

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

**July 1906**

**Vol. 13, No. 7**

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# THE Journal of Osteopathy

KIRKSVILLE, MO., JULY, 1906.

## \*THE GROWTH OF OSTEOPATHY.

DR. A. T. SULLIVAN.

Dr. Still, Members of the Faculty, Fellow Students and Friends:

It is with a deep sense of the honor conferred upon me that I appear before you this evening, and as representative of our class I feel it is my duty to apologize for them in having elected me to address you when there are so many others among us eminently better fitted for the rostrum than myself.

A month ago today we commemorated the fourteenth anniversary of the institution of this, the first school of osteopathic therapeutics, and it is my purpose to consider briefly the progress of osteopathy from the cradle to its present condition of energetic youth. It is true fourteen years is comparatively a short time to recount as history, but thanks to its careful nurses here in Kirksville you and I have seen this babe of nature wax stronger and stronger 'til now like the child Christ amidst the doctors in the Temple, we behold his teachings have overthrown dogmas which had prevailed from time immemorial.

Do not imagine that it is my intention to launch forth a tirade of vituperation upon the medical profession as such is remote indeed to my purpose. Progress may only be judged by comparison and I will confine myself strictly to historical facts.

Few of us stop to consider the actual progress which our science has achieved and only when we go back and examine medical history can we appreciate with what phenomenal rapidity this truth is becoming manifest. The history of the circulation of the blood affords an eminent example, inasmuch as it required thirty-five years for Harvey to convince his learned contemporaries of the simple fact that our blood was not stagnant like the juice in an orange. Hume, the historian, asserts that no physician in Europe who was then forty years of age ever to the end of his life admitted the circulation of the blood, and make note: Harvey then occupied one of the highest positions in his profession, being physi-

\*Address by class representative, June class, 1906, American School of Osteopathy.

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cian extraordinary to King James the First and professor of anatomy in the Royal College of Physicians in London. Now on the other hand consider that in but fourteen years, we have established eight well equipped colleges, having over five thousand graduate physicians and hundreds of thousands of advocates among the laity. We have students here today who have come all the way from Europe, Asia, Australia, New Zealand and the Hawaiian Islands; from this continent, Alaska, Canada, Old Mexico and all of our glorious United States, each have their representatives here; and our practitioners have located not only throughout all parts of this continent but we find them also in the remotest corners of the globe. Furthermore, the recognition accorded to us by the public, has come not only from the civilian walks of life but the laws have been passed or court decisions rendered in recognition of osteopathic therapeutics, in nine-tenths of our United States.

There are some who say that because the older schools of medicine have not unanimously embraced the practice of osteopathy on sight, its fundamental principles must, ipso facto, be fallacious. The absurdity of such reasoning is apparent to all who inspect the eternal attitude of intolerance which is innate in the old school of drugs. Review the histories of men famous for discoveries in the therapeutic field and we find that with only enough exceptions to prove the rule, each is a repetition of violent persecutions. Galen, Paracelsus, Sydenham, Harvey, Hahneman, Benjamin Rush and I might name numerous others, each in turn was subjected to abuse puerile as it was contemptible, and my friends, it is interesting to note with what careful precision the identical treatment was meted out to the discoverer of osteopathy. Sharpey, in his history of the circulation, speaking of Harvey says: "He received most obstinate opposition from older established metropolitan practitioners, whose excuse for non-acceptance took the form of mis-statements to ignorant but influential patients." Again, if you will pardon another quotation, I would call your particular attention to one from Wilder's history of the circulation, i. e.: "When a scientific fact can not be successfully met, dishonest adversaries usually vent their spite upon the person who brought it to view. Then the pretense is made that the discovery is of no value, involving it and its discoverers in a common odium. This failing, the next expedient is to assert that it really is not new, that some one of their own number had discovered it so that the merit is claimed as all their own." These were the methods employed by our medical friends three centuries ago, and we find they are the same today. Having failed to confuse osteopathy with massage, Christian science and suggestive therapeutics, their last resort is now to attempt to appropriate it to themselves. While the practicability of our science has

been absolutely established by clinical experience and laboratory experiments, the history of its progress is alone sufficient to establish the soundness of its principles. Nothing but truth could persevere as this has.

It is maintained by others that drugs were divinely instituted, yet I cannot conceive upon what such a claim is based unless it be the passage in the Old Testament where the Lord appeared to Moses on Mt. Sinai and gave him two tablets.

The osteopathic diagnosis being such that the cause and treatment of disease are readily comprehended by patient as well as physician, is surely another evidence of progress. The ancient Greeks and Romans fully understood the vital necessity for a medical doctor writing his prescriptions in characters unintelligible to the patient. Pliny, in his writings, says that the Romans who studied medicine realized the necessity of writing their prescriptions in Greek because if they should attempt to treat disease in their own language they would certainly lose all credit. Only a few months ago Grover Cleveland appeared before one of the eastern medical associations and pleaded for a clearer understanding between patient and physician, which needless to say has of necessity been ignored. The osteopath holds no conjurer's wand over the helpless sick. That the bread pill has a psychic effect upon some patients no one will deny, but why mislead the invalid into believing his nature is so weak, so imperfect that it is dependent upon such means for recuperation. If he had not been so taught there would surely be no necessity for treating his perverted imagination. Osteopathy instead makes one realize the wonderful resources of the human body and utilizes them, which incidentally has a positive psychic effect with a good healthy foundation. The mission of a doctor is to teach the truth as the word implies (docere—to teach) and it is the osteopath who implicitly fulfills this mission. The laws of nature being perfection itself, those governing the human body be exceptions. Give nature a chance and she cannot err. Remove the impediments to a free blood and nerve supply and health must be the result, which axiom is the rock upon which osteopathy is built. Contrast this with the old school of medicine who since the time of Hippocrates have advanced theory upon theory for and against the administration of drugs, until thousands of books have been printed, those of today contradicting those of yesterday, so that the physicians of Vienna appreciating this, have well named medicine the therapeutic tower of Babel. Is it then any wonder that having facts to work upon we are able to obtain results which cannot be accomplished by a world of theories.

For over two thousand years the various schools of medicine have had Mother Nature upon the stand of judgment trying to prove the imperfection of her works. No advocate dared to plead her cause until

Andrew Taylor Still, leaving their ranks, took the stand in her behalf, and, having the courage to fight for his convictions, we now behold Nature vindicated. Well does he deserve the title of "The Lincoln of Mankind." Osteopathy's progress has attracted the eyes of the world and its effect is everywhere apparent. Throughout the universe we now hear the physicians of other schools raising the cry: "Back to Nature." It is what they call the slogan of the twentieth century, and no wonder, for having reached the antipodes, they, like the prodigal son, realize that they must return to their mother.

The consideration of our progress would not be complete unless proper credit be given to our coterie of generals who have so completely equipped and reinforced our ranks. During the slow, dreary period of our incubation their patience and long-suffering has been superhuman. Each has contributed in making Kirksville a place we will ever hallow as one of the brightest spots in our lives and it is our heartfelt prayer that the knowledge acquired through their earnest efforts may earn for us a plane in life as high as that which they enjoy.

In closing permit me to say that while the victories we have registered are glorious indeed, it is not yet time for us to rest our oars. Our proud ship osteopathy is today riding on the turbulent sea of drugs and has successfully breasted its fiercest storms. There is nothing to fear from without; our only danger lies within, and, as eternal vigilance is the price of safety, it behooves us to keep a careful watch lest our good ship should spring a leak or our enemies succeed in scuttling her. Remember that Nature is at the helm and so long as we stand by Captain Still we cannot fail to reach the harbor of success.

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#### \*OSTEOPATHY—AN INDEPENDENT PROFESSION.

DR. GEO. M. LAUGHLIN.

I have chosen for the subject of my address to you to-night, "Osteopathy, An Independent Profession," and will supplement what I have to say upon this subject with some practical points along the line of practice that may be of some use to you when you enter upon your work in the field.

