Osteopathy Fifty Years Hence
By RUSSELL DUANE, of the Philadelphia Bar.*

At previous commencements of this institution the history of osteopathy have frequently been the subject of discussion and review. On this occasion it is my purpose to say a few words as to the probable future of osteopathy and of the various channels through which its influence is likely to be enforced and extended. The great Doctor Still once said, "Osteopathy is a science fifty years ahead of the times." In the spirit of this remark let us try to forecast the future of the profession and picture to ourselves what its status is likely to be, fifty years hence after the time has caught up with osteopathy.

I. Probably the most characteristic single medical thought of our day is the idea that "prevention" of disease is more certain in its results and in every way preferable to an attempted "cure." Measures of prevention have in recent years occupied a position of increasing importance both with our public authorities and with the medical profession, and many terrible diseases like yellow fever and smallpox have thus been eliminated or largely reduced. It is said that a custom exists in some parts of China according to which medical men are paid by their patients for keeping them well, and that as a penalty for failure to do this, medical attendance must be furnished free whenever the patient becomes ill. By the end of the next half century, with the growth in popular intelligence which may reasonably be expected within that time, this idea of "prevention" is likely to control the habits and practices of the entire community.

With that development will naturally come about a corresponding progress in those branches of medical science which are called preventive. They are the direct aim the production and maintenance of health, as contrasted with those branches which are merely available to cure existing illness. In the science of osteopathy the element of cure, and hence osteopathy is certain to share in the progress of popular intelligence toward the universal use of preventive measures. Osteopathy is well adapted to cure the patient of manifold ills; but an even more important function of osteopathy is the removal of causes likely to produce ill. Osteopathy aims at catching the patient before he becomes too much of a patient. Its object is to rectify the irregularities of bony structure, muscles or nerves before the aberration becomes so great as to induce active disease. From the osteopathic standpoint the number of ill persons in a community is not to be estimated by counting up the inmates of hospitals and sanitariums or the number of those confined to bed in private dwellings. On the contrary, those denominated ill should include all persons who are conscious of a lack of strength, vitality or efficiency which can be set straight before an illness or disease supervenes. In many cases this physical derangement is so slight that the person in question has no consciousness that anything is wrong, yet there exists in that person's organism an ever-present source of irritation and disturbance in need of some physical correction such as osteopathy affords. In many cases this physical derangement is so slight that the person in question has no consciousness that anything is wrong, yet there exists in that person's organism an ever-present source of irritation and disturbance of function which in time may readily grow to serious proportions. At the present moment the community generally does not appreciate the need of having minor structural derangements corrected. The field of osteopathy is unfortunately curtailed through the ignorance of a large section of the public as to what it is, its past history, the scientific theory underlying it and the character of the cures which it has effected. Fifty years hence the community will recognize the fact that osteopathy affords the most effective means known to medical science of correcting physical errors and defects having the most untoward possibilities and thus of preventing the occurrence of the gravest evils and diseases. Today every intelligent man recognizes the importance of having detailed scientific care given at stated intervals to such portions of his body, for example, as the eyes and the teeth, and he recognizes that such attention to be efficacious must be given promptly and with regularity. Out of this recognition have developed two of the greatest, most useful and most profitable professions, viz., those of the oculist and the dentist. In time every man of intelligence will apply the same wise rule to the remainder of his physical structure, and even when in apparent health, he will examine extraneous to cases of traumaism. Osteopathy is peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of injuries occasioned by violent accidents. Scientifically analyzed, all accidents involve the impact by some form of fortuitous violence upon one or more parts of the physical structure. For simple bruises and lacerations Nature furnishes certain rough and ready remedies, but if the impact is severe injury is likely to ensue to the bones, ligaments, muscles, nerves or possibly the internal organs, such as requires external mechanical readjustment. For illustration, I would point to a case which came to my knowledge of a patient who sustained displacement of several vertebræ in the neck as the result of a violent fall from a horse. By osteopathic means a complete cure was effected in less than half an hour of an injury which without it would probably have resulted in life-long deformity, accompanied by partial paralysis. Not only is osteopathy effective in replacing members disturbed by violent accidents, but it also accomplishes the ensuing result of alleviating the equally serious symptoms of a nervous character which so often follow accidents causing some kind of displacement. The fact that the great majority of accidents go about with imperfect physical structures and a degree of physical vitality is shown by the frequency with which evil consequences of a nervous character ensue upon the happening of very trifling accidents. The explanation is that, from an osteopathic standpoint, such a patient, although not aware of the fact, is in bad condition before the accident. Now, if the osteopath is properly applied to the replacement of disturbed members and to the restoration of proper circulation and muscle and nerve action, the causes of nervous disturbances will be eliminated and a speedy cure accomplished.

III. I now approach the interesting subject of the probable relations which will exist fifty years hence between osteopathy and the various professions and industrial pursuits. In the matter of the treatment of accidents osteopathy comes into close relation with the practice of my own profession of the law. At the present time the accident cases pending in the courts of Philadelphia County constitute nearly one-half of all civil suits. This fact affords to all lawyers an exceptional opportunity to promote the welfare of their clients, as well as of the community, by advising such injured persons to undergo osteopathic examination and treatment for the purpose of curing their injuries. For many years past it has been repeatedly reported by solicitors to represent a plaintiff in an accident case, to have my client examined by some leading osteopathic practitioner as a means of obtaining light upon the nature of his injury and the chance of its occurrence. The popular interest in osteopathy comes to your notice in a very different way, however, in the matter of accidents and their treatment. A large portion of the cases to be examined by the osteopath are to be brought to him, not to treat the patient但是对于未来并不感到悲观。他认为，随着医学的进步和技术的发展，未来的医学将会更注重预防，而不是在疾病发生后才进行治疗。他强调，及时的预防措施可以避免许多疾病的发生，而不仅仅是治疗疾病。他提到，一些文化已经开始支付费用给医生来预防疾病，这在未来可能会成为更普遍的做法。他认为，随着医学的进步和技术的发展，未来的医学将会更注重预防，而不是在疾病发生后才进行治疗。他强调，及时的预防措施可以避免许多疾病的发生，而不仅仅是治疗疾病。他提到，一些文化已经开始支付费用给医生来预防疾病，这在未来可能会成为更普遍的做法。
cure. Where the examination has warranted it, I have always found it possible to influence the client to submit to the subsequent osteopathic treatment which his symptoms required. In some cases where I have been forced to give an adverse opinion from a legal standpoint and to tell the client that his case was hopeless, I have had the satisfaction of seeing him from a medical standpoint entirely cured or substantially relieved. While this method of curing the client before a jury has had an opportunity to assess damages in some cases where I have had to give an adverse opinion for the legal end of the case and always tends to reduce the fees of counsel, it means life and health to the plaintiff and sometimes a substantial reduction in the loss which would otherwise have ensued to the defendant. I believe the time will come when well-informed and right-thinking lawyers will consider it his duty to his client not only to render him the best possible legal service, but also to advise him as to the most effective means of relieving such physical injuries as he has sustained. I will also indulge in the prediction that in another half century the great public service corporations will keep in their employ a staff of osteopaths whose duty it will be to administer treatment to injured employees, employers and other claimants. Such a system today, if well-equipped and maintained, would mean life and health to thousands of unfortunate victims and reduce the yearly allotment bill of the railway corporations of the United States at least twenty millions of dollars.

