

# **The Journal of Osteopathy**

**April 1912**

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# The Journal of Osteopathy

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Which thou hast thought will comfort evermore  
E'er days are sped, that thou canst not reclaim,  
Thou dost not shut contentment from thy door.

# The Journal of Osteopathy

EDITED BY A. S. HOLLIS, A. B., D. O.

VOL. XIX

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## Editorial

### A Remarkable Case

In the ordinary humdrum of practice, sometimes the osteopathic practitioner gets an inspiration from hearing of an apparent miracle performed through the agency of the very laws that he is constantly employing in his work—some case that after years of suffering has responded in but two or three treatments—and it is with this thought in mind that we relate the following remarkable case history, which was recently brought to our notice and which is well authenticated:—The patient was a certain Arthur W. Staker, aged 25, who had been poor health since his 12th year, at which age he had run into a clothes line—while playing in the garden—and been thrown violently backward on to the ground. He recovered from the shock, but yet failed to regain his normal condition and finally became violently insane being taken to the State Asylum at Fort Worth, and while there he was reduced in flesh to 70 lbs. As no benefit was being derived from this source, it was decided to try what Osteopathy could do for the case, but before the authorities would permit him to be taken from the asylum his father was obliged to obtain a writ of habeas corpus after trial at a neighboring town. Upon osteopathic examination it was found that the atlas was badly subluxated and on its restoration to normal position—which took but a few treatments—the mental and physical symptoms entirely cleared up and the young man now weighs 180 pounds and is physically and mentally strong; he is, however, able to recall but very few incidents of his life since he first lost his mental equilibrium.

In reference to this remarkable history we feel tempted to quote Dr. Hulett's remarks in his "Principles of Osteopathy:"—"Osteopathy has made its reputation before the world perhaps more because of a

few occasional startling instances where a single treatments ha overcome a case of long standing, than by the vastly greater number who have been cured only after long and toilsome effort on the part of both physician and patient. The strength of the system is derived from the latter class but it is most noticeably brought to the attention of the world by the former." We feel as we said above that sometimes merely to hear a well authenticated case, such as we have related, acts as a powerful incentive to the Osteopath who is handling almost exclusively those cases requiring "long and toilsome effort," and tends to impress the tremendous potency of those laws of Life which are the fundamental underlying principles of the science he is practicing, and we are glad to be able to report it.

#### **A Plea For Publicity**

There is one problem that is almost sure to confront the osteopathic physician, sooner or later after his graduation, and it is this:—how is he to let people know what Osteopathy is and what it can do? Indeed it is a problem that is almost constantly before his mind and in the endeavor to find a solution to it practitioners have been led to the employment of various forms of advertisement from time to time in the hope of interesting the public in their new form of therapeutics, and the question of breach of professional etiquette has been threshed out over and over again—and that too chiefly by practitioners who are less successful in obtaining patients than their more prominent brethren—until it is almost threadbare. But, nevertheless, the problem is one that is of vital importance to every osteopath in practice, and it is a justifiable one; the graduate locates having in his grasp a most powerful lever in the handling of diseases; people do not realize this; it will be of mutual advantage if his knowledge concerning the science and its powers can be adequately and correctly circulated; the question arises, how is it to be done? Many physicians employ "Osteopathic Editorials" in the local papers, either signed or unsigned, trusting that the rational nature of the statements made may appeal to the readers and induce them to try the system, after others have failed; and many other methods have been employed from time to time with more or less success. We have recently heard of the success of the osteopaths in Detroit, Michigan, in handling cases of Infantile Paralysis and in alleviating the deformities arising therefrom, and we were sent an article in "The Detroit Journal" concerning which Dr. Winifred DeWolf, of Detroit, Michigan, wrote as follows: "I called up the Detroit Journal the other morning, and stated that I would like to have one of their reporters call at my office in regard to

writing up an article on Infantile Paralysis, and before noon the assistant city editor was sent to me. I informed him that I had no pull with the papers, but as I believed they were for the general good of the public, my object in calling him up was to tell him what Osteopathy could do for this much dreaded disease. Moreover I stated that I did not care for a personal write-up and wished no names mentioned, and further that I did not wish anything said against any other form of treatment. That my first object was to give help to many of the crippled children met with every day on the streets by telling the public of the only science that made any claim of curing or helping the disease. I informed him of two of my own cases whom he could see and whose pictures he could obtain for the paper if he so desired after talking to the parents. I also advised him to call on a number of the medical men and learn for himself what they had to say about their science in treating the disease. He called on the cases, seemed much pleased with the material, and said that any science that could produce such results should be well written up." The article, however, when it appeared did not thoroughly please the Doctor, as she writes that through the carelessness of the Editor she was unable to see the proof and she states further "Had I seen the article it would have been handled more impersonally and more osteopathically." However, even as it stands, it is by no means a bad one, and shows plainly to what extent Osteopathy can help in these cases and Dr. DeWolf continues "As it is, however, I have accomplished my purpose. The public in this vicinity have been reached and cases are coming in every day. Most of them are of long standing and I have turned them over to the clinics, as they will need many treatments if they can be helped at all. I have received letters from New York State, many towns in Canada, Michigan, etc., where the article has been sent by Detroit friends. And these cases I am advising to go to near-by Osteopaths. I have heard from several of the city Osteopaths, who have received cases through the article, but do not know their opinion in regard to it, as I talked with no one before calling up the Journal. I believe the time has come when we can do much for the public and much for Osteopathy through the papers if we make our object impersonal."

We believe that in her last sentence the Doctor has touched on the central thought of it all, "if we make our object IMPERSONAL." Surely there is no harm in simply stating the merits of a good article without exaggeration or bombast; this is the age of advertising, and people can fairly well distinguish the fake announcement from the genuine assertions of the sincere advocates of something with real merit, and Oste-

opathy has real merit and only asks for a trial to prove its possibilities. Indeed when so vital a truth as that underlying the science of Osteopathy is at stake, surely it is not too much to ask that we drop individual interests and all work with the common aim of boosting the science and indirectly its practitioners, forgetting personalities and working for the common good of all.