For the future of osteopathy I hold the most optimistic views, not, I think, based upon sentimental grounds, but upon a record made by the system I have the honor to represent, from the time of its founding to this date. Sentiment has no place in determining the value of facts and

\*Address to graduating class of the American School of Osteopathy, June, 1906.

it therefore has no place in science, but it has a place in man's life, without it all of us at times would feel the need of something that cold facts could not supply. I, and all of you, entertain the highest appreciation for the memories that linger about this institution in our personal relationship with one another, and with the Old Doctor. But friendship and charity and fraternity, although essential to joyous living, do not make a science. They have been incidental in the growth of osteopathy, not fundamental.

To what can we attribute the success we have thus far attained? To the anatomy we have learned? No, the anatomy we now know, came from the medical profession and there were good anatomists before osteopathy was discovered. To the physiology we have learned. Physiology like anatomy, we as a profession, have fallen heir to. To the surgery, the pathology, the symptomatology, we have borrowed? These are all essentials, but they were all well known before the day of osteopathy.

We owe our existence and success to the discovery of Dr. Still, that disease comes from or is associated with mal-position of structure and that by correcting such abnormality, disease is cured. The truth of that principle has been the fundamental element in the growth of our profession. That principle contains the soul and substance of what we represent; it is the foundation upon which we stand as an independent system of healing. By demonstrating its truth, we have won the public favor and the enmity of the medical profession. Those of our profession who have adhered to it and who have been able to skillfully apply it, have reaped the reward of honor and competence.

I would, to-night, inspire in you a confidence in that principle and in our science, not based upon false claims, but upon the thousands of cures that have been made by the application of that principle in cases that would have otherwise remained in the list of incurables.

A new etiology and a new treatment constitute that which is new and peculiar to osteopathy. As a basis for the proper application of our diagnosis and treatment, we must look to the accumulated scientific knowledge of the past. Anatomy, physiology, pathology, symptomatology and a knowledge of the clinical history of diseases are absolute essentials, and we must know them to get the best results from our principle when applied.

Osteopathy is day by day passing from the experimental to the scientific stage. As the knowledge of our practitioners is becoming larger in essential subjects and as our experience in the treatment of diseases is becoming greater in practice, we have accumulated, assorted and combined facts so that we can tell with a reasonable degree of certainty, the prognosis under osteopathic treatment, in the various diseases.

A science knows its possibilities and limitations, and osteopathy is gradually reaching that stage, but there is much to be done yet, and it is incumbent upon us all alike to continue our investigations in an unprejudiced manner in order to bring out such truths that we do not as yet possess. False claims injure our system, a truth even though it be to acknowledge the failure of our practice in certain cases, enhances its scientific value.

Osteopathy has its limits; you will have your failures and disappointments, there are many incurable diseases that osteopathy can do little or nothing for, but after all it benefits and cures so many diseased conditions that the other systems can do nothing for, that it needs no false claims to bolster it up. The achievements of the past are sufficient to give osteopathy an independent and permanent existence.

In the lines that we have wrought, our success has been signal and most satisfactory, but our profession is not yet as well rounded as we hope and expect to make it in the coming years.

I look forward with great expectations to the time when osteopathy as a profession will be entirely independent from the medical profession. I do not mean by this statement that we should belittle or hold any prejudice against that system or the members of that profession, but that in order to make our position the securest possible, we must have within our ranks, men and women educated in osteopathic colleges who are competent to take charge of, and treat cases that belong to every line of practice.

The great bulk of your work and mine, even though we do a general practice, in the future as in the past will consist of the correction of lesions. It is not expected that we all become proficient in every special line, but we must have within our ranks, our own surgeons, our obstetricians, our gynecologists, our dermatologists, our oculists, our neurologists, our pathologists, and they all must be osteopathic from the ground up, educated in our own schools.

So long as we require the services, in practice, on any case of whatever nature, of a man with a medical education, we are not as a profession, entirely independent. We accept from the medical profession, and incorporate into osteopathy that which may be of use to us, this eliminates drugs as internal medicines, but it includes not only a vast amount of scientific knowledge and that part of the surgical art that is not distinctly osteopathic in origin and perhaps many other useful practices. When osteopathy eats chicken, it no longer remains chicken, but becomes a part of osteopathy.

I have simply referred to these things to better picture to you the brilliant possibilities of our professional future. I predict, and with

reason for my belief, that within the next decade, all I have pointed out as needful to complete our independence, will be realities, and when that time comes, osteopathy will be the most complete, well rounded and independent system of healing on earth. I have an almost unbounded confidence in the science of osteopathy inspired in me by my experience in the practice, and as that experience enlarges, my confidence becomes greater. I am as certain of the correctness of the osteopathic theory as I am of any other fact of which I have knowledge.

Enthusiasm is essential to the success of any undertaking and confidence in yourselves, if you are properly prepared and have a right to have it, and in your science, will aid you in your work; but enthusiasm and confidence not based upon substance or properly guarded, will either place you in a most ridiculous position or change your confidence to a lack of faith, in some of your early failures.

A knowledge of the history and pathology of disease will forewarn you, and from it you will know when and why failure may be expected even though your work may have been skilfully and well done. Our failures have shaken us all at times, some of our practitioners have even taken a medical course in the hope of finding a treatment that might do better, in some cases, than osteopathic, but almost without exception, they have returned with renewed faith to the osteopathic practice.

In a recent conversation with a graduate of this school who afterward had taken a four years' medical course, he frankly told me some of his experiences. In his early practice he had failed to cure diseases that are known as incurable. He thought perhaps that medicine might do better. After he had taken the medical course, he discovered that medicine did so much less than osteopathy for the diseases upon which he had not had the success he desired, that he returned to his osteopathic practice with no little satisfaction. He is an honored member of the profession to-day and one of the ardent advocates of the osteopathic theory and practice.

Where osteopathy is properly taught and comprehended, there is little fear of it afterwards being uprooted by medical tendencies, although I dislike very much to see an osteopath show such lack of confidence in his own system as to take up the study of medicine in a medical college, even though he may return afterwards to the osteopathic practice.

We must not, and do not oppose the acquirement of useful knowledge, but it must be acquired with the end in view of applying it, and for an osteopath the place to acquire that knowledge is in an osteopathic school. When experience shows us that our course of instruction is too

limited in certain respects, it will be changed to suit the demands. Time alone will furnish the test and the good and useful will be embodied into our methods and the false and useless discarded.

We represent a principle that we know is true and we need all the knowledge obtainable to apply it with understanding, and it is the duty and purpose of the school from which you are about to graduate, to make it available.

I cannot help but feel that you have good prospects ahead. There is a demand for skilled osteopathic services a hundred times greater than the supply. Demand can be created just when you demonstrate a superior article. Although the great masses of the people have become so accustomed to taking medicine that it is done without reason, the age of the custom vouching for its correctness, still there are thousands of thinking people who through disappointment in the results of drug taking are willing to accept a reasonable substitute that offers the hope of relief. And then nowadays, too, there are thousands of people who have become educated in the osteopathic way and take osteopathy first handed, not waiting to give medicine a chance to do the harm that it is capable of doing. Your success then, will depend upon your results; satisfied patients will give you a good professional reputation.

The ambition of every member of this class should be to uphold the honest claims of your system. Every member of our profession is morally bound to uphold and defend the science of osteopathy and I would impress upon every friend of the practice within the hearing of my voice that at all times and places, he should guard the honor of our science as he would the honor of his own household. Attacks should be answered with force and dignity. Make it a point to explain osteopathy to those desiring to learn about it and to those who are misinformed. Do not allow the statement that osteopathy is massage or rubbing to go uncorrected if made in your presence.

Do not accept an inferior position in consultation with physicians of other schools. Dignify your profession and the people will respect it.

#### A PLEA FOR STATE LAWS.

On the account of the recent legislative fight in Mississippi we publish the following from a friend of osteopathy.

DR. R. L. PRICE, JACKSON, MISS.

DEAR SIR:—I see from the papers a bill has been introduced in the legislature of Mississippi proposing the establishment of a Board of Osteopathic examiners to pass upon the qualifications of all persons offering to practice in this state the method of treating diseases known as osteo-

pathy, in which system no drugs are used. This, I learn, has already been done in twenty-four or twenty-five states of this Union.