I believe that the observed benefits of osteopathy in the treatment of accident cases will lead in time to its general adoption as an important element of industrial efficiency in the operation of large industries. The ideal future of osteopathy will be realized when every employer of labor will regard it as not only his duty, but also to his interest, to cause each of his employees to be examined at intervals and have such a treatment given at the employer's expense for the purpose of putting the employee in a sound physical condition from an osteopathic standpoint. All too well we know how the body of an employee and the same thing is true of the body of his employer is simply a piece of machinery operating in a productive process. In more than a dozen of its aspects we can compare it, for example, with a locomotive or motor car, although it is infinitely more complex because adapted to so many more uses. If a locomotive or motor car becomes broken or bent, or there is an "interference" of parts, not a moment is lost in taking it to the machine shop. The same principle generally applies to the human machine. Such a system, if adopted, for example, by a manufacturer, would not in any sense be a charity. On the contrary, it would mean not only profits to the employer through the larger returns made by the employe and a return made with infinitely less discomfort to himself. The cost would be a legitimate expense in the conduct of the business—as legitimate as the expenditure made for repairs or for oil in the operation of an engine. Not only would the life of the employee be prolonged and his health safeguarded and his strength be improved, but his efficiency would be permanently enhanced and time lost in avoidable illnesses be eliminated. The public will some day realize that very few persons ever become ill who have been put in good osteopathic condition at a time when they were apparently well.

IV. I also predict that the next half century will witness an increasing association between the profession of osteopathy and public philanthropy. One of the greatest philanthropists which this country has ever produced is one who said. "I believe that it is good without doing a great deal more harm." This may be true of many of the public and private almsgiving of our time, but it was not in accordance with the wisest realization of that charitable devotion to the sick and strength to the weak, which makes the deformed whole and the crooked straight, which can be no possible manner of doubt. I foresee a time when through the instrumentality of our great public charities osteopathic treatment will be furnished to those who need but cannot get it as part of a scientific system to accomplish their restoration and maintenance in a condition of active industry and economic self-help. There will come a time when every well-equipped hospital will have its corps of osteopathic doctors and dentists. There ought to be and ultimately will be concurrent action and harmony of feeling between the various branches of the medical profession now so radically divided. In time the medical practitioner will, as a matter of course, call in and consult the osteopath in cases needing his skill, and the osteopath will freely call in as a consultant the medical practitioner, in order to secure his professional aid in cases as may require it. Many of our foremost physicians, like the late Dr. Musser, have already recognized the wisdom of invoking the cooperation of the osteopath in the treatment of many of their cases. In time osteopathy, in many classes of cases, will probably become the exclusive method of treatment recognized and enforced by leading practitioners of all schools and by medical associations. I may be mistaken, but that is my prediction. In time also I hope to see established what I believe would be the greatest charity within the power of any rich man to create, namely, "An Institute for Diagnosis. By this I mean a bureau to which any man or woman of any station in life, who was feeling ill, could go and obtain the service and advice of expert diagnosticians as to the nature of the patient's trouble and obtain the name of the specialist whether osteopathic or otherwise, to whom the patient could resort for relief with the best chance of obtaining a cure.

In conclusion, I would say to the members of this graduating class that the realization of the future of osteopathy which I have endeavored to portray is in the hands, primarily, of the graduates of this and other similar osteopathic colleges; and secondarily, it depends upon the faithful co-operation of those laymen like myself who have had an opportunity to test its benefits and possibilities. I would have every graduate realize that he is charged with a personal responsibility to accomplish the results which I have outlined and which I believe to be well within the possibility of attainment. You who have enjoyed the advantages of this institution are now called upon to administer a sacred trust. On your fidelity to duty depends the future of a great cause.

Severe Case of Infantile Paralysis

D. H. D. Bowers of Tillamook and Newberg, Ore., recently attended one of his patients on a 174-mile trip. A mother who had come to Dr. Bowers with her eight-months' old babe for treatment for its malnutrition, upon being unexpectedly called home, insisted that the doctor return with her. Physicians at her home had diagnosed a severe paralysis as "just a simple indigestion," some three or four of them so pronouncing it. Because of the terrific slugging of the infant with anodynes and alkaloids, drying up all the body secretions, Dr. Bowers had the most severe case of his experience, the child being more stubborn than in any old chronic—in fact it was so stubborn as to be almost beyond belief. After two weeks' treatment, a natural bowel movement was secured. He then treated gray-headed men with constipation of years' standing that yielded within a week. The babe had no teeth, there being not the slightest sign of dentition until after three weeks' treatment. Now the incisors of both gums are appearing. This with the added vocal powers since treatment began, along with the pneumonic strip two inches wide, the whole length of the spinal area of the lungs, proves the claims of Holt in his "Pediatrics in Morbus Affectations. This was also present in other cases of the disease, which Dr. Bowers has had under care and observation. Osteopathy not only cured the pneumonia manifest in the posterior border of the lungs, but it greatly aided nature in every other respect. To note the "bloom of health" in these cases snatched from the clutch of death is certainly encouraging to any physician. The mother, who lives in the country some distance from Tillamook, will stay in town for a time to make sure of regular treatment.

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The Osteopathic Physician

Officials of Osteopathic Organizations

Dr. Bumpus is serving his first year as treasurer of the Ohio society, and has proven himself a good business man by increasing the per cent of collections of dues and getting into the treasury a larger amount than has been there for a number of years. Dr. Bumpus graduated from the A. S. O. in 1907, and after passing the Missouri and Ohio examining boards, made his permanent location in East Liverpool. He has given a good deal of attention to a phase of medico-legal work, that of expert medical testimony in the courts. He has appeared as an expert witness in the courts of West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and was the first osteopath to appear in this capacity. His qualifications as an expert were contested, but the court allowed him to testify. Dr. Bumpus is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, and at the national meeting at Detroit, will read a paper, "The Mechanical Changes Incident to Puberty.

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Dr. H. L. Herroder, of Detroit, Michigan, of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners. He also is serving as chairman of the clinic committee of the national convention, which will occur at Detroit, July 29th to August 2nd. While president of the state association Dr. Herroder was one of the prime movers in the well-conducted campaign that secured the national convention for Detroit. Dr. Herroder is a great believer in publicity for the advancement of osteopathy, and at the Chicago convention last year he gave a notable address before the Michigan state meeting, advocating the use of publicity in the newspapers and secured a demand of 82,500 to be used by a publicity bureau for publication of educational newspaper articles.

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Dr. J. Meek Wolf, of Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. Wolf, president of the Virginia Osteopathic Society, is young in office, but he has been exceedingly active. Under his presidency, a law has been passed through the legislature giving osteopathy representation in the State Medical board. Dr. Meek has set himself to work to clean out of osteopathy in the state, all fake practitioners, mechanical therapists, chiropracticians, and others who have no license from the state board. Dr. Meek also has been active in a movement to establish an osteopathic hospital in Virginia. He is a M. D. by degree from the University of Chattanooga in 1907, and secured his D. O. diploma at the A. S. O., in 1909. He says his knowledge of drug therapy makes him a stronger osteopath.

Dr. W. C. Dawes, of Bozeman, Mont.

Dr. Dawes has had long experience in association work, having become an officer about two years after he graduated from college. He is an A. S. O. man of 1904 vintage. He has consistently stuck to osteopathy in Virginia, and has proven himself a good business man by increasing the per cent of collections of dues and getting into the treasury a larger amount than has been there for a number of years. Dr. Dawes graduated from the A. S. O. in 1907, and after passing the Missouri and Ohio examining boards, made his permanent location in East Liverpool. He has given a good deal of attention to a phase of medico-legal work, that of expert medical testimony in the courts. He has appeared as an expert witness in the courts of West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and was the first osteopath to appear in this capacity. His qualifications as an expert were contested, but the court allowed him to testify. Dr. Dawes is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, and at the national meeting at Detroit, will read a paper, "The Mechanical Changes Incident to Puberty.

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Dr. Mary E. Peck, of San Antonio, Texas.