**Osteopathy In** Our readers will remember an Editorial that was  
**The Medical** written in this Journal a couple of months ago en-  
**Council** titled "The Unqualified Osteopath" in which a reply was given through its pages to a letter that had appeared in the January number of the Medical Council. We were glad to notice that in the March number of this same magazine there has been also published a reply to this letter as well as to another that had appeared in the same number, written by a Dr. W. P. Rushin, of Macon, Ga., and entitled "Osteopathy for General Practitioners." The writer of this reply is Dr. J. Meek Wolfe, M. D., D. O., from Lynchburg, Va., some of whose statements are so pertinent that we will quote from the article, believing that they may be helpful to all, coming as they do from one who had had experience with both schools of practice. Dr. Wolfe writes in reference to Dr. Ruskin's remarks:—

"The Doctor is evidently not married to pills, powders, and Peruna, as so many of his profession are. The regulars will take notice that he is able to detect "lesions" of cervical vertebrae, correct them, and cure cases of nervousness, eye-strain, melancholia, etc., which had never responded to drug treatment. If the doctor could do all this with a tainted taste of Osteopathy gathered from a "Short-Cut Book," which is neither recognized by the osteopathic profession nor taught in any of their schools, what would he be able to do if he had taken a full course in some school of Osteopathy? It is safe to say he would put drug therapeutics in somewhat of disrepute in his territory. Dr. Rushin realizes, as have many other physicians, that you cannot learn Osteopathy from "Murray's Practice," any more than you could learn to produce medicine from any "one book." The course of studies in the osteopathic schools are just as thorough and complete as that of any other school of medicine. I secured this information by taking both courses, each separate from the other, as I had no idea of studying Osteopathy when I started to study medicine. The doctor says that much of what we claim is 'hot air.' There may be some of us over-confident, but as these warm waves circle above our heads they fade from sight in front of a moulten hurricane of just such claims from the pills, powders and

concoctions of the drug men. In short, Osteopathy supplants internal drug medication by the corrective manipulation."

Then Dr. Wolfe considers the letter from Dr. Finch and states in part:

"He says we treat each and every disease alike, ascribing one cause to all. Of course, such a statement would only come from one unfamiliar with osteopathic principles and practice. But even were it true, does a physician pour hundreds of different drugs into one poor helpless stomach for almost every possible disease to which human flesh is heir?"

We cannot help feeling the justice of this last remark and remembering in its context the statement of Dr. Osler's "The wise physician is he who knows the worthlessness of most drugs."

Then too, we find in Dr. Finch's article the old old question:

"Why do they claim that typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria, ulcers of the stomach, running ears, catarrh, venereal diseases, scabies, pus conditions, stone in kidney or bladder, internal tumors, cancers, etc., are all caused by irregular conditions suitable to their manipulations?"

And in reply Dr. Wolfe writes:

"No intelligent osteopath, and I don't believe any other, ever made such a sweeping statement. As to typhoid, pneumonia, diphtheria, ulcers of the stomach, they are most successfully handled by the osteopath. As to venereal diseases: gonorrhoea is quite successfully handled without drugs, and syphilis probably responds to mercury and the iodides better than to anything else. Still there is much room to doubt if this disease does not follow all its victims to the grave. Scabies (itch) is not treated by internal medication, but the parasite is killed by some external ointment—no osteopath ever treated a case any other way. Patients suffering from stone in the kidney or bladder, internal tumors, cancers, etc., go to the surgeon for a cure; otherwise palliative measures may be given by any physician, but the osteopaths do not claim that their manipulations will cure them."

Dr. Wolfe further touches on the point that it is certainly a well-established fact also that the administration of drugs will not cure these same diseases, and we would add that, granting this, there are yet many drug practitioners who give drugs ostensibly for this very reason, either through ignorance of the actual condition present, or in the hope that the patient himself will be ignorant of the absolute impotence of the method of cure that he may have chosen. But be that as it may the fact is very patent that in any letter written on the subject of Osteopathy by a Medical Practitioner the almost superhuman wisdom of the mem-

bers of their fraternity is always expanded upon and exaggerated while the errors—which in actual fact are legion—that they make are ignored, and the errors of the osteopaths are brought forth to the light and ridiculed and exaggerated as if to say "Who ever heard of an M. D. making such a mistake?" and yet they are being made right along but their perpetrators are most carefully screened by their brothers in the field. Dr. Wolfe also further writes, somewhat along this same line as follows:

"I would like to state that, of course, some osteopaths are unqualified, but as our schools have a course equal to that of the drug schools, we have right and reason to claim as high a percentage of qualified physicians as these schools. In several States, 'New York' included, as well as Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, etc., the osteopaths take the same examination as Dr. Finch would have to take were he to come up for examination. He says: 'There are probably few physicians who are against Osteopathy, when its practice is properly safeguarded.' I wonder if he does not mean to suggest by this that the drug physician who has never studied Osteopathy is the one to 'safeguard it?'"

Undoubtedly he does so mean to do, and in conclusion we would ask, why should Osteopathy need safeguarding any more than the Practice of Medicine; neither pretends to present a panacea or cure for all diseases—and actual experience has proven over and over again that Our Science can successfully handle more diseases than medicine. Is this the age then when the greater is to be safeguarded by the lesser, the prophet by the fool. It seems so in the eyes of some people.

#### **Medical Freedom**

We seem to be living in an age of attempted coercion of everything and massive trust mechanisms involving even the healing professions that we are not surprised to find as a counter-mechanism the formation of a number of Clubs and Societies for "Medical Freedom", and we believe that the following statement of principles from the Wenatchee Medical Freedom Club is broad enough in its scope and expansive enough in its viewpoint to interest our readers. It proceeds as follows:

"What does the Medical Freedom Club of Wenatchee stand for? Is it opposed to vaccination? It is not. It is opposed only to compulsory vaccination. You have a right to be vaccinated if you wish. Your neighbor has a right to refuse to be vaccinated if he wishes.

"Is it opposed to the use of the typhoid serum? No; it is only opposed to its compulsory use.

"Is it opposed to the school nurse? It is not as long as the authority given to her is kept within due bounds and her powers are suggestive

only. It is opposed to the inspection of public school children when it becomes a hugh medical graft, as it has in some cities.

"We are not opposed to the strict and careful examination of all who treat the sick. We do insist, however, that they be examined in their own system of practice only and in a fair manner and not in a system they do not profess to practice.

"We oppose laws that tend to advance the theories of one school of medicine at public expense.

"We oppose the Owen bill.

"We believe in thorough sanitation and hygiene."

Surely such a statement of principles is just, and should be allowed the consideration that it merits. What are we as a people that we should be coerced into doing what someone else thinks is for our good, especially when that someone else has his own personal welfare to consider when giving the advice? We should stand opposed to medical coercion as a man, simply from the standpoint of the principle that is involved. The world has passed beyond the age of the Inquisition when the statement of "the end justifies the means employed" was the universal watchword among the class in power. We should stand for the principle of liberty in the vital subjects of our nation's life and oppose coercion from any side; and we find this thought prominent as the foundation principle of a number of these Societies. For example we note that the Ontario League of Medical Freedom has taken as its watchword "Medical Liberty" and affirms that a "state medicine is comparable to a State Church." "Political freedom, religious freedom and medical freedom, this sacred trinity must be preserved" says their statement "unless the privilege-seeking classes are to be permitted to strike down the sacred rights of man," and we read the following clauses in their Bill of Rights:

"We oppose the granting of a monopoly of healing practice to any system or systems of healing.