My information is that Judge J. A. P. Campbell of Jackson, Miss., went to Kirksville, Mo., where the science is taught, and there having examined the workings of that system of healing from all points of view, publicly stated that he regarded osteopathy as the only rational and scientific system of treatment of human disease. This statement coupled with the fact that our Supreme Court has only recently said that the osteopath violated no law in practicing his profession in this state, ought to be sufficient, standing alone, to secure for the bill a fair and impartial consideration.

About three years ago from some mysterious cause or other, I began to lose appetite, flesh and strength, I rapidly fell off from 175 pounds in weight to 116. I was soon so reduced in strength that I would reel like a drunken man in the endeavor to walk across my room, and so changed had I become in appearance that my best friends failed to recognize me on the streets of Jackson. My trouble was called indigestion. Whatever it was, I know that my stomach not only revolted at the simplest kind of nourishment, but a paralysis of some sort had also seized upon my whole system refusing to permit it to act. I was literally dying before the very eyes of family, friends and the citizens, and there seemed no help for me. Such, in brief, was my condition when I presented myself to you for treatment.

I have learned since that you hesitated at first to take my case because, even though you succeeded in properly adjusting the machine where needed, such was my general anemic and depleted condition you doubted whether there would be sufficient vitality thereafter for Nature to build upon and reassert herself. You did, however, treat me for five months continuously, giving me three treatments a week, after which time you released me, saying that the cause of my malady being now removed, the symptoms would in time disappear and that by observing the ordinary laws of hygiene I would recover health and strength. Following this direction I have increased in weight and vigor daily and am now nearly as strong as I ever was. Not one drop of medicine did you prescribe for me during the whole course of treatment, nor did I take any. Had I listened to relatives and friends however, who, in their anxiety to see me get out of my desperate condition, were daily and hourly entreating me to "take—this and take—that," I am satisfied I would not be on top of the ground today.

When I first pulled off my coat and vest, collar and cravat, and threw myself on your operating table, and particularly as your fingers were traveling gently and lovingly up the vertebræ of my back to see,

I suppose, whether any nerve within the machine was being impinged upon I confess that I was not without some misgivings of being "hoodooed." One treatment, however, was sufficient to dispel all such foolish notions. I remember that after the diagnosis I asked you what you called my trouble and you answered, "I don't call it anything, I am not in the naming business. Osteopathy treats causes, not symptoms." The idea of a man calling himself a doctor and refusing to tell a patient the name of his malady was a new one to me, and so abhorrent to my notions of the justness of things in particular and the eternal fitness of things in general I was completely disgusted. I thought I could discover however, after several treatments the reason for this.

Dr. Still, the founder of the system of therapeutics known as osteopathy, after a life-time of study and observation, had announced publicly in 1874 that health was the result of the free and uninterrupted flow of blood through the arteries and the veins and that disease resulted the very minute an obstruction—the slightest, set in. Of course, that being so, there was no further use for names. And osteopathy itself I soon gathered, consisted chiefly in using the bones of the machine as levers to relieve any obstruction or oppression wherever found, so that the normal flow might proceed as usual and as designed, in the channels marked out for it by the Almighty. Added to this was its wonderful and beneficent function of compelling the flow of whatever fluid may be necessary to those parts of the machine needing it for purposes of irrigation or renovation.

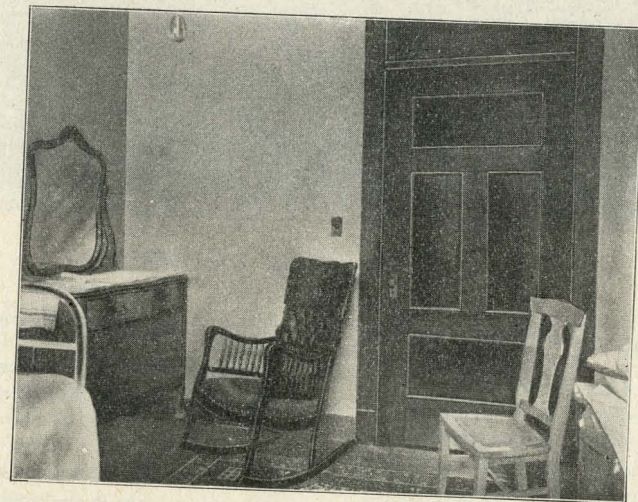
But the ability so to manipulate the machine for the purposes above indicated belongs to the skilled osteopath only. This ability is acquired after thorough education and much practice only. At Kirksville, Mo., under the eye of the great founder himself is a competent corps of professors who have established a regular curriculum of instruction in anatomy, physiology, and other branches of instruction needed by the skilled osteopath only, which curriculum requires, I learn, at least two years of hard study to complete. Does the skilled osteopath then, thus graduated and relieving humanity wherever he may practice his profession, ask too much when he asks protection against the "quack" who should hang out the same sort of sign next door to him? And in granting the protection asked for to the osteopathic operator, would not the people, the beneficiaries of his skill, be more protected than he? And how, let me ask, in the face of the fierce, notorious and unrelenting hostility between the different systems of healing, is he to be protected except by an independent board, and one familiar with the information necessary to tell whether an applicant is a skilled osteopath or an imposter? The premises considered, I confidently look for favorable results for the

measure when it comes before the several branches of the legislature for consideration.

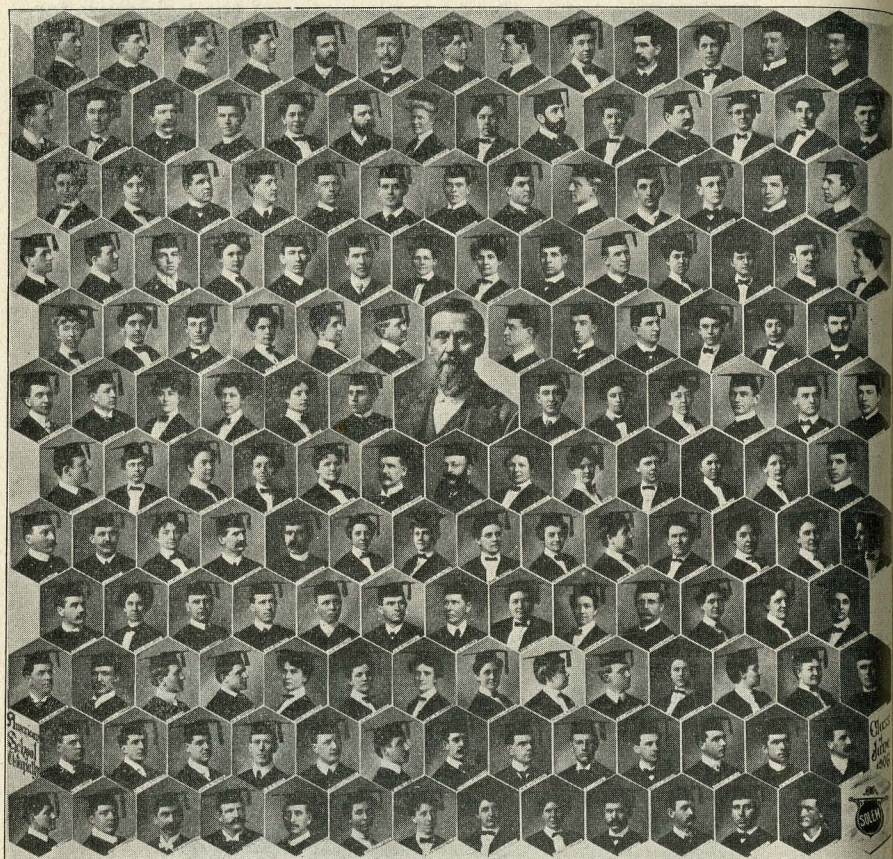
What I have here said as to what osteopathy has done and can do is susceptible of proof and demonstration at that, and if the committee having the bill in charge will visit your operating rooms I will be on hand that you may show them what you did for me, and the modus operandi of osteopathic treatment in general. I feel that I owe my life to this system of treatment and will most gladly do what I can and answer such questions as I can to bring this great discovery and the wonderful science built thereon to the attention of the people and to suffering humanity. I think after the committee has seen you operate and heard your explanations, if they do not already agree with David that we are "fearfully and wonderfully made" they will, at least, agree with Dr. Still, that the human engine is the greatest "self adjusting, self-firing, and self-propelling machine" ever constructed.