Dr. Peck is the well-known champion "fisher lady" of the profession, and is recognized as a champion angler by the sporting authorities of the country. For ten years she has been a strong and willing worker for the advancement of osteopathic organizations. She graduated from the A. S. O. in 1907, and after passing the Missouri and Ohio examining boards, made her permanent location in East Liverpool. He has given a good deal of attention to a phase of medico-legal work, that of expert medical testimony in the courts. He has appeared as an expert witness in the courts of West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and was the first osteopath to appear in this capacity. His qualifications as an expert were contested, but the court allowed him to testify. Dr. Peck is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, and at the present is a trustee. She was secretary of the Bexar County Osteopathic Association of San Antonio, and is a member of the A. S. O. Dr. Peck modestly says that she has "never to her knowledge broken anybody's neck or dislocated any ribs, but her success in practice testifies to the fact that she has straightened out a good many cervical kinks, and otherwise adjusted deranged anatomy to the entire satisfaction and welfare of the patients. Dr. Peck is just as good a "booster" for organized osteopathy as she is a practitioner and angler, and that is saying a good deal.

Dr. Goode is serving his first year as treasurer of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy and Surgery, and at present is a trustee. She was secretary of the Missouri and Ohio examining boards, made his permanent location in East Liverpool. He has given a good deal of attention to a phase of medico-legal work, that of expert medical testimony in the courts. He has appeared as an expert witness in the courts of West Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and was the first osteopath to appear in this capacity. His qualifications as an expert were contested, but the court allowed him to testify. Dr. Goode is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, and at present is a trustee. She was secretary of the Bexar County Osteopathic Association of San Antonio, and is a member of the A. S. O. Dr. Peck modestly says that she has "never to her knowledge broken anybody's neck or dislocated any ribs, but her success in practice testifies to the fact that she has straightened out a good many cervical kinks, and otherwise adjusted deranged anatomy to the entire satisfaction and welfare of the patients. Dr. Peck is just as good a "booster" for organized osteopathy as she is a practitioner and angler, and that is saying a good deal.

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Dr. W. C. Dawes, of Bozeman, Mont.

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The Illinois Osteopathic Association held its 13th annual meeting at Peoria, June 15th. Mr. J. J. Crowder, City Comptroller of Peoria, in the absence of his Honor, the Mayor, gave the address of welcome. Response by Dr. F. W. Gage, of Chicago. After president's address, by Dr. Emery Ennis, and routine business, by Dr. George A. Still of Kirkvillle, gave an address, "Our Osteopathic Houses in the City." The meeting adjourned as far as formal business was concerned.

Mr. Emery Ennis, president, Dr. A. E. Hughes, secretary, Dr. J. W. Robinson, and Dr. J. W. Robinson, other officers elected were: Vice-president, Dr. H. M. Goehring; secretary, Dr. A. E. Hughes; treasurer, Dr. J. C. Foster; assistant treasurer, Dr. E. N. Hansen; council members, Dr. A. A. Hook, Dr. S. F. Warren, and Dr. J. W. Robinson.—J. C. Foster, D. O., Secy.
The Osteopathic Physician

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where the menu was unique in the annals of such affairs, the food perfect and the after-dinner speeches made by "young" old veterans who are yearly becoming past masters at the game, worthy of going to a convention. On the whole it was a very enjoyable affair from which everyone went away fully satisfied after having obtained some of the knowledge offered, a great deal of new courage and enthusiasm for osteopathy and the work, mentally refreshed and physically rested and satisfied.

A great deal of routine matter was attended to, considering the small amount of time available. Yet, it seems to be the general consensus of opinion, that there was much more that should have been attended to. It is therefore an indication that, in this year, there becomes more and more, and the second day, after having disposed of all routine matters we could the better enjoy our speakers, lecturers and clinicians, and with greater profit.

Banquet Menu

Gustatory Buds
Oesophageal Dilator—Still
Olivery Bodies
Globulin Extract of Myocin
Carbohydrate Plaques
Interosseous Membrane
Nutrient Branches
Posas of Beef
Non-Nitrogenous Relations
Gastro-Vascular Stimulator
Pectus Carinatum
Trophi Fillaments
Lesion Salad
Manipulation Dressing
Frozen Sections
Lady Phalanx
Discharidas
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Dr. Alfred W. Young

More Correspondence with "Good Housekeeping" and Dr. Wiley

D. R. KENDRICK SMITH, of Boston, is keeping up his attack on Good Housekeeping, and in his latest effort to make them publish a retraction from Dr. Wiley for his characterization of osteopathy as a fraud. We hope many letters will be written to this magazine by the profession and the laity. Medical men are constantly mis-representing osteopathy by their public statements and we should lose no opportunity to use our influence to make them at least more careful.

Publishers Good Housekeeping Magazine:

Gentlemen—I am surprised to receive a reply to my communication of May 28th from Dr. Wiley instead of from you. My letter was addressed to you, not to Dr. Wiley, and concerned the business management of your magazine.

The letter from Dr. Wiley just received is not a direct or adequate reply to my letter. Consequently I am writing again, in the hope that you will do me the justice of answering my letter yourselves instead of having some one else do it.

I am enclosing copy of letter which I am sending by this mail to Dr. Wiley, and wish to advise you that he knows nothing about it.—R. Kendrick Smith, D. O.

June the thirteenth.

Thank you for sending me the report of the Congressional hearing. It does not seem any more in connection with a newspaper report than it does with your own letter to me. In the latter you say you were asked your opinion of that theory "which traces every disease to a pressure produced on the spinal cord by a displacement of the vertebra, and every remedy is palliative, and is a system of massage?" You write me that you do not believe in any system of medicine which is founded upon any theory except your own, as a school of practice of which you admit over your signature is a system of massage.

You say that osteopathy is a system of massage, and that the word "osteopathy" was chosen to signify that you publication stands for a man who publicly denounces as a fraud the school of practice, and then admits that he knows nothing about it.—R. Kendrick Smith, D. O.

June the thirteenth.

Dear Dr. Wiley,—Thank you for your favor of the eleventh replying to my letter of May twenty-eighth in the volume of Good Housekeeping. I wrote to them instead of to you because I have seen a number of letters from you which were far from satisfactory explanations of your recent gratuitous attack upon osteopathy. I am enclosing copy of letter I am sending by this mail to the publishers.

Thank you for sending me the report of the Congressional hearing. It does not seem any more in connection with a newspaper report than it does with your own letter to me. In the latter you say you were asked your opinion of that theory "which traces every disease to a pressure produced on the spinal cord by a displacement of the vertebra, and every remedy is palliative, and is a system of massage?" You write me that you do not believe in any system of medicine which is founded upon any theory except your own, as a school of practice of which you admit over your signature is a system of massage.

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June the thirteenth.

Dear Dr. Wiley,—Thank you for your letter of June eleventh saying, "I responded that I regarded such a theory as 'osteopathy' as a fraud." I regret my inability to understand your English. Dictionary authorities inform us that a "theory" cannot be fraudulent.

Medical literature teems with the gibbets of osteopathic theories. I am enclosing a few of them. It is certainly unfair upon your part (I should not want to be dis­courteous) to use such a word as 'inadvisable' as gloriously as you do) to set up a straw man and then bravely knock it down, when you know that your so-called "inadvisable" method of osteopathy is nothing more than the "system of massage." It seems to me that you were not asked any such question.

You say, "In my opinion of that theory which traces every disease to a pressure produced on the spinal cord by a displacement of the vertebra, and every remedy is palliative, and is a system of massage?" You write me that you do not believe in any system of medicine which is founded upon any theory except your own, as a school of practice of which you admit over your signature is a system of massage.

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June the thirteenth.
Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy Official Personnel

By S. L. Taylor, D. O., President.

The enthusiasm pervading the atmosphere around Des Moines Still College of Osteopathy had its origin in the recent successes of the institution. Its membership now consists of sixty-seven doctors of osteopathy who have deliberate intentions and well laid plans to make the school the greatest in the country.

After careful inspection by the State Medical Board of Health the hospital was placed on the accredited list.