"We oppose any attempt to take from us our inalienable right to employ in the hour of illness the practitioner or system of our choice.

"We oppose the establishment of State medicine as we would the establishment of a State religion.

"While in favor of sanitation and cleanliness in the highest degree, we oppose the attempted use of the general principles as a cloak for compulsory medical treatment.

"We oppose discrimination in favor of any school of healing in the selection of Dominion, Provincial, or Municipal officers.



"We oppose the use of public funds, public schools, or other public institutions for the dissemination of literature, the advertising of the theories or the furtherance of the proproganda of any particualr system of healing."

It is a healthy sign to see the spirit of liberty that would oppose the arrogant and unjustifiable claims of the Medical profession flouting its wings in the face of the Medical Trust and it augurs well for the future of the people and the liberty of the nations of the world.

**Privileged to Give Life Certificates** Elsewhere in this number is a short account of the recent "Bandel" case in New York, in which the Court of Appeals upheld the validity of an ordinance of New York City, prescribing that a death certificate must be signed by a medical practitioner, and which amounts to saying that the Osteopaths may practice in the State but should a case be very serious, they must summon an "old school" physician to go through the possible formality of signing the death certificate. Aside from the fact that such a procedure is liable to arouse the sentiment that Osteopaths cannot handle really severe cases and are obliged to summon to their assistance that wonderfully superior knowledge and skill of their Medical brethern, whenever they get into a tight place, we do not think that this need cause any great alarm or annoyance, because we are a young school, and are bound to be handicapped at first whenever possible. Though written in a light vein we cannot but help feeling that there is an abundance of truth in an editorial which appeared in the "Brooklyn Eagle" a short time ago. It runs as follows:

"The Osteopaths are still at liberty to give life certificates. Our exits and entrances have to be carefully guarded by the official eye, but while we are here we are privileged to adopt any system we choose for increasing our hold on life. This will be in order until we find the road to perfection. In the meantime, little systems must be extremely patient with one another. There must be no bigotry. Let the field be kept open and give every man a chance to work out his own problem, choosing such advisers as he will. The osteopaths are not persecuted because they are not allowed to give death certificates, and they will not be damaged thereby, but if they fail to benefit their patients they will soon become as obscure as the exponents of camomile tea."

Do not let us be afraid that we shall not get our rights or that they are being taken from us. We shall obtain our proper legal recognition in due time if we prove again and again that our exponents are scientific

men and that our methods get results. In every great campaign the side that is the victor in the end, suffers some slight setbacks, and we must expect it in this instance. It is a good sign, and will prevent us from becoming over confident in our position and overwhelming in our pride, and moreover it will school us to greater efforts, which can only mean in the end more certain results.

### Why Not?

This seems indeed to be an era of investigations. The Ballenger-Pinchot affair, the Lorimer deal, followed by the Wilson-Wiley controversy, for a time almost monopolized public attention. Right in the wake of this congressional scrutiny, comes the announcement of a big suit the government is about to bring against the coal trust and affiliated railroad corporations. The government's little affair with the Tobacco trust and Standard oil, is recent history. The Beef trust just had its turn, and while the Baseball trust is getting ready for an inning, the Wilson-Wiley fracas has come to the surface again, due to the charges Dr. Wiley made incident to his resignation. These are significant signs of the times but the fact should not be lost sight of that while congress and the department of justice is thus scrutinizing the methods and workings of these combines and of the government's own departments, at the same time other organizations fully as iniquitous as any trust yet prosecuted are asking favors at the hands of congress which are an encroachment upon the fundamental rights of every American citizen, should they ever be granted?

That there is such a thing in this country as a "Medical Trust" has been charged and denied so often that the monotony of it has lulled the public half to sleep. This organization accused of being "a trust," is admittedly behind the Owen bill seeking to create a National Bureau of Health. Before this bill, or any other bill having the same purpose in view, is passed, why not have an impartial congressional committee investigate the methods and workings of this organization? If it is not a "trust," and its workings and methods are honorable and clean, and its objects purely scientific and its activities directed towards the fostering and promoting of all conditions favoring general public health, then the publicity incident to such an investigation, would be a stupendous advertisement. Such a vindication, with the public satisfied that the investigation was thorough and fairly conducted, would forever set at rest the charges that there is a "medical trust," in the guise of the American Medical Association, in America.

On the other hand, if there is such an organization which in effect is a "medical trust," and which on every hand is seeking to impose upon the people as charged, it would certainly be a lamentable and disastrous mistake for congress to grant this organization yet additional license and privilege.

Before any action is taken upon the Owen bill, haven't the people a right to know the true nature of the organization which is demanding that it become a law?—Jacobs.

\* \* \*

### A. S. O. Hospital Interne-Ship

For many years we have been questioned about interne-ships at the A. S. O. Hospital and have finally decided to give it a trial.

For the present there will be one interne beginning with June 1912.

The interne will in one sense, not be an interne, in the technical fact that he will not room in the Hospital. The duties will consist of over-seeing the Hospital Laboratory work, carrying on some one line of laboratory research, at the same time, and furnishing a thesis on this subject, covering his research work.

He will also give anesthetics, help with the surgical clinics, examine some of the clinical cases of supposed surgical nature and in general carry on the duties of an interne. He will be allowed some time for attending such Post-Graduate classes as he may select and at the end of his term, which will be one year, will be given a Post Graduate Diploma.

The compensation is simply the experience plus the Post Graduate tuition. His other expenses must be defrayed by himself.

Either recent or old graduates of either sex are eligible. Applications must not be made later than May 15th. The competitive examination will be held at the Hospital the afternoon of May 22nd, 23rd and 24th, and will cover all practical subjects connected with Hospital work. Applications must be addressed to Dr. George Still, care of the Hospital.

## The Osteopathic Concept

C. E. THOMPSON, D. O., Des Moines, Ia.

Before there can be projection into existence of any machine or enterprise, institution, government, or religion, there must pre-exist in the mind of some man or group of men an idea which foreshadows the material form. Before the steam engine was a reality there had to be the idea worked out and formulated in the mind of a Stephenson. Before the discovery of the new world there was of necessity an idea taking possession of a man and setting him on fire for the carrying out of its purposes and its demonstration to the world. Our national existence was an impossibility till the desire for religious liberty made zealots of a sturdy band, and for them made any form or degree of suffering more bearable than intolerance; and that national existence was preserved, and the states were brought into closer union, when again the thought of the freedom and equality of all men before the law took new hold of the race, having first been burnished and clarified in the Lincoln brain.

