. Hibbs in his irreparable loss.

Dr. C. R. Shumate of Asheville, N. C. has gone to Lynchburg, Va. to take charge of the practice of Dr. J. M. Kibler while the latter is taking a post-graduate course at the A. S. O.

Drs. Frank R. Heine and Florence Brown Stafford of Pittsburg, Pa., announce the

change in the location of their offices in the Hamilton Bldg., to the Nixon Theatre Bldg., Sixth Ave.

Drs. W. and Bertha L. Thomas, formerly of Sedalia, Mo., have recently located at Tacoma, Wash. They have engaged offices in the California Bldg., and expect to make Tacoma their permanent home.

Dr. Harriett A. Whitehead has changed her location from Whitewater, Wis. to Suite 814 Goldsmith Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Dr. Whitehead was recently elected to the secretaryship of the Wisconsin State Osteopathic association and delegate to the St. Louis convention.

The following Alumni visited the A. S. O. during the last month: Drs. W. H. Wilderson, Circleville, O.; R. F. Graham, Sioux City, Ia.; Robt. Burdette, Ladonia, Mo.; A. M. Keith, Greenville, Ill.; T. J. Collins, Laplata, Mo.; Cora Powell, Milton, Ia., and Ernest Ewing, Grant City, Mo.

W. B. Curry of the present senior class A. S. O. will spend the entire World's Fair season in St. Louis. He has purchased the "Cordova" a beautiful private hotel of twenty-five rooms at 4060 McPherson Ave. near the World's Fair grounds. A lovely home for osteopaths and their friends during the World's Fair. Write to him or see him for datings. Address, W. B. Curry, Kirksville, Mo.

## OSTEOPATHIC PEBBLES.

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

To know osteopathy is to indorse it.

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Take care of your health while it yet remains.

★

Osteopathy not only cures but prevents diseases.

★

Merit, not age, is the test in this twentieth century.

★

Osteopathy is a master builder of both mind and body.

★

Osteopathy promotes health and cured patients promote osteopathy.

★

By removing the *cause* osteopathy prevents future attacks of disease.