Nothing, however, has been such a source of general satisfaction to all interested as the passing of the school out of private control into the hands of its friends, the profession. The long restrained spirit of loyalty among the alumni, who are well acquainted with the changes, now knows no bounds. There is a feeling of gladness which wells in the hearts of the old graduates when they see the school which granted them their diploma, taking its place high in the educational world.

The question naturally arises, can the school maintain its apparent strategical advantage? The official personnel speaks well for it.

C. W. Johnson, Dean.

The man who has been with the school longest and given most in personal sacrifice to it is Dr. C. W. Johnson, the dean. Not only the professor of the State of Iowa, but of the entire country, knows him well. He has appeared on the National program, and before many State Associations. His talks are always interesting and scholarly. He enters into his work with enthusiasm and many pupils have become acquainted with him... He is the best teacher, and well liked by the student body.

He is a Canadian by birth, and of Scotch ancestry. He is a first class honor man of the University of Nebraska and Johns Hopkins. His photograph appeared in the last issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.

In regard to the president of the institution, modesty forbids that more be said as to his qualifications than that he spent nearly twelve years in college in addition to his high school work, having attended respectively Lombard College, Des Moines College of Osteopathy, University of Nebraska and Johns Hopkins. His photograph appeared in the last issue of THE OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN. This article deals only with the officers of the college. It would be a pleasure to speak of the other members of the faculty, but space is limited.
Another Field Literature Record

Dr. James G. Morrison, of Terre Haute, Indiana, uses an alphabetical thumb index memorandum book, seven inches by four inches. He puts five names on a page, leaving between each name space to show the record for five years. The months of each year are indicated by letter, and as the magazines are sent out a check mark is put in a proper space below. If more than one kind of magazines are used, and initial letter is inserted to indicate the magazine sent. Dr. Morrison has found that this record works satisfactorily, but he says if anyone has anything better he would be glad to know of it.

Mrs. John Jones, 200 S. Sixth St.

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Miss Nellie Jarvis, 517 Fourth Ave.

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The Baughman Physiological Chemistry Chart

This is a life size chart in which the food stufts divided into three classes, proteins, fats, and carbohydrates, are traced through the entire alimentary canal; each with two lines (colored) running parallel, diverging wherever this particular class of food is acted upon by the digestive fluids. Proteins are traced by the use of two blue lines; fats by the use of black lines, while carbohydrates are traced by the use of red lines.

The glands which secrete the digestive fluids are all named and located, and the name of the enzyme, or digestive ferment secreted, named, so that the student can tell at a glance what class of foodstuffs this particular enzyme acts upon, and at the same time note the results which follow. Every step in the digestive process is either shown or indicated, from the time the food enters the mouth until it is digested, assimilated, oxidized, and becomes a part of the body tissue.

The chemical composition and the constitution of the body tissue are fully noted, as well as the specific gravity of these products. The chemical composition and the constituent elements of bone; of muscle, living, or dead; the chemistry and structure of the nervous tissue; the chemical composition of the blood, venous and arterial; and of the lymphatics, all are graphically illustrated in this chart.

The combinations of four distinct colors in the printing of this lithograph gives to it seven different shades in the makeup, and by this combination we have been enabled to indicate the correct anatomical relation of the abdominal viscera. The foodstuffs, proteids, fats and carbohydrates, are fully defined, and given in tabulated form for reference. The chart costs $3.60, delivered, or mounted on spring roller, and with oak stained case, $5.50, delivered.

New Offices of Dr. George J. Helmer, New York City

One of the oldest osteopathic offices in the City of New York is that of Dr. George J. Helmer, Intermont of Osteopathy operated by Dr. George J. Helmer and Dr. Charles S. Green. A short time ago they decided that they needed more commodious quarters, and offices were secured at 187 Madison avenue, and they have them fitted up in a style that is on a par with any professional offices in the city. There is a large reception room which leads to a rotunda on which opens nine operating rooms and a private office. The reception room is 32x18 and presents a very spacious and attractive appearance. In it, at one corner, is located the secretary's desk with general telephone and correspondence baskets, etc. From the reception room access is obtained to the hallway or rotunda. This rotunda contains double washstands and closets for clothes. The operating rooms all open on this rotunda. There are two on the south side, three on the west and four on the north with the private office on the southwest corner. The operating rooms are equipped with table, stool, princess dresser and a set of Helmer and Merton charts. Electric fans are provided for the comfort of both the patient and operator. All the operating rooms have outside windows. The operating room shown in the illustration is one facing west. The walls are painted a pinkish white color. The woodwork is golden oak, with a baseboard of black slate. The floors are cement with inlaid linoleum covered with a rug. The private office is a room 16x16, with two windows on the south looking out on Thirty-fourth street and down Madison avenue. It is equipped so that it can be used for an operating room or for examinations if necessary.

All Aboard for Detroit.

If you have neglected making reservations go any how; you will be taken care of.
The Osteopathic Physician

The Organ of News and Opinion for the Profession
Published on the 15th of Every Month by
The Osteopathic Publishing Co.
215 SOUTH MARKET STREET
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No. 1.

The Potency and Significance of the Convention

Considered from any point of view, the annual National convention is the most important event of the year for any osteopathic physician. Some do not realize this, but it is true, nevertheless. That it is not appreciated is proven by the inconsequential way in which many osteopaths take a vacation trip to some other place just at the time when they ought to be on their way to, or at the convention. Whether one is in the practice of osteopathy simply as a means of making money, or also because of the opportunity it affords for service to mankind and for the alleviation of human suffering, or whether, indeed, one is attracted by the highly important and absorbingly interesting scientific aspects of osteopathy, it remains just as true that the National gathering is the year's event of prime importance.

The National conventions bring members of the profession together and cement them as an independent profession. To even the commercially inclined, this is of vital importance. If ever the time comes when osteopathy loses its identity as an independent system of practice, and physicians of the old schools all claim to be able to give manipulative treatment, it will become vastly more difficult to maintain a financially successful osteopathic practice. Then again, to keep up a good practice, one must in the long run, produce good results. The more successful a practitioner is in curing patients the better the financial success, other things equal. At the National convention one has an opportunity to get new ideas and information direct from the cleverest, brightest, and most practically successful men and women of the profession. Demonstrations of technique; pointers on examinations; information on every aspect of osteopathy; the opportunity to mingle with other men and women of the profession. These are some of the factors that make the convention so important and absorbing.

On the union of the osteopathic profession as a whole is founded and present their findings in such scholarly and illuminating arguments and proofs that the world of science will be compelled to acknowledge the soundness of their thesis.

For the professional solidity and strength that it augments, for what it means to the public, for what it gives and the opportunities it affords, the National convention is of greatest, supreme, importance to every single solitary osteopath in the country, member or otherwise. Whether he knows it or not; whether he wills it or not, the success of a National convention is his success; for what he does or fails to do in the conduct of organized osteopathy adds to his strength and prestige, its decline and decay weakens his position and prospects.

Breakers of osteopathy, let us not be foolish, negligent, or unworthy. We have a splendid system of practice; a great cause; unexcelled opportunity. The healing profession is ours by right of efficiency. Let us take it. Let us be whole hearted, ambitious, conscientious, enthusiastic, and move constantly forward to greater achievements, to greater usefulness, greater success, and greater responsibilities.

You are wanted at the Detroit convention and you need what it has to offer. By all means arrange to be there.

What the Law Provides in Ohio

In an opinion rendered on request the attorney-general of Ohio states that it is obligatory upon the State Medical Board to grant an osteopathic certificate to any osteopath who has been in practice in some other state not less than five years and is recommended by the osteopathic committee of the board. He finds the resolution of the Osteopathic Examining Committee of the State Medical Board pertaining to reciprocity for osteopathic applicants to be unnecessary and void. On the point of whether a practitioner is entitled to a certificate he discretionary says that the word "may" is often construed "shall" and particularly so where the statute gives public officers the power to do and act which concerns public interest and the rights of third persons. He therefore paraphrases the Ohio statute to read: "Graduates of osteopathic schools who are of good moral character and have been engaged in the practice of osteopathy in any other state for at least five years, and are recommended by the executing committee, based upon its determination of these facts, he grants a certificate to practice osteopathy by the medical state boards of Ohio." He concludes by saying that an individual is a graduate of a reputable school of osteopathy and is of good moral character, he finds, is vested in the osteopathic committee and that the state medical board has no authority to act except on its recommendation. The matter of providing for reciprocity, he states, is a legislative power, but no special legislation has been made.