Very respectfully,  
(Signed)

ALLEN JENNISON HOOKER



ONE OF TWENTY-ONE PRIVATE ROOMS IN A. S. O.  
HOSPITAL.



GRADUATING CLASS, JUNE, 1906.

### Commencement Week at the American School of Osteopathy.

A class of one hundred and sixty students received their diplomas after a stirring week of examinations and farewell exercises. The Doctorate sermon, Sunday, June 10th, was preached by Rev. W. C. Templeton, who will be remembered by the graduates of the past four or five years as an old friend. His was a scholarly address and one appreciated greatly by the students and their friends in attendance.

On the Tuesday evening following came

the "Class Walk," an observance which we hope will never be discontinued in the American School. When the class in a body visit their professors, sing their class songs, listen to the farewell talks and depart amid cheers and farewells. It leaves in the heart of student and professor a warmer feeling of love for our alma mater. The alma mater of osteopaths and of osteopathy.

Wednesday morning ushered in the exercises so dear to the hearts of the stu-

dents and so meaningless to the outsiders. The Class Day exercises in which are reviewed the jokes and frolics the victories and defeats of the past two years. The program was too long for us to review it without leaving out some merited address. Briefly we may mention that we have had no class at the A. S. O. whose members ranked higher in scholarly attainments, and the efforts of its representatives made it a commencement long to be remembered among the faculty and the people at Kirksville.

After his long stay at home the "Old Doctor" came out to the graduation and made two splendid speeches, something much appreciated by the whole class who felt, as have the classes before them, that the commencement would not be complete without hearing from "Pap."

The final program and the presentation of the diplomas was held on Dr. Charlie's big sloping lawn. Half the town turned out. Seats were prepared for three thousand people and a few had to stand. The addresses were masterly. We reproduce the faculty address and that of the class representative. At the close the diplomas were presented and after many farewells all went home with the knowledge that one hundred and sixty more earnest physicians had gone forth into the world to bless mankind by healing the sick

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#### Class Roll.

Philip V. Aaronson	Mrs. Adele Balswell Carroll
Mrs. A. Maud Atherton	Miss Sarah E. Carothers
Miss Elinor Balfe	Robert Grant Cary
Miss Olga C. Beaver	Arthur Grant Church
Miss Allie E. Bell	Wm. E. Cadwell
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	Miss Emma Crossland
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	H. R. Dalrymple
	Ferdinando C. Davis
	Wellington Dawes
	Arthur E. Day
	Miss Sadie Day
	A. H. Dillabough
	Rolla J. Dunbar
	H. Dorrance
	Ella A. Ellis
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	Miss Mary LaFonda Gable
	L. D. Gass
	James Ernest Gibbons
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	G. A. Gamble
	Mrs. Mary Gamble
	Mrs. Myrtle Gazda
	L. M. Goodrich
	Wm. A. Gossman
	Miss C. Foutz
	Sten Hanson
	Mrs. Ida Chambers Hart
	Miss Nora Estella Haviland
	Gilbert W. Hay
	Gudrum Holm



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 A. J. Harris  
 Mrs. Clara Harris  
 Luther H. Howland  
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 Clyde B. Ingalls  
 Nelson A. Johnson  
 Miss Myrtle S. Johnson  
 Bruce Johnston  
 Miss Florence Judd  
 Oliver Curtis Keller  
 James Kidwell  
 Edwin R. Larter  
 Thomas Lord Lorbeer  
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 G. H. Yoder.

## The Journal of Osteopathy

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY PUBLISHING CO.,  
 KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

R. E. HAMILTON, D. O., EDITOR.

Subscription, \$1.00 per year in advance.

Entered at the Postoffice at Kirksville,  
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### One Hundred Dollars Not Enough.

In a recent letter from San Francisco Dr. Ivie, chairman of the distributing committee, says that many of the San Francisco osteopaths are sorely in need of assistance that thus far the contributions to the A. O. A. relief fund have amounted to but little over one hundred dollars, and much more is needed. Nearly all the osteopaths lost not only their practice but

their personal effects and professional libraries.

The one hundred dollars sent from the A. S. O. was unfortunately sent to the general relief fund before the osteopathic relief committee was organized.

Help is more needed than ever. Send your contributions to Dr. Horace Ivie, 3658 Sacramento St., San Francisco.

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In the list of officers of the M. O. A. printed in last month's Journal it should have been Dr. Bertha A. Buddecke, secretary, and Dr. Minnie Potter, editor.

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### Massachusetts College Graduation.

We are in receipt of an invitation and program of the graduating exercises of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy. Graduating address by Dr. Charles McCurdy, Dean of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy.

There were sixteen graduates.

The class: Carrie May Banks, William Granville Brooks, Nell Tallant Cutler, Geneva Claire Carpenter, Elijah Heath Clark, Harry Weston Conant, Edward Everett Chagnon, Margaret Teresa Finneran, Frederick William Gottschalk, William Henry Jones, Robert Henry Nichols, Earl Scammon, William Arthur Smith, Katharyn Geneva Tallant, Blanch Burpee Wilkins, Peter Jones Wright.

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### Our National Convention.

#### Some More Facts About Put-In-Bay.

Those of our profession who are contemplating a summer vacation or a few days of loyal work at the great annual convention of the American Osteopathic Association, are now casting their mind's eye thoughtfully towards Put-In-Bay Island, the great summer resort where the meeting is to be held.

The convention has certainly been well advertised. Since it is to be held in a summer hotel which makes a business of entertaining conventions, the many attractions of the place have become fa-

miliar to the profession: but there are other things which many will consider when making up their minds to go or to stay at home. Naturally we all want to know the "cost and come to." Many and grave doubts were expressed at the convention last year about the advisability of holding the convention in a place so "isolated." The older members had not forgotten the experience with the hotel at Cleveland and feared a repetition of the same.

Hotel Victory has furnished an iron-clad contract and there need be little fear that the rates will be raised. Put-in-Bay is a small town built by summer residents. Besides Hotel Victory there are a number of smaller hotels, among



DR. H. L. CHILES, Sec'y A. O. A.

them are Put-In-Bay House, Park Hotel, Beebe House, Hotel Oelschlager, The Detroit, Hotel Perry, the Oak Point Hotel, and a number of smaller ones all on the American plan with rates from \$1.50 up. Almost anything you want is to be found on the island, and judging by the list of names of the business houses liquid refreshment is especially abundant.

The island is easily reached by steamer from Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. The number of holiday

trips possible from this place is excelled only by Denver where our last meeting was held.

Both pleasure and profit will be found in his trip. Our advice is go. The editor expects to meet you at Put-In-Bay.

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#### A Correction.

We are in receipt of Number one of volume one of the "Still" College Journal of Osteopathy. In wishing this Journal success we would suggest that in copying an article without comment, from the Des Moines Register and Leader, they leave a decided impression that Dr. R. L. Stevens, a new instructor in their college, was an instructor in the American School of Osteopathy. Dr. Stevens graduated two weeks ago, June 14th at the A. S. O. and has never been connected with that school in any capacity except as a student.

We feel sure that this kind of publicity did not have the sanction of Dr. Stevens and hope that it was an accident on the part of the Still College Journal. We would hate to see the new Journal launch forth into the "flap doodle" sort of advertising which has so often disgraced the profession.

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#### Visitors at the A. S. O.

Among those who visited in Kirksville, last week, we noticed Dr. C. E. Boxx of Plattsburg, Mo., Dr. W. J. Deeming, of Brookfield, Mo., Dr. F. C. Lincoln, of Buffalo, N. Y., Dr. W. E. Scott, of Sparta, S. C., Dr. W. J. E. Dillabaugh, of New York City.

