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THE Journal of Osteopathy

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NO. 3

OSTEOPATHY.

With a Resume of the History of Medical Science, from an Osteopathic Viewpoint.

To-day the system of healing, known as osteopathy, is placed before the world on a footing that indicates its permanency in the realm of therapeutics. It has come to the front, in so short a time, comparatively, with so many followers and such staunch advocates that its position of importance can not be doubted. Tho quite revolutionary in that it severs itself entirely from the principle of internal medication for the cure of disease, it has progressed far more rapidly than any other system of healing, notwithstanding it has tradition to overcome as well as theories and customs that have been handed down from generation to generation and from time immemorial. So rapid has been the stride of osteopathy that, coupled with its apparent radicalism, the public are continually prompted to ask, "How can you cure disease without drugs;" or "Why do you not give drugs?" It is with these questions in mind that this article is written. It is with the hope that the reader may obtain at least a glimmering of the grounds upon which the theory and practice of osteopathy is based. In order that you may understand us the better, let us note briefly a few facts regarding the beginning and developments of the older schools of healing, all of which employ more or less internal medication.

The First System Formulated.

To the Greek Physician, Hippocrates, is attributed the act of formulating the first system of therapeutics. Hippocrates was born on the Island of Cos about 460 years before Christ. His system of treating disease later acquired the name of allopathy, the theory of allopathy being that, "Opposites cure opposites." The world to-day is bedecked with disciples of Hippocrates, and yet Hippocrates knew so little about the human body, the greatest of the Divine Architect's Handiwork, that he was not aware the blood or other fluids circulated in the human body. It was more than two thousand years after his time that physi-

cians learned the blood and lymph fluids circulated in the human body. It was not until A. D., 1616, that William Harvey, an English physician of high standing, first made known to the world this important discovery, concerning the human body. In April of this year, while lecturing at the College of Physicians, in London, "on the 16th, 17th, and 18th, he delivered at the college in Knightrider Street, near St. Paul's Cathedral, the lectures in which he made the first public statement of his thoughts on the circulation of the blood."

We are informed that Harvey made this important discovery sometime before this public announcement, but hesitated to make it known fearing persecution. Does this not indicate the ignorance of the world, even at this late date, relative to the construction and powers of the human body?

Early Ignorance of Anatomy.

Let us return, for a moment, to the 2nd century, about six hundred years after Hippocrates time, when the development of anatomy seems to have had its real beginning. W. Whewell, in his "History of Inductive Sciences," tells us that, "In the earliest conceptions which men entertained of their power of moving their own members, they probably had no thought of any mechanism or organization by which this was effected. The foot and the hand, no less than the head, were seen to be endowed with life; and this pervading life seemed sufficiently to explain the power of motion in each part of the frame without its being held necessary to seek out a special seat of the will, or instruments by which its impulses were made effective. But the slightest inspection of dissected animals showed that their limbs were composed of a curious and complex collection of cordage, and communication of various kinds, running along and connecting the bones of the skeleton. These cords and communications we now distinguish as muscles, veins, arteries, etc.; and among these we assign to the muscles the office of moving the parts to which they are attached, as cords move the parts of a machine. Though this action of the muscles on the bones may now appear very obvious, it was, probably not at first discerned. * * * And even Hippocrates of Cos, the most celebrated physician of antiquity, is held to have had no distinct conception of such an organ. "Thus we may form a further conception of Hippocrates' knowledge of the human body, or rather his lack of knowledge. Whewell adds, "Those who professed to study physiology and medicine were, for the most part, studious only to frame some general system of abstract principles, which might give an appearance of connection and profundity to their tenets."

Mediaeval Prescriptions.

Galen flourished about this time and became one of the leading authorities of the physicians for many centuries to follow. Whewell states that, "Galen was from the first highly esteemed as an anatomist." E. A. King, in "Mediaeval Medicine, (Nineteenth Century, July, 1893)," says, ". . . it is not surprising that Medical Science should have stagnated, and that Galen and Discorides were permitted to lay down the law in the sixteenth century as they had done since the beginning of the Christian era." He adds, "Some light is thrown upon the state of things herefrom resulting by a work translated from the German in the year 1561, and entitled, 'A most excellent and perfect homish Apothecarye or physicke booke, for all the grefes and diseases of the bodye.' The first chapter is 'Concerning the Head and his partes.' 'Galen sayth, the head is divided into foure partes: in the forepart hath blood the dominion; Cholera in the ryght syde, Melancholy in the left syde, and Flegma bareth rule in the hindermost part. If the head doth ake so sore by reason of a runninge that he cannot snoffe hys nose, bath hys fete in a depe tub until the knees and give him this medicine . . . which riseth into hys head and dryeth hys moyst braynes. Galen sayth he that hath payne in the hindermost part of hys head, the same must be let blood under the chynne, specially on the right syde; also were it good ofte to burn the heyre of a man before hys nose. The braynes are greved many wayes; many there are whom the head whyrleth so sore that he thinketh the earth turneth upsyde doune: Cummin refraineth the whyrling, comforteth the brynes and maketh them to growe agayne; or he may take the braynes of a hogge, rost the same upon a grede yron and cut slices thereof and lay to the greved parts.' " The reader will note from the above the nature of Galen's theories and conceptions of disease and the cure thereof. King also states that, ". . . 'in medical works of the middle ages we meet constantly with such prescriptions as these: Take the right eye of a frog, lap it in a pece of russet cloth and hang it about the neck; it cureth the right eye if it be enflamed or bleared. And if the left eye be greved, do the like by the left eye of said frog.' Again, 'The skin of a Raven's heel is good against the gout, but the right heel skin must be laid upon the right foot if that be gouty, and the left upon the left, etc.'" And we have similar prescriptions laid down by Pliny, whose authority during this time was probably second only to Galena's. This takes us, briefly, up to the 17th, century, when Harvey discovers the circulation of the blood, and soon after, 1647, Pecquet discovered the lymphatic circulation. This discovery, like Harvey's, was stoutly opposed for a time by the other physicians, but

was destined to stand upon the rock of truth, as it proved to be an incontrovertible fact.

Beginning of Modern Physiology.

Huxley states that the dawn of modern physiological science began with the teachings of Descartes in the 17th century. And he quotes Descartes as saying, 'It is true that as medicine is now practiced, it contains little that is very useful; but without any desire to depreciate, I am sure that there is no one, even among the professional men, who will not declare that all we know is very little compared with that which remains to be known;' "And," says Huxley, 'the greater part of the gigantic progress which has been made in the present century is a justification of the prevision of Descartes. For it consists essentially in a more resolution of the grosser organs of the living body into physico-chemical mechanisms. 'I shall try to explain our whole bodily machinery in such a way that it will be no more necessary for us to suppose that the soul produces such movements as are not voluntary than it is to think that there is in a clock a soul which causes it to show the hours.' These words of Descartes might be taken as the motto of any modern treatise on physiology."

The First Medical Nihilist.

Let us quote briefly from Sydenham, proclaimed the "Father of Rational Medicine," who lived near the close of the 17th century,— "If only one person in every age had accurately described and consistently cured, but a single disease, and made known his secret, physic would not be where it now is; but we have long since forsook the ancient method of cure, founded upon the knowledge of conjunct causes, in so much that the art as at this day practiced, is rather the art of talking about diseases than of curing them." Dr. John Brown, in his medical writings, refers to Sydenham as "the first man who applied to his profession the Baconian principles of interpreting and serving nature." And this no doubt was the most important feature of his advanced thought and practical work as a physician. Without doubt the more we learn of the human body and the laws of nature relative thereto the more successful and satisfactory our work as physicians will be.

Reign of Bleeding and Purging.

Up until the close of the 17th century, the prevailing theory as to the pathology of disease was that diseases depended upon certain chemical changes in the composition of the blood and other fluids of the body, rather than upon a deranged condition of the solid constituents of the body. The former theory is known as "Humoral Pathology." At the

beginning of the 18th century, Hoffman, Stahl, and others, exploded the Humoral theory of disease and introduced the saner and corrector theory of Solidism, or the seat of pathological conditions in the solids of the body. Sir W. Hamilton cites an example of the humoral therapeutic in the treatment of Lewis XIII. "Within a single year this theory inflicted on that unfortunate monarch above a hundred cathartics, and more than forty bleedings. During the fifteen centuries of Humorism, he continues, 'how many millions of lives did medicine cost mankind.'" Shall this be said in future years of medicine as it is practiced to-day by the old schools; even though it is on, at least, a more enlightened plane? Venesection raged during the Humoral Age, and as Hamilton adds, "Venesection was copiously employed to renew the blood, to attenuate its consistency, or to remove a part of the morbid matter with which it was impregnated; and cathartics, sudorifics, diuretics, were largely administered with a similar intent. * * * their whole therapeutic was directed to change the quantity or quality of the blood. Nor was this murderous treatment limited to the actual period of disease. Seven or eight annual bleedings, and as many purgations,— such was the common regimen, the theory to insure the continuance of health; and the two-fold depletion, still customary, at spring and fall, among the peasantry of many European countries, is a remnant of the once universal practice." But under the investigations and teachings of Hoffman and his colleagues the Humoral theory was relegated more or less to the past, and for all practical purposes to oblivion. In this connection we must not omit the name of the celebrated Virchow who had so much to do with the complete revolution in pathology. But Virchow lived after Hoffman's time, and gave his valuable services to the medical world during the latter part of the 19th century.

Influence of Nerves First Recognized.

J. Thomson, in his account of Hoffman, observes that, "The great and permanent merits of Hoffman (1660-1742) as a medical philosopher, undoubtedly consisted in his having perceived and pointed out more clearly than any of his predecessors, the extensive and powerful influence of the nervous system in modifying and regulating, at least, if not in producing, all the phenomena of the organic as well as the animal functions in the human economy, and more particularly in his application of this doctrine to the explanation of disease. . . . He was accordingly led to regard all those alterations in the structure and functions of this economy, which constitute the state of disease, as having their primary origin in affections of the nervous system, etc." Following

close onto this complete overthrow of the fundamental principle of the medical profession with regard to the pathology of disease, a principle which had ruled the treatment of diseases since the days of Hippocrates, was the origination of the system of medical treatment known as Homeopathy.

Structure Ignored.

This was introduced by Samuel Hahneman, a noted German physician, who conceived the theory of curing disease by administering to the body such drugs as would produce in a well body symptoms similar to those presented by the diseased body. In other words his theory was exactly opposite to that of Hippocrates, and was based on the ground that "Like cures like." And Hahneman succeeded in promulgating a large following, which serves to further illustrate the hopeless confusion and unsettled state of the medical schools, and their lack of consistency. All along in our perusal of the History of Medical Science we find ourselves confused with the ever changing theories and methods of treating diseases. Not only do we learn of the futility of various methods employed, but we are compelled to admit of the unquestionable sacrifice of health and human lives to the mistaken and pernicious methods of attempting to relieve disease. New theories that conflict with or entirely abrogate the old are continually met with, and whatever rationality is discerned seems to arise in proportion to the greater amount of attention that is given to seeking more knowledge of the construction and functioning of the human body, and closer observance of Nature and Nature's laws. Throughout the history of medicine we find a great deal of theorizing with regard to disease and experimenting with drugs, but until a very recent date, very little attention given to the study of the human body, so far as the treatment of disease is concerned. It would seem almost incredulous that such learned men as existed in earlier times should be so utterly ignorant of the construction and functions of the very object in behalf of which they spent the greater part of their life's work; and such a wonderfully interesting subject too as the human body. The first great anatomist, John Hunter lived in the 18th century. Hunter gave valuable aid to physiologists and placed surgery upon a scientific basis. Without doubt his work along the lines of anatomy and surgery had much to do with the impetus which arose to know more about the human body. A seed of thirst for truth had been planted in virgin soil, as it were, which could not be satisfied until vastly more of the truth should be learned. Along with this impetus arose a tendency to lessen the amount of drugging and to give more attention to hygiene, dietetics, and proper caring for the human body,

a fact which is supported by the writings and text books of the eminent physicians of to-day. Since Hunter's time we are favored with many able anatomists and close students of the human body, and its relation to disease. To-day, more than ever before, is there a craving for greater knowledge of the wonderful construction and functioning of this great machine, the human body. Probably no other man has given more close attention and study to the anatomy and physiology of the human body, and its pathology of disease than A. T. Still, the founder of the modern school of therapeutics known as osteopathy.

Andrew Taylor Still.

A. T. Still was born in A. D., 1828, and in early life took up the study of medicine graduating from the "old school," Allopathy, and for several years practiced medicine under this system. But he soon became dissatisfied with its methods, as he became conscious of its lack of potency, its uncertainty, and its dangerous nature. These facts impressed themselves more and more upon his mind, (we learn from his autobiography), which, coupled with apparently accidental discoveries which he made with regard to the effect of certain mechanical applications to the structures composing the human machine and the resultant effect on diseases led him to thirst for a greater knowledge of the human body, and as it seemed, possibly a better method of coping with disease; suggested to his mind the thought that the wonders and hitherto mysterious powers of the human body had never been solved. It propounded to his mind the question, "In sickness has not God left man in a world of guessing? Guess what is the matter, what to give, and guess the result." In his autobiography, he remarks, "I decided then and there that God is not a guessing God, but a God of truth. And all his works, spiritual and material, are harmonious. His law of animal life is absolute. So wise a God had certainly placed the remedy within the material house in which the spirit of life dwells. With this thought, he adds, 'I trimmed my sail and launched my craft as an explorer. Like Columbus, I found driftwood upon the surface. I noticed the course of the winds, whence they came, and steered my vessel accordingly. Soon I saw the green islands of health all over the seas of reason. Ever since then I have watched for the driftwood and course of the wind, and I have never failed to find the source whence the drifting came, believing that a loving intelligent Maker of man had deposited in this body, some place or through the whole system, drugs in abundance to cure all infirmities. On every voyage of exploration, I have been able to bring a cargo of indisputable truths, that all remedies necessary to health exist in the

human body. They can be administered by adjusting the body in such condition that the remedies may naturally associate themselves together, hear the cries and relieve the afflicted. * * * Thus I have prosecuted the voyage from sea to sea, until I have discovered that Nature is never without necessary remedies. * * * I am better prepared to-day, after a twenty years voyage and close observation, to say that God or Nature is the only doctor whom man should respect. Man should study and use the drugs of this drug-store only."

Osteopathy.

Osteopathy is a method of treating diseases, without the use of drugs or chemicals, by an expert mechanical engineering of the parts having to do with the diseased condition. It recognizes the human body as a wonderful machine, capable of performing all its natural functions or uses, of manufacturing all necessary chemicals or drugs for the relief of disease, and that are necessary in health, and of maintaining health so long as the various parts of the body mechanism are maintained in their relative positions thus securing harmonious working; and in addition to this only healthy foods are administered, and Nature's laws are not abused. Osteopathy studies, investigates, and reasons with regard to the form, construction, function, and harmonious workings of all the bodily parts from the tiny cellular structures to the firm bony framework. Osteopathy holds that the entire body will perform its natural function and maintain health if mechanical freedom to act is given to its muscles, blood-vessels, nerves, flow of vital fluids, and harmonious action of all its parts. Especial stress is laid on the necessity of unobstructed flow of blood, lymph, and nerve force. It regards disease as not possessing a separate entity or being of its own, but rather as an impaired condition of some part or parts of the body structure due to mechanical lesions that lower the vitality of the part affected or resist Nature's law of action.

Equipment of Osteopathic Physician.

It has found mechanical liberation of its powers and maintenance of its structural integrity are the necessary factors to secure a healthy condition of the body. That any obstruction to the free flow of the body fluids or harmonious workings of its parts constitute lesions that result in diseased conditions. These lesions may be bony, ligamentous, muscular, or nervous, incidentally anyone of which may in turn produce others, and a correct mechanical re-adjustment of the structures thus involved, will permit the body to recover its normal equilibrium, and free action of its vital forces, with the natural sequence health, or a normal

condition of the body. The osteopathic physician in his treatment of diseased conditions, relies upon his supposed attainment, (which is the object of every earnest osteopath), of first, a detailed, thorough, and as far as possible, complete knowledge of the construction and functions of the human body itself and of its natural powers to combat diseased conditions and maintain health, in other words a thorough knowledge of the subject to be treated. And when diseased conditions are present, a careful observation of the symptoms presented, much in the same way that other physicians observe symptoms, and by a careful examination of the anatomical parts of the body, associating all this time his knowledge of the probable effects of certain anatomical lesions thus aiding him in reasoning out the probable location of the lesions causing the pathological conditions. Lastly by a perfect readjustment of the anatomical parts involved, thus renewing the normal flow of the body fluids and vital forces, and harmonious working of all the parts of the body machine, the return to normal is secured.

Osteopathy Unalterable but Developing.

Osteopathy relies upon the inherent powers of the human body to secure and maintain health so long as its structural integrity is maintained, harmonious action of its parts is secured by mechanical adjustment, only healthy foods are administered, and Nature's laws are observed. Therefore osteopathy can never change its fundamental principles but must stand throughout the ages on the footing it now stands. More is yet to be learned along osteopathic lines, but its basis can never be changed. It is based upon the laws of Nature, and Nature's laws are immutable and unchangeable.

CASSIUS L. JOHNSTON, BOTTINEAU, N. DAK.

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MISSOURI STATE BOARD EXAMINES.

Dr. John H. Crenshaw held an examination in one of the clinic rooms of the A. S. O. for those who desired to practice in Missouri. The examination was rigidly conducted, but was entirely fair and impartial. The following questions were asked:

ANATOMY.

1. Give brief description of the vascular anatomy of the arm and forearm.
2. What is the origin of the ovarian arteries?
3. What does the pudic artery supply?
4. Bound Scarpa's triangle.
5. Name the different kinds of joints, giving examples of each.
6. What anatomical structures are divided in making a McBurney incision?
7. What is the nerve supply of the flexor group of muscles of the forearm?
8. What is the origin of the spermatic arteries?
9. What is the origin and insertion of the sartorius muscle?
10. What muscles are attached to the greater trochanter of the femur?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Define the science of physiology.
2. Define the terms metabolism, anabolism, and katabolism.
3. Name the digestive ferments, giving origin and functions of each.
4. Name the eliminative organs of the body, and tell what is eliminated by each.
5. Define the purpose, chemistry, and mechanism of respiration.
6. What are the functions of the lymphatic system?
7. Define a reflex arc.
8. Give the amount of urine passed per diem by an adult, together with the normal color, reaction, and constituents.
9. How may the amount of urine be physiologically increased or diminished?
10. Give the functions of the skin.

OBSTETRICS.

1. What is pregnancy? (b) What is fecundation? (c) What changes take place in the ovum after fecundation?
2. (a) What is the funis? (b) What are the dimensions of the placenta and funis at full term?
3. (a) What is extrauterine pregnancy? (b) Give the symptoms. (c) Give the diagnosis.
4. (a) What is hydatid pregnancy? (b) What are its symptoms and termination?
5. What are the causes of albuminuria and edema?
6. (a) What is labor? (b) How many stages is it divided into? (c) What is the best method of delivering the placenta?
7. How may a child be resuscitated when apparently stillborn?
8. What is meant by "mechanism of labor"?
9. What forms of hemorrhage are met with before, during or after labor, and treatment of each?
10. (a) What are the causes of rupture of the uterus? (b) What are the symptoms and what treatment is indicated?

PATHOLOGY.

1. Define pathology.
2. Give the pathological lesions which may result from syphilitic or rheumatic iritis.
3. Define osteomyelitis and give cause of same.
4. How would you recognize cerebrospinal fluid, and how would you test it in tuberculous meningitis?
5. Give a cause and pathology of pulmonary edema.
6. (a) What is necrosis? (b) What prevents hemorrhage in gangrenous lesions?
7. What is thrombosis?
8. Give pathology of smallpox.
9. What diseases produce albumin in the urine?
10. Give pathology of lobar pneumonia.

SURGERY.

1. Give the etiology and symptoms of erysipelas.
2. What are the symptoms and treatment of tuberculous peritonitis?
3. Describe a subphrenic abscess, and give the causes and symptoms.
4. Give the early symptoms of hip-joint disease.
5. Give the symptoms and cause of hypertrophy of the prostate gland.

6. What is leucocytosis, and its value in surgery?
7. What are the symptoms of fracture of the internal condyle of the humerus, and mention a deformity that may follow.
8. Give differential diagnosis between malignant and benign tumors.
9. What is the cause of dry gangrene?
10. Give differential diagnosis between synovitis of knee-joint and housemaid's knee.

CHEMISTRY.

1. Define (a) analysis; (b) synthesis.
2. What are (a) bases; (b) acids; (c) salts?
3. Give the preparation and properties of HNO₃.
4. Name the standards based on water.
5. Illustrate why a salt of mercury is incompatible with potassium iodide.
6. What do you understand by carbohydrates?
7. Proteins are compounds of what?
8. How is glycerin prepared?
9. How would you test the gastric contents for morphine?
10. Give a test for indican in urine.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.

1. Give the causes and symptoms of acute intestinal obstruction.
2. Give symptomatology, diagnosis and prognosis of chronic lead poisoning.
3. Give the symptoms and physical signs of aortic stenosis and mitral regurgitation.
4. Give the symptoms and diagnosis of renal calculus.
5. Give the causes, symptoms, diagnosis, and prognosis of acute nephritis.

DIAGNOSIS.

1. Tell how you would diagnose smallpox.
2. A patient comes into your office with a skin eruption, how would you determine whether or not it was of syphilitic origin.
3. Diagnose pregnancy in early stages.
4. Diagnose uterine fibroid.
5. Differentiate uterine fibroid and pregnancy.
6. Diagnose a rectal fistula, name three kinds.
7. Diagnose a case of placenta previa.
8. Diagnose a case of rheumatoid arthritis.
9. Name three causes of sciatica.
10. Describe a Colle's fracture.

TOXICOLOGY.

1. Give symptoms and treatment of chronic poisoning by acetanilid.
2. Name two antidotes to carbolic acid poisoning, and state mode of action of each.
3. Give symptoms of an overdose of wood alcohol.
4. State the toxic effects of the local use of iodoform.
5. Discuss the symptoms and treatment of a patient with mercurial ptyalism or salivation.
6. Mention the treatment of a case of strychnine poisoning.
7. Give symptoms of poisoning by atropine.
8. Name the symptoms of too long continued administration of Fowler's solution.

9. Treatment of an acute case of lead poisoning.
10. Give the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by aconite.

HYGIENE.

1. What is the effect of an open flame in a room?
2. How would you disinfect after smallpox, measles?
3. What is meant by epidemic, endemic and pandemic?
4. How is a cess-pool near a well apt to contaminate the water?
5. Tell how to ventilate a sick room.
6. What are the dangers of improper sewage system?
7. Tell how to dispose of the stools in typhoid fever.
8. What is the difference between infection and contagion?
9. Name three disinfectants.
10. Describe a perfectly ventilated school room.

* * *

COMMUNICATED ARTICLES.

OSTEOPATHY, PURE AND SIMPLE.

If practical experience counts for anything in this age of spirited competition, is it not well for those who have it to speak out that others may profit thereby? We have read much of late about adjuncts to osteopathy, and trust it may not be out of place briefly to give our observations and conclusions.

If we desired to kill osteopathy, we could not do it quicker any other way than the futile attempt to over-shadow it, hide it behind visionary vagaries, so often a failure in the past, add to it unpractical fallacies and weight it down with fantastic theories, hobbies and ideas. Grasp from all others their most plausible new found cures, bind them together in one conglomerate mass, and what have you? Where then is osteopathy, the greatest discovery of the age?

This prating talk about broad-minded, all-grasping theories, is of no avail. Better call it floundering mind. Or, like the child chasing butterflies and never catching them, we lose sight entirely of the primary principles of osteopathy, as taught by the "Old Doctor," the esteemed founder. By this floundering, by this taking flight are not in great danger of losing sight of the all important study of how to remove the cause of disease, of neglecting the fingers and thereby not developing that delicacy of touch, essential to the practical osteopath to discover the cause of the ill. For he who removes the lesion has no use for suggestive therapeutics. We must not forget that osteopathy is in itself enough to engross a lifetime of study and then not attain it all.

I can but condemn this wandering, this drifting away from the main truth, "the cause and effect." In my opinion, from my experience, he is a weak osteopath who resorts to psychic influence to obtain a cure. We cannot afford to follow the M. D's. in their blind hope to "obtain a cure all." We must not undertake to hide behind a Latin bulwark to mystify those afflicted patients, thereby exercising a psychic influence of mystery calculated to delude the patients. Nor like the thumping drum of the wild medicine man, must we undertake to drive away the derangement through the credulous patient's mentality.