The Chicago Special Daylight Convention Train

D. J. R. McDougall, 8 North State street, Chicago, chairman of the transportation committee, informs us that enough reservations have been made for the Chicago Special Convention Train a success, and that probably 150 or 200 osteopaths will travel from Chicago to Detroit on this train. Three or four New York osteopaths have already made their reservations to go via this route, and reservations have been received from others who will join this party from various cities across the country to the Pacific coast and from distant southern points.

The plans have been so arranged that it will be convenient for anyone to go from Chicago to Detroit by this special train, no matter what point they may be coming from. Full information can be had by addressing Mr. C. C. Clark, general agent, New York Central Lines, 238 S. Clark street, Chicago, but if you have not already secured information and have not time to wait for a reply to a letter, you can make connections all right by simply going to your local agent and asking him for the cheapest special rate to Chicago, and then having your transportation read: "Via Michigan Central Railroad from Chicago." By having your transportation read this way you will be able to join the Chicago special train party, provided you get into Chicago before 10:00 a.m., Monday, July 29th. It will leave from a station, foot of 12th street and Michigan avenue.

This special train will be complete and up-to-date in every respect. There will be a buffet car, movie, and a library car, an observation parlor car, and as many regular Pullmans as required. There will be a dining car in which luncheon will be served a la carte. The Pullman car charge from Chicago to Detroit is $10.00, and the regular railroad fare is $5.50 one way, or $11.00 for the round trip. The train will land you in Detroit at a very convenient time, 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon, in plenty of time to get nicely settled in your hotel before dinner. There will be a splendid crowd of osteopaths, and the trip will be a very enjoyable trip. If you have not made arrangements to join any other special party, or to go by some special route, by all means see to it that you will be with the crowd on this special train.

The time is getting short, and the safest way is to make arrangements for reservation and transportation at once.

Notice to Nebraska Practitioners

Note to Nebraska Practitioners

Notice is hereby given to the profession in Nebraska that the General Assembly of Nebraska has adopted the following constitutional amendments, by-law and laws for the practice of osteopathy in the State of Nebraska, which were adopted at the 1912 meeting to be held in Omaha during the months of August or September.

"An earnest, convincing appeal for the proper education of the young in matters pertaining to sexual hygiene, by the foremost writer on the subject." Thus the publishers recommend the book. The book is to be recommended for that part of the public who with such agony are struggling with the problems in the field that it covers. In answer to the question, "What is the worst of all the perils that the medical profession faces today?" Dr. Lowry says, "If I could name one it would be the first and most potent in my estimation is education."

The cure for all of our ills is education. Cultivation of the ideal is a psychic phenomenon, a manifestation of education; and so are all the features thereof. Government and the vices of civilization and the cure for them, all are phenomena of the organization of the public mind. Thus, the focus of education in such a vast amount of necessary education, the problem is to simplify and condense it, and so animate it with the proper spirit and motive that it will be easy, broad and effective.

In education pertaining to matters in this domain, the difficulty is that it may be considered as dangerous. It is hardly probable that disease in the body arises when some organ is over-stimulated and so breaks away from the perfect co-ordination with the rest. Education, therefore, in this most dangerous of subjects, should be above all things else in relation with other things. If we are to educate we should educate thoroughly in the knowledge of the whole body and of all of its functions, and not partially, in some of its functions, leaving thereby an overbalance of consciousness pointed in that direction.

But, granting this to be the ideal, these little volumes in Dr Lowrey's series may be allowed to cover the ground he has chosen in that education. We mean, he has it with a sufficient amount of tact and with a broadness of view which redeem it from the one that to us is most important, namely, muscular contraction long continued. He mentions various functional disturbances, as eye strain, and heart strain, which reflexly produce tonic muscular contraction, with resulting curvature, and furthermore practically the whole of his corrective exercises have reference to muscular contraction as the basic cause of curvatures. With this factor, plus the osteopathic lesion, read into the volume, it becomes an acceptable discussion of the subject even from the osteopathic point of view.

Of timely interest also is the chapter devoted to school life and faulty posture, and to the vertical, and therefore concealed handwriting as causes of scoliosis.


It is very difficult to take up the subject of Psychotherapy without going far afield into pure zealotism and the insanities of exaggeration. In the nature of the case it is difficult to keep hold on facts. Unless the mind in its operation be restrained by facts, by repeated reference back to the facts in the case, and again by adhering to the verifiable facts—all the facts—it will inevitably yield to the tendency to carry its ideas to the extreme. An inch that has no boundary at its far end is infinite in its length. An idea that is not restrained and qualified at its far end is the same. The history of every science that has any breadth in the public mind is subject to such psychological epidemics.

This is the great danger in Psychotherapy, a danger that this author tries so carefully to avoid. Students and practitioners in this branch of healing should, above all others, be carefully trained in the facts of the case. This, Dr. Walsh tries to supply.

But there has not yet set the limits to the powers of life, particularly in the present highest stratum thereof, which is the stratum of thought. The psychic forces transcend the mechanical plane of thought as much as the mechanism of thought transcends the physiological plane. Dr. Walsh courageously tries to push the function of psychic forces to their utmost, holding the whole to judicious logical basis.

The osteopathic profession is destined to take more and more interest in this subject. Its understanding of disease as produced through the nervous system opens its mind to diseases that may arise from unbalance in the forty-nine...
five tenths thereof, which constitutes the brain. Dr. Louise Burns with her effort to make a chart and diagram of the functions of the brain is really a careful pioneer in the field; though lacking in the spirit of zealotism by which the workers in that field are known, she is not recognized as such.

The person who first makes a comprehensive map of the functions of consciousness, such that they will be recognized by the consciousness itself, as the truth (for in the case of the case there can be no other test), will be a Christopher Columbus or a Vesalius or greater, for this new and greater Over-World.

Exhaustive study of physiology and of psychology, therefore, should precede Psychotherapy. Otherwise we are merely repeating the various faults of the experimental age of medicines. Only those whose earnestness is great enough to make them acquire a complete study of the physiological and psychological basis for Psychotherapy should be allowed to take the responsibility for diagnosing disease and treating human ailments. Certainly those who are not willing to study diagnosis should be excluded on this field.

Meanwhile, it is important to investigate all of the available data. Dr. Walsh gives us a comprehensive review of that subject. The will to be healed is an important factor in all diagnosis. Those causes of disease are more important than the psychic remedies for them— in fact, the former are the only excuses for this latter.

The volume is well indexed, so that the student may take up his reading subject by subject and in relation to particular cases that he has in mind. Many phases of physiology are simply "second story physiology," and as such should be the equipment of all general practitioners; as, for instance, that dealing with habits, with sleep, with recreation, pain, etc.

The Osteopathic Physician

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" "Manual of Practical Anatomy"—Cunningham.
5 " "Oppenheim's Diseases of the Nervous System"—Mayer.
6 " "The Eye and Nervous System"—Posey & Spilhaus.
7 " "Lippincott's Medical Dictionary," Illustrated.
8 " "Diagnosis and Treatment of Diseases of Women"—Crossen.
9 " "Post Mortem Pathology"—Cattell.
10 " "The Abdominal and Pelvic Brain"—Byron Robinson.
11 " "Analysis of the Urine"—Hofmann & Ullmann.
12 " "Quiz Compend's Anatomy"—Dr. Potter.
15 " "Osteopathy Complete"—Brower.
16 " "Principles of Osteopathy"—Hazard.
17 " "Philosophy of Osteopathy"—Andrew T. Still.