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#### Vibrator Knocking.

For several years the manufacturers of vibrators have been knocking at the door of osteopathy. Now, one of the biggest is doing a little knocking of a different sort. In "Mechanical Vibratory Stimulation" for May, we find the following under the heading of Sciatica:

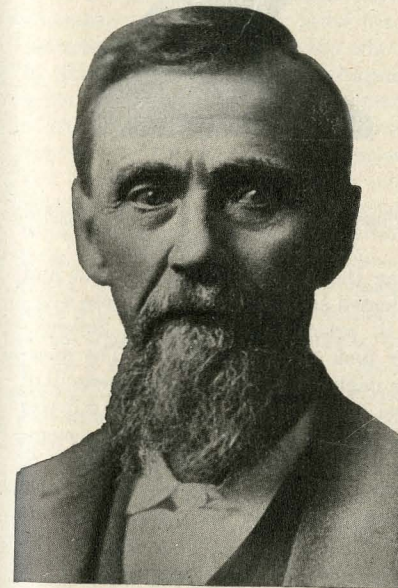
"..... The osteopathic treatment is also a nerve stretching procedure being

accomplished in various ways by manual force. This treatment fails for the same reason that neurectomy fails; these cases need something more than nerve stretching." Then follows a description of the vibratory (?) method of treating this disease.

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#### Anniversary of Osteopathy.

June 22nd, 1874, was a memorable day for osteopathy, one that will go down



DR. A. T. STILL.

through the centuries of the world's history as marking an epoch of reformation in the world of healing.

On Friday evening, June 22, 1906, this event was celebrated at the American School in a manner exceedingly delightful to all who had the good fortune to attend. At the designated time, 8 o'clock, a large audience had assembled in Memorial Hall to greet the founder of this great science and to cheer and encourage him by properly commemorating the anniversary so dear to his heart.

Dr. A. T. Still, familiarly known as "The Old Doctor," being introduced, proceeded to give to his appreciative listeners one of the best addresses of his life. He was feeling unusually well, and under the inspiration of the occasion looked fully ten years younger.

The large audience was held spell-bound for over an hour by the eloquent and earnest words of the speaker.

He related in most graphic terms the history of his experiences; how his practice of the old methods of healing, their failures to produce the desired result and the pernicious effects upon the body organism of poisonous and useless drugs, had led him to a research into the then hidden mysteries of therapeutics. He said that on this day thirty-two years ago he, in the light of reason, and his investigation of truth, took upon himself a lifetime obligation to uphold the principles he had found to be the immutable truths he discovered to be underlying all cause and cure of disease.

He referred in beautiful language to the perfection of God's creation of man wherein he was pronounced not only good but "very good" as a demonstration of his handiwork; hence since man was a perfect machine, controlled and operated under direction of laws the disturbance of such mechanism must be adjusted and regulated by laws under which it acts. He was courteous in dealing with medical practitioners but spoke in no uncertain terms in denouncing the use of drugs as remedial agencies, and the utter failure of such as specifics in the treatment of disease.

He urged the necessity of sticking tenaciously to osteopathic principles and therapeutics, and scathingly condemned any tendency of graduates to drift off into medical schools.

He raised the banner of osteopathy high above any other, and bade it float in the upper air of reason, truth, and justice.

His was not an address of fancy and speculation, but one full of logic philosophy, and sound reason.

It was as it were the crystallization into one gem of diction the speeches of a life-time. that it might shine in brilliancy and beauty.

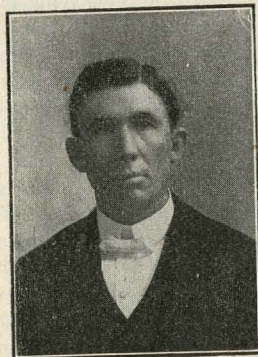
Every student and practitioner of the science should have heard him for by this means alone could the full import of his words of wisdom, and the inspiration of his thoughts be obtained.

In concluding, he expressed a desire to have the day commemorated, at least a long as he should live. With a "long live the Old Doctor" and amid enthusiastic applause, the great crowd moved out of the hall, each one feeling that it was good to have been there.

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#### Dr. Boxx Has a Good Time.

Dr. Boxx's recent visit to Kirksville



DR. C. E. BOXX.

was his first and he seemed to enjoy it hugely. Being invited by our local fishing club to try his hand at catching black bass, he accepted and now he tells of the eight pounder which he—almost caught.

Dr. Boxx is a good fellow and made many friends in Kirksville.

We understand that he has recently been elected mayor of his home town, Plattsburg.

**Missouri State Board Examination.**  
Dr. C. E. Boxx, secretary of the state board of examiners, came to Kirksville



DR. HENRY TETE,

who has been very active in the legislation fight in Mississippi.

during the A. S. O. commencement and conducted an examination for those wishing to practice in Missouri. Seventy-three took the examination. The questions might be hard for practitioners out of school for a number of years, but it was a fair straight examination and the members of the graduating class of the A. S. O. fresh from their school work, had little difficulty with it. All passed. In his reply to the editor's letter regarding the examination Dr. Boxx congratulated the A. S. O. on the splendid showing of its students in the examination.

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#### New Catalogue and Souvenir.

The American School of Osteopathy has just issued its annual catalog. It contains eighty pages of printing and is pronounced the best example of catalog work yet shown the profession. There is now in press a forty page Pictorial Souvenir supplement to the catalog. Both books are printed by the Journal Printing Company who have printed more osteopathic books and other osteopathic literature than all other printing concerns combined.

## POST-GRADUATE WORK.

### TO THE PROFESSION:

I am sure the profession does not appreciate the fact that in changing from the two to three years course there will be a time of more than a year when there will be no senior class in school. The next class will graduate February, '07, that being the last two years graduation. Then it will be June '08 before the next commencement exercises; hence the time between will be the best for any who may be thinking of taking up post-graduate work, as there will be an unlimited amount of clinic, and the ones that are taking advantages of the post-graduate course at this time will have advantages offered that will never be possible to offer again, hence we are in hopes that we may have a large class to take care of the clinic patients, as we would hate very much to have a falling off in that department, as it has taken a long time to build it up to where it is at the present time. We also appreciate the fact that when the graduates who have taken the two years course were students they did not have enough time to make themselves perfectly familiar with the subjects, as the curriculum was one that made the average student work very hard; so this arranged as we intend arranging it will afford better opportunities.

It is the intention to make a strictly post-graduate course, but we are also going to allow the student to do elective work, and as the P. G. certificate is not the one that is registered and helps the student to locate, there will be no examinations on that work, it will be largely lectures, and that being the case there can be more ground covered.

The school in starting this work laboring under a disadvantage in having at that time in school six separate classes, and of course the first attempt was not what we intend to make the future.

We also have in connection with the

study course, the hospital which will afford hospital clinic, and the post-graduates will be the ones selected to do a certain amount of interne work, and there will be a special hospital drill for them. We know this feature alone will be worth a great deal to the practitioners, and especially since they have been in practice for a few years.

In the beginning it was the intention to fit the osteopath for chronic work, but now since the supply is greater and the field of acute practice is being entered, the osteopath must be both physician and surgeon in the families which he may be called "Family Doctor."

We are also going to put special stress on obstetrical work, as we appreciate the fact that in order to fill the place as a family physician, obstetrical work will be necessary.

The obstetrical and surgical amphitheatre is a feature of the institution. It is light and the very best chance for seeing the work is given the student. The hospital was formally opened the 26th of May, and before two weeks had passed every room was filled, so one can readily see that it is going to be a success from the experience standpoint.

We are also adding a surgical laboratory, in which all classes of fracture and operations are taught. The student will be required to do operations of a minor nature on a cadaver. This will also be well worthy of consideration.

We would like to hear from all that are thinking of taking up this work, so we will know what to count on. It is in osteopathy as in other professions, a survival of the fittest and the man or woman that finds time to break away from his or her work and go to college for some work in special lines. They are the ones who in all cases are leaders in their respective professions.