No, no, do not let us wander after these allurements, but let us rather stick to osteopathy, pure and simple.

With osteopathy we have no use whatsoever for psychics, Weltmerism or vibration treatment. I speak advisedly, for nearly forty years ago, I studied mesmeric methods and magnetic healing for combating disease. Then for three years I studied medicine. But neither of them removed the cause. Both lacked the tracing of effect to cause. But when I found osteopathy telling of that mighty controlling nerve force of the human system; that every function of the human system was controlled by a perfect system of nerves, and that hindrance or obstruction to the performance of their functions developed diseases in the organs that they controlled or nourished, I felt I had found the true system of healing.

Stick to the letter of nature's laws. Remove obstruction, liberate the nerves that they may perform their functions, and you will not have need of those much advertised adjuncts.

Brookfield, Feb. 1, 1909.

W. J. DEEMING, D. O.

* * *

A DISCUSSION OF DR. HUNTER'S ARTICLE.

I agree with Dr. Hunter that "Chiropractic is fundamentally osteopathic in principle," but assert further that it is also osteopathic in practice, for whatever is done to adjust the articulation and structure of the body is osteopathic. Chiropractors attempt to adjust principally the spinal articulation, but do not confine themselves to them alone. (See Palmer's book or collection of pamphlets). All articulations of any body are adjusted in their practice (chickens included). They also attempt to adjust the innominate—[see Dr. Langworthy's effusion on Modern Chiropractic (2 volumes)]. The adjustment of structural derangements or skeletal luxations of the human body by whatever means is an application of osteopathic principles and laws governing its practice. The public is entitled to have its laws obeyed. Those, who practice osteopathy without a license in any state where the practice is legalized should be prosecuted. The Board which does not enforce its medical or osteopathic laws should be removed for non-feasance of office. You cry for an osteopathic law to protect the public against fakirs of osteopathy, and now you have it and are yourself enjoying its benefit, why not give the public the protection it deserves by enforcing that law. If not, then do not ask for a law in the name of the dear public but for yourself, and confess that you cannot meet open competition nor that you subscribe to the idea a survival of the fittest.

I beg pardon for having digressed from the subject at hand. Everywhere mechanics, therapy artists, neuropaths, chiros and what not, are putting the cardinal principles of osteopathy into practice under some other name to avoid the stringent laws governing our practice. That these various "systems" will "flutter a while" then disappear is their inevitable fate unless they grow in culture, knowledge and educational development.

That I may not be misunderstood I wish to add however that as osteopaths and representatives of the most progressive school of healing, we should encourage other non-drug methods of healing and lend a helping hand where we may, but always with a jealous eye on the good name of our own science.

I believe in a just administration of the law. If I am required to have a state license before practicing the science I represent; I demand that others must do the same. If the public demands that I show my fitness to practice, it should, in all fairness, demand the same fitness of others in the same field.

La Crosse, Wis.

A. A. JORRIS, D. O.

CAN TABES DORSALIS BE TRACED TO MERCURY.

We are told that 90% of all tabes dorsalis patients have a past history of syphilis, some authors claiming that all cases are so precipitated. We also know that mercury has been used, and is used as a specific for syphilis. The other 10% are, let us say, doubtful, yet mercury is given in combination in various other troubles, such as acute gastritis, ascaris lumbricoides, hyperemia of liver, hypertrophic, atrophic cirrhosis of liver, dengue and often as a purge in other conditions. Perhaps these may account for the other 10%.

Let us briefly summarize a few symptoms of tabes dorsalis. Sharp, lancinating pains in the legs. Argyll-Robertson pupil. Loss of knee reflex and Romberg sign. Incoordination of muscles, a person being unsteady on his legs, not being able to step firmly, cannot grasp anything directly, etc. Paralysis often occurs. A falling out of teeth, hair and nails. Gastric disturbances.—Crises. Vomiting, pain, nausea which might be called idiopathic for these symptoms are not satisfactorily explained. Also trophic disturbances of joints and bones are evident, i. e.: Swollen joints, spontaneous fractures and tearing of ligaments. This arthropathy precedes the ataxic symptoms.

We might now look at a few symptoms of mercurial poisoning. Tremor affecting the limbs, causing an inability to grasp any object without groping for it. Unsteady and infirm gait. Paralysis is sometimes present. The teeth, hair and nails fall out. Nausea, vomiting and pain. Here are the gastric crises and a cause. Swollen joints and brittle bones.

Mercury undoubtedly poisons the nerves and the sharp lancinating pains and Argyll-Robertson pupil are probably nerve affections, as well as the Romberg sign and lack of reflex.

There is certainly a similarity between T. D. and mercurial poisoning, and if the latter came on insidiously and long continued a weakened nerve area, such as the lumbar after trauma, a continuous reflex irritation from genital disorders or in persons of much sexual relations, i. e., a predisposition might thereby be effected.

For this very reason all people who take mercury are not troubled with locomotor ataxia; they lack a predisposition or the dose was insufficient.

Any osteopathic practitioner could tell you how the predisposition occurs, or might occur, and not have the vertebra turned with the spinous process vertebralward either. An approximation of the vertebra is a lesion sufficient, a bony one at that, and capable of hindering the arterial flow, and thereby forming a nidus for the calomel.

Another point: Negroes are very frequently affected with syphilis, yet few cases of tabes dorsalis are found among them. Fortunately for them they are as a rule unable to pay the doctor's fee, and therefore are free from calomel.

In certain localities in Mexico the greater part of the population are syphilitic, or, as a Mexican doctor informed me, nearly the entire population in his district; yet during my eleven years residence there I never saw a case of T. D. The better class are the only ones able to take mercury and that only for the skin eruptions; the disease itself is not much feared.

While these few thoughts may not be altogether logical to some, would it not be well to keep them in mind when accumulating data in this affection, tabes dorsalis.

Student Research.

LOU L. HAIGHT, 6th Term Class.

Laboratory, A. S. O.

THE PERMANENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

Dr. William Smith's article entitled "Osteopathic Race Suicide," which appeared in the November issue of the Journal of Osteopathy, contains some food for serious reflection by those who are keenly interested in the future of our science.

The article bespeaks Dr. Smith's characteristic impulsiveness of nature, and betrays a transient fit of pessimism which a careful analysis of the facts will hardly justify.

First in regard to the number of schools, I claim that three schools will hardly suffice to supply the large number of practitioners needed in various parts of this country, in Canada, in Europe and in the far east. Not only must we supply annually the number who die or become disaffected, but we must meet the growing demand from all parts of the world for well-trained practitioners. If we confine this very considerable number of students to three schools, the classes will become so unwieldy as to make it difficult to give individual instruction to the students.

Second. I believe Dr. Smith will have much difficulty in naming 350 practitioners who have either died or left our ranks from other causes, in the past year, as this is the number he claims were graduated at that time. I think he will find our numerical strength is increasing at a safe healthy rate. Let us be more particular as to the type of men and women we matriculate, and then see that these prospective physicians are sufficiently trained and then we need have no fear as to their success in the field of practice.

Third, the cure for our ills, and the prevention of osteopathic professional suicide will only be effected when we have completely freed ourselves of the blight of the short course of study. Let us keep our students in college as long a period as it is deemed necessary to keep those enrolled in other schools of medicine.

Let us keep them long enough to make real anatomists and diagnosticans and expert manipulators, and rational therapists of them. Let us teach them enough about the action of drugs that they can at least intelligently explain why they don't wish or don't need them. Let us teach them enough of comparative methods that they can ever feel secure in the superiority of their own science. Let us teach them such subjects as obstetrics and surgery so thoroughly that a proportion of them can reasonably and safely engage in the practice of these branches, and thus render our profession independent of the old school practitioners.

Let us make the D. O. degree stand for as thorough a training as does the degree M. D. and thus set ourselves right in the public eye. If the number of our practitioners who yearly enroll in the regular schools of medicine for the sake of securing the coveted degree of M. D. continues to grow, let us take this as unmistakable evidence that our profession desires the latter degree, with its greater prestige and sanely meet this need. If we give heed to these things we will no longer find our followers seeking the correction of their educational weaknesses in the other schools; we will no longer witness our societies going like mendicants to the state legislatures and asking for recognition, and being compelled to accept restricted privileges at their hands because we are avowedly and confessedly but partially equipped for the responsibilities of practice.

To those who harbor a fear that the brain of the osteopathic student can tolerate only a short course of study, restricted to certain special lines of branches, let me say reassuringly that a considerable number of years devoted to study and teaching has so increased my faith in the integrity of the students mind that I think we can safely lift the lid from the whole pot of medical knowledge and still run no risk of

jeopardizing the welfare of osteopathy by sacrificing the loyalty he owes to its principles, providing those principles have been thoroughly and lucidly imprinted on his mind throughout his course.

Dr. Smith cites the sad fate of the homeopathic and eclectics as a warning to the osteopaths. The cases are not parallel, those older schools are all representing varied systems of drug therapy. Whereas, osteopathy is fundamentally quite different, therefore does not incur a similar danger, providing our training is properly given.

In conclusion let me invite those who entertain any fears as to the perpetuity of osteopathy, to give their hearty support to the colleges, and assist in developing and strengthening the profession's heart, then there will be no longer a fear of suicide or retrogression.

Boston, Mass.

WILFRED E. HARRIS, D. O.

* * *

OTHER GRADUATIONS.

CENTRAL COLLEGE.

Graduating exercises for a class of six students of the Central College of Osteopathy, were held January 21. Judge J. H. Hawthorne delivered the principal address, Dr. J. W. Hofsess, conferred the degrees upon Louis S. Adams, S. J. Tilden Bartlett, Harry H. Bennett, Thomas H. Glover, Thomas H. McKenzie, and John Venters.

* * *

LOS ANGELES COLLEGE.

The graduating exercises of the mid-winter class of the Los Angeles College of Osteopathy were held on Thursday evening, Jan. 28th, in the Ebell Club House before a large and appreciative audience of friends. Dr. H. W. Forbes delivered the address of the evening and Dr. R. W. Bowling conferred the degrees upon the fifteen graduates: Mrs. Emma Ebert-Abplanalp, Miss Mabel E. Andrews, Glen H. Copeland, Alva Rose Elder, Raymond C. Ghostley, Albert Manatt, Fred Goodfellow, Mrs. Sylph G. Sturgeon, Laertes T. White, Victoria A. Nash, Elmer L. Smythe, James Biby, James MacNamara, William F. McConnell and Walter S. Kingsbury.

* * *

PACIFIC COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of the Pacific College of Osteopathy were held in the Women's Club House on Tuesday evening, February 4th. The event of the evening was the address by Mr. C. B. Booth, President of the California Association for the study of the prevention of tuberculosis. In his address Mr. Booth explained the nature and object of this association. The association was organized some two years ago and its object is clearly indicated by its name. Statistics are being collected, not only from all parts of the state, but from the nation and world at large, and the information is disseminating as rapidly as it is accumulating. The physicians of this locality have been for some time deeply interested in all that pertains to the prevention of the spread of this dire disease and Mr. Booth's address will certainly act as a stimulus to this. It is probable that a lectureship on tuberculosis will be established in the College in the near future. The physicians of the Pacific Coast have been greatly interested in the splendid work that has been done by Dr. W. Banks Meacham.

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Changes of Address.—Those writing, requesting changes of address, will please send both old and new locations, so that the change may be made promptly.

KIRKSVILLE, MO., MARCH, 1909.

EDITORIALS.

Did You Save Up That \$2.00 Bill?

A History of Medicine—The history of medicine in this issue of the Journal, written by Dr. Cassius Johnson is deserving of careful perusal by all.

Missouri Meeting—In this issue is printed a part of the program for the joint meeting of the M. O. A. and M. V. O. A. Plan to attend this convention.

A Fair Examination—In this issue are published the questions of the last Missouri state examination. Read them over and see how many you can answer. Each month or so we intend to publish in the Journal a representative list of questions.

A Marble Finish Medallion Free—Have you yet read the ad for renewal of subscriptions to the Journal? If not do so now and send in your two dollars. The medallion is practically unbreakable, will not wear off and can be scrubbed with cleaning powders.

A Well Known Pastor Discusses Osteopathy—The article in this issue, in the Osteopathic Journal department, by Rev. Clancey on the subject of "Osteopathy from the Viewpoint of a Layman," is a most excellent treatise. The Rev. Clancey is one of the leading clergymen in the state of Maine, having just recently resigned the pastorate of the St. Lawrence Congregational Church at Portland, Maine.

How to Perpetuate Osteopathy—The wonderful growth of osteopathy is due chiefly to the propaganda of education carried on by its practitioners through booklets, explanatory of the science. This is entirely ethical, and is a most practical way of education as there are not enough members of the profession, even by talking 24 hours a day, and 365 days a year to overcome the slurs cast on the science. Especially good as an educator is the Osteopathic Journal, a copy of which is bound in the Journal of Osteopathy, as a part of this issue. Let us have your contract, and in that way help you, both to help yourself and to help the profession at large.

The National Board—There are those who can see clearly ahead and advise, and yet whose advice seems to fall on deaf ears. Such is the case with our National Legislative Committee, and its representatives, Drs. Hildreth and Heine. Their constant warnings have been, if you cannot get an independent board take nothing at all, but despite the warnings of these and President Ray and many others this year sees Washington accepting a combination board, and possibly also the same occurring in some of the other states. It is to be hoped that all the other states at least will secure independent boards, as with these only is the growth of osteopathy assured.

Revision of the A. O. A. Constitution—The A. O. A. is to take up the revision of its constitution at its next meeting, a matter which was postponed from last year. The A. O. A. has frequently been charged with being controlled by a ring, and in its revision it should see well to it that a certain clause is defeated. This clause provides that only those who have served at least one year as trustee should be eligible to election to the office of president. This would give very decided color to the accusation and if the association is wise it will quickly defeat it. It would be like passing a rule that the president of the United States must have served in the senate, or the president of a bank must have served as a director, or the president of a railroad must have served as a superintendent,—but the analogy is obvious.

A Census of the Profession—There have been many inquiries as to whether or not osteopathy as a profession, is dying out. These can soon be answered by statistics from the Journal office. The directory department is compiling from original sources a list of all who have ever graduated from any reputable osteopathic college, and to each a card is assigned. These cards are retained in the file, whether the practitioner has died, retired, or for any other reason is no longer in the ranks of the profession. This entails much work and expense without recompense, but the Journal has the most of it now completed. Most of the schools have been most cordial in giving their assistance to the work, and now the Journal asks of the profession at large that they co-operate by giving information regarding those advertised this month. The issue is bound in such a manner that the sheets containing the advertised list may be torn out without markedly mutilating the copy. PLEASE help us find these stray ones.

* * *

Osteopaths Not Fakes—The Philadelphia North-American contains the following question and editorial answer:

"Will you be kind enough to ask your readers if they have ever known or heard of any one being cured by osteopathy who was suffering from what the oculist diagnoses as "Degeneration of the Optic Nerve." Mrs. S. R. J. (Buffalo, N. Y.)

Instead of referring your query, and waiting until you can read the verdict of the family at large, I take the shorter course of laying it before an eminent authority in the school of medical practice of which you speak. I quote his reply of which you speak. I quote his reply verbatim: "If your correspondent's physician be correct in his diagnosis, no power on earth can cure the disease. Real 'degeneration of the optic nerve' is absolutely beyond the reach of human skill. There is a possibility that he may be mistaken. Then, osteopathy may do something to relieve the sufferer."

Like the sensible man, he is, he does not assume that his art can cure every ill that flesh is heir to. None but charlatans take that ground."

ASSOCIATIONS.

California—Bay Association Hold Fourth Annual Session—The fourth annual meeting of the San Francisco bay association of osteopaths was held Feb. 13, at San Francisco, with a large attendance of members. There were many addresses on subjects of interest to the physicians, and among those who participated in the discussions were the following: Drs. Ernest Sisson, H. F. Mills, J. C. Rule, W. H. Ivie, F. F. Dessau, W. H. Wakefield, W. W. Vanderburgh, W. C. Williams, H. E. Penland, A. C. McDaniel, Etta Wakefield, J. LeRoy Near, and C. W. Gaddis.

California—Los Angeles City and County—The annual meeting of the Los Angeles City and County Osteopathic Medical Association held last evening (Monday, Feb. 15), elected as the officers: Dorothy S. Birlew, president; Ellen Matthwes, vice-president; C. H. Phinny, secretary; H. S. Richardson, treasurer.

The meeting was addressed by C. A. Whiting on Amoebic Dysentery and by L. V. Whiting, who has attended several of these cases recently with marked success, with the exception of one case, which succumbed to an intercurrent infective pneumonia.—Very respectfully, C. H. PHINNY.

Illinois—Third District—The third district associations met with Dr. Patton at Galesburg, February 3rd. Papers were read by Drs. Etta Chambers on Enuresis, B. G. Albright on Diabetes Mellitus, F. B. DeGroot on Influenza, together with a number of clinics and talks by the various members. In the absence of Dr. Hayes the various members discussed the ethical standing, and how to improve it. Officers elected were: President, F. B. DeGroot of Rock Island; vice-president, Ada Chapman of Galesburg; secretary-treasurer, John E. Olson of Bushnell; executive committee: J. W. Giltner of Monmouth; and M. P. Browning of Macomb, Ill.

Illinois—Fourth District Adjusters Meet at Peoria—The osteopaths of the fourth district of Illinois, which includes Peoria, Tazewell, Woodford, McLean, Livingston, Ford and Iroquois counties, held their regular bi-monthly meeting at Peoria, on Saturday evening, February 13. A banquet and social hour were enjoyed at 6 o'clock, after which Dr. M. E. Clark, of Indianapolis, formerly instructor in the applied anatomy, gynecology and obstetrics at the American School of Osteopathy, conducted a clinic and lecture. Visiting osteopaths were present from Springfield, Decatur, Quincy, Galesburg, Kewanee and other towns outside the district.

Iowa—Eighth District—The Southwestern Iowa osteopaths met with Drs. Waggoner at Creston, February 13th. Among the papers were those on mental disorders, Dr. Collier; Business Methods, Dr. Thompson; Infantile Paralysis, Dr. Johnson; Peculiar Cases, Dr. Gardiner; Scarlet Fever, Dr. Carrie Collier; Clinics, Drs. Wagoner and Jamison; Open Parliament, Dr. Thompson. The Drs. Wagoner entertained the osteopaths at luncheon and six o'clock dinner at their sanitarium. The next meeting will be held at Red Oak, Iowa.

Louisiana—Dr. Conner Elected President—The Louisiana association met in New Orleans the 20th of February and listened to a good program. Legislative matters and other things of State interest were discussed. Officers elected were: R. W. Conner, president; Wendell Hyde, vice-president; C. G. Hewes, secretary and treasurer.

Massachusetts—Boston Woman's Society—The visit of Dr. Ellen Barrett Ligon to Boston as guest of the Boston Osteopathic Society and Boston Women's Club, was an occasion which has left a pleasant memory with both the osteopathic physicians and all who attended her lectures.

Invitations were sent out by the Women's Club to five hundred women patients and friends for the afternoon of Feb. 6th—a hall expected to be ample for the occasion had been engaged, but so general was the response, that the audience had to be transferred to a larger one.

Dr. Ligon gave a most interesting and instructive talk upon "What Osteopathy is Doing for Women." The interest of the audience was shown by an avalanche of questions written while she was speaking and acceptably answered later. Tea was served at the close of the lecture. All agreed that so successful an affair warranted repetition.—EFFIE L. ROGERS, Sec'y Boston Woman's Club.

The program for the remainder of the season is as follows:

March 19—Kidneys—Description, Ethelyn L. Atherson; Diseases, Mabel A. Langley.

April 16—Intestines—Description, Anna B. Lown; Diseases, Edna M. MacCollum.

May 21—Bladder—Description, Margaret T. Finneran; Diseases, Effie L. Rogers.

June 18—Uterus and Ovaries—Description, Edith F. Child; Diseases, Irene H. Ellis.

Michigan—Southwest Michigan—In your last issue you stated that the Southwest Michigan association would take up the matter of Legislation in State. The association has taken no action in the matter but will uphold any means used to better the laws of our state in the matter of osteopathy.

We do not wish it to be stated that we are taking the initiative in the matter, such not being the case.

We also wish the notice of Dr. Forbes being with us noted.—Fraternally, FRANCES PLATT, Sec'y.

Michigan—Detroit—Michiganders Meet With Dr. Ashmore—The Detroit Osteopathic society held its regular monthly meeting Tuesday evening in the offices of Edythe Ashmore. Work for the ensuing year was left in charge of a committee of three. The society proposes to have prominent osteopathic physicians from different parts of the country lecture before their body at each meeting. The following officers were elected: President, T. L. Herroder; vice-president, D. C. Stewart; secretary and treasurer, Charles A. Bennell; directors, W. W. Stewart, G. F. Clark and B. R. Jepson.

Minnesota—Dr. Young Acts as Temporary President—The M. S. O. A. held a quarterly meeting at the Minneapolis Osteopathic Sanitarium on the evening of February 6th. At each of these quarterly meets some osteopath of prominence outside the state is invited to give a paper on progressive topics of general interest and help to the busy practitioner. It is an attempt to keep as near abreast of the times as possible and make membership in the association most valuable from an educational standpoint and in fact a necessity for those who are in the front rank to keep there.

John S. Rydell gave a brief outline of what work is being done at the sanitarium and expressed a sincere desire for the co-operation of all the osteopaths in making this work a big success. A house physician is there all the time subject to call and cares for any emergency until the patient's own doctor can arrive. Those who have sent patients there report very favorably upon the treatment and care received and feel we have just reason to be proud of the institution.

C. W. Johnson of Des Moines gave a very valuable paper upon the latest discoveries of the nature and manifestations of syphilis. He emphasized the great danger

from infection that is possible from the treatment of all stages of the disease and sounded a very timely note of warning in using proper care to disinfect one's hands after coming in contact with such conditions.

In the discussion that followed it seemed the general consensus of opinion that one should not treat such cases unless especially prepared for that kind of work and then to use hydrotherapy as an adjunct. The hot pack being especially beneficial to eliminate the poisons and clear the skin.

A motion was passed for the association to purchase a skeleton. It has been found that a great deal more help can be gained by having a skeleton at all meetings to use for demonstration.

Since our president was absent C. W. Young presided at the meeting and further added to the interest of the evening by making a few helpful remarks in his characteristic way.

Plans for the coming A. O. A. convention are already under way and all who come to the Twin Cities may be sure of having one of the best and grandest outings of any yet attended.

Missouri—Kansas City—Woman's Society Helped in the Research Institute—I would be glad to have you give space in the Journal to the fact that the Woman's Osteopathic association of Kansas City subscribed \$250 to the A. T. Still Research Fund and has paid the first installment of \$50. Also mention the fact that Drs. Mary E. Harwood and Sophia E. Hemstreet, members of the association, gave \$250, each. While this is not to be compared by the N. Y. State Osteopathic association, still it is \$750 to the fund from a woman's association of seventeen members. Our officers are: President, Dr. Alma C. Kinney; first vice-president, Dr. T. E. Purdom; second vice-president, Dr. Mary E. Harwood; secretary, Dr. Mary E. Smith; treasurer, Dr. Wilannie Breden.—Fraternally yours, T. E. PURDOM, D. O., Chairman Committee Research Fund of the Women's Osteopathic Association, Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri—Northwest Association Holds a Good Meeting at Kansas City—The Northwest Missouri Osteopathic association held its second district meeting at Kupper Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. With afternoon and evening sessions, most excellent program was prepared.

Program as follows: Sequelae of Typhoid Fever, B. J. Mavity; Goitre, Theodosia Purdom; The Particular Use and Efficacy of Excelsior Springs Waters, F. W. Brownell; The Physician and the Nurse, F. P. Walker; Innominate Lesions, Geo. Moffett; Constipation, Claude Smith.

The program was a very interesting one, and enjoyed by all present.

The evening was spent with a banquet dinner and social evening, along with finishing up unfinished business.—SOPHIA E. HEMSTREET, Sec'y.

Missouri—Kansas—Border Society Discussed Sero-Therapy—The S. W. Mo. and S. E. Kan. O. A. met with C. E. Willis at Pittsburg, Jan. 30, '09, at 8 p. m., Dr. Trabue in the chair. Motion carried to meet in Joplin, Feb. 27th, at the Y. M. C. A. which will be a permanent meeting place from now on. Program taken up. Round table subjects Diet and Mind Cure entered into with some good discussion. The regular work; Dr. Gass on "Diphtheria" had a good outline and a general discussion on this and antitoxin was taken part in by all.