Osteopathy too must evolve itself in a conceptual form ere there could be its concrete realization. And there appears to have been about thirty years utilized in the formative period of this idea before it should take its place in the world as a distinct science.

In the beginning Dr. Still probably never dreamed of establishing a separate and distinct profession. Columbus had no thought of giving new countries to the world, but faithfulness to his theory made it an incident. Lincoln did not intend to liberate from slavery those thousands of human souls, but as the ideal established itself to fruition through him it made necessary many acts previously unforeseen. The osteopathic concept taking its place in the world's affairs must have a new profession for its promulgation. And a new profession exists, no one knowing just how or just when it began. Moreover as he yielded to the demands of this idea doubtless the "Old Doctor" was led into many hard and devious ways, as well as pleasant places that he never suspected in the outset; but in this quality of mind—that of yielding self to thought—he showed himself to be of the type which alone can give new ideas to the world.

A new idea has been making—is making—the world's conquest. It emanated from the mind of one man. Its progress in the beginning depended upon the unswerving loyalty of its chosen medium and his absolute and unquestioning obedience to its demands. Its later progress was determined by the degree of likeness to the original of the concept obtained by his followers from Dr. Still; and their steadfastness in its cause and its further progress shall be advanced or hindered by you and me and all others who are or will be named in the osteopathic ranks. You see I esteem as largely negligible all outside influences. They will be effective only as, and to the degree that, we are traitors to the dominant principles.

It is all-important, then, that we get as nearly as possible a grasp of the osteopathic concept in its real and true form. I take it that it is this that has made for the rapid growth of our profession. Certainly in the beginning it must have been the thought, just as it was found in the mind of Dr. Still, that so rapidly took hold of the people and compelled their acceptance. And those of us who have thought ourselves so much wiser that we would work out an improved scheme of our own, rather than be guilty of accepting such a silly thing as the original, have been only handicaps and hindrances to the cause, and the means of delivering it more into the power of its enemies.

One difficulty here presents itself, in the uncertainty always met in the transference of a complex idea from one mind to another and the maintainance therewith of its identity. The same words are used so differently by different individuals, that they almost always convey more or less than the speaker or writer intended. It will be well for us to dwell occasionally upon the principles underlying our work, to keep them clear in our minds and endeavor to discover the thoughts that actuated the "Old Doctor." He seldom attempted definitions. This was left for smaller minds. He stated principles. Upon these we have had to base our definitions and take our bearings. Sometimes we have run true, sometimes false. A few of the different definitions and statements of those who have tried to be true to the original concept I have incorporated here.

Dr. Riggs gave us this: "Osteopathy is a method of treating disease by manipulation, the purpose and result of which is to restore the normal condition of nerve control and blood supply to every organ of the body, by removing physical obstruction or by stimulating or inhibiting functional activity, as the condition may require." At another time he says: "The science rests upon the truth that pure blood and normal nerve supply give health." Again, "Order, perfect order in

the human frame, results in a perfect performance of all the duties of that organism."

Dr. Hulett states certain propositions which are to be included in any adequate definition. These are: (1) Cure is the prerogative of the organism. (2) Functional disorders will be self-adjusted except where complicated with or dependent on structural disorders which are beyond the limits of self-adjustment. (3) Removal of structural disorders constitutes the treatment. Then we have, as his effort to embody these as a definition, the following, which he quotes from the *Journal A. O. A.*, 1902: Osteopathy is "a system of therapeutics which, recognizing that the maintenance and restoration of normal function are alike dependant on a force inherent in protoplasm, and that function perverted beyond the limits of self-adjustment is dependent on a condition of structure perverted beyond those limits, attempts the re-establishment of normal function by manipulative measures designed to render to the organism such aid as will enable it to overcome, or adapt itself to, the disturbed structure."

Dr. Burns in her excellent efforts to reduce to definite statement some of the principles gives us this: "The efforts of osteopathic therapeutics are to secure and to maintain, as far as possible, the conditions normal to the cells, and not to produce additional causes of confusion."

Dr. Holloway, President A. O. A., closed an address before the Chicago convention with the thought that "structural perversion will become more and more the significant and important element in forming a correct diagnosis, for it is based upon a rational pathology, and this fact the scientific world will ultimately concede, that re-adjustment of structure is the key that unlocks the vital forces of the body."

Dr. Bunting says: "Undoubtedly the most original, characteristic and fundamentally important tenet of our system is that the wrong position and mal-alignment of the bones of the skeleton constitutes one of the very common causes of disease. Again, the human body is a complete mechanism, containing within its tissues all the remedial forces essential and necessary to the cure of disease. Furthermore, if all parts that go to make up the human body are in normal relation then no such condition as disease can prevail." In another place he says: "The vital and recuperative forces of the body constitute, when properly called into action, effective, efficient and sufficient remedial resources without extraneous or artificial means."

Dr. Evans in the *Herald of Osteopathy* runs this definition, to which, however, he appends a note of explanation: "Osteopathy is that science of treating human ailments which regards most diseases as

being either primarily produced or maintained by an obstruction to the free passage of nerve impulses or blood and lymph flow, and undertakes by manipulation to remove such obstruction, so that Nature may resume her perfect work."

Dr. Herbert Bernard of Detroit began his prize essay in the 1910-1911 contest with this sentence: "The theory of Osteopathy is that obstruction to the free flow of the blood stream or of the nerve impulse will cause disease." Then, "if an osteopathist knows everything in the world except how to locate a lesion, he is not thoroughly equipped to practice Osteopathy."

Dr. Atzen states it thus: "He (the osteopath) acts in accord with that law of nature which supervises or controls the physical arrangement of the cells of which the human body is constructed."

With Dr. Still's oft-repeated maxims we are all familiar: "The human body is a perfect machine, prepared and fitted, with the addition of proper fuel, to run until worn out with old age." "The body is equipped with a chemical laboratory complete for all its needs." "The rule of the artery is supreme."

Regardless of what else may be or may have been in the minds of our leaders, this one thought has been accepted by them all as the basic, fundamental principle on which our profession has been built: that structural derangement is the predisposing, producing or maintaining cause of disease; that this derangement is a faulty adjustment of the operative parts of a mechanical organism; and that the only adequate curative aid is to place those parts in such position and relation as will enable them most easily and effectively to perform their proper function.