First reasonable offer for any work or set of works will be accepted. Let us have some bid for each book.

Hard Nuts Cracked for Puzzled Practitioners

Conducted by Herbert Bernard, D. O., Fine Arts Building, Detroit, Mich.

Some Remarks on Dr. Fryette's "Hard Nut Number 3."

Editor The O. P. will attempt to answer Dr. Fryette's question, 1 and 3, in the "Hard Nuts to Crack" column of The O. P. for May. Dr. Herbert Bernard answers quite satisfactorily I think, question No. 2. It is my opinion that one answer will cover both questions.

In the first instance, many so-called inanimate lesions are not inanimate lesions at all and the trouble is only aggravated and even made serious by practitioners trying to line up the pelvis and legs. Because one leg is apparently long or the other short it does not necessarily follow that there is an inanimate lesion. I have seen competent and experienced osteopaths use almost "brute force" in their efforts to fix a lesion that was elsewhere. Not enough attention is paid to the "keyboard" after all. Often rather marked lateral curvatures are overlooked because the spine is too hastily examined, or not examined at all. At the first suggestion on the part of the patient of an ache or pain in hip or leg or trouble of a pelvic nature, many of us decide offhand that will be the cause of the lesion. I have often known D. O's to attribute throat affections to the (occipito) atlo-axoid articulation, with the constant menace of possible injury.

The constantly directed muscular strains that induce the forward luxation of skull and atlas when being opposed by the firmer locking of the (occipito) atlo-axoid articulation, with the constant menace of possible injury. The skull and atlas (as to bony coaptation) are more adapted to coaptated and concerted rotative action, practically as a united pair of bones, when compared with the cervical region, from axis on down.

1. The existence of the odontoid process of axis suggests (physiologically) greater mobility at this point with resultant the fact that the cervical vertebrae are subject to more and greater strains of use, with the constant menace of possible injury.

2. With the axis, the whole of remaining cerebral region presents a more firmly locked state of joints (really "notch-locked") than exists above axis.

4. This obviously more "firmly locked" and more rigid section (a base on and over which the more mobile sections above must rotate) will evidently be influenced in its functioning by the force of inertia; and must act in opposition to the force of momentum; which latter force is so constantly exerted on the right side of the body, by right handed people. This last item suggests the idea of unequal muscular efforts as well as unequal musculo-development, which development makes for repeated, and unequal straining (in forward direction) of all structures on right side.

There we have the picture of a constantly directed series of unilateral seasons, when the musculatures of the right-hand person calls into play the sudden shocks of unequal muscle actions, aided by momentum acting on the comparatively weighty and highly mobile downward and forward movements of the head; which, when being opposed by the firmer locking of the cervical region (aside even from the principle of inertia) cannot escape several elements, mechanically considered, that would tend to produce a result in time.

My theory as to why the axis may rotate to left in this lesion under discussion, is:

The constantly directed muscular strains that induce the forward luxation of skull and atlas produce the initial, mechanical phase of the lesion; this would call for a position of head, with eye strains following, that the person would instinctively tend to correct, which would naturally call for an oft-repeated reversed strain at the opposite axis and articulation, with the tendency toward a left, lateral rotation of the axis.

Added to all the above, I feel that I have been able to trace not a little importance to the habit of sleeping on the right side, largely, in several cases where this discussed lesion obtained; and I may suggest as a practical, sagacious bed springs allows of a decided possible bearing
A Normal Bodily Condition

May be maintained by proper nutrition and tone; a long convalescence can be shortened, and anemia and emaciation prevented by

BOVININE

Which contains the vital elements of nutrition and nerve tone, as indicated by the full, normal physiological standard, namely

PROTEINS
OXYHEMOGLOBIN
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Write for Sample also for one of our new Glass (sterilizable) Tongue Depressors.

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The most marked beneficial effect of traction with manipulation upon the circulation to the spinal structures can only be fully appreciated by those who have used it.

Illustrating the use of the UNIVERSAL JOINT. The section swings in a complete circle and requires very little effort on part of operator. Weight being supported by a central spring.

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The Osteopathic Physician

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Opportunities for Osteopaths

We have been asked to secure information concerning the opportunities for osteopathic practice in Cuba, Mexico, or South America. Our readers knowing anything about conditions in any of the sections mentioned, will please write us concerning the situation.

Dr. F. W. Miller, who is now located at Oneida, N. Y., became a doctor of medicine and decided to make his home in the best of osteopathic hospitals, he made his home at Wellsville.

There is a good opportunity for some well-qualified osteopath (man preferred) at Pona City, Okla., population 1,000 to 2,000. A hospital is well established, have been in continuous practice here five years, and have the very best class of patients, have held up the practice, and get as much as any osteopath in Oklahoma for my work. This is a mighty good field, and any osteopath looking for an opening should investigate, intending changing my location, and will make the very best for the right man; no use to take time writing about this location unless you mean business. I wish to figure a man who only make good in practice, with any doctor of any and all schools of medicine.—Dr. A. K. C. Colver, Pona City, Okla.

There is a remarkably good opportunity for some good, live osteopath at St. Johns, Kansas. A practice showing a nine annual increase, and a capital building with a small quantity of household furniture, may be purchased for considerably less than the cost of the furniture itself. We shall be glad to give complete information to anyone interested.

In D.C. Land

June, '08, N. S. Class, A. S. G. Class Reunion at Detroit. Class reunion of the June, '08, A. S. G. class, will be held at the Hotel, Ste Claire on Thursday evening, June 7th. Tickets at 60 cents, 80 cents, 90 cents and $1.50. A Post-prandial features will close in time for public lecture.—P. W. Green, Secretary.

St. Louis Meeting.

The St. Louis Osteopathic Association held its final meeting of the season at the Missouri Hotel, June 7th. Following a banquet, an election was held. Officers elected were: President, Dr. J. H. Crenshaw; vice-president, Drs. F. C. Chappell; director, Dr. W. D. Dobson.

Reappointed to Oregon State Board

Dr. F. E. Moore, of Portland, Ore., has received a notice that Governor West has reappointed him a member of the Oregon State Board of Medical Examiners. Dr. Moore, already on the board, was re-elected October 1. This is his previous appointment having been made by Governor Chamberlain, who was chairman of the board.

Nothing new in New Mexico

The medical bill, which was to replace our Independent Board, was passed just before the close of the session, but one object of feature dealing with Christian Science, the Governor vetoed it, leaving osteopathy as it was before.—Jane Hausted, D. O., Secretary.

City of New York Society Election

At the last meeting of the Osteopathic Society of the city of New York, there were elected as follows: President, Dr. Charles H. Whitcomb, Brooklyn; vice-president, Dr. Florence E. Gair, Brooklyn; treasurer, Dr. Cecil R. Rogers, New York City. Directors: Dr. Guy W. Burns; Dr. George W. Merkley; Dr. T. H. Spencer, all of New York City.

Appendicitis Operations

Dr. D. V. Moore, of Iowa Falls, Iowa, is making a collection of statements by M. D.'s regarding operations for appendicitis. He particularly wishes to get the statements of those who have gone on record against operations. We shall be glad to receive a number of such references for the benefit of Dr. Moore and for others of our readers who may be interested.

City Physician and President of South Board.

Dr. Earl D. Jones, of Pocatello, Idaho, has been elected president of the South State Examining Board. Dr. Jones is also city physician of Pocatello, and it is said that he and Dr. J. C. West hold such a position. The citizens of Pocatello are well pleased with the competency of Dr. Jones, and it is said to be the opinion that he is the best city physician the town has ever had.