Seven members and three visitors were present. Adjourned.—M. S. SLAUGHTER, acting secretary.

New York—Hudson River North Osteopathic Society—The regular February meeting of the Hudson River North Osteopathic society was held at the office of

Drs. M. E. and J. H. McDowell Saturday evening. Dr. H. L. Owen of Albany read a paper on "Cirrhosis of the Liver" and Dr. G. E. Phillips of Schenectady presented a paper on "Diseases of Spleen and Pancreas."

* * *

HO! NOW FOR THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Every one should begin to prepare for a three days osteopathic feast again at Kirksville. The Mississippi Valley Association meets with the Missouri State Association at Kirksville, Mo., Thursday, Friday and Saturday, May 27, 28 and 29th, 1909. This meeting has every promise of being a grand success. Already the Program Committees of both associations are hard at work, and they have the promise of some of the best and most prominent osteopaths of the country for their program. The State and M. V. O. A. will divide time. We are promised splendid clinics at the hospital, and many other features that should make this a remarkable meeting. Those who were there last August to the A. O. A. meeting know the value of these conventions, and those who were not there should sure attend this one, so centrally located, and thus get in line to help do the work so essential to osteopathic growth and development at this time. All osteopaths of the great Mississippi Valley are invited to attend and all others will be welcome at this convention. Began laying your plans now to come and be with us at another great Kirksville gathering. Pap will be there, and his kindly welcome to all his children is well worth the price of this trip. Besides everything possible will be done to make the program second to none ever presented at any osteopathic convention in the U. S. Remember the date, and let our watchword be once more "On to Kirksville." We are coming, Father Andrew, many hundreds strong,—coming to greet you and again to drink from the fount of life, the original spring from which we are all now enjoying the fruits so much. Look out for our program announcements in the next Journals.—A. G. HILDRETH, Pres. M. V. O. A., MARY E. NOYES, Sec'y.

* * *

INTERESTING CASE REPORT.

In the following case report by Dr. J. H. Long of Lancaster, Ohio, will be found the history of a very remarkable case which came to my attention some time ago; a case in which we have apparently and undoubtedly, hysteria, plus organic disease, as an exciting feature and indeed the more we study the functional neuroses and functional diseases in general, the more I am inclined to think that we will finally consider them all as having organic foundations.

This case was first described to me some time before the operation. I diagnosed it, without question as hysteria, in which the exciting feature, if removed, would probably give the patient a great deal of relief, and as this was the view entertained by Dr. Long, who had charge of the case, and by a brother of the patient, who was a physician, it was treated along that line and with the results described in Dr. Long's report.

Most practitioners find cases like this that they cannot handle without surgical assistance and when, as in this case, the surgeon and the osteopath work harmoniously towards a common end, and consider each others opinions, the results should be most satisfactory. It is to be noted that in this case a number of medical men had advised against such an operation, and the operation itself was really finally suggested by the osteopath, which goes to show more than ever that the osteopathic

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treatment combined with rational surgery will be the only logical treatment in time to come. I will make no comment on the history of the case, nor any part of it, except to add that in this case, as in many others, where an osteopath had charge of the after treatment of my surgical cases, the results were more than satisfactory.

* * *

G. S.

CASE REPORT.

Discussed Before the Last Ohio Osteopathic Association.

Patient is the sister of an osteopath, and first came for examination on December 1st, 1906. She was 19 years of age, stout, tending toward obesity, and weighed 160, having ruddy complexion and the very picture of health. Had been sick more than five years, and had been unsuccessfully treated by numerous physicians as well as the best specialists in Ohio. More attention had been given the kidneys than any of the other organs but all had agreed that chemical analysis of urine proved them normal. Constipation had been very bad.

At the menstrual period she would be prostrated, experiencing a suppression of urine, lasting sometimes for 48 hours, and even longer. Headaches were very severe, and of nearly every type. The digestion was very poor.

The entire spine was extremely sensitive, with severe pains in the sub-occipital, lumbar and sacral regions, also having a great deal of pain in region of 7th cervical and 1st dorsal. Pronounced lesions at atlas. Third, fourth and seventh cervical; first and second dorsal; and the third, fourth and fifth lumbar. Right innominate posterior. Tenderness in the entire abdominal region but greatest in the right iliac fossa.

In March, 1907, at the time of her menstrual period, she was in bed for a couple of weeks at which time a muscular tremor developed. At first the tremor extended to the entire body, but in a few days disappeared excepting in the arms and hands which lasted about eighteen months.

April 19th, a sister fell down the stairs at the high school building, injuring her spine. The shock and excitement incident to this, caused our patient to become much worse, having that night two or three convulsions, lasting from fifteen minutes to an hour.

From this time she gradually grew worse, having slight convulsions every day and sleeping but two or three hours in twenty-four.

On May 12th, she became unconscious, remaining so for forty-eight hours, part of the time lying perfectly inert, and then again having hard convulsions.

On June 10th, a crossed paralysis developed, the right side of the face and left side of the body being affected. This paralysis progressed gradually to the tongue and throat producing both aphagia and aphonia. Sensation was lost in the parts paralyzed and in the entire back region.

June 14th, a. m., a return of sensation and about twelve hours later of motion. On June 15th, she became unconscious in which condition she remained for eight days.

For the three summer months the patient was under the constant care of a senior student of the A. S. O. A wheel chair was secured which was used up until she was operated on fifteen months later. From August 1st to October 15th she improved. Every night about eight or nine o'clock she would become unconscious, and after convulsions lasting an hour or so, would become quiet for the rest of the night. Attacks of unconsciousness lasting from two minutes to an hour would come on during the day. During December, 1907, and January, 1908, her condition remained about the same, some weeks better and some weeks worse. The first two

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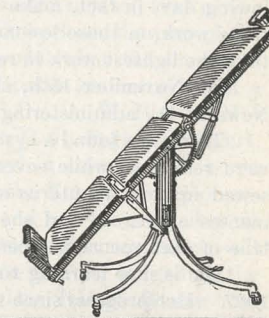
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weeks of February, a sister had a severe attack of pneumonia, and this excitement caused her to be worse. For five days she again lay in an unconscious state, and for the first time in her whole sickness had a fever, her temperature ranging from 101 to 104.

From October, 1907, to April, 1908, her menstrual periods had been much easier. In May, however, she had a very hard time, and from then on to November, they became worse, the pain not lasting as long as it had a year or two previous, but it was much more severe.

During the past summer and fall she was always treated during these unconscious states, and we made great efforts to correct the bony lesions.

Any work on the innominates, however, would cause her so much pain the following day, in fact, make her so much worse in every way, that we had to discontinue work on those lesions, and while she was awake it was impossible to do more than the lightest work in relaxing the muscles along the spine.

On November 15th, she was operated upon by Dr. George Still. Dr. Joss of Newark, O., administering the anesthetic.

There was found a cystic degeneration of the right ovary and tube, both of which were removed, while several watery cysts on the left ovary were punctured and sewed up and the uterus suspended. The third day following the operation her menses appeared, and she suffered very little, if any, pain. The same has been true of each menstrual period since.

She is now learning to walk, not having even stood on her feet since April 1st, 1907. Her progress since the operation, considering everything, has been very rapid as now she walks around the house by herself.

For a year previous to the operation she complained of a burning pain high up in the vagina. This could be relieved by local treatment. In fact, during the fifteen months preceding the operation, she was treated locally two and three times a week, which treatment seemed to do her more good than anything else.

The case as a whole has been one of peculiar interest. To diagnose it, and give it a name from any of the standard medical works would be easy—namely, hysteria, but to accept their cause and treatment for the condition would be irrational, in fact impossible.

Osler says "To treat hysteria as a physical disorder is radically wrong. It is essentially a mental and emotional anomaly, and the important element in the treatment is moral control."

The day has come when the conscientious physician dare not, and be true to his calling, relegate all diseases which he cannot explain, to the functional neuroses, meaning by that—diseases which have no physical disorder as a basis, and that the important element in treatment is moral control.

Lancaster, Ohio.

J. H. LONG, A. M., D. O.

* * *

Riddell Talks on Osteopathy—Dr. Riddell, the well known lecturer has been giving a series of talks in the White Temple, Portland, Oregon, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. One lecture was on the subject "From Nature to Nature's God," according to the newspaper announcement, explaining the relations of the physical to the psychical man; the effects of thought and emotions upon the body; also the art of the healing—medicine, osteopathy, suggestion, christian science and the Christ method.

STATE BOARDS AND LEGISLATIVE.

Arkansas—The Arkansas State Board of Osteopathic Examiners met in the offices of Dr. C. A. Dodson in Little Rock, Tuesday, Feb. 2nd. Drs. C. A. Dodson of Little Rock; Josephine Bradley of Eureka Springs and J. B. Croker of Greenville, Miss., presented themselves for examination. In the afternoon a meeting of the Arkansas Osteopathic Association was held. A good part of the meeting was given to discussion of legislative matters. While the osteopaths of Arkansas now have an Independent Board, it is common knowledge that the medics will try for a composite board before the close of the present session of the legislature. A recent edition of the Arkansas Medical Journal contained an editorial on the subject and it is known that a bill is now in preparation. Already an amendment to the medical laws giving them the rights of reciprocity has been offered but by quick work on the part of the osteopaths was smothered. Whether they will be so successful when the composite board bill comes up is a matter of conjecture but the osteopaths are lining up for a stiff fight against it. A legislative committee consisting of Drs. A. W. Berrow, Hot Springs; A. A. Kaiser, Lonoke; C. A. Dodson, Little Rock; C. L. Fagan, Stuttgart, and C. E. Whitney, Little Rock, were appointed to watch matters and conduct whatever campaign may be necessary. Members of both the Eclectic and Homeopathic boards claim to be opposed to a composite board and say they will line up with the osteopaths against it. If deemed feasible, the osteopathic committee will attempt to secure the right of granting reciprocity with other states, something the present law does not allow. At the association meeting, Drs. Kaiser, Berrow and Fagan spoke.

California—Although there has been much talking done by the various people in California, apparently the new bill for the legislation will fail. Elsewhere in this issue is given a discussion of the situation by Dr. D. L. Tasker.

California—Dr. Tasker reviews situation.—Dr. D. L. Tasker has the following to say concerning the attack on the Examining Board:

The revision committee, appointed at our extra session in this city, of which Dr. Sisson was a member, made its report at our regular meeting on the first of this month. They began their investigation work Oct. 13th and went thoroughly into the merits of the attack made upon the Board. There was a well laid plan and concerted effort made by those who brought the charges to bring the Board under political influence. Threats of legislative investigation and changes in the law were indulged in but all to no purpose.

The committee found after beginning the study of the papers that my papers furnished a clue to the situation. In marking my papers I noted the unusual similarity in the answers of a group of three papers and for my own satisfaction in tabulating and averaging the percentages of failures and successes had made notations on the covers. This group of three had outlined the heart on the chest wall in a peculiar manner. I had asked for a topographical outline of the heart on a diagram of the chest wall which I had furnished. Instead of giving me the ordinary outline as taught by standard anatomical texts they drew an outline of the ace of hearts, probably they were most familiar with this form. By taking this record as a starter the committee was able to trace the coincident work of the three through the entire examination and secure unmisakable evidence of systematic copying. Since one of the three was making the loudest protest about the unfairness of the examination you can readily see how the committee felt.

The committee did not recommend the raising of any grades that would not have been taken under consideration if this investigation had not been undertaken. Conditions were found to be such as would warrant the Board in courting legislative investigation. It has nothing to fear from such an investigation.

One important action was taken by the Board during its last meeting. You will note that our law makes provision for adding five percent to the general average of old practitioners for each ten years of practice. Since our law calls for a minimum of 60% in each subject this 5% added to the general average has been of little benefit to the old practitioner. It was the intention of the legislature to recognize the worth of experience by adding this credit for each decade. Many applicants of long experience could not profit at all by this credit because they fell below 60% in one or more subjects. The Board decided to add this 5% by applying it to each subject and dividing by 10, the number of subjects examined in, thus making it possible for the old practitioner to get the benefit of this provision of our law. I note from the records furnished me concerning the last examination that four old practitioners have profited by this new ruling.

I enclose herewith a copy of the questions in anatomy given by me in our last examination. The result of this examination startles me although I ought not to be thus affected after my previous experiences in this work. There were 65 applicants. They made a general average of 65.9%. In only one question, the 7th, was a passing grade made by the class as a whole.

In order to make the examination as practical as I possibly could I furnished diagrams of the front and back of the body showing the bony landmarks. Four of the questions, Nos. 2, 8, 9 and 10, were to be answered upon them. I send you herewith a composite of spleen and kidney outlines. Is it any wonder that physicians differ in their diagnostic opinions when they differ to such an alarming extent in their guesses as to what constitutes the normal?

The Secretary of our Board writes me that I have failed 18 men on this last examination, 5 more than any other man on the Board. It is not my place to claim superiority for the practicability of my questions but I tried to select such as appeared to be directly applicable to the average experience of medical men of all schools. It would appear from the results that I guessed wrong and that knowledge of the hemorrhoidal veins, typical costo-vertebral articulation, distribution of a typical spinal nerve in the dorsal area, bony landmarks of the hip, control of gross movements of the lower extremity, topography of spleen and kidneys, position of thoracic arch and abdominal aorta, does not come within the range of what a medical man ought to know in order to practice the healing art. Evidently my question about "what viscera are behind the linea alba?" was germane to the average man's experience. I do not wish my words to be construed as a slam against the men of any particular school of medicine. The identity of the applicant is thoroughly concealed in these examinations hence no examiner can say that failures belong to any particular school.

Dr. R. W. Bowling of the L. A. C. O. faculty took the last examination and passed with a general average of 89.5%, being the highest average made by any one in this examination. This appears to demonstrate that a man who is well prepared can pass the examinations given by this board. I believe that when our colleges send their three year graduates to take this test the results will be satisfactory. Thus far our colleges have not graduated a three year class for this examination but next April will probably mark the appearance of quite a number of osteopathic applicants.

Attacks on the existing law are contemplated from several different sources but thus far the osteopaths are satisfied with the working of the present method of examining in fundamental subjects. So long as these general examinations are conducted with evident fairness to all parties our colleges are apt to remain content with existing conditions. The law has many excellent features which will work for high standards and mutual respect between the schools represented.

It is impossible to foretell whether the law will be changed by the legislature. Thus far the attacks are not favored by the forces which sought the present form of law."

The following are the questions on anatomy at the last California examination with the average grade made on each.

1. Describe the venous circulation of the rectum. 6.4%
2. Give point of abdominal entrance (vertebral), course and point of division of the abdominal aorta. (Use diagram.) 7.3%
3. Describe the articulation of a typical rib (7th) with the spinal column. 4.7%
4. Describe the plan of distribution of a typical dorsal spinal nerve. (7th.) 5.3%
5. What are the bony landmarks of the hip and what lines determine the normal relations of the joint? 6.8%
6. What nerves control the following muscle groups: (a) flexion of the knee, (b) extension of the knee, (c) adduction of the thigh, (d) extension of the hip, (e) flexion of the hip? 7.1%
7. What viscera are behind the linea alba? 8.4%
8. Give relation of the aortic arch to the anterior chestwall. (Use diagram.) 6.3%
9. Give topography of the spleen. (Use diagram.) 7.1%
10. Give topography of the kidneys. (Use diagram.) 6.4%

The composite outlines were not adapted to illustrating or we would have furnished cuts, of them. Suffice to say, the spleen varied from between the ninth and eleventh on the right side in the scapular line to from the seventh to ninth extending horizontally on the left side and below the eleventh and twelfth rib in the mid-axillary line on the side, and varied in size as materially. Of 15 outlines of the kidneys there was a variation of from adjacent to the pelvis in the axillary line to from the ninth to the eleventh beneath the transverse process and in size from normal to about four times that. It looks like Dr. Tasker and the Board had everything on their side.

Canada—Alberta—Dr. M. E. Church of Calgary has been notified that he is to be arrested for practicing medicine without a license, but he says he will give them a run for their money, and does not expect to have the case turn against him.

Canada, Toronto Osteopaths Start College—The Toronto World of Feb. 23, says: "Osteopaths seek recognition in Ontario by the establishment of a college, graduates of which may be permitted to practise their art. An act of incorporation has been applied for from the legislature."

We have not as yet ascertained the backers of this enterprise.

Canada—Bill Up In British Columbia—Some drugless doctors are protesting against a bill in Vancouver. Dr. J. D. Wirt, who is located in the same city is publishing large announcements, and apparently does not fear the action.

Canada—Ontario—The M. D.'s. have intimated that they may proceed against the osteopaths at the coming session of the Ontario legislature. In the meantime the osteopaths are preparing to make as strong a defensive stand as possible and, incidentally, are gaining many new friends for osteopathy by doing things that other systems or schools of medicine have been unable to do.

Colorado—Medics Defeated—Advices just received state that the M. D. bill which would have completely shut out osteopaths was defeated. This had been introduced by Senator Twining, an M. D. and after the committee had amended it by striking out the enacting clause he tried to put in an amendment to take care of the osteopaths, but it was too late and the report of the committee was adopted. The Denver papers seemed rather pleased.

Colorado—Bribery Charges—The M. D's. charged Dr. J. T. Bass of the Denver Association with using money to punctuate out a clause in the M. D. bill some time ago. The House threatened to investigate the matter, but apparently the action was dropped, as it was so evidently an attempt of the M. D.s' merely to harass the osteopaths. Elsewhere in this issue is a good article by Dr. C. C. Reed on promoting legislation.

Colorado—Osteopathic Bill Reviewed—The bill put by the osteopathic practitioners of Colorado looks to the Editor something like a sieve, according to the copy furnished. Section seven says: "All persons practicing osteopathy in this State prior to the passage of this act, upon making application in person to said board on or before July 17, 1909, and upon presenting satisfactory proof of having had an established osteopathic practice in the State prior to the passage of this act, and upon paying to the treasurer a fee of five dollars shall receive such license." This would evidently admit all fakes who may be in the state at the time. For subsequent applicants, school equipment is not mentioned, merely calling for examination on "anatomy, biology, chemistry, histology, physiology, psychology, hygiene, obstetrics, toxicology, pathology, diagnosis, surgery, osteopathy, medical law and ethics." Osteopaths are to practice but are not to prescribe or to use drugs except as antiseptics and antidotes. We do not know what the ruling will be on anesthetics as they are not mentioned, and yet are counted as a part of surgery. There are to be five osteopaths on the Board chosen from among persons recommended by the Colorado State Association.

Colorado—Lie Passed at Hearing—The Attorney for the medics and the Senator fathering the osteopathic bill had a wordy war in Denver. The News said:

"You are not telling the truth," shouted Senator Rush. "You prosecuted osteopaths, and when Dr. Van Meter was ordered to pay \$700 damages for false arrest in the district court, he and his outfit speaked like cowards into the supreme court and hid behind the miserable defense that they had consulted a lawyer before bringing the suit and therefore it was not malicious."

"Senator Rush, you are discourteous to me," retorted Attorney Kelly. "As a fellow member of the bar you should show me some courtesy."

"Tell the truth and I will be courteous," declared Senator Rush.

"I am telling the truth," was the reply.

"You are not, and you will not, and Van Meter, hiding there behind you, is trying to persecute the osteopaths, and they will have no chance until they get a separate board," fairly shouted Senator Rush."

Illinois—Bill Introduced—Under head of Bills Introduced, the Chicago Record Herald of Feb. 25, says:

By Donahue—Creating a state board of osteopathy.

Illinois—Dr. Albright Arrested—What is apparently a case of persecution has been started in Illinois in the arrest of Dr. J. B. Albright, of Kewanee. Dr. Albright makes the following statement, concerning the charge of the State Board:

"In answer to your letter of the 16th inst. will say that my case has not yet come to trial, however I will tell you something of what has been done.

The case in question is one that was brought by the state board of health, against me, charging that I was guilty of practicing medicine and surgery and calling and advertising myself Doctor.

I will simply say that as to the first two charges, I am not guilty, as can be proven when the case comes to trial, unless, the court holds that the administering of salt and water as an emetic, is giving drugs and practicing medicine and surgery, which is not at all likely, and as to the last charge, I am guilty, as almost every osteopath of the state is, and it is the right to do this that has been questioned by the M. D's. and it is my opinion, that it was to test this matter, that the suit was brought.

There is an organized effort on the part of the medical ring of this city to drive osteopaths from their midst, and it is evident that they would stoop to any thing to accomplish their end, as they have not hesitated to circulate slanderous stories concerning me and my profession, and have wilfully maliciously premeditatedly and I believe knowingly, perverted the truth, in order that they might bring the science and its practitioners into ill repute, they have gone so far as to attack our osteopathic women, and by their insinuations and intimations have given credence to, and probably are responsible for, stories calculated to sully the name of our sister practitioners, this will give you some idea of the contemptible unprincipled methods used, by the still more contemptible unprincipled and despicable curs, that are always yaping at the heels of every successful practitioner.

I am glad to say, that the broad-minded physician, as a rule, has nothing to do with these malicious prosecutions, but it is the narrow-minded, the prejudiced, the man that knows the least about his own profession, the man who has the smallest practice, smallest intellect and least ability.

In conclusion I want to say that I wasn't born down in the back-woods of Missouri to be scared by the hoot of an owl, and for that reason I propose to fight this thing, and fight it to a finish, if I lose in the Circuit Court I will take it to the Supreme, and I might add that my permanent address will be Kewanee, Illinois.

Yours truly,

J. B. ALBRIGHT."

The Journal is in receipt of an anonymous letter expressing the hope that the Doctor would be convicted. Why that any sane person would send such an anonymous letter is past our understanding.

Indiana—Supreme Court Dodges Issue in Barnett Case—A judgment refusing to mandate the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination to grant an examination to a graduate from a two years' course in osteopathy was affirmed Feb. 19, by the Supreme Court. Dr. Barnett alleged that he had studied all the subjects involved in the practice of osteopathy for as long as a student would study those subjects during a four years' course in a regular medical college.

The Supreme Court holds that mandamus is not the proper remedy. Judge Marks said:

"As the relator had the right of appeal to the Circuit or Superior Court of the county in which he lived from the action of appellee board in refusing to grant him a certificate, he is not under the authorities cited entitled to the remedy of mandamus."

No decision was made as to whether or not Dr. Barnett was entitled to take the examination."

Massachusetts—Scientists Object to New Law—Although endorsed by practically everybody else the scientists of Massachusetts have made great efforts to defeat the amended act now pending in Massachusetts. Under the head of Massa-

chusetts correspondence is given the latest news to date from our representative in Boston.

Missouri—State Board of Health to Be Made Up of Four Year Graduates—Representative Tinsman has introduced a bill which would make graduation from a four year Medical course requisite to be eligible for appointment on the State Board of Health. This would make ineligible those M. D.'s who received licenses on account of being present before the law was passed and who had little or no schooling.

North Dakota—Bill for Separate Board—As was announced in the Journal some time since, the North Dakota practitioners do not like the idea of working under the drug board and have introduced a bill for an independent board. The main points are: Three members on board, osteopathic education for applicants graduating prior to 1907, 20 months, since, 3 years of 9 months each. Fee \$20.00. Provision for waiving examination for applicants with certificates from board of equal grade. Temporary permit until next meeting. Only once to any one person. Resident practitioners, AT DISCRETION OF BOARD, may receive licenses for \$5.00 without examination.

Nebraska—The Star, Lincoln, Nebraska, February 5th, said:

“Senator Ransom’s bill for the establishment of a state board of osteopathy passed the upper house Friday morning. The measure provides that a state board shall have charge of government of the osteopaths and for the regulation of the practice. The governor of the state is authorized to cause the examination of all who care to practice the science and to authorize the granting of the license to each person.

Five examiners will be appointed by the governor from the list of names to be submitted by the Nebraska Osteopathic association within thirty days after the passage of the act. Each examiner shall be appointed for a term of five years. The governor and the examiners shall constitute the state board.”