We must get rid forever of the idea that our school differs from other schools of therapy only in the manner of treatment, or that our school alone endeavors to discover the cause of disease in its combative efforts. Physicians of other schools search as laboriously as you or I for causes, knowing that if they can be removed their patients will get well; and they are anxious to see their patients recover, for slow recoveries do not make large practices. The differentiation of our school begins back in the concept of causality. Tissue contracture, imperfect motility, minor luxations, never had entered the medical mind in its struggles with the etiological factors productive of disease; and thus far also did their pathological presentation fail. We have a just and righteous contention on our part for a distinct osteopathic etiology and pathology. I know there are those who aspire to position in our ranks who have not grasped this thought, but I say to you that they have thus far failed of a realization of the osteopathic concept. The "Old Doctor" showed

even greater wisdom of the world in his absolute refusal to incorporate anything in his concept except that disease was maladjustment, and that adjustment was the only adequate cure, than in his discovery. On no other basis could the science be established. None other would justify a new profession. Let others devise means. Let others decide what palliative measures they might use. Let others determine best modes of handling patients. With him, first, last, and all the time, Osteopathy meant that perfect mechanical order of the body is essential to perfect health.

The change that has been and is being wrought by this new idea, we of this age can never know. This knowledge must be left to the future historian of therapeutic development and progress. We do know, however, that medical thought has received a great awakening. Its lines of investigation have been turned. Years of invalidism transformed, as it were in a twinkling, to rejoicing, exuberant health, compels investigation; and now we see, instead of new minerals wrested from the earth, or new concoctions from the herbage thereof, discussions of research upon and within the body itself. There is a general admission that a new therapy is needed, but many cannot yet quite place the chemical subordinate to the mechanical, except in so far as it involves the knife in surgery. The rest can but follow, if we keep up the force whose impetus shall drive them to pursue their conclusions where they lead. We will not accomplish this by taking up their abandoned rubbish and calling it Osteopathy, just because it is used by one who calls himself an osteopath and sees a way by which he can argue himself into the belief that it is in accord with nature. There is no doubt but that the whole trend of medical thought is undergoing an upheaval in response to this idea, and the important thing for us to keep in mind is what place our profession shall occupy when the change has been effected. We owe it to those who follow, as well as to those who have gone before, not to compromise with the inadequate in any way or degree.

But perhaps in no one field is the great value of this discovery more manifest than in that in which that great class of diseases known as nervous is now contained. Before the rise of Osteopathy the physician stood practically helpless in their presence, and one great part of the nervous system and its effects upon disease was entirely neglected. There was no true conception of the relation of the nervous system to disease in general. And when they began to realize somewhat its bearing, they were at an utter loss to cope with it and still continued to treat it as a matter to be ignored. But all this is changed. The patient with nerves now has hope. In the relentless search for adequate cause

the nervous system at last has received due consideration, and with undue pressure removed and its normal blood supply restored takes up again with ease its regular duties. With a courage all unknown to the regular physician the osteopath meets conditions of this class and brings with him comfort and cheer. It is the courage that comes from the knowledge of power. He knows that he can cope successfully where others have failed, and goes with the exaltation of victory achieved.

Great as are the achievements already wrought, the future holds within her mysterious shadows others still more wonderful—provided only we leave all and follow truly and faithfully the truths fundamental to Osteopathy whithersoever they lead. Absolute subservience to this idea and its dictates is as necessary to the existence, maintenance and advancement of our professional life as in the formative period and it always will be so. This fact must be emblazoned, must ever be maintained with all the lustre of its early-day brightness; for if ever it begins to be obscured, then will our professional life begin to wane. Greater effort on our part is demanded now than formerly, because of a large number who, having failed to lay hold with conviction upon these great underlying truths, are endeavoring to show the "Old Doctor" their superior wisdom by attempting to graft upon Osteopathy schemes of procedure which sap it of its very vitality. While this wrangling as to what is and what is not Osteopathy has gone on, the chiropractor has stepped in and taken our key word and branded it as his now. While these superior ones have been giving their general pull and stretch, he truly says they do not adjust, and so he has been able to appropriate to himself the idea of adjustment, and we have received injury which years cannot repair. This is the more alarming as larger numbers of these individuals are getting more strongly entrenched in our schools, and in this way these schools graduates enter the profession with no convictions of high principle, but because they have heard of snug incomes accruing to the operator. Indeed, in some quarters it is quite a common thing for a student, sent by a faithful, loyal physician, to enter a school burning with enthusiasm for Osteopathy and its achievements, but to finish his course with no zeal for his profession, and to continue only because he has his money invested and others have made money by the practice. Herein lies our great professional danger. We must have men and women with a conviction for this great truth and filled with the belief that the world needs it, and can get it only through them, and that the world is to have it regardless of the sacrifice. These are they who have brought us to this pinnacle of our professional existence, while those so-called friends made it possible for the chiropractor to take one of

our valued assets and have generally hindered progress. These same so-called friends in their efforts to curry favor with the M. D.'s are betraying us into their hands. They call it an effort to give us standing in the scientific world. By this very confession they declare their shame in the profession that gave them life. How can we expect aid from these? I say to you that the danger is not that we will be swallowed up by the medical profession in a re-discovery, but that again we will abandon our principles and give them over into their hands. No amount of legal enactment can preserve us. This can come only as the consciousness of having a great good to give to the world inspires our zealous band and fills us all with loyalty to the great osteopathic concept, with no false friends to betray our trust.

## Puzzlers

Where can a man buy a cap for his knee?

Or a key for a lock of his hair?

Can his eyes be called an academy

Because there are pupils there?

In the crown of his head what gems are set?

Who travels the bridge of his nose?

Can he use when shingling the roof of his mouth

The nails on the ends of his toes?

What does he raise from the slip of his tongue?

Who plays on the drums of his ears?

And who can tell the cut and style

Of the coat his stomach wears?

Can the crook of his elbow be sent to jail,

And if so, what did it do?

How does he sharpen his shoulder blades?

I'll be hanged if I know—do you?

—Boston Evening Transcript.

## An Introduction to Osteopathy

IRA F. HARRIS, Nashua, N. H.

(Excerpts from a letter.)

In your clinics you have undoubtedly observed bad cases and good cases, and I have heard of cases that did not respond even after several statements of account had been rendered, but my affair was peculiar inasmuch as it was a good case on a bad patient, also that it took in the whole range of medicine. The injury to which I allude, did not trouble me much at first, but as time drifted on it became so pronounced that my family physician was called in consultation, and he, having listened lightly to my tale of woe, escorted me to his chamber of horrors, and there directed an assistant to apply the battering ram, an electrical contrivance of satanic origin that strikes a twenty pound blow at an average speed of about fifteen hundred per minute. During the later and more docile period of my existence, I have read of the horrors of the prize ring, and my somewhat tattooed body is mute evidence of those rosy days of youth before my mind fully grasped the difference between courage and foolhardiness. All such thoughts vanished, however, as the awful hammering went on; in fact, I did not recover from its ill effects for fully three weeks, when the advice of a surgeon was sought.