We know that many say it costs a great

deal to break up and take the course, but think how little the cost is when compared to the amount of instruction and benefit that is received by the ones that do qualify themselves for future activity and emergency, such as has not and cannot be given in regular school work. As in order to become a specialist, one must specialize.

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#### Etiology of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

At the last meeting of the American Osteopathic association at Denver some very pregnant ideas on meningitis were presented. Dr. C. B. Atzen of Omaha, Nebr., stated that, "The diplococcus intracellularis is not in itself sufficient from our standpoint to account for the inoculation, even if we grant that an inoculation has taken place, for the predisposition on the part of the patient is not explained by the acceptance of the germ as the cause, as there must have been a reduction of vitality on the part of the tissues involving an etiological factor prior to the inoculation and as I understand it this primary etiological factor must be found and demonstrated before we can give rational treatment."

Our contentions in this matter receive strong support from the report of a commission which under the auspices of the German Government had investigated an

epidemic of meningitis in one of the provinces. The report states among other very valuable things that twenty-nine autopsies on patients dead of this disease were carefully made, twenty-two were children under ten years of age and seven were adults. The report shows that the infection started in the pharyngeal tonsil, entered the cranium through the sphenoid bone, traveling along the vessels which run from the pharynx into the sella turcica through the sphenoidal foramina. The part of the brain first infected was the pituitary body. There was no evidence in these twenty-nine autopsies of the infection passing through the cribiform plate of the ethmoid and the infection seemed to travel by lymph channels rather than by blood vessels. The bacteriologic studies in these investigations show that the meningococcus was not necessarily the only germ to produce the disease and the investigators state that, "The real cause seems to be as unknown as that of scarlet fever."

We see from this that meningitis, like pneumonia, is not a communicable disease and that the most frequent predisposing causes are apt to be lesions of the atlas, axis, of the lower cervicals, upper dorsals, hyoid bone and also all lesions in other areas of the spine producing a debilitated state of the system.—C. H. H.



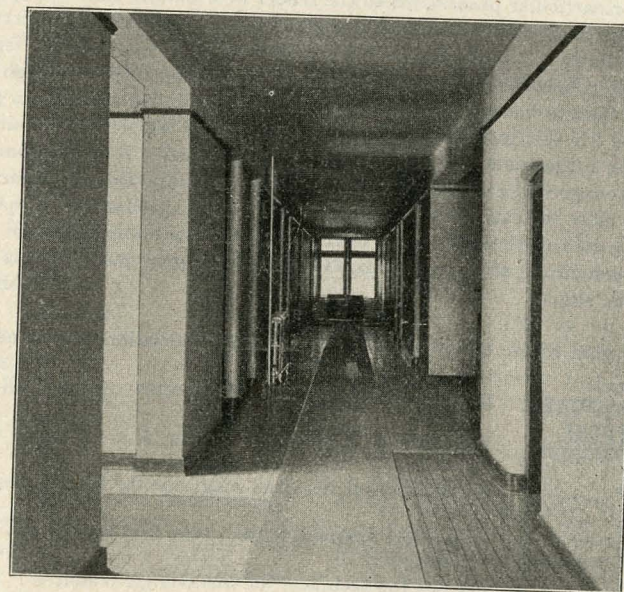
PATIENT AND NURSE

(By Permission.)

Still National Osteopathic Museum, Kirksville, MO



SUNSET ROCKS, PUT-IN-BAY.—(Courtesy of Hotel Victory)



LOWER HALLWAY, A. S. O. HOSPITAL.

## POPULAR LITERATURE.

(From the A. O. A. Journal.)

The question of popular literature is a subject possessed of many details and one worthy of much thought. As the impressions gained of osteopaths and osteopathy are gained by many through the medium of what they see in print, our literature for public distribution should certainly be prepared with the utmost care. Its being for "popular" reading should not be reason for its not being presented in a dignified and conservative manner. Our progress during the past four or five years has been much evidenced by the improvement in the class of reading matter used for lay distribution, but a few features still remain which I believe would be best omitted. A few magazines still send out copies with "Special Edition For" in prominent letters at the top of the second page of cover, which is followed by the name of the D. O. paying for the journal. This, to the more intelligent class of people, is a very palpable subterfuge; one employed quite frequently by one-week-stand quack medicine vendors and magnetic healers. It reflects on the dignity and professional standing of both the magazine and the physician sending it for no magazine of worth really does publish special editions for any one man, as the "Special Edition for Dr. Blank" would be calculated to indicate. It savors of cheap methods and egotistical assumption on the part of the doctor and adds absolutely nothing.

Another feature that, to my mind, is out of place, is what might be termed appeals for patronage, such as "For constipation see the osteopath;" "Don't drug yourself to death; try the osteopath." A rational explanation or brief statement of the "why" can certainly be given in a convincing manner, but if you can not present osteopathy or particular phases of it to the reader in a manner that will appeal to his reason, it is not likely that he will be induced to become a patient by importuning him to "try osteopathy." It is always much more potent to have a man feel that he arrived at the conclusion that osteopathy had "something to it" through a process of reasoning than to have it drawn to his attention by glaring statements and solicitations. The "if this interests you pass it on" feature which occasionally appears in the popular magazine could also be just as well omitted. It too, savors of an appeal for patronage and gives the magazine more the complexion of advertising material. The more we can make our readers feel that magazines are sent or handed them to give information about an interesting scientific subject, rather than as a medium for soliciting patronage, the greater will be the good result of this literature.

Missoula, Mont

ASA WILLARD.

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We are glad to see the journal of our national association giving attention to

THE  
OSTEOPATHIC  
JOURNAL



popular literature and we heartily endorse all that Dr. Willard has written. It is our aim to make the Osteopathic Journal the ideal magazine for the lay reader. Full of earnest honest articles by the best men in the profession; yet not too technical for the average reader.

From a purely business standpoint our popular magazines deserve the support of every practicing osteopath.

## Paste This In Your Hat.

THE PROGRAM OF THE PUT-IN-BAY MEETING, AUGUST 6th TO 11th.

MONDAY, AUGUST 6.

Reports of Committees—Publication Committee, Educational Committee, Legislative Committee.

Treasurer's Report.

Trustee's Report.

Routine Business.

8:00 p. m.—Reception.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7

Symposium of Practical Treatment: (Clinic Demonstration of Technique.)

(a) Cervical Region—Dr. G. A. Wheeler, Boston, Mass.

(b) Dorsal Region—Dr. W. W. Steele, Buffalo, N. Y.

(c) Lumbar Region—Dr. Josephine DeFrance, St. Louis, Mo.

(d) The Pelvis—Sacrum, Coccyx, Innominate—Dr. Vernon W. Peck, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(e) Ribs and Vertebrae Correlated—Dr. George J. Helmer, New York, N. Y. (General Discussion.)

Business.

8:00 p. m.—President's Address.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

Practical Dietetics—Dr. H. H. Moelling, Minneapolis, Minn.

(General Discussion.)

Osteopathic Applied Anatomy—Dr. M. E. Clark, Kirksville, Mo.

(General Discussion.)

Osteopathy as a Profession—Dr. J. H. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.

How Osteopathic Lesions Affect Eye Tissues—Dr. Louisa Burns, Los Angeles, Calif.

Business.

8:00 p. m.—Alumni and class reunions.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

Pædiatrics.

(a) Infant Nursing—Dr. Alice Patterson Shibley, Washington, D. C.

(b) Osteopathic Treatment of Infant Disorders—Dr. Louise P. Crow, Milwaukee Wis.

(c) Prophylactic Treatment of Children—Dr. Louise A. Griffin, Hartford, Conn. (General Discussion.)

Emergencies.

(a) Hæmorrhages (lungs and uterus)—Dr. E. C. Pickler, Minneapolis, Minn.

(b) Unconsciousness or Insensibility—Dr. Edgar D. Heist, East Berlin, Ont., Canada.

(c) Fits or Seizures—Dr. A. B. King, St. Louis, Mo.

(General Discussion.)