New Jersey—The Warmest Fight of the Season—Affairs have waxed warm and interesting in New Jersey, and the newspapers have had very various comments to make, most of them being in favor of the osteopathic bill proposed by the regular society as contrasted with the medical and the fake bill. New Jersey with Pennsylvania has served as the dumping ground for the fakes driven out of New York, and they have an association larger in numbers than that of the regulars. The fakes have introduced a bill that would let in everybody there, give one member on the Board but preventing them even signing death certificates. In a statement to the people in the Newark News of February 19th, Dr. Granberry has the following to say concerning Dr. Ralph H. William’s speech before the committee:

“He said that owing to the different way in which this subject common to both is taught in the respective schools, that he had to make his questions in physiology, in order to be perfectly fair to the medical applicants for licenses, easier to answer than if they were to be given only to the osteopathic applicants. In other words, in this particular fundamental subject he considered a fair osteopathic examination too difficult for the ordinary medical student. He also stated, in answer to the criticisms of osteopathic thoroughness of education, that the average marks of osteopaths passing the New York State board were higher than those of the medical men.

Dr. Williams also quoted from The Bulletin of the American Medical Association a report which showed that the legislative committee of that association considered a single osteopathic member on the State Board of Examiners to be the best means of “controlling the osteopathic situation.” He also showed from Polk’s Medical Di-

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rectory that none of the physicians who spoke in opposition to osteopathy had had in college a longer course of study than twenty months, the minimum required of osteopaths under the bill, while the course of most of them was several months less.”

It is hard telling just what the outcome will be, but it is pretty well decided that there will be no drastic legislation that would shut out osteopaths, even though the regular bill of the osteopathic society fails, and it is also improbable that the fakes will get their measure through.

New York—Society After the Fakes—The Rochester Advertiser of Feb. 12, says:

“Complaint has been made to District Attorney Widener that five osteopaths are doing business illegally in Rochester and he has been asked to look into the matter. The New York Osteopathic Society is back of the complaint which comes from its secretary at Albany. The names and addresses of the quintette are furnished to Mr. Widener alone, with the statement that they are not registered at Albany.

Mr. Widener will send a man to each of the five osteopaths complained against and inform them that if they do not take the proper steps to remedy the cause of grievance he will bring criminal proceedings against them.

The complaint, it is said, is the result of the determination of the state society to either drive undesirables out of business or make them reform in their methods of practice.

New Mexico—Osteopathic Amendment Passed—The Santa Fe New Mexican of February 11th, says:

"House Bill No. 37, by Mullens, an act to amend Section 7, of Chapter 68 of the laws of 1905, relative to the practice of osteopathy was passed by unanimous vote."

What this bill is we have not been able to ascertain to date, but will give information in the April Journal.

Oregon—The Portland Oregonian of January 30th, stated that thirty-three out of fifty-three applicants for examination were successful. Of the osteopaths the percentage was one hundred. Drs. Otis F. Akin as an M. D., D. O., and Drs. Eva M. Carlow and Olive C. Waller passed as regular D. O's. The Pendleton Oregon Tribune of February 14th, said:

"At the recent examination held in Portland by the Oregon Medical Board the osteopaths easily carried off the honors. Two osteopaths were taking the examinations as osteopaths, and one osteopath, the examination as a medical doctor. The latter led the list of 53 applicants, and another of the osteopaths was less than 2 per cent. behind, ranking fifth, while the third passed with a creditable grade. Of the 51 medical applicants, only 31 passed—60 per cent. of the number.

In consideration of the fact that the osteopaths and medicals take the same examination in all but one branch, osteopathic therapeutics for osteopaths, and medical therapeutics for medicals, the osteopaths were easily honor men, and the lie is forcefully given to the statements that the osteopaths are not educated, as is often promulgated by cheap M. D's."

Pennsylvania—Osteopathic Bill After Mutilation Passes the House—In the state of the illustrious Dr. Thrush and others who would force osteopathy from off the face of the therapeutic map, there has been a warm discussion. Newspapers quite generally have taken the side of the osteopaths, with a very few exceptions, although they have generally given space to the medics. Two of the most bitter attacks were those by Dr. Thrush, whose article on osteopathy was published in the January Journal, and Dr. Seneca Egbert of the Medico-Chirurgical college. These were replied to, the Thrush article by Dr. Snyder, the Egbert article by Dr. Muttart. The osteopathic physicians offered to debate openly the points, raised, Dr. Muttart especially showing that instead of the osteopaths being uneducated, they in reality have more training than most of the medics, certainly more than is required in the four years as outlined in the Pennsylvania medical law. Dr. Egbert calls the osteopaths "graduates from schools where a cadaver does not appear in the institution so much as once in a year." He should read the Missouri Anatomical law which shows that all the medical schools, of the state, the American School of Osteopathy included, receive bodies in proportion to the number of their students, and that the American School of Osteopathy having many times more students than any drug school in the state has a correspondingly greater supply of anatomical material. The bill as amended provides for licensing of the osteopaths that are reputable graduates, and practicing in the state, while those who were "graduates of a regularly chartered and incorporated school" and have been practicing in the state for three years will also be granted licenses. This is a compromise to the fakes in not stipulating the length of the length of time spent in school, as a correspondence school may be legally chartered and incorporated. The osteopaths wish to increase the three to five or seven, the fakes to decrease it to one, which latter would let in all of those dumped from New York. Like most of the other compromises the standards are suddenly raised for a year or two hence. This, while having the effect of putting correspondence schools

out of business, will also force many of the students in three year courses to take an additional year, although the present osteopathic requirement is in excess of what the medics require of a four year course. The law passed the house with a majority of 133 to 39. In the senate a favorable vote is expected, and also the repealing of the weakening amendments, possibly the addition of some that would strengthen it. The Herbst bill, which would throw all osteopaths from the state, in that it would neither recognize those now practicing, nor would it make them eligible for examinations, is apparently opposed by everybody except the allopaths. These say that since they are 9,000 in number, as compared with one thousand of the others, therefore they should be allowed to dictate. The newspaper opposition to the Herbst bill is especially strong.

Tennessee—Examination Held—The Jackson, Tenn., Whig of Feb. 11th, said: "Dr. T. L. Drennan will leave to-day or tomorrow for Nashville where as president of the state board of osteopathic examiners, he will conduct the annual examination of applicants for permission to practice osteopathy in Tennessee. Nine graduates of the American School of Osteopathy will take the examination."

Vermont—Supreme Court Creates a Precedent—Osteopathic practitioners should procure a copy of the Medico-Legal Bulletin for December, published by the Physicians' Defense Co., of Ft. Wayne, Ind. This gives a full account of the mal-practice suit against Dr. W. W. Brock of Montpelier, Vt. A certain party sued Dr. Brock and his assistant, a Dr. Rozelle, for mal-practice alleging that his wife had been injured by a treatment given by the doctors. The suit was fought through several courts, and under circumstances unfavorable to Dr. Brock, until in the Supreme Court,



A Course on Psycho-Therapy

WILLIAM S. PARKER, Editor of 'Psycho-Therapy, WILL give a series of articles on this interesting and up-to-date subject in the Woman's Home Companion, commencing with the current number.

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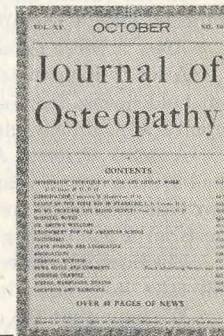
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the decision of the lower was reversed and the case remanded, with costs. The chief points of the decision were: That if a party employs a physician, and the physician treats according to the principles of his school and the patient is an adult, or the contract is made by a parent or guardian, the physician is blameless regardless of the termination of the case and regardless of what physicians of other schools may think of the methods used; that when a patient employs such a physician he has a right to expect the treatment from that particular school and no other. That to be a school of medicine, there must be recognized methods of procedure which can be verified by other practitioners, and are taught in institutions of learning recognized by the members of the particular school, and which methods may be identified as such. This does not apply to individuals claiming to have founded new schools, but only to those collections of practitioners. The magazine comments that where the principles of two schools admittedly coincide, physicians of either school may be admitted as experts, FOR THAT POINT ONLY. The review is very interesting for all osteopathic practitioners. Dr. Brock is to be congratulated for winning his uphill fight.

Washington—Mixed Bill Passes House—After much fireworks from representatives of all sects of practitioners and much comment, there was finally a compromise in the House and a much patched up bill was passed. In a half column account of the final discussion, the Tacoma Ledger of Feb. 20th, says:

"If the senate concurs in the action of the house in passing Beach's medical bill, osteopaths, who have for years been looked down upon by the allopaths and homeopaths, will have a voice in the actions of the state board of medical examiners and receive a higher standard in the state.

The house debated over this bill for four hours to-day, practically the only work of the week-end session. It passed without the reciprocity clause, over which the strongest fight was made. A roll call was demanded on this amendment, and it was lost by one vote, Slayden and Bell of Pierce county leading the fight against it."

One of our correspondents says:

"There were so many amendments to the original bill that it is useless to send you a copy. The essentials of the bill are: A composite board of two D. O.'s and ninety-seven assorted Medics. Three kinds of license. Medic, D. O. and "other methods."

Will immediately license, all kinds of practitioners in this state Jan. 1, 1909, who "personally attended" a school two years, or "have been in continuous practice in this state for five years." This last clause lets in a horde of the drugless healers.

In the future all schools will be examined on the same subjects covering all subjects, except therapeutics. There will be no examinations on therapeutics.

After a fierce debate the reciprocity clause was killed.

A lot of incompetent medics that have failed to pass examinations in this state but hold license from other states brought the press down on the Christensen reciprocity amendment, and it was killed.

Another writes: Any one who is in the state now practicing, who has been at the business over a year can still practice whether he knows what he is doing or not, two year graduates are O. K., who come in before this bill is a law, and show they are from a good college of osteopathy.

The boys who have been looking after this say it is the best they could get, so we will take it."

We hope that the objection made in the Seattle Times, of Jan. 31, by Dr. F. W.

Winter, the chairman of the legislative committee, may not prove prophetic. He said: "The bill proposed by Dr. Beach would be obviously unjust to us. It gives a single medical board, with the regular practitioners in absolute control. The presence of two osteopaths, where the majority were medicos, would be a joke. We would have no voice in any of the board affairs, and would be no better off than at present. Osteopathy is a profession in itself, and I think we are entitled to a separate board, especially as we are not asking the state to pay its expenses."

* * *

ASSOCIATIONS.

Pennsylvania—Western Association Discuss Legislation—Western Pennsylvania Osteopathic Society met in Pittsburg, Saturday, Feb. 6, in response to call by President R. H. Miller, for the purpose of considering the "legislative situation and taking any action on same that might be thought necessary." Also to elect officers.

The legislative situation was discussed thoroughly, and recommendations to our state officials approved.

The present officers were all re-elected for the ensuing year. (Find list in 1908 Directory.) About 35 present.—Fraternally, L. C. KLINE, Sec'y.

Illinois—Chicago and Cook County Mourn Death of Dr. Melvin—At the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Osteopathic Association our President, Dr. Ernest R. Proctor gave an address on "Acute Diseases and Their Treatment." The discussion which followed was participated in by nearly all the well known osteopaths of Chicago. As this discussion feature is one of the strong points of our meetings it is obvious that the meetings are very valuable to all who attend.

A Present FROM THE Journal

The Journal will give **ABSOLUTELY FREE** to its friends

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made from a late photograph taken expressly for this purpose. Modeled by a master of ceramic art. The Medallion is pure white, marble finish tile, cannot be told from marble, and to all intent is better than marble.

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The medallion is the most artistic present ever offered by an Osteopathic publication and would readily retail for at least \$2.50 at any art store. It is 5½ in. in diameter and ¾ in. thick.

To determine whom of our friends to favor thus we have decided to include **ALL WHO RENEW FOR TWO YEARS** from present date of expiration.

SEND IN THAT \$2 BILL



Actual size, 5 1-2 inches in diameter

Nebraska—Legislation Discussed—About twelve osteopaths responded to an invitation from the Hastings osteopaths, for a meeting held in Dr. Floyd Pierce's offices, Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, 1909.

After a banquet in their honor, a meeting was held at which Dr. J. T. Young, of Superior, presided. The following program was given: Paper, Valvular Heart Lesions, Dr. Struble. Discussion. Paper, and Clinic, Headaches, Dr. J. T. Young. Paper, Brachial Neuritis, Dr. J. T. Young. Drs. Atzen, Boles and Peterson, who were also on the program, were unable to attend.

The Nebraska legislative situation was discussed in detail and Dr. Chas. N. George, who has been traveling extensively through the west this winter gave us some good accounts of the situation in several of the western states.

It was decided to hold another meeting at Fremont during the last of May, the exact date to be announced later.

A vote of thanks was given to the executive committee for its work during this session of legislature.—LULU L. CRAMB, D. O., Sec. Pro Tem.

Announcement of Missouri Osteopathic Association—The annual convention of the Missouri Osteopathic Association will be held in Kirksville the last Thursday, Friday and Saturday of May, at the A. S. O. The meeting will be held just at the close of the college session, thereby giving the student body the privilege of attending as well as avoiding all interference with either the convention or college session.

Untiring effort is being given to the interest of this convention to make it the best in the history of osteopathy.

The program cannot be given in its entirety at this time but in part the following has been arranged, as to subjects and speakers:

SUBJECT—Physical Diagnosis, Pneumonia, Ethics: (a) Relation to Physicians, (b) Relation to Schools, (c) Relation to Nurses, Some of our Needs, Some of our Dangers, Skin Diseases, Obstetrics, Prostatic Diseases, Gynecology, Practical Urinalysis, Some Surgical Cases, Disinfectants and Antiseptics, Infectious Diseases, Osteopathic Mechanics, Legislation—Vigilance.

SPEAKERS—J. W. Conner, J. W. Hofsess, Wm. Smith, H. D. Bailey, G. M. Laughlin, George Still, R. E. Hamilton, Emma Cooper, J. R. Shackleford, F. P. Pratt, A. B. King, Franklin Fiske, W. D. Dobson, Wm. C. Thompson, J. A. Bell, H. F. Goetz.

Others will be added in a short time. Every osteopath in the state should be getting ready his convention clothes that he may not miss the feast. The state is pretty well organized into districts. The centers are Kirksville, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Springfield. This is a splendid opportunity to see which district can send in the largest delegation of osteopaths and which one can have the greatest percentage of members of the M. O. A. This will be a good chance to show your loyalty to the science and profession which is earning your salt and pepper. Get a little ginger mixed in. Get out of your old apathetic spell. Let every one of you line up for a glorious march upon the home of our beloved founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. Remember the time and the place, Kirksville, Mo., the last of May.—FRANK P. WALKER, Pres. M. O. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

* * *

Man's Life Saved by Osteopathic Student—Fred Eble was seriously injured by an explosion in Los Angeles recently. He would have been burned to death had it not been for a student of the P. C. O. hurrying to be scene and putting out his burning clothing.

A. S. O. HOSPITAL NOTES.

Mr. Evans of the Freshman class was operated on for hernia Dec. 7th and left the hospital, January 3.

Dr. Martha Petree of Paris, Kentucky, underwent an operation for chronic peritonitis and adhesions on Dec. 24th. She had been somewhat of a sufferer for several years, but recently had become such an invalid that she was bedfast most of the time. She is out of danger now.

Dr. Grow, of Memphis, Mo., brought a patient to the convention.

Dr. Nannie Johnson had a patient over to the convention for examination.

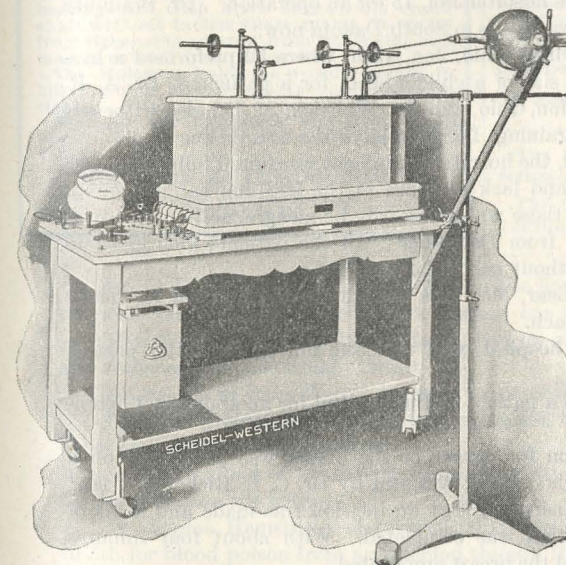
Dr. V. O. Whitcomb, of New York City, sent a surgical case to the hospital just before the holidays.

Mr. R. E. Crowley, of Galion, Ohio, father of Dr. Forest Crowley was a welcome visitor at the hospital this vacation. Two years ago he underwent an operation for a very severe type of hernia, and although over 56 years old, he made a good recovery and has now a perfect result. He had four friends connected with the same railroad, as himself, who went to Columbus, Ohio, for hernia operations and four of them

Scheidel-Western Equipment.

At the A. S. O.

Herewith is a cut of a new Scheidel Induction coil which has been purchased by the A. S. O. for diagnostic purposes. This coil embodies the latest ideas in electrical engineering, is one of the most powerful machines manufactured, doing



X-Ray work with exposure of seconds instead of minutes, as with the old static machines. Negatives can be made of hand, foot or leg in one second, and of the chest, abdomen and hip in from ten to thirty seconds. This makes a most valuable addition to the diagnostic equipment owned by the A. S. O. A new dark room, in has been constructed and equipped for the rapid development of the X-Ray prints.

A first-class compressor-diaphragm equipment, arranged for stereoscopic work, is included, making the outfit the finest in the state of Missouri, and the equal of any in the country.

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died, so he is particularly proud of the fact that he can stand on his feet 10 hours a day, without pain and without any inconvenience. Just to show how he felt he presented Dr. Geo. Still with a handsome piece of silverware for Christmas.

In regard to the age limit on successful hernia operations, it might not be amiss to mention the case of Mr. W. F. Kirby of Livingston, Mont., who went to Des Moines to be operated on, but on account of his age (76) the surgeon was afraid to operate, and so he came to Kirksville, where on account of the softness of his arteries, the good heart and sound kidneys, it was decided by Dr. Geo. Still that there was no danger, and he was accordingly operated on, recovering rapidly. The following quotation from a letter just received tells how he feels and explains the results. It should be mentioned that after the operation he took osteopathic treatment for several months after returning home.

Dear Doctor George: * * * * *

"Now as to my condition, I am as well as a boy; active, no ache; no pain; my stomach is becoming stronger; appetite better and every one I meet tells me, I am looking younger and better than I have for 20 years. I was warped and twisted out of shape. I am becoming straight and gaining in weight, etc. * *

Sincerely,

W. F. KIRBY.

Dr. E. E. Westfall, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, sent a surgical case to the hospital just after the holidays.

Dr. Dillon of Centerville, Iowa, brought a patient to the hospital recently for gynaecological operation.

Dr. H. Agnes Dandy brought a patient to the hospital for operation for clubfoot Jan. 11.

Dr. C. C. Bradbury came to the hospital Jan. 15 for an operation. Dr. Bradbury formerly practiced at Atlantic, Iowa, but is in South Dakota now.

Dr. Geo. Still was in Mt. Sterling, Ohio, Jan. 15th, where he performed a hysterectomy for a fibroid tumor the size of a child's head, for a patient of Dr. A. R. Best, '07. Dr. Effie Koontz, of London, Ohio, and Dr. Whittick, M. D., also witnessed the operation. Just to show his training, Dr. Best gave the anesthetic.

In spite of 12 operations Jan. 2, the hospital equipment was found fully adequate. On account of the crowding and lack of space in the last Journal, December notes were practically left out and these will necessarily be meagre, and only supplementary to a few notes held over from December. All the patients mentioned in December notes have recovered without particular incident.

Mrs. Anna Mellinger, of Brashear, Mo., was brought to the hospital for major operation, Jan. 18th, by Dr. McCoach.

Mr. W. D. Ingles was in the hospital with varicocele during the latter part of January.

Dr. Mills of Shelbina, Mo., had a patient at the hospital for an abdominal operation, January 23rd.

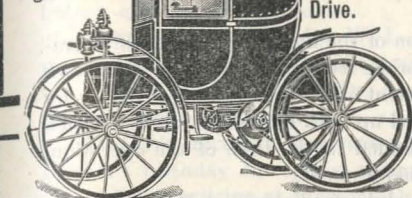
On January 25th, an operation for cancer of the breast was performed on a patient from Red Lodge, Mont. The patient was sent by Dr. C. L. Richards of that place. Symptoms were very confusing, so that an incision was made and a bit of tissue examined before the operation was completed. With about four minutes delay it was proved to be cancer and the breast amputated.

Dr. Garring, of Atoka, Okla., sent a patient to the hospital January 29th for an operation for biliary obstruction. Examination showed that the obstruction was due to a carcinoma that involved all the viscera in the neighborhood and could not be removed. The incision itself healed perfectly and the patient has gone home.

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New Friction Chain Direct Drive.



Holsman Gentleman's Automobile

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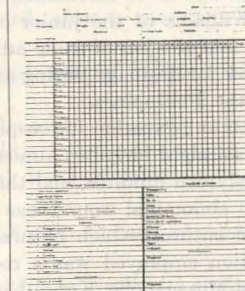
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700 Wells St., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Magazine and Newspaper of the profession—The Journal of Osteopathy.

The Osteopathic Educator—The Osteopathic Journal.

Dr. C. D. Swope had a patient sent to the hospital January 31st, for abdominal operation and repair of laceration. Patient has returned home in good condition.

Mrs. Blanche Clark of Delia, Kans., had an abdominal operation January 30th, and returned home February 20th.

Dr. Swartz of Danville, Ill., brought a case of brain-tumor to the hospital Feb. 23.

Dr. Link performed an emergency operation for scalp wound on one of the students the night of January 30th.

Dr. Drummond of Frankfort, Kans., brought a patient to the hospital Feb. 1st, for an operation for hernia.

Dr. Sophia Hemstreet, of Liberty, Mo., was in the hospital from February 3rd to 5th for blood poison from an infected thumb, the infection having collected under the nail. Removal of the thumb nail and hot boric acid dressing effected a cure.

Mrs. Srofe of the senior class had a patient in the hospital for operation for pelvic carcinoma, February 7th.

Mr. Greenwood of the senior class had a patient in the hospital February 8th for repair of laceration and suspension.

Dr. Fiske of the faculty and Mrs. Ewing of the sneior class, had a patient operated on for removal of the uterus for carcinoma, February 7th.

Mr. R. A. McWilliams of the junior class was operated on February 16th to relieve the pressure and tension of some adhesions and the ends of a rib which had been cut into to allow for drainage during an attack of tropical abscess while serving the government in the Philippines.

On February 8th an operation for suspension of the uterus and repair of laceration was done in what might be called almost world's record time, the two operations being completed in sixteen minutes, and the patient afterwards healing perfectly by first intention. The abdominal wound was sewed up with laminated sutures, which means three rows of sutures, which naturally added to the time of the operation. The perineal operation employed was a modified Emmet.

Mrs. Orr King of Minneapolis, Kans., had an abdominal operation February 15th. Mrs. King is a patient of Dr. Howe's of that city.

In addition to these operations there have been innumerable minor operations, ranging from club feet, nose and throat operations, etc., up to the repair of lacerations, of which there have been about fifteen.

Mr. Harry Adams of St. Louis, Mo., and an official of the well known Adams Electric Company, was operated on February 24th, for inguinal hernia.

* * *

A REMARKABLE CASE OF CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

During the latter part of January a most remarkable case of cancer of the stomach was operated on by Dr. Geo. Still, Dr. George Laughlin and Dr. Forest Crowley. This patient had been to see the best cancer specialists in the world and his case had never been diagnosed cancer of the stomach, neither did he possess a single symptom of the disease, except a lump in the abdomen, which was freely movable from the diaphragm to the pelvis, and from the left side to the right, and which was not painful, had not changed the gastric secretions, had not caused pain, had not produced cachexia, had produced no vomiting, either coffee grounds or otherwise and in fact presented no disagnostic feature of the disease. What symptoms he had pointed rather away from than towards his real condition, and yet, on opening the abdomen the cardiac portion of the stomach along the greater curvature was found to be composed of a large cancer, the freedom of whose motion was due to an almost complete prolapsus of the stomach. To make a long story short, the stomach was removed and the patient has since recovered and returned home, reporting that he is able to eat better than he has for years. But the microscopic examination of the tumor has shown that it is a lympho-sarcoma, one of the rarest of all the sarcomas, and this location one of the rarest of all locations for this tumor. Considering the nature of the condition and the fact that he is now under continuous osteopathic treatment, the case will be watched with considerable interest.