Their ways are different. Adjoining his waiting room, I heard a snapping and sputtering reminding me of a six cylinder automobile with two spark plugs gone wrong. As I looked nervously toward the door, the office boy volunteered the information that the "X-ray was warming up," and later ushered me into its presence. The physician's cutting up room was ablaze with the whitest of white light, but the surgeon's den was gloom profound. Suspended from a rack, a strange and noisy contrivance viciously winked and blinked, shedding its uncanny and phosphorescent glow over the otherwise dark apartment. Stealthily the doctor approached, planted me near the evil invention, placed a black, suggestive affair over his face, and after standing me there until hope had become despair, calmly announced that he saw nothing wrong.

With the warm breath of spring came the bluebirds, also a little book entitled "The Osteopathic Primer," and having devoured its

alluring phrases with childish glee, I made an appointment with a practitioner of that faith, who having seated me on the far side of the office, proceeded to inform me that it was her intention to make a professional marathon sprint over my anatomical highway which in due time would result in the complete adjustment of my difficulty.

In an adjoining room I removed my outer apparel, and may I live to forget the look of triumph that adorned her face as she entered. Chivalry prevented resistance, and my raiment precluded escape, therefore I surrendered. Having seated me on a long, narrow bench she proceeded to examine my backbone and ribs the way a fellow examines a cantaloupe to see if it is ripe, after which I was instructed to lie down, whereupon her face assumed that defiant, livid green appearance such as bridesmaids wear when they start down the church aisle at the pace that kills, and climbing upon a stool, she drove her thumbs into every bone and crevice that adorned my vertebrae with a fierceness and power that would have done credit to a Methodist preacher.

You, of course, are familiar with the various gyrations and professional evolutions which followed, but she finally said, "This will be all for now; I shall expect you to drop in twice each week," which command I religiously obeyed—at \$2.00 a drop;—but it was well worth the money. Yes, and a great deal more than worth it, for Richard is himself again.

**H**APPINESS, as proved by ages of human experience, is simply the music of a well ordered life; and every time you break a law of body, mind or soul, you detract so much from the very possibility of happiness, just as every time you mar an organ you take away from it the possibility of its producing music.

## A Plea for Moderation

CHARLES C. TEALL, D. O., Fulton, N. Y.

This paper is based on observations extending over a period of fifteen years of osteopathic experience, and covering practically the whole osteopathic world. For several years it has been apparent that there was urgent need of a change in the methods used by many practitioners from the ultra-strenuous to a more safe and sane technique.

Complaints have been heard from every quarter that the severe treatments administered by many were harming them. They gave rise to such stories, some unfortunately true, of harsh usage, that people were afraid to begin treatment.

This brings me to the text of my preachment. Are the therapeutic results of a treatment to be computed by the amount of force used? If such be the case there are many who would never have to see a case but once. On the other hand some who never grasped the idea that Osteopathy is something more than massage would never cure a case. However, the fact is both extremes have their successes and both flourish more or less vigorously according to the personality of the operator. Morality makes up very often for some of the essentials lacking.

This question constantly forces itself upon one. Does it require more force to reduce a lesion than it does to produce one?

Arguing inversely it must do so. We frequently see tremendous power exerted where there is no history of force when the lesion occurred. To be sure, this statement is subject to wide variations, such as length of time since the lesion was made, physical condition etc., but in the main it would seem that as the tendency is always toward normal, a minimum of force, or better still, of effort was all that was needed provided the operation was approached with a correct idea of the mechanics involved.

No one who has practised for any length of time has failed to observe how easily most adjustments are made if gone about in the right way and, on the other hand, how extremes will defeat the effort of reduction.

One dentist may drag his victim all over the office, break the jaw and break his forceps and still fail to pull the tooth. Another one,

with the same conditions facing him will give the deft pull that ends the affair with hardly a twinge to the patient. That is a good example of the difference in technique in our work—it is not FORCE but SKILL that counts.

Take a case of extreme contractions—ligamentous and muscular—with immobility and perhaps ankylosis. It can be broken up at once and maybe put into place provided enough force is used, but, is it good practice? Should not lesions, which resist ordinary corrective effort, go through the regular routine of treatment to soften, tone, relax and absorb until such time as they can be reduced with safety and without discomfort? Does not force bring about increased resistance, and as a natural sequence increased effort to overcome? Any patient that has been racked to the point of dismemberment once will never give up a second time sufficiently to allow of reduction. It only requires the resistance of a few unrelaxed muscle fibers to defeat every attempt at reduction and so, any method which secures the co-operation of the patient will be the easiest.

There are many cases where force increases the fixity of the lesion by locking it tighter and the greater the effort the greater the danger of injury and the less the possibility of correction. How often we have had the experience of trying unsuccessfully to replace a vertebra along the correct path of the return to normal position, only to have it slip back, by a simple change of position of the patient.

This must be true as there are many corrections made automatically by body motions. We get only a minute fraction of the many lesions which are made in the daily contortions by all humanity. Very few of them amount to anything but when they do they make up for the great number of harmless ones.

I have used the term "coaxed into position" meaning the employment of gentle methods where the strenuous ones have failed, and it is a well applied phrase: BY TRYING OVER AND OVER AGAIN WITH MODERATE EFFORT AND COMPLETE CONTROL OF THE PARTS INVOLVED THE MOST OBSTINATE LESIONS CAN BE REDUCED. Suppose the methods are not moderate, but are of the ultra-strenuous type, what happens in cases of coerced reduction? First, there is tearing of structures involved, straining of adjacent tissues and often severe shock. Force takes the place of judgment and it is an almost absolute certainty that the work will have to be done over again because conditions were not right for permanency. Shock at such times is often considerable and a quantity to be taken seriously. The soreness following such procedure will be great and may offer some opportunity for explanations.

Outside of this part of the question just outlined, the point is here in a word. If gentler methods produce results why resort to ultra-strenuous methods. The best technique is the one that involves the least exertion on the part of the operator with corresponding risk and discomfort to the patient. The cases which require heroic treatment are few compared to the ones which recover under the milder methods.

Do not take a sledge hammer to crush a fly and do not use love pats to move mountains. Use judgment and the results will justify it.