Osteopathic Lesions in Acute Respiratory Diseases—Dr. C. M. Turner Hulett, Cleveland, Ohio.

Prize Essay (announcement.)

8:00 p. m.—Alumni and class reunions

Osteopathic and Surgical Diagnosis—

(a) Pelvis (gynecological)—Dr. Ella D. Still, Des Moines, Iowa.

(b) Abdomen—Dr. S. A. Ellis, Boston, Mass.

(General Discussion.)

Practical Talk: "When Is a Surgical Operation Advisable?"—Dr. Francis A. Cave, Boston, Mass.

Business:—Election of Officers, fixing next meeting place, installation, adjournment.

## PAPERS.

1. Conjunctivitis—Dr. J. F. Spaulding, Indianapolis, Ind.

2. Iritis—Etiology, Pathology and Treatment—Dr. O. J. Snyder, Philadelphia, Pa.

3. The Treatment of Eczema—Dr. Morris Lynchenheim, Chicago, Ill.

4. What Osteopathy Has Done With Tumors—Dr. Clara Wernicke, Cincinnati, Ohio.

5. A Few Cases of Mental Diseases—Dr. L. A. Liffing, Toledo, O.

6. The Menopause—Dr. D. Ella McNicoll, Frankfort, Ind.

7. Pronounced Insomnia—Dr. R. W. Bowling, Des Moines, Ia.

8. Facial Neuralgia—Dr. Ben. S. Adsit, Franklin, Ky.

9. The Osteopathic Treatment of Constipation—Dr. M. C. Hardin, Atlanta, Ga.

10. The Enlarged Prostate—Dr. S. D. Harris, Dallas, Tex.

11. Osteopathic Biology (including an exhibit on comparative osteology)—Dr. R. K. Smith, Boston Mass.

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Program of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Osteopathic Association of the State of California, June 29, 30, 1906, Los Angeles, California.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Informal reception to the members of The Osteopathic Association of the State of California and their friends by The Los Angeles City and County Osteopathic Medical Association.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

9:00—Music.

9:10—Symposium: Methods of Influencing Local Circulation. The Spinal Cord, Dr. Lena Creswell. The Upper Respiratory Tract, Dr. J. S. Allison. The Lungs, Dr. W. J. Hayden. The Liver, Dr. J. O. Hunt. The Pelvic Viscera, Dr. S. F. Meacham.

9:50—Euphonium Solo, Mr. H. S. Richardson.

10:00—Recess.

10:40—Clinics.

Room 2, The Eye, Dr. S. M. Hunter.

Room 17, Gynecology, Dr. Olive Clark.

Room 18, Constitutional Diseases, Dr. C. F. Ford.

Room 13, Heart Diseases, Dr. J. S. White.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30—Vocal Solo, Mr. Edwin P. Watkins.

1:40—Case Reports of Mental Diseases, Dr. D. S. Birlew, Dr. E. J. Thorne, Dr. Mae L. Dowlin, Dr. M. E. Sperry, Dr. Jennie Stephenson.

2:30—Music.

2:40—Public Protection of Health, Dr. S. C. Edmiston.

3:00—Inhibition, Dr. Dain L. Tasker.

3:30—Music.

3:40—The Correction of Thoracic Lesions, Dr. J. W. Henderson.

4:00—Business.

FRIDAY EVENING SESSION.

8:00—The President's Address.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

9:00—Osteopathic Therapeutics in Obstetrics, Dr. L. M. Whiting.

9:30—A Study in Bones, Dr. F. C. Clark.

9:50—Vocal Solo, Dr. F. L. Cunningham.

10:00—Recess.

10:30—Clinics.

Room 18, Respiratory Diseases, Dr. Warren Taylor.

Room 2, Digestive Diseases, Dr. W. F. Dickey.

Room 17, Gynecology, Dr. Olive Clarke.

Room 13, Diseases of the Nervous System, Dr. R. D. Emery.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30—Laboratory Examinations as Indicated by the Clinics. Examinations made by J. L. Adams, Dr. Helen V. Cady, Dr. Annie S. Clark, Dr. T. J. De Vaughn, Dr. D. W. Doolittle, Dr. Y. G. Littell, Dr. Clara Macfarlane, Dr. Barbara Mackinnon.

2:15—Music.

Discussion of Laboratory Reports, led by Dr. C. A. Whiting.

3:00—Business.

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#### A Letter From the California Board.

PASADENA, CAL., June 6, 1906.

Editor, Journal of Osteopathy,

Kirksville, Mo.

DEAR SIR:—In the May number of the Journal you give extracts and comments on a letter from a "California Correspondent" who has evidently tried to injure the California Board of Examiners, and has given you a wrong impression of the position taken by the Board, and on account of that I write you to correct that erroneous view of your correspondent and others who may have read the article referred to.

The question of improving and maintaining a high standard of educational requirements in California was one of the first questions for consideration after the

law was passed in 1901, and it was a question for the state board to decide, for the law clearly gave that into their hands by these words, "the applicant for certificates must be a graduate of a legally incorporated college of osteopathy, recognized by the Board of Examiners."

Your "correspondent" says: "The law does not give them (the board) the power to change the time required by the different schools" and in answer to that I will quote the court in discussing this same question in a former case, as follows: Evidently the standard of proficiency in scholarship as a preparation, and the particular studies necessary to secure a fair preparation, must change as the discoveries in natural science open new fields of investigation and suggest or reveal new curative agencies. The legislature cannot successfully prescribe in advance a standard to meet these new and changing conditions.

The method adopted appears to be sufficiently definite to enable all colleges to reach the required standard when in good faith they desire to do so. The law is as fixed, definite and certain in this respect, as the nature of the subject and the object to be attained will permit, and we do not think it should be held void because it adopts the standard fixed from time to time by those who, it will be presumed, are the most eminent in the profession which it attempts to regulate, and who should be the most interested in maintaining the highest degree of professional proficiency, skill and training."

Therefore, it was only after due consideration and deliberation, in the interests of the whole osteopathic profession, that the board decided to require a three years' course of study, as the only way to raise the standard; entrance by examination was provided by law for the first year only. The action requiring a three years' course was passed by the board in April, 1903, to take effect in 1905, thus giving ample time for students who wished to

locate in California to so prepare themselves.

The action has the support of the State Osteopathic Association, and of different lawyers representing the best legal opinion of the state. In one of these opinions the board is given the following assurance: "Your Board undoubtedly has a right to prescribe that you will not recognize any college that does not have a three years course, and will not hereafter issue a license, to any person who has not taken a three years course."

Your correspondent also states that "if the board has the right to compel a three years course, they have the power to compel a ten years course." Such a statement as that hardly deserves an answer, for it is foolish, because the board must and have acted reasonably, having adopted what other states have required, and what the colleges and the A. O. A. planned for, viz., a three years, not a ten years course.

There is not the slightest ground for truth in the statement that it is "Class legislation" for applicants of all schools are required to present equal qualifications two year graduates of both the colleges in California are required to take a post-graduate course, the same as graduates from other schools, and if the applicant has the advancement and good of osteopathy at heart, he will not find it such a hardship, for there is no practitioner who will not be benefited by such a course, and we desire to encourage the best in this State.

Yours fraternally,

J. S. WHITE, D. O., Sec.

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#### State Board Examination.

Part of the questions used in the Missouri State Board examination held in Kirksville June 11 to 14 inclusive:

ANATOMY.