* * *

The Osteoblast—The new Osteoblast will be the finest example of the printer's art that has been produced from the presses of the Journal Printing Company. India Tint paper will be used for the book, and the cover, of ooze sheep, finished with silk, will be printed in the class colors of blue and maize. Some of the pages will be in the school colors, others in appropriate tints, making in all seven tones to be used in the production of the book. It will be 7x11 and contain about 250 pages of heavy plate paper.

NEWS NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Will Meet Easter Monday—The Ontario Association will meet in Toronto on Easter Monday.

Returns to Practice—Dr. J. C. Goodell, after a vacation, has returned to his practice at Covina, Calif.

Opens Branch Office—Dr. F. Carey Edwards of Wallace, Idaho, has opened a branch office at Mullin, Idaho.

Returns to Ashland—Dr. W. L. Nichols has returned to Ashland, Oregon, and re-occupied his offices in the Memorial Bldg.

Calls at Preston, Minn.—Dr. Lewis V. Reed of Spring Valley, Minn., is making calls at Preston this winter.

Lincoln's Birthday Exercises—The Pacific College of Osteopathy celebrated Lincoln's birthday by special exercises.

Is Not Practicing at Present—Dr. Ervilla L. Earle of Los Angeles, Calif., states that she is not in practice at present, but expects to be again at work before long.

Osteopaths Lose—In the Medico League in Philadelphia, the osteopaths from the P. C. O. lost at basket ball to the Medico-Chi. team, Feb. 2, by a score of 23-15

Recovers from Sprain—Dr. Bessie Calvert Childs, of Milwaukee, is recovering from a badly sprained wrist, which necessitated her taking an unwilling vacation.

Invests in Corner Lot—Dr. S. R. Love, of DeLand, Fla., has purchased a corner lot opposite the "College Arms Hotel," where he will build offices and residence.

Use Faculty Picture for Souvenir Postal Card—Drs. W. T. and Bertha L. Thomas of Tacoma, Washington, have been using for souvenir postal cards, pictures of the A. S. O. faculty.

Spoke Before the Physical Culture Society—Dr. A. P. Firth on Feb. 4th delivered a lecture to the Newark Physical Culture Society on "What an Osteopath Thinks of the Serum Theory."

Taking P. G. Work in London—Dr. Stanley Hunter writes from London, "Now in London doing P. G. work on eye and nervous system. Splendid facilities and unlimited clinics.

Visitors at Kirksville—Some of the recent visitors at the Journal office were: Drs. Guy C. Trimble of Montezuma, Iowa; W. H. Brown, Maryville, Mo., and R. W. Rogers, Clearfield, Pa.

Winters in California—Dr. Elma R. Harbert writes that she is spending the winter in Ferdando, Calif., with side trips into old Mexico. The postcard she sent was from Tia Juana, Old Mexico.

Changes Location—The Muncie, Ind., Star states that March 1st, Dr. F. C. Liffing, of Portland, Ind., will leave for Waterloo, Iowa, where he will locate for the practice of his profession.

Fakirs Get Busy—The "Nature people" in California are trying to break into the ranks of registered physicians, and the Sacramento Union for January 27th describes them as osteopaths.

Spiritualist Discusses Osteopathy—A certain "Doctor" Cornett of San Diego, Calif., according to the account of February 10th paid his respects to osteopathy in a lecture on christian science.

Appointed Examiner—Dr. Earl D. Jones, of Pocatello, Idaho, has been appointed examiner for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., of California, through Mr. J. D. Gray, the Special Pacific Coast Agent.

Newspapers Still Discuss Osteopathy—The Washington, D. C., Globe of February 13th, gives a fair account of osteopathy answering the inquiries of a correspondent.

Buys Dr. Baugher's Practice—Dr. P. R. Kamp, of Altoona, has purchased the practice of Dr. G. L. Baugher, formerly of Lock Haven, and will reside there. Dr. Baugher has removed to Wilkes-Barre.

Will Intercede for Patrick—Des Moines papers are publishing clippings stating that the osteopathic association contemplates taking up Dr. William Smith's contention that Patrick was not guilty.

Locates at Wichita—The Wichita Eagle states that Dr. Geo. Shoemaker of Wichita, Kans., has associated with him Dr. A. F. Blanchard, formerly of Manhattan, Kansas and more recently of Denver, Colorado.

Spoke Before the Nurses—The Graduate Nurses' Association of Muscatine met at the Hershey Memorial Hospital on Feb. 1st. Dr. M. O. Barr gave the address of the evening on the subject "Principles of Osteopathy."

Devotes Entire Time to Columbia—Dr. Alice Lynch, a recent graduate from the Philadelphia School has taken Dr. Mary Lyles Sims' practice in Union, S. C., and the latter now remains the entire time in her Columbia office.

Dr. Whiting Entertains—About two hundred guests were entertained by Dr. Charles A. Whiting, and his wife, Dr. Lillian V., the evening of February 4th. The Pasadena, Calif., News gives a good write-up of the entertainment.

Takes Auto Trip—Dr. L. F. Harvey, of Ontario, Calif., recently took an auto trip, passing from summer to winter, and back again in a day. One failing that the California practitioners seem to have is that of owning autos.

Microbes and Disease—Dr. Ira Collins occupies nearly five columns of the El Paso Herald telling how "No microbe ever produced disease." The page is shared by a grocery, two dry-goods, a typewriter and a "Cascaret" ad.

Writes About Gold Mines—Dr. H. T. Ashlock, known to his boyhood friends at Kirksville as "D. T.," had a column letter in the Kirksville Express of January 28th, telling about the wonderful prosperity of some of the Montana mines.

Smith Lectures Popular—The Journal of Osteopathy has received a number of letters from prominent osteopaths in the East, commending the popular lectures recently delivered in the vicinity of New York by Dr. William Smith.

Raps Materia Medica in Striking at the Emmanuel Movement—The Detroit News of January 30th in a column editorial called attention to the various M. D.'s., who in rapping at the Emmanuel movement are also hitting materia medica.

Obtained Interest in Sanitation Co.—Dr. George Burt F. Clarke of Detroit, Mich., has become interested in the Michigan Sanitary Equipment Co., owners of the patent for the Usseco system of disinfecting and garbage disposal equipment.

No Perfect Spine—The Philadelphia Ledger has published the statement by Dr. Earle Willard that he has never found a perfect spine. It is the doctor's opinion that the aborigines, as represented by the Igorrotes have poorer spines than the civilized people.

Offers Prize for Essay—Dr. H. G. Morse, Coulee City, Washington, sends us a copy of the Wilbur Register of February 19th, in which he gives notice of an essay contest for which he is offering prizes. The subject for the composition is 'Osteopathy,' and the contest is open to school children only.

In Special Edition—The Fair Dealer, of Ottawa, Ill., issued a special edition to dedicate its new building, and published cuts of many of the leading citizens of Ottawa. Dr. J. J. Moriarity's biography was illustrated with a cut of himself and one of the A. S. O. and Hospital. A card of Dr. Mary E. Noyes appears in the same issue.

The Neatest Souvenir We Have Seen—Dr. Fred Bishoff of Waukegan, Ill., has gotten out by far the most elaborate and clever souvenir we have yet seen. The doctor has an elegant suite of rooms, and in this souvenir he gives thirteen views of them. These are mounted on gray paper and bound in green, making a decidedly attractive souvenir.

A Clever Letter Head—Dr. W. H. Cobble of Fremont, Nebraska, has one of the neatest letter heads we have seen. The Doctor's name is embossed on a blue linen finish, bond paper in a deeper blue ink. In light blue is an engraving of the earth, with a cloud effect below; while in red across the surface is printed the word Osteopathy in embossed letters.

Kicking on the Osteopaths—Dr. Norton L. Wilson, of Trenton, New Jersey, was one of the parties making a great deal of commotion before the committees, fearing that New Jersey osteopaths might be recognized as practitioners. He is the same one who was very much exercised for fear that Dr. B. F. Still, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was an impostor, and not a relative of Dr. A. T. Still.

A Medical Yap—The Lancet Clinic of Jan. 16th, very much like the bantam rooster gives a shrill crow that the election of Theodore Burton as United States Senator was due to the medics working against Foraker, on account of his championing osteopathy. The letter is so amusing that we are surprised that the Lancet Clinic published it as an editorial instead of putting it in the joke department.

Modern Woodmen Fight Tuberculosis—This fraternity has opened a sanitarium at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where it owns 1380 acres of land. The tents are equipped at an initial expense of \$250.00 each. They figure that they can save a great deal of money in death benefits by this equipment. Perhaps they will wake up one of these days to the fact that osteopaths are physicians, and will receive their examination and death certificates.

From Athletic Association—The Philadelphia College of Osteopathy has, with the Temple University Medical Dental Surgery, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia Chirurgical College, and Hahneman Medical Colleges, formed an association for intercollegiate basket ball and baseball games during the spring. A football schedule will be arranged for next fall. Jefferson Medical will probably join the association at some later date.

Is Interested in Damage Suit—An interesting damage suit is being tried in Michigan, in which a gentleman was injured by a collision between a street car and a railroad train. Decided osteopathic lesions were caused by the accident and which were diagnosed by Dr. George Clark of Detroit. Although later his diagnosis was proved by skiagraphs, the suit was contested on the grounds of the doctor being an osteopath, rather than on the merits of the case.

Infirmity Benefit—For the benefit of the Osteopathic Dispensary, of Philadelphia, the Ladies' Auxiliary gave an unique entertainment, held at the Orpheus Club Rooms, 1520 Chestnut street, on Tuesday evening, February 23. "A Musical Tea" is the title given the affair. The committee in charge were, Mrs. D. Curley, chairman; Mrs. T. Ellis, secretary; Mrs. Burleigh, treasurer; Mrs. Barlett, Mrs. B. F. Johnson, Mrs. Thornley, Mrs. Rennock, Mrs. Dufur and Miss McCloskey.

Should Appeal to the Profession—We think our malted milk ought to appeal especially to the osteopathic profession. Being a partially predigested food, it is extremely palatable. Our malted milk should prove a very valuable aid to the physician in the building up of his patients, and then because the casein of the milk has been partially predigested, the food can be used where others in which this action has not taken place would fail.—Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

Endorses Osteopathy—The Stayton, (Oregon), Mail contains the following editorial statement:

"The editor, wife and daughter returned Wednesday after having been absent some time in Portland, where the editor was under the care of Dr. H. F. Leonard who is a most successful practitioner of osteopathy in all its branches. The editor is much improved but is still unable to do any mechanical work in the office."

A Boost for Osteopathy—With the heading "Quack! A Compliment After All," in the issue of February 11th, the humorous paper "Life" has the following to say editorially: "We see in a medical journal that the osteopath is a quack. To those tens of thousands of patients pronounced incurable by the "Regulars," and who have been permanently cured by osteopaths, this will be of interest. It may also amuse those countless cripples to whom osteopathy has given health and strength and perfect limbs.

Journal Will be Roasted—B. J. Palmer has given us formal notice as follows: "Please send me the January issue which by reports seems to call for an answer from my pen. If so, it will get it." Perhaps we had better get ready to be fried, and Dr. Hunter to be boiled and roasted to a turn. But we have been on this same frying pan before to the tune of one time nearly a whole issue and we lived to tell the tale. We have not increased our life insurance, nor do we appear haggard from loss of sleep on that account.

Needs Osteopathy to Limber Up—The Oakland, California, Tribune of February 15th, in talking of the acting of one Mr. Hotaling says that he needs the services of a first-class osteopathist, explaining: "That is, of course, if he intends to make himself one of his new theater's successful graduates. At present on the stage, he suffers disastrously from arms and legs. Like Miss Anna Held's eyes, he seems unable to make them behave. Where art has failed him, possibly osteopathy may have the desired limbering effect."

An Apparently Profitable Graft—One of our correspondents sends in an advertisement of "The Palmer-Gregory Chiropractic College, the Fountain Head College, Oklahoma City, Okla." The way they grind them out is shown by the following: "The tuition for the full course, including diploma fee, is One Hundred and Fifty Dollars. The class entering on February 15th will be ready to open offices by August and do good and make money from the start." This is a pretty good chance for our Oklahoma friends to get busy with these fakes.

McFadden in Trouble—Bemarr McFadden has been arrested, apparently on account of jealousy, on the charge of sending obscene matter through the mails. McFadden has been aiding in the campaign for less prudery and more knowledge, the same as several journals, like the Ladies' Home Journal and Woman's Home Companion, but McFadden's articles and pictures apparently do not agree with the tender ideas of some of the Censors or their advisors. Protests have been filed and the outcome of the case is prophesied as in favor of Mr. McFadden.

Work For Osteopathic Examiners—"In the columns of your magazine kindly call attention of the osteopathic profession to fact that, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, one of the largest and most promising fraternal societies in existence for its age, will hold its national quadrennial convention at Minneapolis in June of this year. Urge upon the profession the necessity of posting the delegates to work for osteopathic examiners. The Yeoman is twelve years old and already has one hundred thousand members and assets of over one million dollars.

Successful Practice—Dr. Fogle states that the consideration for the property mentioned in the following clipping from Bath, N. Y. Courier was \$3500.00.

Dr. William E. Fogle has purchased the residence property occupied for the past eighteen years by David Rothschild. The property was owned by Jones Brothers & Parker. Dr. Fogle will fit up the house for residence and offices and expects to occupy it with his family who will return from Missouri as soon as spring opens. Mr. Rothschild and his family will move into one of the flats in the new Shannon Block."

Is Osteopathy Profitable?—The Philadelphia Bulletin, of Feb. 8th, in answer to the questions about osteopathy, (1) Just what it is, (2) any nearby place that teaches it, (3) Whether profitable to the average practitioner, gives an extract from a lecture by Riggs, for the answer to the first question. Under two it says, "The institution erected by Dr. Still, the founder of the science, is at Kirksville, Mo. There is also a college of osteopathy in this city." Three, "Like all other professions osteopathy has practitioners who are unable to make a living at the work, and others to whom it yields large returns."

D. O's. in Washington Are Simply "Mr."—"We were just notified by a friend that the medics were about to bring suit against the osteopaths of Lewis Co., for using the word "Dr." or "Physician." It is in the hands of the prosecuting attorney. We removed the word Dr. as the Supreme Court decision was "only licensed physicians or surgeons could use those terms." We hope soon to have legislation that we may have equal rights with medics." Most of the Washington D. O's. stopped using Doctor, but according to present indications the legalization of osteopaths will soon be a fact.

Resolutions of Respect—Whereas, in the Infinite Wisdom, Dr. Addison S. Melvin has departed from among us, therefore be it resolved, that the science of osteopathy has lost a most valued exponent, the Chicago Osteopathic Association a most able, earnest, willing member and each and every practitioner and acquaintance has suffered thereby an irreparable loss. Be it further resolved, that the association extend their most earnest sympathy to this stricken family upon this sad moment, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to them, and placed officially upon the records of the association.

ALFRED H. YOUNG, FRED W. GAGE, Committee.

A Chiro-Practic "Lecture"—Dr. Francis A. Howe, of Seattle, Wash., writes the following: "A few weeks ago I heard B. J. Palmer, the Chiropractor give this stab at the osteopaths. "The osteopaths, D. O., Doctor of Osteopathy, may well be interpreted as Deep Ocean, between whom and you, we (the Chiro-practor) stand to save." This was said before an audience of about five hundred. I imagine he expected some applause, but his remark fell flat, not a sound was heard after his brilliant (?) speech and I judged that the majority did not know what he was talking about, knowing little or nothing of the merits of either his system or that of osteopathy."

Osteopaths as Experts—The San Antonio, (Tex.) Sun of Feb. 25th, says:

"The case of Stone vs. the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company, which resulted in a verdict of \$7,500 Tuesday evening in favor of the plaintiff in the Fifty-seventh district court was unique. Among the expert physicians subpoenaed to testify for the plaintiff were two osteopaths. Chas. L. Bass, attorney for the plaintiff, says that he has never known of an osteopath physician appearing as an expert witness in court in Bexar county before. Although the osteopaths were hammered by the defense they stood their ground with consummate skill as was evidenced by the verdict of the jury.

Osteopaths Dance—The Herald of Boston, Mass., contains the following clipping in its issue of January 22nd:

"The annual dance of the athletic association of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, Cambridge, was held last evening at the Newtowne Club Hall, North Cambridge. The matrons were Mrs. William E. Harris, Dr. Grace B. Taplin, Mrs. John H. Smith and Mrs. Nell C. Cutler. The committee consisted of Thomas A. Wiswall, '09, president of the association, Reading; C. Vernon Paterson, '09, Hopedale; Clyde R. Cowan, '10, vice-president, Bakersfield, Vt.; J. B. McKee Arthur, '10, New York; S. A. Cook, '11, secretary-treasurer; R. D. Head, '11."

Sympathizes With Editor Bok—The editor of the Orange, Calif., News appreciates the raps on the wrist given Editor Bok by the medical fraternity when he dares to say that all virtue did not lie within the sacred precincts of drug therapy. Dr. A. T. Vance of Orange has been recently publishing articles in the News descriptive of osteopathy, and they must have made the M. D.'s squirm. The editors scores his critics, telling them that "The people are interested in all subjects, and that is why many first class magazines are publishing long articles on osteopathy, many of which are paid for at regular rates." The critics had apparently thought that these articles were ads of various osteopathic schools, but we know personally of several of them being paid for by the magazines who published them.

Chairman of Club Department—The Woman's Club of Denver publishes a weekly journal, and in the issue of February 13th, prints a half tone of Dr. Nettie Hubbard Boles. The cut, together with the decorations, occupies a half page. Mrs. Boles is mentioned as chairman of luncheon and home education department. One thing that caught the editor's eye was the ad of one G. D. Meeker, Chiropractor, which said "I guarantee satisfactory results in any disease. I especially solicit cases pronounced incurable." Cards of osteopaths in the journal were those of the Drs. Boles, Katharine Westendorff, and C. S. Richards. At the session of February 13th, Mrs. Boles talked on a Modern Hygeia, demonstrated with charts, pictures, models, etc. In the journal she printed a table of normal weights and heights.

Dr. Banker's Narrow Escape—The New York Herald, of February 11th has a dispatch from Hackensack, N. J., which describes the narrow escape from fire of Drs. Elizabeth Ayer, J. B. and T. A. Banker. They had their residence in a flat in Hackensack which burned very rapidly the night of February 10th. The owner of the building, a Mr. Beyer, had gone to the cellar to fix the furnace for the night, and opened the furnace door, when there was an explosion which partially stunned him and the gases from which nearly overcame him. He struggled to fresh air, and as soon as he could return he found the hallways full of flame from a barrel of excelsior which had been ignited. Mrs. Beyer and baby were aroused by their maid, but the Drs. Banker and Dr. Ayer were not awakened until the hallways were a mass of flames, so they were rescued by the firemen by ladders. The building was only partially destroyed.

Disagrees With Dr. Lydston—Dr. Harry Ellington Brock, in the Los Angeles Times of February 7th, reviews Dr. Lydston's book on Diseases of Society, but instead of advising medical treatment for the criminals, Dr. Brock says: "They should sleep in the open air, expose the skin to air, light and sun, for two hours daily, drink and (according to thirst) of pure soft water, take twice a week a thorough sweat, and once a week a through flushing of the colon. They should receive osteopathic treatment, if there is any lesion of the spine, and examination of the eyes for eye strain, suggestive treatment by a strong and clean-minded man, a reasonable amount of manual labor, amusement for leisure hours, such as reading, music and games, and at least nine hours sleep. Also give them an occasional short lecture on rational diet."

Dr. Lydston's contention is that crime is a disease, and should be treated by medical practitioners.

Chillicothe School Passes out of Existence—The following account is published in the Portsmouth, Ohio Press, February 6th:

"At Chillicothe Valentine Rice, F. M. Nichols, Mary A. Sears, Jas. W. Graves and C. E. Stocklin have filed a petition asking for the dissolution of the Ohio College of Osteopathy Company. The petition states that the company was originally formed with one hundred shares of capital stock, valued at \$10,000. Only eighteen shares of the stock, however, were ever paid for.

The company has liabilities amounting to \$9,200, while its assets consist of the house and lot, and notes amounting to \$2,500, the greater part of which can never be collected. The petition states that no money was ever made out of the college, and it will never be a source of profit to the stockholders, for which reason the dissolution is asked for.

No "Rubbering" in Des Moines—Duplicating its remarkable performance of last year, when it had nearly half the population of the city writhing in agony, the "stiff-neck" grip has again become an epidemic in Des Moines and hundreds of citizens are suffering from that peculiar malady. Osteopaths, hot water bottles and pain-killers are in great demand and the man, woman or child who is blessed with a neck that performs its pivotal functions without the aid of some form of artificial lubrication may account himself or herself lucky.

The first warning given that the victim is about to be attacked by the stiff-neck germ is a series of the "bust-head" type of headaches, which is followed by increasing difficulty in turning the head until the neck at last becomes so stiff and sore that the sufferer is in despair. Physicians say that the number of such cases now existent in the city is extraordinarily large and growing daily.—Des Moines Clipping.

Osteopathy Penetrates to India—Under the head of Drugless Doctors, occurs the following:

"According to the decision of the Court of Appeals, osteopaths in the State of New York (says the correspondent of the Daily Telegraph) are now on the same plane as any practitioner in medicine and surgery, and they may sign death certificates. Osteopaths in America have largely increased in recent years, and even allopathic and homeopathic experts do not deny that they have cured many diseases. They have relied chiefly on manipulation and simple hygiene rules, firmly forswearing all, or nearly all, drugs. They claim that their educational course is exacting and thorough, but from the first the older form of practitioners have strongly opposed their claim to sign death certificates. The decision of the Appeal Court is regarded by osteopaths as a great victory."—Clipping from a Calcutta paper, Dec. 20.

Form Branch of Iota Tau Sigma—Graduate members of the Iota Tau Sigma formed a branch at Philadelphia. The Telegram of January 25th, said:

"Prominent osteopathic physicians of this city and surrounding towns have formed a local college fraternity, which will be known as Delta Chapter of Iota Tau Sigma Fraternity.

Those participating in the institution of the new chapter are Drs. William S. Nicholl, Robert H. Switzer, Van Sigler and Thomas Nicholl, of Philadelphia; Dr. Robert Carey, of Easton, and Dr. L. K. Tuttle, of New York City.

On Saturday evening Drs. J. Roger Wood, Thomas W. Thurston, J. C. Tarlington, Francis I. John, J. S. Hart, C. E. Bruckner, Martin A. Somers and Harry D. Hurlock were initiated into the chapter.

In the near future the fraternity will qualify for membership in the National Association of College Fraternities."

A Letter of Congratulation to Doctor Still—Under date of February 2nd, the osteopathic society of the city of New York sent the following letter to Dr. A. T. Still: Dear Doctor Still:—On behalf of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, I want to thank you for your letter of approval and encouragement.

Our organization is now complete, and we shall endeavor to exert an influence in the profession of which you will be proud.

The most salient need, as we see it at the present moment, is a vigorous upholding of the principles of osteopathy, as was your original intention, and we hope to inaugurate a movement which will do much to maintain osteopathy as an independent school and prevent its absorption by, or its amalgamation with any school of medicine. Its success, and future is in its independence, and we hope to secure it.

I hope you will enjoy many years of health and happiness, and that the success of the American School may be unabated.

GYU WENDEL BURNS.

In Trouble in Colorado—A clipping from a Colorado paper of recent date, says: J. W. Bledsoe, an osteopath, is like the parrot who mixed it up with the bulldog, saying "Sic 'em Tige," and later painfully crawled back on his perch, exclaiming: "I know what's the matter with me—I talk too blanked much."

Bledsoe was arraigned in the West Side court yesterday, charged with "passing fraudulent checks," punishable by a jail sentence. The accused man pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the court, claiming that the checks had been given to him by a collector in his employ, and that he did not know that they were forgeries.

Judge Shattuck said that being the case, Bledsoe was entitled to a trial and should not have pleaded guilty.

At this point Assistant District Attorney Chiles introduced witness T. F. O'Rourke of the I. Rude Clothing company, upon whom one of the checks was passed. O'Rourke told of Bledsoe coming in the store, giving his name as Martin and taking 40 minutes to make his purchase. Bledsoe had declared that he had not been in the Rude store for more than two years.

Judge Shattuck told Bledsoe that he had tried to deceive him and he refused to accept the plea of guilty.

Bledsoe was taken back to jail and Attorney Chiles said that he would file an information charging Bledsoe with forgery, a penitentiary offense.

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ADVERTISING COMMENT.