The man who invented the neck twisting treatment, which snaps each of the articulations first right then left, has much to answer for in the retarding of the growth of Osteopathy. It is absolutely futile as a corrective measure and it permanently stretches ligaments and impairs the integrity of the cervical column. It often causes the patient the greatest distress, and the fear of it has driven more patients away from Osteopathy than the combined efforts of all its enemies. This is a strong statement but in my experience there is nothing which so frightens a patient as to have his "neck broken" as the perpetrators so graphically put it. Hundreds have taken their first and last treatment as a result of it. When the knack is once acquired there is an irresistible impulse for one to give it to every patient, no matter what the case. At rare intervals it may be indicated but surely not every time.

To sum up:—Undue force involves:

**Danger.** An indicated force if misdirected or misapplied, may prove harmful; (Osteopathy is no more an indiscriminate snapping of joints or yanking of parts than a routine movement cure or massage).

**Fright.** Many patients never take a second treatment.

**Fear.** Many prospective patients fail to come because of stories told.

Osteopathy once promised to be revolutionary but it may come to the point that Osteopathy will have to be revolutionized. Too much extraneous matter is creeping in which, with violent and uncalled for methods, has caused us to swerve from the straight and beaten path of the Founder.

If any one needs to verify my statements let him go to the oldest osteopath in point of service in his town and ask if his observations do not bear me out. Also if he has the best practice in town, you will find that he is not of the ultra-strenuous sort.

Another thing, when you save your patient you are also saving yourself; and indeed you have need of all your strength for safe and sane methods.

## Digest of State Laws

COMPILED BY THE STATE BOARD COMMITTEE OF THE JUNE '12 CLASS—L. G. ROBB,  
CHAIRMAN

### ALABAMA.

Fee for examination is \$10.00. Unsuccessful applicant will be entitled to second examination free of charge if taken within 12 months from date of first examination.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, the Etiology, Pathology, and Symptomatology of diseases, Surgery Obstetrics and Obstetrical, Operations Gynecology, Physical Diagnosis, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Examinations begin the second Tuesdays of January and July, at 8:30 A. M., at the Capitol in Montgomery.

W. H. Sanders, M.D., Secretary, Montgomery.

### ARIZONA.

No reciprocity. Examinations are held in Phoenix on the first Monday and Tuesday of April.

Osteopaths must take same examination as the one given to an M. D.  
Ancil Martin, M. D., Secretary, Phoenix.

### ARKANSAS.

Twenty-five Osteopaths in Arkansas. Opportunity very good. Fees for office treatments \$2.00. Outside calls \$2.50. 13 treatments for \$25 to \$30. No reciprocity. Some opposition.

Examination fee \$10.00. Registration fee in County \$2.00. Examination held the first Tuesdays in February and July. No re-examination.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Toxicology, Urinalysis, Physical Diagnosis, Theory and Practice of Osteopathy. Cannot practice Obstetrics. Grade of 75 % on all subjects. A permit granted while waiting for an examination.

Lillian Mohler, D. O., Secretary Pine Bluff.

### CALIFORNIA.

Must have diploma from Osteopathic College having a three years course of 9 months each. A four year's High School Course with at least 2 years of Latin. Latin certificate is an essential requirement. Examination fee \$25.00.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Bacteriology, Pathology, Chemistry, Toxicology, Hygiene, Obstetrics, Histology, Gynecology, General Diagnosis. General Average 75%. Must have 60% on each subject. Examinations are held on the first Tuesday of April, August and December of each year.

No reciprocity. Between 400 and 500 osteopaths in State. Opportunities excellent. Fees received for treatment \$2.50. Examinations hard.

Charles L. Tisdale, M. D., Secretary, Butler Bldg., San Francisco.



**COLORADO.**

In Colorado the osteopaths have no State Board.

G. W. Perrin, D. O., New Empire Bldg., Denver, Colo., is President of the Osteopathic Association, and J. Alvin Stewart, D. O., 524, 14 St., Denver, Colo., Secretary C. O. A.

There are 136 osteopaths in Colorado. Opportunities Fair. Fees for treatments \$2.00 to \$5.00.

No reciprocity. Osteopaths are not allowed to sign death certificates. Plenty of opposition.

Applicants graduating after Jan 1, 1912 must furnish satisfactory evidence of at least one year of literary work in an accredited College of Liberal Arts; those graduating after January 1, 1914 must give evidence of two years study of literary work in an accredited College.

Examination is held in Denver on the first Tuesday of January, April, July, and October. First day, Oral and Clinical; second, third, and fourth days written examinations.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Symptomatology, Toxicology, Pathology, Surgery and Obstetrics. Each applicant is required to appear in person.

David A. Strickler, M. D., Secretary, 612 Empire Bldg., Denver.

**CONNECTICUT.**

Examinations shall be held first Tuesdays of March and September in each year. Examination fee \$25.00.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy. General average 75%

L. C. Kingsbury, D. O., Secretary, Catlin Bldg., Hartford.

**DELAWARE.**

Must have a four year's high school education and must have attended an Osteopathic School for 3 years of 7 months each.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Chemistry, Obstetrics, Pathology, Physical Diagnosis, Histology, Gynecology, Surgery, Urinalysis, Principles of Osteopathy. Examination fee \$10.00. General Average of 75% required.

H. W. Briggs, M. D., Secretary Medical Council, Wilmington.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Has no law regulating the practice of Osteopathy.

T. J. Howerton, D. O., Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C. is Secretary of the local association. There is an attempt being made to get a bill through this year regulating the practice.

**FLORIDA.**

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Gynecology, Theory and Practice of Osteopathy, Chemistry, Obstetrics, Hygiene, Pathology, Physical Diagnosis, Minor Surgery, Bacteriology, Toxicology. Grade of at least 70% in all subjects.

Eligible:—Those graduating prior to July 1907, diploma must be from a college requiring 20 months course. Those graduating after July 1907, diploma must be from college requiring 27 months.

No Major Surgery.

Fee \$35.00.

Paul R. Davis, D. O., Secretary and Treasurer, Jacksonville.

**GEORGIA.**

M. C. Hardin, D. O., Secretary, 602 Grand Opera House, Atlanta.

**IDAHO.**

E. G. Houseman, D. O., President, 4-5 Foester Bldg., Nampa, Idaho.

About 50 D. O.'s in Idaho. Fees for treatments \$2.00 or \$25.00 per month.

Idaho has an Osteopathic Board of Examiners.

Examination Fee is \$25.00. Must have a high school diploma or certificate of entrance to Freshman class of a reputable Literary or Scientific College. Must have 3 years of nine months each of Osteopathy—diploma from such an Osteopathic school.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Toxicology, Osteopathic Pathology, Osteopathic Diagnosis, Hygiene, Osteopathic Obstetrics and Gynecology, Minor Surgery, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy and such other subjects as Board may require. 75% required.