New York Irregulars Arrested

At the meeting of the Osteopathic Society, J. D. Abbott, C. L. Abbott, John J. King and J. B. Hoge, of Batavia, were arrested June 8th for practicing medicine without a license. L. D. and C. L. Abbott are chiropractors; J. B. Hoge is a masseur; John J. King gives mineral baths. It is reported that the Abbotts will make this a test case as to the right of chiropractors to do business in New York state.

Georgia Annual Meeting

The Georgia Osteopathic Association held its annual meeting at the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, June 7th and 8th. Dr. Percy W. Hough, of Batavia, was elected president. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. E. Scott, of Columbus; vice-president, Dr. F. E. Moore, of Portland, Ore.; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Frances Sanders, Albany.

South Carolina Meeting

The South Carolina Osteopathic Association held a regular monthly meeting June 13th at Columbia. There was a good attendance and an interesting program. Officers elected were: President, Dr. W. E. Scott, Greenville; vice-president, Dr. B. F. Landrum, of Florence; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Mary Lyes-Sims, of Columbia.—Mary Lyes-Sims.

Virginia Chiropractor Arrested

B. A. Dresser, a chiropractor of Lynchburg, Va., has been arrested for practicing medicine without having a license from the State Board of Medical Examiners. He was first tried in the police court and ordered to pay a fine of $50 to the corporation court, where by agreement a verdict of guilty was rendered and a fine of $60 imposed. A motion to set aside the verdict was made, and the case will be appealed to the supreme court.
The Thirteenth Annual Jilchill'An Illeetlnl' of Our Fail- Burlington. Resolutions.

Of Fort Morgan, Colo. Officers elected in usual ReciPe BoolI."

PACKAGE)

Piqua; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. A. Gravett, verbatim. Dr. F. L. Bigsby gave a short way with physicians of all other schools. Illeetlnl' Further this: M. Hibbets, Bowen, be sent to him CALIFORNIA Osteopaths Organize,

Resolved, That we appreciate and endorse Instructors and Lecturers. N. tele(ram 1914, The osteopaths of Hartford, Conn., sent to the various osteopaths of the state, a circular letter requesting them modifications will be higher. New graduates from our colleges to the visiting members.-L. C. to inform the A. O. A. of the organization. After the meeting at Norfolk, June 15th. was received from every osteopath, and twenty were practitioners at a six o'clock dinner. This was the last doing this: -Dr. Aura Brown Ford spent a week in Portland and Seattle and accompanied by her daughter, Grace, will tour Yellowstone Park en route to Detroit.--Dr. Robert H. Nichols, of Boston, Mass., is taking a course in forensic medicine in the city in his auto. Dr. John A. MacDonald, of Boston, Mass., is passing his hours of recreation at his cottage at Houghton's Neck, Quincy.

Dr. W. Arthur Smith, of Boston and Norwood, has opened a summer office in the Star College, Amherst, Mass., Dr. George E. Smith and Dr. Mary A. Heard, of Boston, Mass., has opened a summer office at Gloucester, Mass., and Dr. and Mrs. Carl L. Watson, of Boston, Mass., are on a visit to their summer home in Maine. Dr. Alfred W. and Dr. Effie L. Rogers, of Boston, left May 19th for Detroit for the A. O. A. Convention at Detroit. Efforts are being made to demonstrate osteopathic technique.

The Georgia Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, located in Athens, Georgia, was established in 1852. It is one of the oldest and most respected medical schools in the United States. The college has a long history of providing excellent medical education and training to students from all over the world. The college's mission is to prepare students to become compassionate, ethical, and effective physicians who will contribute to the advancement of medicine and society.

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C. A. Whiting, Sc. D.O., Chairman of the Faculty

Daily St. and Mission Road, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Wm. Waldo was host to the last King County Osteopathic Association Convention, and presented a silver plated paper, "Golfer." Dr. Walter Jay Ford discussed "Abnormalities in the Kidney and Bladder" as the subject of the evening's meeting. Dr. J. W. Murphy, of Bremerton, conducted a clinic to demonstrate osteopathic technique.

Iowa Association Resolutions.

Be It Resolved, That we extend our allegiance to, and endorsement of the principles of osteopathy, as promulgated by our beloved founder, Dr. A. T. Still, and that we congratulate him on long life, continued good health, and wish for him many more years of usefulness in our cause, and recommend that a telegram be sent to him expressing our love and fidelity to him. Be It Further Resolved, That we extend our heartiest thanks to Dr. Asa Willard for his excellent address on legislation, and that we continue the constitutional activity in securing a separate board law for Iowa, and that the A. O. A. Convention at Detroit be called to Montana by the fatal illness of her father.

To Be Further Resolved, That we appreciate and endorse the following resolution of the graduating class of the fair work done by Dr. Caldwell, and the other officers of the association for the great year of our profession in Iowa. Be It Further Resolved, That we extend to Des Moines College of Osteopathy our thanks for favors extended and the use of this assembly hall during the session. Signed:

Dr. M. H. Hibbert, Grinnell, Dr. J. S. Baughman, Burlington, Dr. W. N. Parish, Storm Lake.

New England Personal.

These osteopaths are associated with the Colleges of Physicians, Boston, for an M. D. degree. George W. Avery, Clyde R. Cowan, Joel Ginsburg, Frank Bourke Lane, and J. O. Perkins, have been appointed by the New England Association to represent New England at the A. O. A. Convention at Detroit. Dr. George L. M. Naff, New York, has been appointed by the New York Medical Society to represent New York.

The Georgia Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery, located in Athens, Georgia, was established in 1852. It is one of the oldest and most respected medical schools in the United States. The college has a long history of providing excellent medical education and training to students from all over the world. The college's mission is to prepare students to become compassionate, ethical, and effective physicians who will contribute to the advancement of medicine and society.

My attention was called to an article in the June issue of the "American Journal of Diseases of Childhood" which is entitled "Concerning the Abnormalities of the Spleen." The article is written by Dr. C. M. Hardin in the May issue referring to two medical colleges.

I would like to make this correction and statement in reference to the two medical colleges.

The Georgia Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery
is a school 75 years old, and was the first medical college in the state of Oregon. We admit also the first D. O. to make application to study medicine; this was nine years ago, and the student did not wish to give any credit at all to osteopaths. I also consulted the Atlanta School of Medicine, which is an allopathic school, and they said they did not care to admit any D. O.'s as students. After further talk with the Georgia School of Medicine and Surgery and explaining and showing the curriculum of the A. S. O., they decided to give me no D. O.'s. Dr. Goode, who is a graduate of a twenty-months' course at the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, eleven years ago, passed. Which we think is right and just.

The osteopaths have made the best of students and every one has passed the Georgia Medical Examining Board and obtained a certificate, some being licensed in other states as well. We have graduated such D. O.'s as A. D. Lillard, Jackson City, E. B. Milhollin, Waycross, Ga.; J. M. Caffman, Owensboro, Ky.; L. M. Dykes, Bristol, Tenn.; C. E. Benefield, Pensacola, Fla.; T. S. McCoy, Shively, Tenn.; J. W. Bennett, Augusta, Ga.; Thomas E. Davis, Savannah, Ga.; and J. E. Harris, Marietta, Ga.

This article is not for the purpose of soliciting osteopaths to study medicine, but is simply stating the facts and giving the results as shown by the preceding articles. It is true that there is a school in Atlanta, one year old, known as the Southern College of Medicine and Surgery, an allopathic school that did accept osteopaths and other students for graduation, and the state examining board did refuse to grant certificates and the courts have to date sustained the examining board on the ground that the school did not maintain proper laboratories, medical paraphernalia, etc., and did allow for the credit of its students.—E. E. Bragg, D. O., Atlanta, Ga.

Oregon Annual Meeting.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Oregon Osteopathic Association was held June 10 and 11, 1912, at the Hotel Portland, Portland, Ore.

This was the greatest meeting in the history of the association and interested in large number the osteopathic physicians in large attendance but sixteen guests from Washington and Oregon were present.