In the matter of advertising probably the limit in the last month comes to us from a practitioner in Kansas, a graduate of a legitimate college. In his ad which occupies a full page and includes photograph of himself, also of individuals taking vibatory and baking treatments he lauds himself to the skies and caps the climax by saying that his prices run from \$10.00 a month up!

A Candian Method—Under the head of Osteopathy in Stratford, Ontario, News appear the following two cards printed in the want column just above the medical department:

DEFINITION—A System of drugless healing by which a practitioner, through an accurate knowledge of anatomy and physiology and by appropriate manipulations adjusts structure so that nature can restore normal conditions of function to the body.

WILLIAM A. GOSSMAN, D. O., Osteopathic Physician, graduate from the American School of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Under Founder of Science, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. All diseases treated. Office, Way Block, Market Square.

Advanced Beyond Osteopathy—One of the early osteopaths advertising in a Cal-

ifornia paper in a half column headed by his picture says, "Having advanced beyond, is practicing a science strictly his own, results of which may be found on every hand—examination and diagnosis free."

The Patent Medicine Style—From Nebraska comes the following which is in the local column along with the bakery and other ads, "Osteopathy is quick relief for sprains and bruises. Consult Dr. _____ of _____ St.

Copied From Life—The LeGrande, Oregon, Star has a little squib copied from Life, in the issue of December 24th.

Scolds His Competitors—At the request of certain parties the Editor quotes the following sentence from the first paragraph of Dr. C. H. Murray's ad reviewed in the January Journal. "Many people have been seriously, some permanently injured in Elgin." While on this subject it is well to remark that a number of the A. O. A. members with all of their talk about it being naughty for a man to advertise that he is a graduate of any one school continually are using their A. O. A. membership for commercial reasons. Some even going to the extent of saying that they themselves are the only ones in the locality recognized by the A. O. A.

Patent Medicine Advertising—One ad of Osteopathy appears in a certain Metropolitan paper of large circulation along with Stuarts Charcoal Lozenges, and Leech's Virgin Oil of Pine Compound.

Perpetual Talk—One way of advertising is by publishing one's picture with a talk on the subject underneath it. One individual has been talking up to the hundreds, Number 107 appearing in January of this year. We should like the opinion of the profession on this style of work.

Advertising Schools—Several practitioners throughout the country have adopted the method of advertising the various schools from which they have graduated.

Puffs Himself—Under the heading "Osteopaths, Dr. _____ of _____ has a large and constantly growing practice," occurs in one of the metropolitan papers, a very good write-up of Osteopathy. It is too bad that the self-praise at the opening should be allowed to detract from the value of the ad.

Cuts His Fees—Price cutting in mercantile pursuits means usually unseasonable goods; in professional work it usually means a confession of weakness, so we are sorry to see a very able practitioner insert the following local "t" (till forbid): Dr. _____, osteopath, successor to Dr. _____, examines and treats the eyes, fits glasses, and his fees will be found to be one-half the prevailing— (the name of a neighboring metropolis) prices.

* * *

Mt. Sterling, Ohio—Dr. George Still did some record work here Friday, Jan. 15, arriving at 11:08 a. m., from Kirksville and left at 3:20 p. m., meantime having driven ten miles in the country with Dr. Best, ate dinner, prepared for an abdominal operation, removed the uterus and a large tumor through the abdominal wall, cleaned and dried his instruments while the nurse was getting patient in bed, resumed street suit, instead of operating suit, packed valise and left directions.

Dr. Still says there are no better anesthetists than the Ohio osteopaths. Dr. Best having given this one and Dr. Joss, having given the last one when he operated in Ohio.

Have You Sent for Your Present?

STRAY CLIPPINGS.

A Nice Swindle—A daring and well planned swindle on a large scale was that executed by a German doctor and his confederates. Near a small village in one of the lake states lived a western millionaire in seclusion with his little daughter and a few servants. The child was afflicted with a rare cerebro-spinal complaint, a most unpleasant manifestation of which was a frequent bark-like hiccough, and eminent physicians, both in America and Europe, had pronounced the case organic and incurable.

Later there came to live in the village a widow with a little girl afflicted similarly to the millionaire's daughter. The child was a delicate, flower-faced creature, wistful from the isolation that must have been her sad lot, and the peculiar bark-like hiccough which she made at once attracted the millionaire's attention and, being a big-hearted if rather ignorant man, he gave the mother employment about his home and showered the afflicted child with presents.

Perhaps four months after the widow's advent an eccentric German doctor settled in the village, and his service being sought by the widow he gave her child treatment with the result that it was completely cured.

The millionaire immediately sought to place his own daughter under the German's care, but the latter flatly refused to take the case. He was a socialist of a violent type and would have nothing to do with a man whose wealth exceeded the sum that he had fixed upon as the lawful limit of material possession.

Finally, however, after the father had patiently borne the grossest insults, the German agreed to give the afflicted child treatment, on conditions that the other would first deed over a large tract of land in Texas for a socialist colony and pay for his fee a sum little short of \$50,000. This the millionaire did, but as soon as the doctor had cashed the check, he disappeared with the widow and her child, and the wealthy man realized that, blinded by paternal love, he had been made the victim of an ingenious swindle.

The flower-faced girl of the widow had been taught to simulate a disease, and the German was no doubt her father. He was subsequently located at Buenos Ayres, but the injured man not wishing his daughter's affliction published broadcast, dropped the prosecution.—Don Mark Lemon, in Bohemian Magazine.

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MASSACHUSETTS CORRESPONDENCE.

On Tuesday, Jan. 19th, Dr. Warren A. Rodman, Prof. of Psychology at the Massachusetts College, addressed the Women's Club of Manchester, N. H. on "The New Psychology." The doctor was able to interest his audience, inasmuch, as he was one of the first, if not the very first, advocates in this part of the country of the use of mental means in the alleviation and cure of disease. In this he was a forerunner of the now widely famed "Emmanuel Movement."

Dr. Ethelyn L. Atherton has removed from 41 Huntington to 905 Boylston St.

The Women's Osteopathic Club gave a reception to Dr. Ella B. Ligon on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 6th at the Century Building, 177 Huntington Ave. The various members of the club had sent out invitations to their women patients and were expecting about 200 to attend. Much to their surprise and delight over 400 came and the club was compelled to use the largest hall in the building. Dr. Ligon's talk was greatly enjoyed by her auditors, who kept her busy answering questions for a long while after she finished her lecture. Following this tea was served in the upstairs parlor.

Following is the latest version of our bill. It was unanimously agreed to by the various factions at a special meeting of the state society, Saturday, Feb. 20th, and we have reason to believe that there will be little or no opposition to this amendment, as it is now worded, from either the Board of Registration in Medicine or the various state medical societies.

Section 1. Any person who shall have been actively engaged in the practice of Osteopathy in this Commonwealth prior to the first day of January, 1909, and who shall present to the Board of Registration in Medicine satisfactory evidence that he is twenty-one years of age and of good moral character, and that he is a graduate in good standing of, and holds a diploma from a regularly conducted school or college of osteopathy within the United States which is recognized by the American Osteopathic Association and which at the time of his graduation required a course of study of twenty months or longer, including the subjects of anatomy, physiology, pathology, hygiene, chemistry, gynecology, diagnosis and theory and practice of osteopathy, with an actual attendance of not less than twenty months, which facts shall be confirmed by affidavit, shall upon application on blank furnished by said Board signed and sworn to by applicant and payment of a fee of ten dollars, be registered and a certificate in testimony thereof shall be given him signed by the chairman and secretary of said Board, provided such application shall be made on or before the thirty-first day of July, 1909, after which date all action under this section shall cease.

Section 2. Persons registered hereunder shall be granted the privileges of physicians registered under Chapter 76 of the Revised Laws, except that they shall not be granted the right to prescribe or administer remedial substances for internal use nor to perform major operations in surgery.

Section 3. Any person registered under this act who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall be subject to the penalties imposed upon unlicensed practitioners in Section 8 of Chapter 76 of the Revised Laws.

Section 4. The terms "osteopathy" and "osteopathic," as used in this act or in relation to the registration and practice of osteopathic physicians, shall be subject to the same legal construction and meaning as the terms "medicine" and "medical" as used in Chapter 76 of the Revised Laws, and in acts amendatory thereof.

Section 5. Section 9 of Chapter 76 of the Revised Laws is hereby amended by striking out the word "osteopaths" in line eighteen.

Section 6. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

* * *

ST. LOUIS NOTES.

St. Louis osteopaths seem to be taking up the matter of education a few points stronger than any other society that we know of, as they have arranged for a series of weekly lectures of three hours each on the subject of minor surgery and diagnosis, with the privilege of taking up any subject of current interest at any particular lecture. One clinic a week will also be handled and as many others as the practitioners care to bring. The work is purely practical as the different members practice each technique shown them, after it has once been demonstrated by the teacher. The follow-

"The Old Doctor As He Is"

ing letter from Dr. A. G. Hildreth, shows what the feeling of the society is. Word from Dr. Dobson and Dr. Bailey also, informs us that the St. Louis osteopaths were never as well united as they are to-day.

"The osteopaths of St. Louis have completed arrangements with Dr. Geo. A. Still of A. S. O., for a course of not less than twenty lectures and demonstrations of three hours each, once per week, in minor surgery and emergency work along all lines. This course in reality will be regular post-graduate work, giving our St. Louis osteopaths the opportunity to keep up to date in everything modern. This work will be given strictly along lines of most practical use and from the genuine osteopathic standpoint. The St. Louis osteopaths as a whole are very free from the present surgery craze that seems rampant in some sections, but are surely in earnest in the determination to keep pace with the growth of our profession and give the very best to be had along our line, and in our field of usefulness.

"They also recognize surgery as a necessity in some cases, and wish to keep themselves thoroughly in touch with all conditions in order to be able to differentiate at all times between genuinely surgical and osteopathic conditions, hence, this post-graduate work, which may be continued indefinitely.—Yours for Osteopathy.—Signed: A. G. HILDRETH."

The course will cover the subject of bandaging, casts, splints, etc., in detail; practical treatment of all the fractures and dislocations; the subject of burns, wounds, antiseptics, anesthetics, surgical diagnosis and in fact anything and everything along this line of interest to the metropolitan osteopath of to-day.

The first night, (Jan. 9th), a general lecture on bandaging and dressing was followed by the following practical work and demonstrations, "on the living."

1. Simple Circular Bandage. 2. Simple Spiral. 3. Reverse Spiral. 4. Figure of 8. 5. Spica. 6. Recurrent Spiral or Cap. 7. Anterior Vertical of Head. 8. Posterior Vertical of Head. 9. Unilateral figure of 8 of ear. 10. Bi-lateral figure of 8. 11. Simple Circular Horizontal. 12. Figure of 8 of eye. 13. Same of both eyes. 14. Cross circular-double bandage. 15. Cross circular-double bandage, knotted. 16. Figure of 8 vertex, or occipito mental. 17. Single roller cap or recurrent of scalp. 18. Double roller cap or recurrent of scalp. 19. Double roller crucial cap. 20. Barton's bandage. 21. Gibson's bandage. 22. Figure of 8 of forehead and chin. 23. Fourtail bandage of chin.

The Program January 16th, Was—8:00—8:30—Clinic on atrophy of shoulder muscles.

8:30—8:40—Clinic on Strabismus.

8:40—9:40—Lecture on antiseptics in general and the popular fallacies in regard to their value, in many cases.

9:40—11:00—Bandage work as follows:

1. Simple circular of neck. 2. Posterior figure of 8, head and neck. 3. Anterior figure of 8, head and neck. 4. Figure of 8, neck and axilla. 5. Figure of 8, neck and axilla, double. 6. Oblique circular of neck and axilla. 7. Complete of neck. 8. Cap to anchor neck-bandage. 9. Complete bandage of axilla. 10. Figure of 8, neck and chest, anterior. 11. Figure of 8, neck and chest, posterior. 12. Velpeau bandage of fractured clavicle. 13. Adhesive bandage of fractured clavicle. 14. Ascending spica of shoulder. 15. Descending spica of shoulder. 16. Ascending spiral of arm. 17. Descending spiral of arm.

Jan. 3, Dr. F. Fiske was the guest of Dr. O. S. Miller at a luncheon.

DELTA OMEGA NOTES.

Alpha Chapter of Delta Omega Sorority opened their new chapter rooms in the Link Block, Saturday evening, February 27, 1909. The rooms have been re-decorated and with their new furnishings are very pleasant. The sorority was never in a more prosperous condition than now and the members are looking forward with much pleasure to the benefit derived from the sorority having a permanent home.

Dr. Adelaide V. Hedegarde, one of the founders of Delta Omega Sorority has been a recent visitor in Kirksville. She came for the Daughters of the American Revolution reception on February 22, 1909, and was entertained during her stay by Mrs. M. D. Campbell, on Osteopathy Avenue. Dr. Hedegarde is a graduate and a post-graduate of the American School of Osteopathy and is now taking the course at Rush Medical Chicago University. She entertained very delightfully the members of the Sorority Thursday evening, February 25th, at the home of Mrs. Campbell.

During the last month helpful letters have been received from the following active field members: Dr. Effie York, Dr. Mary Geddings, Dr. Betsy Hicks, Dr. Laura Hawkins, Dr. Bessie B. Walling, Dr. Carolyn S. Walker, Dr. Sara Comstock, Dr. Kathryn Nikolas, Dr. Florence Rankin Dunnington.

* * *

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

Dr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Sherwood have located in Berkeley, at 2336 Ashby Ave., where they will reside and later open offices in San Francisco.

Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Jeter, of Los Angeles, welcomed another little daughter to their home, Dec. 10th, 1908. Harriet Pauline is the name chosen for her. We extend congratulations.

Dr. A. M. E. Leffingwell, of Muscatine, Iowa, is spending an indefinite vacation with her sister and family of Los Angeles, resting and sight-seeing.

Dr. Warren L. Nichols, of Ashland, Ore., has given us opportunity for extending double congratulations at this time, having been elected vice-president of the Oregon State Osteopathic Association at its recent convention, and also having proceeded on from Portland, where the convention was held, on Boulder, Colorado, where he was married to Miss Mary Alice Redgeway on Thursday, January 21st. Our good wishes attend them.

Dr. Kathryn Rueter of Portland Ore., has removed her offices from 324 Fliedner Bldg., to a suite on the same floor having a common reception room with Dr. C. E. Walker.

The Iota Tau Sigma fraternity of L. A. C. O. gave a lecture and dance on the evening of January 15th in the college hall. The early part of the evening was occupied by Dr. H. W. Forbes who lectured on "The Fundamental Conception of Osteopathy." The latter part of the evening was pleasantly spent in dancing.

Doctor Forbes reports general prosperity among the osteopaths and noted in his recent trip the increasing popularity of osteopathy with the general public, no one whom he met in traveling but who knew what osteopathy is and spoke favorably of it.

Dr. F. C. Jones, of Sunyside, Wash., is spending a much needed vacation in Southern California. Dr. Jones who was for some twenty years an old-line medical practitioner, but who has been practicing osteopathy exclusively for the past eight

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years with great success, gave an interesting address to the the L. A. C. O. students.

Recent removals of Los Angeles osteopaths:

Dr. Barbara McKinnon, from 805 St. Pico St., to 1035 Fiugeroa St., Los Angeles.

Dr. Emma E. Donnelly, from Los Angeles, to 1001 Fair Oaks, So. Pasadena, Calif.

Dr. Susan Balfe, from 205 to 505 Mason Bldg., Los Angeles.

Dr. Dorothy Birlew, from 222 to 65 N. Raymond Ave., Pasadena.

Dr. Evan Williams, from 227 S. Olive St., to 423 Byrne Bldg., Los Angeles.

Dr. Mary J. Kraft, from Los Angeles to 1st Nat'l. Bank Bldg., So. Pasadena, Calif.

Dr. E. B. Dill, from Columbus, Ohio, to Fremont Hotel, Los Angeles.

Dr. Elizabeth McLaughlin, from 304 to 404 Mason Bldg., Los Angeles.

There have of late been a number of very interesting, although serious, cases of amoebic dysentery in this part of the state. Up to the present time some seven people have been victims of the disease and there has been one death. It seems probable that the disease has been introduced from Eastern Asia and the Philippine Islands. With our rapidly increasing commerce it is highly probable that we shall, from this time on, have an increasing number of tropical diseases. All of these cases have been treated by osteopathic physicians and when we remember the usually high death rate from disease of this kind the results are certainly gratifying.

Dr. Carle H. Phinney is building a new house in Eagle Rock Valley.

The December meeting of the Los Angeles City and County Osteopathic association was held at the Pacific College of Osteopathy on the evening of December 21st. The meeting was well attended and was highly interesting and instructive. The meeting was opened by an exhibition of stereopticon views illustrating work in histology and general biology. All the pictures presented were original and were prepared in the Pacific College. Among the interesting ones was a section through a sebaceous cyst. The bacilli of anthrax reeovered from a rabbit, a cross section of an embryonic shark taken from the Pacific Ocean, a fine view of liver of a rabbit infested with a coccidia oviforme, and a slide showing some remarkable forms of diatoms. The society was indebted to Mr. Roy Crist for photographing these preparations.

The lecture of the evening was delivered by Dr. R. D. Emery and was on the subject of his summer study in the New York Post Graduate College of Medicine, his visit to the Congress of Tuberculosis at Washington, and his observations made at the Battle Creek, Michigan, Sanitorium. Dr. Emery's summer was rich from the standpoint of observation and study and he returns to his college work with more faith than ever in the principles of osteopathy.

Dr. J. S. Allison of the Pacific College of Osteopathy in response to an invitation, is delivering a series of lectures to the Monrovia City schools and High School on physiology and related subjects. The addresses so far have been well received.

Dr. J. C. Goodell has returned from Escondido to Covina, where he is now "doing business at the old stand." Dr. F. P. Young and family arrived in Los Angeles the latter part of last week. On Saturday, the 13th Dr. Young visited Dr. Allison at Monrovia and while there treated a case of hip joint disease. Dr. Young paid a visit to the Pacific College one day last week and delivered a most instructive and entertaining address to the students' association. Dr. Harbert of the June class of 1902, A. S. O., and also of the class of 1905 has come to the coast in charge of her sister, who contracted tuberculosis from vaccination while in Kirksville. Dr. Harbert will take charge of Dr. Torson's practice at Long Beach during the summer.

Not in Hard Luck—Editor, Journal of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Dear Sir:— I object to the statement in your Journal in which you say, "Dr. G. A. Gamble is in hard luck." I consider I am the luckiest man in Utah. I have been blessed and prospered more during the past year than ever before in my life. I was a victim to a "Black-mailing scheme," with five thousand dollars at the bottom of it, but it flattened out and I hope all parties are as well satisfied as I am. I trust your readers will take those misleading newspaper reports with a grain of salt. We have just added a high grade X-Ray machine to our equipment, for diagnostic purposes, and we have a very satisfactory practice. With best wishes for your success, and with compliments of the season, I beg to remain, Sincerely yours, G. A. GAMBLE.

Jan. 1st, 1909, Salt Lake City, Utah.

* * *

BOOK REVIEWS.

A New Physiology—The temptation of the practitioner in the field is to postpone his post-graduate work until such time as he is able to take the regular course in some college. Of course this is where the best work is done, but it is not necessary that he should wait so long. Professor Greenwood, in his address at the graduating exercises of the June, '08 class of the A. S. O. explained how each individual can secure a good education by reading one book at a time, fifty pages a day. This is not a difficult thing to do. Along the lines of physiology there are many recent developments, especially along the physiology of digestion. Starling has devoted 88 pages to the mechanism of digestion, taking up in detail the various ferments throughout the alimentary canal, studying the glands producing these ferments and the effect of the ferments on the various food products. The absorption is studied, and the course of the nutritional substances is traced on through the various body parts in detail. Of course this is only one part of the book, but is fairly indicative of the whole volume of 707 pages.

Elements of Human Physiology by Ernest H. Starling, M. D., Lond., F. R. C. P., F. R. S., Godrall Professor of Physiology, University College, London. Eighth edition. 707 pages, illustrated with cuts. Cloth. \$3.75 net. Published by W. T. Keener & Co., 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Orthopedic Surgery for Practitioners—A text with 476 pages devoted to the consideration of bony deformities, their anatomy, etiology, therapeusis, with a special stress laid on the technique and on the exercises and postures, should be a treat for any osteopathic physician. In Doctor Taylor's work the aim has been to illustrate by typical photographs, each point made; showing both the normal and the abnormal, comparing them, and giving in detail the means which may be used for the correction of the deformity. Some of the cuts are not very clear, but in general the press work is good, and the essential parts are well shown. One cut, to show the correction of round back by knee pressure, looks very much like that of an osteopath "raising the ribs." In fact Orthopedics belongs naturally to the osteopathic practitioner, and if he but knew it, with a little time devoted to it, he could easily outstrip his medical competitor. There are several eminent orthopedic surgeons among the osteopathic practitioners, of whom Dr. G. M. Laughlin is, without a doubt, the fore-

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most, but on this subject a text written by an M. D., can be adapted by the osteopathic practitioners, and Dr. Taylor's text is easily shown to be of much value.

Orthopedic Surgery For Practitioners, by Henry Ling Taylor, M. D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Post Graduate Medical School, assisted by Charles Ogilvy, M. D., Adjunct Professor, and Fred H. Olbee, M. D., instructor. 503 pages, with 254 illustrations. D. Appleton & Co., New York & London. Price Cloth \$5.00. Half Morocco \$6.00.

A Help to the Literary Osteopaths—With the Rooseveltian reforms in spelling one should also have in mind changes in the meaning of words. An osteopath's first thought is to be a successful practitioner, but along with that he desires to pay some attention to his literary excellence, and to do so he must have in mind an accurate idea of the meaning of words. The little book by Professor Bell takes up the early English and contrasts it with the present, drawing distinctions and noting the varieties and shades which may be given to the meaning of words. 44 pages are devoted to the English orthography and simplified spelling. 302 pages contain a good supply of information worth while.

The Changing Value of English Speech, by Ralsey Husted Bell. 302 pages, cloth, gilt top, \$1.25 postpaid. Published by Hines, Noble & Eldridge, 31-53 W. Fifteenth St., New York City.

* * *

THESE SUGGESTIONS FOR PROMOTING LEGISLATION.

CHAS. C. REID, D. O., M. D., DENVER, COLO.

1.—Get every osteopath in the state to understand and agree to every provision in the bill before the legislature meets. Begin a year or two ahead and discuss and amend the bill till it is satisfactory in the state, county, and city association meetings. Go into the legislature united absolutely.

2.—Introduce the bill as early in the session as possible. The first day that bills can be introduced should be the rule. Too many of our bills die on the calendar.

3.—Get the brightest and most influential man possible to introduce the bill. It is good policy to introduce it into both houses at once. It will die on the calendar even this way unless it has some one or more back of it to urge it forward.

4.—If none of the legislators will make it their business to watch and push the bill properly some prominent, influential man should be paid to stay there every day and look after the bill; also he should scan every bill that concerns us and any that are inimical should be amended or killed.

5.—It is important that at least one osteopath who is thoroughly practical, tactful and well informed should spend his time looking after the bill.

6.—At any time these regular workers think it of advantage to call in other D. O.'s from the city and state they should do so, e. g., if there should be a public hearing before the committee or at any crucial time.

7.—The workers should get acquainted with every member of both the Senate and House. They should be able to meet them and call them by name. They should have a private personal talk with every one on osteopathy and proper legislation. Make appointments and meet them at their homes or hotel if possible; or catch them in the corridors of the capitol when not busy.

8.—It is a good to have a table reserved at a restaurant or hotel near by where the workers and the other osteopaths of the city may meet at lunch daily or two or three times a week and discuss the situation. In this way new problems arising may be solved promptly, all interest kept harmonized and proper encouragement given.

Members of the Legislature may be invited to these luncheons from day to day and their advice suggestions and co-operation better secured.

9.—Show how the science is being prostituted by dishonest and incompetent men and how the public is grossly imposed upon; hence the great necessity for the bill.

10.—Show how the viewpoint on most all studies is different as taught by the osteopathic schools, and medical schools, also how the medical people are more or less biased against the osteopaths as well as looking at branches bearing on therapeutics in a little different light, hence are not the right people to sit in judgment upon the qualifications of osteopaths to practice.

11.—Emphasize the point that every person has a right to choose his own physician and that when the osteopaths are licensed to practice osteopathy there is no deception and everyone knows when he is employing one, which is not true if they have a general license to practice medicine.

12.—Plenty of catalogues from various legitimate colleges should be on hand and at the proper time every legislator should have one. This will convince them that something is required in the course of study.