1. Describe the vagus nerve, giving origin, distribution and function.
2. Describe the femur bone.

3. Name muscles attaching to the scapula.
  4. What structures pass through the diaphragm?
  5. Locate and describe the thyroid gland.
  6. Describe the coeliac nerve, plexus and name three secondary plexuses arising from it.
  7. Give origin, function and distribution of the 5th and 7th cranial nerves.
  8. Describe the sternum bone and manner of articulation with the ribs.
  9. Give drainage of the spinal cord.
  10. Give anatomy of the sympathetic nervous system.
- OSTEOPATHIC THEORY AND PRACTICE.
1. Give an osteopathic definition of osteopathy.
  2. How could a twisted 10th rib cause renal hemorrhage?
  3. What lesions would cause abscess of the liver, what are the usual complications? Give treatment.
  4. How would you treat a case of diphtheria?
  5. Describe a case of typhoid fever and give treatment.
  6. Is the prescribing of pre-digested food in harmony with osteopathic theory? Why?
  7. What is St. Vitus' dance. What pathologic changes take place in the spinal cord and what lesions are found?
  8. Describe an exophthalmic goitre and give treatment.
  9. What causes rheumatism and what organs are especially involved?
  10. What abnormal conditions of the stomach may cause heart trouble? How?
- OBSTETRICS.
1. Describe the lithotomy position.
  2. What centers would you treat to stimulate labor pains?
  3. Where and how would you treat to bring about a relaxation of the uterus in labor?
  4. What are the indications for the induction of premature labor?
  5. What is the difference between abortion and premature labor?
  6. How would you prevent the completion of premature labor?
  7. How would you control excessive hemorrhage attending abortion?
  8. Give technique of procedure after child is born and before placenta is expelled.
  9. Give three characteristic signs of pregnancy before the fourth month.
  10. Describe three malpresentations of fetus at time of labor.
- URINALYSIS.
1. Describe normal urine, giving (a) color; (b) odor; (c) reaction and (d) specific gravity.
  2. What is specific gravity, and how do you determine the specific gravity of urine.
  3. Name four constituents of normal urine.
  4. How would you determine the presence of blood in the urine? Give test.
  5. Describe the urine of Bright's disease, giving elements found in abnormal quantities, specific gravity and tests used.
  6. Describe diabetic urine, giving (a) color; (b) odor; (c) reaction; (d) specific gravity; (e) amount passed in 24 hours; (f) elements found in excess and (g) tests used.
  7. Give test for uric acid.
  8. Give tests for the following inorganic salts of the urine; chlorides; alkaline phosphates; sulphates.
  9. How would you distinguish pus from mucus in the urine?
  10. Describe uric acid crystals.
- PHYSIOLOGY.
1. Name the functions of the kidney.
  2. Describe respiration and give cause.
  3. Describe normal heart sounds.
  4. Define and give example of voluntary and involuntary action.
  5. Name the functions and constituents of normal blood.
  6. Define anabolism; katabolism and metabolism.
  7. Define a gland and give an example of internal and external secretion.

8. What is the glycogenic theory?
9. Describe the motions of the stomach.
10. Name the enzymes of the stomach and what fluids each acts upon.

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**The A. O. A. Meeting.**

The next meeting of the American Osteopathic Association will be held at the famous summer resort, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, August 6-10 inclusive. The railroads have made a rate for the round trip of one and one-third of regular fare. Hotel Victory, where our meetings will be held, is one of the largest hotels in the world

brethren who are non-members. Those of them in attendance, who so desire, can be elected to membership and will be privileged to participate in the proceedings. The membership of those thus elected will extend to the close of the next succeeding annual meeting.

The indications now are that we will have one of the largest gatherings of osteopathic practitioners in the history of the profession. It is hoped that every osteopath who possibly can, will arrange to be present.

A. L. EVANS,  
President, A. O. A.

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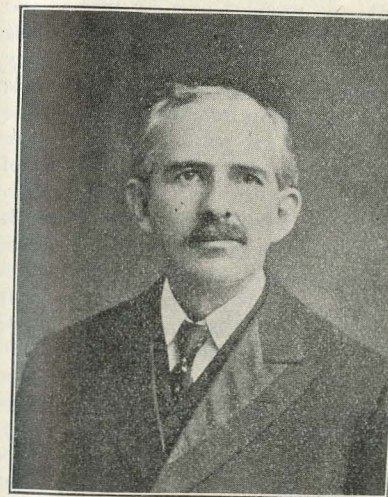
**Osteopathy at Kirksville.**

WILFRED A. STREETER, D. O.,  
WORCESTER, MASS.

(Dr. Streeter attended three years in a medical college, is a graduate of another school of osteopathy, has visited still others and has just completed a post-graduate course in the A. S. O. For these reasons he was asked to give his opinion of the work in the parent school.—Ed.)

Prospective osteopathic students will do well to exercise great care in the selection of the school which is to become their alma mater. Unfortunately there are many schools in existence, that profess to teach genuine osteopathy, that lack everything necessary to teach the science. These schools are a menace to the profession and further they rob the student of the opportunity of getting the osteopathic idea.

It is just as impossible for a school to teach osteopathy successfully, without the proper equipment, as it is to begin a business career without capital. The parent school, undoubtedly has the finest equipment of any osteopathic school in the world, and can rival many of the older medical schools. The completion of the new hospital and a separate laboratory building for dissection in addition to the teaching facilities previously enjoyed, makes it possible for the student



DR. J. T. BASS,  
First Vice-Pres. A. O. A.

and three dollars per day will pay for entertainment there.

A splendid program, dealing with scientific and practical osteopathic problems has been prepared. In addition to this many questions of vital concern to the profession will be considered. All members are earnestly requested to aid, by their presence and counsel, in their solution.

A cordial invitation to be present is especially extended to our professional

to take a course where theory and practice go hand-in-hand.

The hospital is complete in every detail. It contains a large surgical amphitheatre where students witness all kinds of surgical operations, and a clinical amphitheatre below, where hospital cases are studied. It is the plan in the future to run continuous clinics in gynecology, surgery and nervous diseases each afternoon. The arrangement of the building makes it perfectly possible to do this, and there is plenty of clinical material. There have been about twenty-five operations at the hospital, during the past two weeks, many of them were major operations. Several congenital dislocations of the hip have been operated upon this term. This, in addition to the minor surgical cases, enables the student to get a pretty good idea of surgical technique and to observe the osteopathic handling of such cases, which is all important to osteopaths. The student has the privilege of treating patients in the hospital, under the supervision of the physician in charge. The fact that the hospital is near the school building is a great improvement over the condition in most large cities, where the student necessarily spends much time going to and from the hospital.

The obstetrical cases have proved the value of osteopathic practice in this line of work. These cases are delivered in the surgical amphitheatre before the senior class by men who have made a specialty of this branch, and it is now possible for the A. S. O. students to see more cases than is required at the best medical schools.

There are between eighty and one hundred cases each school year and students are present on every occasion. Dr. Charley Still has a record of nearly a thousand cases. Dr. Clark reports between five and six hundred more, therefore they are better qualified than anyone else in the profession to teach obstetrics. One difficult case handled osteopathically is worth more to us than several delivered by one who does not understand the underlying principles of osteo-

pathic obstetrics.

The daily clinics, under Dr. Laughlin, offer the student an exceptional privilege. It is seldom that a student has a chance to study so many rare nervous cases as we do here in Kirksville. Patients come from all parts of the country, are brought before the classes, case diagnosed, treatment outlined, and carried out by students or faculty and progress watched day by day. Thus we have a chance to learn what can be done osteopathically.

All of these advantages, together with the didactic work, makes a very strong and satisfactory course. The departments are presided over by men of unquestioned ability who devote their whole time to the work and are always ready to help the students in every possible way. All twenty months graduates who have not had the privilege of a course in Kirksville, should avail themselves of the seven months post-graduate course.

I do not mean to say that all that is good in osteopathy is in Kirksville. There are some schools that are trying to teach straight osteopathy. We need them, but some claim that it is impossible to get the best in a small town like Kirksville. To my mind it is the best thing that ever happened to osteopathy that the parent school began its career in a small place. If the school were in a large city, the faculty and students would meet only for class work and the distraction of city life would divert the minds of the student from osteopathy. Here one eats, drinks and dreams osteopathy. It is in the atmosphere and students gain much by unconscious absorption. It is a valuable asset for an osteopath to have associated with those who have made osteopathy possible and those of us who embrace the opportunity may well rejoice in having known the 'Old Doctor' and the men closely connected with him. Personal contact with them enables one to acquire that part of osteopathy which does not and cannot creep into the text-books, the folk-lore of osteopathy.

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