Symposium, demonstrations in diagnosis. Physical examination.

"Articulation, Percussion, Palpation," Dr. E. B. Hanson, Portland.


"The Specific Osteopathic Examinations," Dr. E. G. Houseman, Nampa, Idaho.

"Diagnosis in Laboratory in Diagnosis, Chemistry and Microscopy," Dr. A. P. Howells, Corvallis.

"Bacteriological and Pathological Observations," Dr. J. E. Haslop, Portland.

"Chinny," by several practitioners.

"Treatment of Poisoning in Sacrococygeal Lesions," Dr. W. L. Nicholls, Enterprise.

"Symposium McManus Table," Dr. G. W. Keller, Portland.

"Osteopathic Mechanics," Dr. J. A. Van Brakle, Oregon City.

The program was devoted to diagnosis and with the demonstrations did the greatest work of the meeting. The most instructive speaker was Dr. A. D. Ford, from Seattle, gave a talk on "Posture-Gait," which was most practical. Dr. J. G. Walker, from Sunny­side, Wash., but formerly the assistant bacteriologist at Kinsey, is one of the most noted of the osteopathic surgeons. He is the chief of the surgical department of the hospital in Portland, and the surgeon of the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners.

Dr. Otis F. Akin of Portland, our osteopath of the northwest, presented a table of fifteen with a curve, and demonstrated the Abbott method for correction of scoliosis. Dr. Akin is working along this line and presented the mechanical principle (McSorley, M. O.). The disc was elected vice-pres­ident, Dr. Luther H. Howard, Portland; 1st vice-pres­ident, Dr. E. Tracy Parker, Portland; 2nd vice-president, Dr. J. G. Haas, Astoria, secretary; Dr. Lillian Baker, Portland; treasurer, Dr. William Keller, Portland; director for three years, Dr. R. C. Akin, Astoria; director, Dr. Mabel Akin, Portland; Dr. A. P. Howells, Corvallis; Dr. A. M. Thaller, Portland; Dr. E. W. Goode, Portland; Dr. R. W. Williams, Salem; Dr. R. N. Hanes, Portland; Dr. S. Bizier, Medford; Dr. J. B. Van Brakle, Oregon City; program committee, Dr. C. G. Keats, Portland; Dr. George H. Davis, Portland; Dr. J. H. Hodges, Portland; Dr. Mabel Akin, being unable to serve as trustee, Dr. E. Tracy Parker was appointed to the place. The meeting adjourned with a luncheon to the visiting osteopathic physician by the Portland physicians. Oregon now has licensed practice osteopathy, 108 physicians. There are located in the state 31 osteopathic hospitals, of which number sixty belong to the state association and forty­seven belong to the American Osteopathic Association.—H. C. P. Moore, D. O., State, Editor.
osteopathy and Elimination and  
What they Mean to Health

The August number of Osteopathic Health takes as its underlying theme, the importance of elimination to health. It begins by saying that successfully osteopathy promotes proper elimination when any of the excretory channels become clogged or their function impaired in any manner. The general importance of elimination is first discussed under the heading, "All Health Depends on Good Elimination." The body is likened to a city, and a city is a city by applying of its sewers and refuse so it is shown, the body, if it is to be preserved in good health, must do likewise. Under "The Sewerage Systems of the Body" the four great excretory channels are discussed and likened to main pipe lines of a sewerage system. One of the very great dangers of retaining poison in the system is discussed in the article, "Auto-Intoxication in the Alimentary Tract." "Jaundice Means Faulty Elimination" the underlying cause of this complaint is shown to be through a defect in elimination resulting in a poisoned blood supply, manifesting itself in the symptoms peculiar to jaundice. How Bright's disease and its dread consequences can be traced origin to improper elimination is shown in the articles "Impairment of the Kidneys" and "Uremia." Lung diseases, fever and skin diseases are also given attention. There are special articles on "The Reason for Dyspepsia," "Consipitation and Diarrhea," "Insomnia," and "The Treatment of Obesity." The concluding article of the number is "Osteopathy and Animal Antisomists," which shows that the osteopathic physician secures his success in the treatment of disease through his special and thorough knowledge of the patient's malady, and as a city by applying of its sewers and refuse it is shown that the fundamental osteopathic doctrine that disease is caused by some disturbances in the mechanical form, relationship, or adjustment of structures of the body, and that when the proper adjustment has been made, normal good health will be restored. The magazine makes interesting reading those with intelligence and sharpens the mind. The number for this reason is not one that will soon be forgotten, but that it carves a place in the minds of the people, a place which was well occupied by the June issue. —Dr. H. C. Kirkbridge, Norristown, Pa., June 17.

"Outside of the old standby, 'Most Diseases Are of Spinal Origin,' the March, May and June numbers of Osteopathic Health are the best and cover the most ground of any field literature that I have ever seen." —Dr. Grace Stratton, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 14th, 1912.

The June number of Osteopathic Health is very timely. It covers a number of subjects that the layman should be posted on. It is more certain than the average layman does not believe that osteopathy can successfully treat diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat. The American Journal of Osteopathy, just published the following: —Dr. J. G. Morrison, Terre Haute, Ind., June 14th.

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The Reason for Dyspepsia.

Constitution and Diarrhea Insomnia

The Treatment of Obesity

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Racine, Wisconsin

A son of Dr. D. C. Westfall, of Coshocton, Ohio, is suffering from a very severe case of typhoid fever, but is now reported on the road to make a good recovery.

Dr. Margaret L. Ammerman, formerly of Shamokin, Pa., has located at 904 Pacific Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J. Dr. E. B. Ferguson, from 320 Thayer building, Oakland, Cal., was in the city, returning from a trip to the West.

Dr. E. V. Woodruff, from 1074 W. Howard avenue, to Lamence street, Bloxli, Miss.

Dr. E. S. Duval, from Alton, to Fort Scott, Kan.

Dr. Bernard Kavanagh, from 10 Schmitt-Hunt building, to First Savings Bank building, Albany, Ore.

Dr. Roger & Rogers, at 218 Hemingway street, to 1001 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

Dr. Janet N. Penney, from 1050 Montgomery avenue, to 10000 S. Western street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Marcus Maier, in 423 S. Homann avenue, Chicago, to 628 S. Grove avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Dr. Leon Patrick, at 497 Ferguson building, 600 S. Morgan street, Chicago, III.

Dr. H. T. Wise, at Jefferson building, Oshkosh, Ind.

Dr. Warren H. Judd, at 62 E. Main street, Meriden, Conn.

Dr. F. E. Carlson, at Mound City, Mo.

Dr. Clarence E. Shifflett, at Norton, Kan.

Dr. A. H. Sellers, office over Globe Drug Company, Paragould, Ark.

Dr. B. Rice, at 1034, Carroll, Iowa.

Dr. William S. Shelfer, at Normal Avenue, Pigeon Forge, Tenn.

Dr. Walter S. Heatwole, at Masonic Temple, Salisbury, Maryland.

Dr. B. A. Woodard, from 100 N. Main street, to 300 N. Main street, Galena, Ill.

Dr. W. L. Burbank, at 32 Princeton street, Lowell, Massachusetts.

Dr. E. P. Ireland, at Norfolk, Neb.

Dr. E. D. Williams, at Shamokin, Pa.

Dr. George A. Townsend, at Chico Hot Springs, Emigrant, Mont.

Dr. E. Hawkins, at Art building, Red Wing, Minn.

Dr. Frank Miller, at 438 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

Dr. G. W. Moore, at Mountain Lake Park, Md.

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MRS. SUSAN M. PENNOCK, mother of Dr. David S. Brown, was married to Dr. Abbie Jane Pennock, at Philadelphia, June 3d.

Dr. J. F. Alderson, from Walnut, to Fort Scott, Kan.

Dr. Bernard Kavanagh, from 10 Schmitt-Hunt building, to First Savings Bank building, Albany, Ore.

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