13.—Circulars in abundance should be printed from time to time setting forth the reasons for our bill and answering all objections. Those may be put on legislators desks at proper times.

14.—A digest in circular form of all laws on osteopathy in the various states may be used to advantage. Some legislators seem to think that the present bill is the first one ever offered on osteopathy.

15.—It should be made plain that no one's rights are interfered with, nothing unfair is asked for, no burden is put on the state, does not hinder progress or discoveries, does not interfere with other schools, invests the board with proper power only, and the same requirements are made of the osteopaths as of other physicians in the control of contagious diseases.

16.—Let the worker or workers at the State House send a list of every senator and representative who is against the bill or is non-committal, to every osteopath in the state. Let every D. O. get ten or more of his most influential patrons to write to every one of these doubtful legislators outlining the good osteopathy has done him and family, and urging him to vote for the bill. Few if any would stand against it.

17.—Blank petitions should be sent to every osteopath in the state. These should be filled as large as possible and returned to the workers. These may be used as one big petition with the thousands of names from all over the state at times, e. g., when appearing before a committee or a body of the legislators, or the petitions can be used in sections, e. g., when a certain man is approached, the petition from his section in particular may be shown to him.

18.—Workers at the capital should have in their pockets for use letters from as many high up politicians and officials as possible favoring osteopathy.

19.—Our workers should understand human nature. They should know when to flatter and jolly and when not to do so; with whom to be intimate and when to be reserved. Some legislators vote for a bill strictly on its merits; some vote for it because its representatives are good fellows; some vote for and against it from personal feelings. Osteopaths in the field can often tell things of importance about their legislator if they are consulted.

20.—Don't talk too much—we should not argue on other measures while there. Be not a prohibitionist, anti-vaccinationist, republican or democrat.

21.—When you solicit a man's vote do so politely and if he refuses and disagrees

never show displeasure but leave him with the feeling that you can be friends anyway. Never approach a man too often or nag at him. Many votes are lost for lack of tact along these lines.

N. B.—All this takes time, sacrifice and money. Go into it with that idea. An easy legislative battle will be a rarity in the future for osteopathy. The American Medical association in its legislative department is thoroughly organized and osteopathy is its greatest problem to-day. Anihilation by absorption or exclusion is its program. What are you going to do about it? Get your separate boards, establish reciprocity among them and agree to no compromise bills. Awake! Let us organize more thoroughly in these fights; get better posted use better judgment and all pull together.

* * *

FIELD NOTES FROM THE SCIENCE CIRCLES OF OSTEOPATHY.

The men's circle of South Dakota is composed of the following members: Dr. Chas. Bradbury of Brookings; Dr. C. E. Schoolcraft of Watertown; Dr. John W. Pay of Milbank; Dr. Theo. Burt of Groton; Dr. Elmer E. Giltner of Redfield; Dr. Robt. A. Vallier of Deadwood; Dr. F. P. DeVinney of Belle Fourche and Dr. G. C. Redfield of Parker.

The ladies' circle is composed of Dr. Mary Pittman of Aberdeen; Dr. Mary N. Farr of Pierre; Dr. Kate Rohde of Woonsocket; Dr. Alma Bruce of Chamberlain; Dr. Armista Bruce of Murdo; Dr. Ada Connor of Hot Springs; Dr. Ida Melick of Vermillion and Dr. Katharine Kelly of Sioux Falls.

The Iowa circle is composed of Dr. U. S. Parish of Storm Lake; Dr. T. B. Larrabee of Anita; Dr. S. I. Wyland of Chariton; Dr. F. M. Barker of What Cheer; Dr. J. S. Baughman of Burlington; Dr. S. B. Miller of Cedar Rapids and Dr. U. M. Hibbett of Grinnell.

The Minnesota circle is composed of Dr. Arthur Taylor of Northfield; Dr. J. S. Schweiger of Stillwater; Dr. J. Y. Ernst of Fairbault; Dr. H. A. Rehfield and Dr. Bertrana of Fairmount; Dr. D. B. Catlin of Mankato and Dr. J. W. Hawkinson of Luverne.

The Minnesota circle in discussing their clinic cases have reported a number of cures of epilepsy most of which began in middle life and were due to pelvic troubles. Exophthalmic goitre was discussed as to its pathology and a number of cures reported, a few of which were surgical. Dr. Hawkinson reported a case of a girl, age 6, who had never walked, nor even crawled. He found the fourth and fifth lumbar anterior and after four month's treatment, she walked almost as well as any child. A number of cases of paralysis following meningitis were reported cured. A case of dislocated jaw from eating a sour orange was reported by Dr. Heath. Each letter contains one or more interesting clinic cases, which we would like to report but to do so, would require several pages of the Journal.

In discussing Dr. Smith's article on "Osteopathic Suicide" the general opinion expressed was that while a certain per cent. of the graduates are dropping out, osteopathy is growing more and more in favor with the people where the D. O. is a live progressive student and sticks to his practice the same as physicians of other schools. The reasons given for the dropping out are as follows: Lack of preliminary preparation and natural adaptation; some thought it a graft and a get rich quick scheme; one D. O. tells of an instance which occurred when he was in college—a rag picker

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was passing the college one day crying "rags, old iron and junk," when one of the boys sitting in a window repeated after him in the same tone of voice, and the rag picker looked up and replied—"That's right, you would make a d—d sight better rag picker than a doctor."

In discussing the A. O. A. criticism the general sentiment expressed favored standing by and supporting the A. O. A. The suggestions offered by members of the A. O. A. were that there should be a union of the state association and the A. O. A. and each state represented in the A. O. A. in proportion to its membership. In other words the A. O. A. should bear a similar relation to the state association as the Congress of the U. S. bears to state legislatures. It was also suggested that the A. O. A. should outline a post-graduate course of study and research work to be carried on by the members in a systematic way thus making themselves "more useful than ornamental." The criticism coming from outside will do the A. O. A. no harm as it is a well known fact that no association ever reforms from within. It is always the outside criticism and protest that leads to reform.

In discussing the question of being swallowed up by the medical schools it was suggested that the history of medicine and medicine as it is practiced should be taught during the first year of the course with the same object as the dead languages and ancient history is taught in the high school. Some one quoted the Old Doctor as saying that an M. D., D. O., is all right, but a D. O., M. D., is all wrong. A medical course should never be added to but precede a course in osteopathy if at all.

The subject of mental lesions has been discussed by some of the circles, and will

be continued since articles are beginning to appear in the literature of the profession.

Any one wishing to organize a circle will receive all the suggestions necessary by writing Dr. S. W. Heath, Sioux Falls, S. D., Manager.

* * *

INFORMATION WANTED.

The Journal of Osteopathy is revising its lists of D. O's. by taking the names of all who have ever graduated from recognized schools, and presents herewith a list of those whom it has not at present located. We wish the address whether the party has retired from practice or not. Can you give us any information? We will very much appreciate your assistance in this work. Please look over this list, and send in the addresses of such as you know or just write the addresses after their names, tear out the sheets, mail to us and we will send you another Journal. "Do it Now."

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY.

A

Abernethy, J. U., M. D.; Abernethy, Hallie M.; Adams, Arvilla P.; Allen, Anna M.; Allyn, Angie M.; Arnold, Mildred E.; Atkinson, Grace.

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Barrett, Caleb D.; Ballance, Charles Jr.; Bashaw, Clara L.; Beaven, Wm. Charles; Beere, George E.; Beatty, Albert Horace; Beal, Elijah Clyde; Bean, Merion Smith; Beall, Isaac N.; Bienemann, Joseph C.; Bird, Arthur Anson; Briscoe, Wilbur S.; Browne, Ina Fuller; Browne, Sara Lockie; Bowman, Pearl Mae; Boswell, Jefferson Lee; Bonta, Cecil Bush; Bowker, Celia.

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Callaway, John Lane; Campbell, Scott Steeley; Canfield, Carl B.; Carlisle, Hardy W.; Carstarphen, Ezra Thomas; Chadwell, Pearl T.; Chandler, Ethel Brown; Chapman, Adah H.; Chase, Emma A.; Chase, Wm. Benton; Chatfield, Christopher O.; Chatfield, Lenna Turner; Chemark, Joseph; Chesney, Ernest N.; Clay, Mollie B.; Close, Effie Annie; Cobb, Ethlyn McBurney; Cobb, James Ennis; Cobb, Sarah T.; Collins, Anna E.; Collins, Thomas J.; Combest, Clara Hattie; Corbin, Ernest L.; Covey, Homer P.; Crawford, Wm. Fleming; Crofton, Henrietta; Cullins, John A.; Cullins, Nellie.

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Dale, William E.; Dalrymple, Henry R.; Dameron, Malinda E.; Dameron, Tella; Davenport, Bert M.; Davis, Otis E.; Davis, Hulda; Deegan, Grace E.; Demeron, William Lee; Deming, Herbert V.; DeSollar, Edith; Dillon, Harry G.; Downey, Sylvester W.; Downing, David N.; Dufur, Edmund D.; Duncan, John Grover; Dunlap, Minnie A.; Dunn, Wade.

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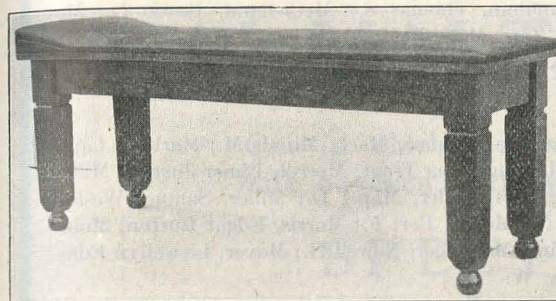
Eastman, Eugene H.; Eastman, Hugh P.; Eddy, Wayne G.; Edwards, Charles Richards; Elam, Ollie R.; Ewing, Elizabeth B.

F

Farber, Charles V.; Farmer, J. Frederick; Farmer, Frank C.; Farrington, Mary Estella; Fellows, William B.; Finch, Ford D.; Ford, Ada; Fowler, John Coulter; Fraizer, Hugh Miller; Francis, Anna.

G

Gable, John Emmett; George, Eva Helen; Glasgow, Alvah; Glasgow, J. Luther; Godwin, Brown; Goodman, Adolph A.; Goodwin, Emma; Graves, James W.; Greeno Angie Wiley; Griffin, Clyde W.



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McBurney, Myrtle T.; McClanahan, Thomas S.; McClelland, Bessie D.; McConnell, Eva Douglas; McConnell, Zora McNeil; McCoy, Charles Kemper; McGarr, Emma; McIntyre, Henry B.; McKee, James A.; McLelland, Charles A.; McMurray, Norman F.; McNeil, Mary Agnes; McNeil, Nita Helen.

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Neilsen, Julie Karoline; Neinstedt, George V.; Nesbet, Robert E.

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Perkins, Myrtle Vance; Peterson, Charles A.; Peterson, Jennie D.; Pickens, Mabel; Pool, Edmund Leslie; Powers, Ada Williams; Prewitt, John Mc.; Prewitt, James Wilson; Putnam, Harrison A.; Putnam, Daniel P.

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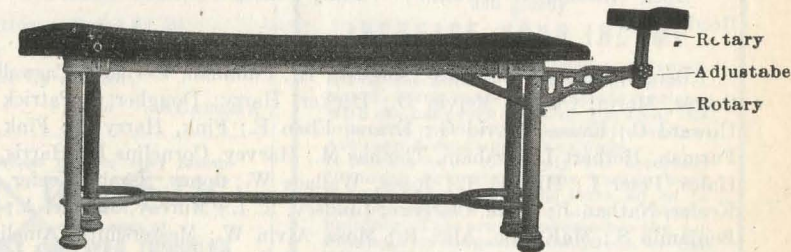
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* * *

DEATHS.

Died—At the home of his daughter, Mrs. Millay, near Greencastle, Mo., Feb. 26, 1909, E. A. Matthews. Funeral services were held at the home of M. L. Beeman, unday afternoon. He was the grandfather of Dr. E. E. and R. H. Beeman of New York City.

Died—At Walla Walla, Wash., Feb. 15, Beryl Etta, the infant daughter of Drs.

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Heisley. The little girl was aged 19 months and one day, and was an only child. Decease was due to diphtheria. A sad thing concerning this is that Dr. Heisley at the same time was treating the daughter of a fellow practitioner in another town, and was successful in saving her life while his own daughter died. This is only the second death the doctor has had in five year's practice, the other having been in a moribund condition when the doctor was called.

* * *

BIRTHS.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Adams, Oxnard, California, February 11th, 1909, a daughter, Leota Ruth.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. William S. Nicholl, Philadelphia, Pa., February 8th, a daughter, Margaret Sarah.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Traugher, Los Angeles, Calif., February 10, a daughter, Margaret Ruth.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Shorey, Marquette, Mich., Nov. 20th, 1908, a son.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. George W. Reed, Worcester, Mass., February 18th, a daughter, Ruth Elizabeth.

* * *

MARRIAGES.

Married—At Salt Lake City, Utah, February 13th, by Bishop Brewster of the Episcopalian Church, Dr. Earle D. Jones, A. S. O., '01, of Pocatello, Idaho, and Miss Marie Hesbacher of Keokuk, Ia. At home—"The Carlyle," Pocatello, Idaho. Dr. Jones says since he was unsuccessful in his law suit about occupation tax and in his campaign for coroner, he has tried a new tack with more success. He was known was known to his class-mates as "Rosie."

Married—At Kirksville, Mo., Feb. 11th, Dr. Julius A. Quintal and Miss Jessie Cramer Wilson, at home after March 15th, 508 East McPherson St., Kirksville. Dr. Quintal is assistant secretary of the A. S. O. and Miss Wilson is a member of the Junior class.

Married—At Toronto, Ontario, Canada, December 5th, 1908, by Rev. Dr. F. H. Perry, Dr. Asa Gordon Walmsley, and Miss Evelyn Overholt, B. L. of Toronto, Ontario. At home at 370 Hunter St., Peterborough.

Married—At the home of the bride's parents in Minneapolis, Jan. 26th, Dr. Clement Woolson of St. Paul, and Dr. Leona Harper of Minneapolis. At home, 1878 Marshall Ave., St. Paul.

Married—At the Finlen Hotel Parlors, Butte, Montana, Jan. 28th, Mr. William I. Stockwell and Dr. Allie E. Bell.

Married—At Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 5th, Dr. Earl Inglefield Agnew, of Osceola, Iowa, and Miss Myrtle Barton Hosier of Kansas City. At home after March first, Osceola, Iowa.

Married—At the home of the bride's father, Judge George P. Huckleby of Rich Hill, Mo., Dr. U. O. Deputy and Miss Jessie Huckleby. At home at Rich Hill, Mo.

Married—At Tampa, Florida, February 16, Dr. A. E. Berry and Dr. Nellie M. Shelle.

* * *

WANT ADS.

Jasper, Md., has sent request to the A. S. O. for an osteopath.

Wanted—Pacific Grove, California, is in need of some more osteopaths, according to the statement of Dr. F. O. Edwards, who is a resident there.

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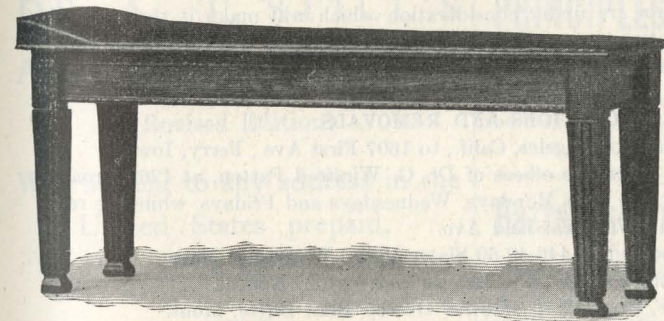
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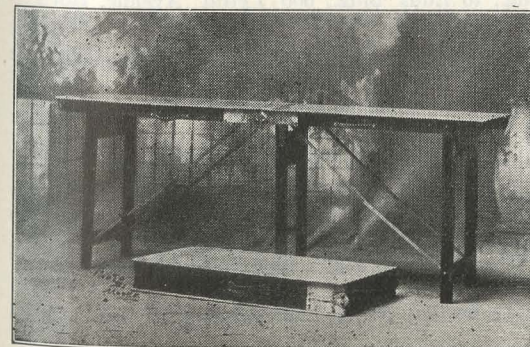
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There is a Good Opening for an osteopath at Troy, Kans. I would be willing to help some one to get started. H. J. Calnant.

For Sale—I am offering my practice, office fixtures and about 150 volumes of medical books and bound journals for sale. It is a snap for some one; at the cost of fixtures. Reason for selling, sickness in family. Address, 303, Journal of Osteopathy.

Wanted—Mangum, Oklahoma, wants an osteopath. If you know of a D. O. who would like a good location we have it for him. Mangum is a town of 6000. A good live business town. No osteopath here, but we want one and need one. I would be glad to correspond with some man you could recommend. P. F. Anderson, D. D. S., Mangum, Okla.

Wanted—Location by five year graduate, A. O. A. member, with varied experience in both sanatorium and field work. Would substitute during summer months, or immediately enter permanent field as assistant or otherwise. R. L. Ferrand, Lamar, Colo., Box 595.

Wanted—An opportunity of assisting or caring for a good practice from June 1st to October 1st by a graduate of S. C. O., 1901 and P. G. from A. S. O., 1908. For references write Dr. Wm. Smith, Kirksville, or Dr. Geo. H. Carpenter, Chicago, 67 Wabash Ave., Address, H. W. Maltby, 673 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Wanted—To get in touch with an osteopath who would take up proposition of establishing a sanitarium at this point—Winslow is a growing health and summer resort and improvements are under consideration which will make it the rival of Eureka Springs. It is at very crest of highest range of Ozarks. For further information, address T. B. Harris, Winslow, Ark.

* * *

LOCATIONS AND REMOVALS.

- Andrews, Mabel E., from Los Angeles, Calif., to 1607 First Ave., Perry, Iowa.
 Albright, Edward, has taken the offices of Dr. G. Winifred Patten, at 1269 Broadway, New York, where he is Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, while the rest of his time he is at 379 West End Ave.
 Atherton, A. Maude, located at 446-48-50 Slater Bldg., Worcester, Mass.
 Anderson, Anna A., from Kansas City, Mo., to Herrington, Kansas.
 Ashlock, Hugh Thomas, from 12 to 45-6-7-8 Owsley Blk., Butte, Mont.
 Barker, R. M., from Cabool, to Galt, Mo.
 Barrow, A. W., from Waukesha Bldg., to Eddy Bldg., 600 Central Avenue, Hot Springs, Ark.
 Birchfield, Ella H., from Topeka, Kas., to 2688 N. Workman St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Bowman, E. L., from Joplin, Mo., to R. 3, Box 30, Kirksville, Mo.
 Byrne, Joseph F., from Ottumwa, Iowa, to Suite 101-2 Osborne Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, in association with Dr. Jennie B. Neal.
 Cain & Cain, Drs., from 302½ Broadway to 110 South Fifth St., Hannibal, Mo.
 Carlow, F. G., and Eva Mains, from 9 Odell Bldg., to 5 and 6 Mission Block (a new building, just completed), Medford, Ore.
 Carson, M. J., from 105 N. Main St., to The Phillips Bldg., Rocky Mount, N. C.
 Cayple, M. E., from Clearfield, Pa., to 122 Commonwealth Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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 Tarr, Alfred J., from Oelwein, Iowa, to Ennis, Texas.
 Thompson, Anna I., from Creighton to Winneton, Nebr.
 Thompson, D. Orval, from Palmyra, to Room 7, Schmidt Bldg., Beardstown, Ill.
 Titsworth, R. F., is located at "The Virginia," Knoxville, Tenn.
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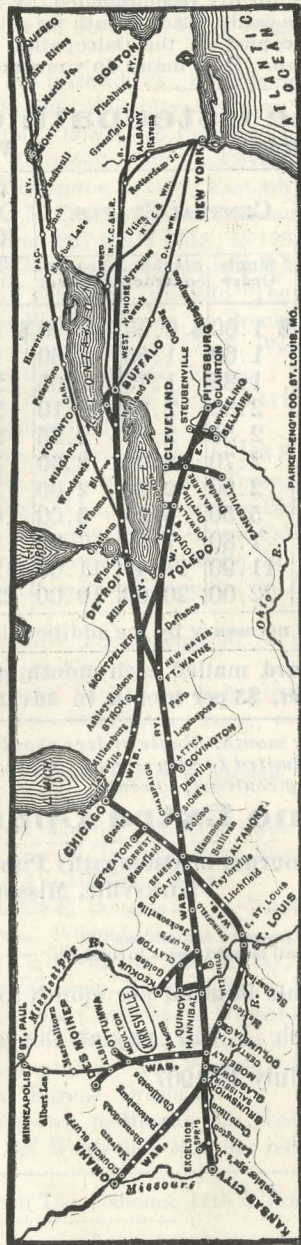
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THE Osteopathic Journal.

VOL. VI.

KIRKSVILLE, MO., MARCH, 1909.

NO. 3.

HOW ONE MAY KEEP WELL AND LIVE LONG.

Not all of us desire especially long lives, but all, without doubt, I believe desire to be well while we do live. The ancient longing in this direction was typified in the search for various panaceas. Ponce de Leon went across vast expanses of water and land in his vain search for the means of renewing his lost youth.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

But all of these, like the modern seekers, the M. D's. were looking rather at some way of removing an effect than of finding a cause, and like them, were unsuccessful in their quest. It may be well enough to remove an effect, but unless the cause is also removed one has the disappointment of the mythological king who tried to sweep back with brooms the rising waters of the ocean tide.

Some of the Causes.

It is an old adage that when a person gets old his spine becomes stiff. This osteopathy is proving to be the reverse, and should be rather, the person grows old because his spine becomes stiff and this is certainly true with respect at least to those who become old prematurely. Every apoplectic individual has a stiff and rigid neck as well as sclerosed arteries.

The Key Is Your Spine.

In between each two vertebrae there is a thick spongy cushion, resilient like rubber. There are twenty-four of these which are so placed that they help to absorb the jolts and jars and keep apart the vertebrae thus keeping open the windows between the vertebrae through which come the spinal nerves. These buffers or cushions do not get too thick but from constant use or from abuse they may become thin, lose their resiliency, allowing the spine to shorten and the windows in the spine to become clogged and closed.

Onset Is Gradual.

This shortening with the pressure incident does not come on in a night, but it grows slowly so that one does not realize the damage that

is being done until there is some break down or some sick spell from which he does not recuperate. Then he begins to realize that there is something the matter. Perhaps he takes a tonic. This does not remove the cause. He may consult a physician of any drug school and is told that this or that or the other organ is not working properly, but why, he is not told, unless perhaps in some such general terms as "You have been working too hard," "You have not been taking enough exercise," or some such other general observation which he knew perfectly well and did not need to pay a physician's fee to ascertain. Then perhaps, he takes some drug which is supposed to be efficacious for his trouble, but still the cause is not removed and changes of medicine are tried repeatedly.

Where Drugs Fail.

A system cannot be judged as to its efficiency by regarding only easy cases or by taking it into account only in acute work, for by statistics and teachings of even the medical colleges, 90 to 95% of acute diseases will recover if nature is left alone. Only where the trouble has become chronic is there a true test. In these cases drugs are absolutely powerless because they treat effects; they do not get to the cause.

What the Osteopathic Physician Finds.

Then, perhaps disgusted with the M. D.'s. and their nauseating preparations he tries an osteopathic physician. Sore spots, rigid areas along the spine are demonstrated by the skillful anatomist, and the patient is told that these must be adjusted before nature can repair the damage done. He is told how the little spinal windows through which the body receives its communications from the brain have been closed and how the spinal cord, the grand high way of the body impulses, has become scarred through lack of the nourishment which was shut off by the closing of these little windows. Perhaps he asks why not try physical culture or stretching of the spine or some other kindred treatment. You can try it and will very likely receive benefit, but physical culture is a general method, so also is stretching the spine a general method and the vertebra that moves easiest is the one that articulates least firmly with its neighbor, but the vertebrae which you wish to move is the one which is tight. These general treatments will be unlikely to move the very part of the spine which needs the work, but the skillful osteopathic practitioner will ascertain these parts of the spine and compel movement in that particular region. He will also examine its articulations and ascertain if the facets are correctly placed, and if not he will adjust them.

How Can This Be Prevented?

The ounce of prevention is surely better than the pound of cure and the best prevention of sickness, or as some patients put it, "the best life and health insurance policy" is systematic and regular osteopathic examination, and treatments if needed. Have your osteopathic physician examine you regularly and if the treatments are indicated he will advise you and long spells of sickness and premature old age will be warded off from you,—things which are worth much more to you than sick benefits or death payments, which may be given you or your family in return for much larger premiums paid through life insurance companies.

* * *

IS OSTEOPATHY EXPENSIVE?

At first glance it may seem that it is cheaper for a person to have a prescription filled for fifty cents to a dollar or so, or buy a few cents worth of some patent medicine, than to go to an osteopathic practitioner and pay him his fee of several times the amount for perhaps but three or four minutes' attention. If an individual counts the work of the physician by the time employed, then the osteopathic treatment is expensive.

Dentistry by the Hour.

But is this fair? When you go to your dentist to have teeth extracted, do you feel insulted if he does not spend a couple of hours pulling on the tooth, and think that you have not got your money's worth, unless you have endured a long period of torture in getting yourself free from the offending molar? No indeed. You are perfectly content to have him spend as little time as possible, in fact you are impressed with his skill if he finishes the work in a short time. The same way with the osteopathic practitioner.

By Analogy.

But take the question absolutely, and let us make another comparison. Supposing you have a fine auto engine, and there is perhaps a place in the engine which has worked loose. Putting on some oil will enable it to run smoothly for the time being, but after a time, to your chagrin, you find that the part has worn beyond repair, and that a new fitting is the only cure. Supposing that you had cleaned the part, and made a correct adjustment at first? This would have obviated all the additional trouble and expense.

In the case of the human body, suppose you take some drug and secure ease for the time being. This does not cure you by any means, and a little later you find the organism has broken down.

Where the Analogy Ceases.

In dealing with the human body we have an organism much different from that of the auto engine. If a part in the engine is defective, or worn out, it can be replaced. Such is not the case with the human body. If renewed at all, it must be through the slow processes of Nature. This is the condition that confronts the practitioner in the chronic cases. Supposing that you are one of these victims of medical procrastination. Think it over, and see if you can recall how long you have been taking this drug treatment, generally hoping for a cure from it, and all the time allowing your organisms to become in a worse condition.

Be Fair to Your Practitioner.

The damage that has been caused through perhaps years of neglect cannot be remedied by Nature in a day. Sometimes by a very few adjustments the original cause of the trouble can be remedied by the practitioner, and Nature then, free to act, can remove the effect. More often she must be assisted by the practitioner until she has removed the disability forming through so long a time.

Frequency of Treatment.

Sometimes the practitioner desires to see the patient daily, sometimes tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly, as the case may be. Your practitioner can be depended on to advise you correctly.

Length of Treatment.

Just the same as in adjusting the auto engine, where sometimes the turning of a single adjustment will be sufficient, while in other cases the whole engine must be attended to and trued up, so with the human body, sometimes one single twist will be sufficient while in other cases much labor must be carefully done by the practitioner before the organism can proceed with its work of repair. Your physician does not treat by the clock, and the length of the treatment is no index of its value.

Permanency of Effect.

It is sometimes asked, 'But are results obtained from osteopathy permanent?' To this we must reply, the same cause which first disarranged the body, can of course operate any time again to disarrange it. But those who place themselves in the care of an osteopathic practitioner, and come to his office regularly for examination find that their doctor's bills are only a fraction of what they used to spend when treating with a drug practitioner, and that osteopathic treatment, while of much more value than drugs as a therapeutic agent, finds its best field as a preventative.

UNSAFE TO NEGLECT A SPRAIN.

Any surgeon will tell you that it is much easier to treat a patient with a fracture than one with a sprain, and those who have been victims of sprains and fractures will recall that a fracture was completely healed long before even the soreness had departed from the sprain, to say nothing of the weakness resultant from it.

Osteopathic Treatment.

The manipulative treatment practiced by the osteopathic physician in comparison with the bandaging splinting and so forth as commonly practiced by the medical doctor, shows in the results. While the course of anatomy in the better medical schools is good, and while the examination in anatomy by medical boards is rigid, still the majority of the medical practitioners forget the anatomy so soon as they are safely past the examining barrier, and in fact never did learn the relation of the theory to the actual arrangement by means of tactile examinations. This explains the especial superiority of the osteopathic practitioner in all cases where a knowledge of anatomy is requisite.

Anatomical Knowledge Essential.

A sprain is usually a dislocation, spontaneously reduced at the time of the accident. That is, the parts returned to the approximate of the normal position without the assistance of the physician. But this return may not have been, and very likely was not, complete. The exact anatomical knowledge enables the osteopathic physician clearly to diagnose the case, and accurately to restore the correct position.

Other Damage Than Dislocation.

Dislocation, or subluxation was not the only trouble. Besides this there was the tearing of muscles and ligaments with resultant inflammation. Unaltered this will result in a stiffness and faulty repair, with resultant weakness and disability in the joint. With careful manipulative treatment by the osteopathic physician complete repair can be effected.

Other Effects.

Most of the ills of mankind can be demonstrated by the osteopathic physician as secondary to maladjustments along the spinal column, and these, in most cases, came from some strain. Now maladjustment of these must lead to a train of symptoms varying in severity. All of which might have been prevented by osteopathic adjustment.

OSTEOPATHIC LESIONS IN THE DORSAL.

The dorsal is a name given by anatomists to the region lying between the root of the neck, and the small of the back, being the part of the body included by the ribs. Osteopathic lesions are maladjustments or lessened motion in the joints. Speaking of the effect which may come from trouble in this region, a prominent practitioner has the following to say:

"In the discussion of dorsal lesions it will be necessary to include rib lesions also, the ribs being so intimately associated with these vertebrae. Nerve centers are of vast importance to the osteopath. Reasoning according to centers is frequently with him going from effect back to cause and from the surface back to the nerve centers. This is his mode of thought and to acquire this habit of mind is frequently the basis of our professional success. There is a definite center for the activities of a given point or organ. For instance, there is a center we influence to affect the heart, or the kidneys, stomach, liver, etc.

"Centers" for Vital Organs.

In the dorsal spine we find osteopathic centers, work upon which affects throat, eye, heart, lungs, stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, spleen and other organs and glands, also the chain of sympathetic ganglion, one of which rests upon the point where each one of the ribs articulates with the different dorsal vertebrae. It is through these and the spinal nerves that are also in immediate relation with the rib articulation that the osteopath by his delicate touch accomplishes so many cures by manipulation, adjusting parts to the normal.

Control of Eye, Lung and Other Organs.

There is a point between the first two dorsal vertebrae where he controls the center to the lungs, another point at the first rib, where it joins the spine, he works to control the heart. Between the second and third dorsal a center to control the eye and recti muscles of the eyeball. At the fourth and fifth dorsal, we find the center for the stomach and the center to control the pyloric opening from the stomach into the duodenum the first part of the bowel.

Between the fifth and sixth dorsals we find a vaso-motor center. Work here controls circulation in the arm. At the eighth dorsal is the osteopathic center for chills. By proper treatment the osteopath can control the chill and stop the shake in the worst form of age our chills from malaria or other conditions.

How Intestine is Influenced.

From the fifth to the twelfth dorsal is given off the three splanchnic nerves which with the sympathetic nerves go to and enter into the formation of the solar plexus of nerves and through this we control organic life in the abdomen and pelvis. Lesions to this part of the spine, if of such a nature as sufficiently to impair nerve life to the liver, pancreas and bowels, may cause diabetes (too much sugar in the system) gall stones, or any form of indigestion.

Appendicitis May be Prevented.

Again, if the nerves to that much abused little organ, the appendix, are impaired, we may have (if we see a wise surgeon) an operation. The osteopath, in the greater number of cases calls it appendicitis and treats it as he would an inflammation in any part of the body. He relieves the congestion, creates a circulation locally and leaves the nerves free to do their allotted work and nature cures the appendicitis.

Causes of "Poor Circulation."

Vaso-motor centers or vessel centers that regulate the circulation in the entire body are situated at different points along the entire length of the spine. If we wish to affect the circulation at the heart, the osteopath looks for (in impaired circulation) a lesion at the head of the first rib or at some point corresponding with the first to the fifth dorsal vertebrae.

Correction of Spinal Condition Brings Recovery.

If we wish to affect the circulation to the ovary we look to treatment at the eleventh dorsal vertebra. If we have trouble with that part of the small intestine called the jejunum, or some form of indigestion, we treat by correcting the lesions and by the effect upon the centers for this part from the first to the fifth dorsal vertebrae. If we find a lesion in the ninth, tenth or especially the eleventh dorsal we will expect peristalsis, or motion in the bowels to be abnormal. Corrections of the lesions here brings peristalsis to normal again. The most violent purging may be stopped or the most persistent constipation relieved.

Osteopathy Removes Obstructions.

The fact we wish to bring forward is that the lesion affects the centers at the point where it occurs, but that the disease or effect may be and usually is at the distant end of the nerve from the center involved. Osteopathy removes the obstruction to the life forces of nerve and blood supply and Nature takes care of the rest."

OSTEOPATHY FROM A LAYMAN'S STANDPOINT*

The highest and holiest business in which any man or woman can be engaged is that of bringing the remedial forces of the Divine Life to bear upon a sin-sick soul, so that it may be brought back to health and life and harmony with God. The next highest business in life is to take a human body that in some manner has gotten out of harmony with its best environment, and is therefore what we call sick, and then by a scientific method applies life's healing force and thus brings it back to harmonious life, health and strength.

Hence, next in dignity and importance to the profession of the physician of the soul, is that of the physician of the body. St. Chrysostom used to say: "The true Shekinah is Man."

The devout Nevalis exclaimed: "There is but one Temple in the universe, and that is the body of man."

The Apostle Paul wrote to the people of Corinth: "Know ye not that your body is the Temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you?"

He then is a true worker with God and holds a Divine Call whose business in life is to assist this human "Temple" to keep in health and strength, or when that has been broken to restore it again to its normal condition of life and vigor. The best thought of many of the greatest minds and investigators that the world has known has been given to a search for the health giving forces which but await the command of man himself. And the world rightly calls the men who have brought these forces to the use of humanity, "Benefactors."

When the history of the 19th and the 20th centuries shall have been written, among the greatest names of these "Benefactors" of the human race will stand that of Andrew Taylor Still, M. D., the discoverer and first exponent of the science of osteopathy.

Professional Testimony.

That the average man of thought and intelligence is coming to have less and less faith in drugs as a cureall for the many ailments to which human flesh is heir, is clearly evident to anyone who carefully studies the signs of the times. Every such man who has reached the period of middle life or beyond, must have had it borne in upon his mind, in a most striking manner, that there has been a great change, during the last twenty-five and fifty years, in the attitude of the leading medical doctors toward the use of drugs. To-day the more skilled the physician the fewer drugs he prescribes. Even Dr. Osler, of international fame, solemnly declared before a convention of medical doctors, not long since, that there are only three really effective drugs in the Doctor's Pharm-

(*Rev. Clancy is one of the leading clergymen of Maine, having just resigned the pastorate of St. Lawrence Congregational Church, Portland, Me.—Ed.)

copeia. Doctor Burbank in his "History of Medicine" says: "Every dose of medicine is a blind experiment upon the vitality of the patient." Doctor Abercrombie, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, says: "Medicine has been called by Philosophers, the art of conjecturing; the science of guessing." Professor Alonzo Clark, of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "In their zeal to do good, physicians have done much harm. They have hurried thousands to their graves who would have recovered if left to Nature."

In the face of such expert, professional testimony, it is not surprising that during the last few years there should have been advanced several drugless methods of treating disease. And as time goes forward, and it is made more clearly evident to thoughtful minds that health and strength and the joy of living are not dependant upon the dosing with disagreeable drugs, such as our parents of the past ages deemed to be necessary, "drugless medicine" will gain a larger and more effective hold upon mankind.

Prevention—Cure.

In my judgment as a layman, osteopathy is the most natural method, and the leading system of "Drugless Medicine" of the present day.

It is the employment of natural mechanical methods for the assisting of nature's healing forces, in keeping the human body in a normal, healthy condition. Or when this has been lost of restoring it to a healthy state again. And this without the use of drugs.

The doctrine of the osteopath may be stated under two heads:

First: "Prevention is better than cure." And the skilled osteopath is unrivalled in aborting ills before they have had a chance to fully develop. He does this, not with drugs, but by correcting through mechanical manipulations any maladjustments of this wonderful human machine.

Second: "Get right with Nature." It is the business of the osteopath, through his manipulations to make this possible.

Health Normal—Disease Abnormal.

Dr. Still, the Father of Osteopathy, himself a Doctor of Medicine, and a surgeon of great skill and wide fame, after long study and most faithful investigation, by a process of mental evolution, advanced to this position;—"The body is a most intricate machine, designed by the Supreme Master Builder for perfection in structure and adaptability to its environment. And He made no mistake in His handiwork."

Health is therefore normal to this body. Ill health, or disease, is abnormal. When, therefore, there is ill health or disease it is clearly evident that the machine is out of proper adjustment. The physician's business is to assist nature to correct this fault, by some means.

Just here is where the doctors of the Drugless School differentiate from the doctors of the Drug School.

A Concise Differentiation of Theories.

Dr. Atzen of Omaha, Nebraska, one of the most distinguished of osteopathic exponents, makes this clear in the following statement:

1. "The etiology or first cause of disease, advanced by the osteopathic school, is a mechanical disturbance of the architectural perfection of the physical structure,—poisons excepted. The etiology or first cause of the medical school is one of chemical causation.

2. "The osteopathic diagnosis rests primarily upon finding these mechanical disturbances mentioned for the first cause for disease. But all other modern methods of known scientific value are used as aids.

(The medical diagnosis rests primarily on symptoms, reinforced by other known scientific means. But mechanical disturbances recognized by the osteopath as first causes are tabooed as delusions of a weak mind, gross mechanical alterations excepted.)

3. "The osteopathic treatment is primarily to correct those mechanical faults recognized as first cause for disease, but all other methods in harmony with our principle are employed, which embraces practically all that is known excepting the introduction of chemicals into the organism—poisons excepted. The medical treatment is primarily to correct the chemical faults recognized as first cause.

The keystone of osteopathic practice is architectural of the human body.

The keystone of medical practice is chemical perfectness."

Effects of Maladjustments.

The skilled anatomist tells us that the brain is the power house of this human machine of ours. That it is composed of millions of cells, and that they generate and store the electricity which runs the body machine. The cells, then, are minute electric dynamos, and the brain is an electric plant without which all parts of our bodies are powerless of themselves. Disconnect the rest of the human machine from the Power House and there will be no volitional action or reaction.

From these millions of minute dynamos in the brain run soft electric wires, so to speak, to every part of the body. Their sole business is to carry the electric current, or will-to-do, or whatever one may call it, to the various organs of the body where it is to be used. Thus the brain is connected with the heart, the lungs, the bowels, the kidneys, and every other organ of the body, by these nerve threads or soft electric wires. If by any means one of these soft wires should be cut or tightly

pinched, the deadly, or at least, the unhealthy, effect can be easily imagined.

Keep the Brain Clear.

We can understand, then, that a normal or perfectly healthy condition of all the organs would mean—a well charged battery (brain) and the soft wires which run from that battery, free from all pressure throughout their entire length. "As long as your mind is clear" says Dr. Matthews, in "How to Keep Well and Live Long," "and your brain is generating its normal amount of electricity, your body ought to be well." The great trunk line along which these nerve threads, or soft electric wires run, is the spine. The vertebrae or spinal joints are the bony switches which turn the electric lines to the different organs which they govern. The partial closing of any of these bony switches pinches the nerve thread, or soft wires which pass through them, thus obstructing the electric current from the brain to the part to which these wires go.

Place of the Osteopathic Anatomist.

This obstruction on the line also affects the circulation of the blood, because the heart action, with its blood flow, is affected by the electric current sent over the soft wires from the Power House—the brain—either favorably or unfavorably. A very large number of man's physical ailments can be traced directly to a poor circulation of the blood. And this is the result of unhealthful brain action through hindered or pinched nerve threads or soft wires. Here is where the work of the skilled osteopathic anatomist comes in. It is his business to see that the "bony switches" as well as the machine as a whole, are properly adjusted, the line made clear, and the brain given her opportunity to generate and send down the necessary, healthful influences to the various organs of the body.

Osteopathy as a Science.

Osteopathy walks hand in hand with normal scientific mental science. It recognizes the great influence of mind over matter. But it understands that it is as far away from the truth to say: "All is mental" as to say: "All is physical." A human being is a combination of both the mental and the physical, and the object for all men, and of all men, should be to have "a strong mind in a strong body."

Osteopathy is one of the greatest of the modern sciences. Its object is not merely to heal the sick, but to teach men and women how to live normal, healthy, righteous lives. The vast host of thousands upon thousands who have been helped to this ideal state through osteopathic treatments, are the best proofs of the soundness of the science.

Portland, Maine.

JUDSON V. CLANCY.

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KIRKSVILLE, MO., MARCH, 1909.

EDITORIAL.

Adjustment is the key-note of Osteopathy.

* * *

Osteopathic physicians do not charge by the hour, but by the work they do.

* * *

Osteopathy is as foreign to massage in principle as it is to drug therapeutics.

* * *

Osteopathy is a complete system, embracing all non-drug ideas in therapeutics with spinal adjustment as its essential key-note. It advises surgery where necessary and its graduates are therefore thoroughly skilled in surgical diagnosis so that they will know when surgery is necessary even though they do not habitually practice it.

* * *

Surgery is necessary on occasion, but many cases formerly diagnosed as surgical can be cured by osteopathic adjustment without the use of the knife.

* * *

It is sometimes asked if osteopaths ever have any use for drugs. It can be said that osteopathy will cure all conditions that can be cured by the administration of drugs and many which are beyond the reach of them, but osteopathic practitioners are taught the use of such drugs

as may be necessary for antiseptics, antidotes and anesthetics as he must be prepared to perform surgical operations and to act in emergencies, such as cases of poisoning.

* * *

Formerly the chief taunt of the medical profession was that the osteopathic physicians were illiterate and illy qualified. It is a fact that taking all the osteopathic graduates from regular schools in practice and taking an average of their education and comparing it with the average education of graduates from drug schools that were in good standing at the time of the student's graduation, that the average education will be found markedly in favor of the osteopath; for the osteopathic practitioner from the beginning has had at least twenty months' course and now has a twenty-seven and many even longer. But the M. D's. formerly had but a ten or twelve months' course and even now many states require but twenty-four, a few require twenty-eight months' preparation and few graduates there are who have more.

* * *

EDITORIAL NOTICES OF OSTEOPATHY.

In several states of the union where there are no osteopathic laws Correspondence Courses in so-called Osteopathy, Chiropractics, and the like, who will tell you they have something that is as good or better than osteopathy. Blazently advertising, they will attempt to separate you from your money. At different times magazine editors have urged upon the people the necessity of ascertaining whether the practitioner is a graduate from a legitimate school, as an ignorant osteopath might damage a patient through his lack of knowledge, the same as if some drug practitioner with his faulty technical knowledge were to attempt osteopathic adjustments. One of the more recent editorial comments is that of the Call, Newark, N. J., of December 13th, which says:

"Osteopathy—There is no osteopathic college in New York City. The nearest are the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, Philadelphia, and the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, Cambridge, Mass. The parent institution is the American School of Osteopathy, which is presided over by the founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still. It is located at Kirksville, Mo. Osteopathic practitioners say that care should be exercised in this matter, as there are a number of unrecognized schools, correspondence schools and others having no legal standing, which issue diplomas at short notice on insufficient qualifications.—Ed."

HEALTH NOTES.

A person should never sleep in the same clothing that is worn during the day time. If one is not able to withstand the sudden changes one should wear a flannel or flannelette night garment, either of the loose gown variety or of the pajama style. A little care in this direction will save many doctors' bills.

* * *

If a person feels chilly on emerging from an auditorium or some public place of meeting he can overcome this feeling by taking a deep breath and attempting to expel it but at the same time holding the nostrils and mouth closed. This increases the blood tension and quickly sends the blood to all parts of the body. This will often prevent persons contracting a cold.

* * *

The old proverb, "Feed a cold and starve a fever," would better be stated, "feed a cold and you will have a fever to starve." Osler was once asked what he would give a patient for cold and he replied, "three days," and that is a very good prescription. Three days' fast accompanied by some extra sleep and drinking plenty of cold water will suffice to cure most every cold. This is far cheaper than cold cures, but it is a little harder work, hence few people are willing to try it.

* * *

Bathing may be over-done as regards taking too frequent soaking hot baths, which may become debilitating, but within certain limits it is most healthful and invigorating. One of the best preventatives of colds and pneumonia is a daily morning cold sponge bath, followed by a brisk rub. In case the individual has not become accustomed to this method he can tone up his skin and system by a so-called "Air Bath," that is, stripping one's self and giving a brisk rub with a brush or coarse towel.

* * *

The temperature of the sleeping room should never be high. The coast guards, who are called upon to endure more hardships than any other class of men in the world, sleep in rooms without fire even in the coldest weather. In this way they do not take cold from the sudden change when they are called out to attend a wreck. The lungs are better invigorated if they work in cold, or at least cool, air at night. Better more covering and open windows than a warm room closed tight and scanty bed covering.

There is no royal road to health. While one may be placed in a spanking or kneading machine or various other aids to exercise, none of them take the place of the natural work and the use of the muscles. The patent medicine advertisement that talks about fooling one's liver by means of a certain medicine which "works while you sleep" is responsible for much misery and many chronic sufferers from constipation. More cold water, less coffee, tea and alcoholic drinks; more plain food thoroughly masticated, less high seasoning; more sleep, less worry—and one will enjoy health and happiness and will be thankful that he is alive and can live.

* * *

Do Not be Deceived by the seductive advertisements of underwear manufacturers. Heavy underwear is no more appropriate in winter for the ordinary individual than it is in the summer, because the ordinary individual, for most of his time, is in an atmosphere of summer, the year through. If he wears heavy underclothing, it makes his skin non-resistant, soft and flabby and consequently makes him more exposed to the cold when he leaves his house or office. Added to this, he usually believes the underwear manufacturer's advertisement and does not wear heavy outer garments and consequently is even more susceptible to exposure. Pneumonia is essentially a disease of the persons living in heated houses, working in heated offices—and those who are able to buy heavy underwear.

* * *

"RIGHT AND LEFT HANDED MEDICINE."

The article, "Osteopathic versus Drug Treatment" by M. Clayton Thrush, Ph. M., M. D., which appeared in the January number of your journal, was read with much interest and amusement.

It is the same old story oft told by the medical profession.

The osteopaths care little for expressions from that source, prompted, as it is, by jealousy, selfishness, dogmatism and ignorance of the theories and principles of our science.

Of course the medics have the only panacea and so fine is the discriminating power of drugs in seeking out a diseased tissue for which it is intended that they are partly classed as "Right and Left Handed."

This information came to the writer through an incident which occurred only a short time ago.

A man came in for treatment for facial neuralgia. His medical adviser had prescribed "spigelia."

After taking the drug for about three days without effect, he called on the druggist to have the prescription refilled and incidentally to report that the assurance of a cure within twelve hours had miscarried.

The drug clerk asked the patient the location of the pain. Upon being informed that it was in the right side of the face, the drug clerk replied: "You have been taking the wrong medicine; you should take "Gelsemium, which is for the right side, "Spigelia" is given to cure neuralgia of the left side only."

E. W. GOETZ, D. O.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 6, 1909.

* * *

A SUDDEN DECLINE.

How often have you read in an obituary, "——— was apparently in good health but went into a sudden decline, and despite all the medical skill passed away," and so forth? "**Despite all medical skill!**" How pathetic the words which confess the inadequacy and helplessness of drugs. What is the meaning of these sudden declines. The individual is apparently strong, and well nourished, but without a warning, as a flower that has been blasted by some insect at its root, one sees the blush of health leave the cheek, the eyes become fevered, and shine with an unnatural brightness, the features become shrunken, and before long the crepe is seen on the door.

A Little Reasoning.

There must have been a cause for this sudden change. "Lack of vitality," the drug physician wisely explains. Lack of adjustment would have been more correct. Nature does not lie down tamely and submit to a disease. Her hands must have been tied. In this case, without doubt, there was a maladjustment, cutting off from some part the nerve supply, and preventing the vital action. This left an area weakened, and invited an infection. The parts being unable to repel that effect, a decline and death ensued. Of course, not in all cases may the osteopathic practitioner succeed, but taken in time, and with an intelligent co-operation on the part of the patient, the osteopathic physician can help and cure the most of these cases.