W. S. Kingsbury, D. O., Secretary, Cor. 10th and Main Sts., Boise.

**ILLINOIS.**

No Osteopathic Board in Illinois. There is an Illinois State Board of Health, of which J. A. Egan, M. D. Springfield, is Secretary.

Fee for examination is \$10.00 with an additional sum of \$5.00 if license is issued. No reciprocity.

**INDIANA.**

W. S. Thomasson, D. O., President I. O. A., Terre Haute.

There are 90 to 100 Osteopaths in Indiana. Opportunity is good. The law requires a 4 year (6 months each) course. Universal fee for treatment is \$2.00. Examination fee is \$25.00.

Subjects:—Theory and Practice of Osteopathy, Principles and Technique of Osteopathy, Obstetrics, Pathology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Etiology and Hygiene, Physiology, Neurology, Gynecology, Laryngology and Rhinology; Medical Jurisprudence, Physical Diagnosis, Ophthalmology, Otology and Pediatrics. The examination consists of 100 questions. A general average of 75% provided applicant does not fall below 50% in more than two subjects. Examinations are held on the second Tuesday of January and July of each year. Must have 4 years of 8 months each in Osteopathy.

W. T. Gott, M. D., Secretary, State House, Indianapolis.

**IOWA.**

Applicant must file official application and college diploma together with fee of \$10.00 with Secretary of Board at least two weeks before date for examination.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Histology, Embryology, Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Toxicology, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Etiology, Practice, Neurology, Physical Diagnosis, Pediatrics, Hygiene, Surgery, Laryngology and Rhinology, Ophthalmology and Otology, Medical Jurisprudence.

General average of not less than 75%. No certificate will be granted an applicant whose grade in Physiology, Obstetrics, Pathology or Practice is below 60%.

Next examination will be held June 13, 14, and 15, 1912.

G. H. Summer, M. D., Secretary, State House, Des Moines.

## KANSAS.

There are 190 Osteopaths in Kansas. Opportunity good. Standing good. Reciprocity with three or four states. Opposition none. Fees received for treatment \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Must register a diploma from a legally chartered school of Osteopathy with a course of not less than 20 months.

Fee for the issuance of a certificate is \$2.00. Fee for examination not to exceed \$15.00

H. A. Dykes, M. D., Secretary, Lebanon.

G. B. Wolf, D. O., Secretary of K. O. A., Ottawa.

## KENTUCKY.

Require high school diploma, but will admit any from A. S. O. Fee for examination \$10.00. No re-examination free of charge. Examination held June 3, 4, and 5; also in December.

Subjects:—Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, Mental and Nervous Diseases, Bacteriology, Pathology, Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy, Surgery, Etiology and Physical Diagnosis. General average 70%, not less than 60% in any subject.

Reciprocity with only a few states.

J. N. McCormack, M. D., Secretary, Bowling Green. O. C. Robertson, D. O., 38 East Pike St., Cynthiana, Ky., the Osteopathic members of the Board.

## LOUISIANA.

"Best law in United States." Osteopathic Board. Can use antidotes, anti-septics etc. Can practice Surgery and Obstetrics.

Fee for treatments \$2.00 at office and \$3.00 to \$5.00 at residence and night work. In cities; in villages and towns fee is usually \$2.00

Opportunity is good. No opposition to speak of.

## MAINE.

In the state of Maine there is no law, the territory is free for all. Osteopaths are not allowed to sign birth or death certificates.

## MARYLAND.

Examination is held third Tuesday in June. Fee for examination is \$15.00, which secures a second examination in case of failure.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Medical Chemistry, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Obstetrics and Pathology.

Those eligible to examination are: graduates of legally incorporated medical colleges requiring a four year's standard of education as defined by the American Medical College Association.

Ten osteopaths in Baltimore and six in other cities and towns. It is slow getting started but good when established. Have no legal recognition for osteopaths but through political pull the M. D.'s. do not bother D. O.'s.

Maryland has very few good cities.

Office treatments are \$2.00. Residence \$4.00. These are regular prices.

Osteopaths are not recognized on certificate. Several fakers in the state.

J. McP. Scott, M. D., Secretary, Hagertown.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Two hundred osteopaths in Massachusetts. Opportunities abundant. Mixed Board.

Fees for treatments \$2.00 to \$3.00, usually \$2.00. No reciprocity.

Fee for examination \$20.00. Second Tuesday in May and July.

Subjects:—All subjects taught in Medical schools. Irrespective. General average 75%.

Edwin P. Harvey, M. D., Secretary, State House, Boston.

## MINNESOTA.

Fee for examination is \$20.00. Examinations are held on the second Tuesdays of March, June and September.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Pathology, Gynecology, Obstetrics, Chemistry, Urinalysis, Toxicology, Symptomatology, Minor Surgery, Hygiene, Dietetics, Diagnosis, Theory and Practice of Osteopathy.

Can practice one year in state where license is obtained and then can get reciprocity in Minnesota.

About seventy-five osteopaths in Minnesota. Opportunities good.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Summer examination will be held June 4 and 5, 1912, at State Capitol Bldg. Examination fee \$10.25. Osteopaths holding a diploma from a recognized school of Osteopathy are granted a license by passing an examination in Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene and making a grade of 75%.

No undergraduates are allowed to go before Board for examination.

W. W. Smithson, M. D., Secretary, Jackson.

## MISSOURI.

Subjects to be examined in:—Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Diagnosis, Gynecology, Obstetrics, Toxicology, Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy, Surgery, Chemistry.

No preliminary educational requirements.

Reciprocity with Wisconsin, Montana, New Mexico, S. Dakota, Tennessee. Fee \$10.00.

J. B. Cole, D. O., Secretary, Columbia.

## MONTANA.

Four years high school course required. Three years osteopathic course.

Examinations are held the first Tuesdays in March and September. Examination Fee \$20.00 and \$1.00 for County Registration. Must make a grade of 75%.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Principles and Practice, Gynecology, Obstetrics, Histology, Pathology, Chemistry, Symptomatology.

Can practice Osteopathy, Minor Surgery and Obstetrics.

Reciprocity granted with States having the same requirements.

Permits are granted while waiting for examination if credentials are good.

Asa Willard, D. O., First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Missoula.

## NEBRASKA.

\* Applicant for examination must have had three terms of 9 months each. Fee for examination is \$25.00 which entitles to re-examination, if necessary. Next examinations will be first Friday in July, 1912, and the following February.

About 120 Osteopaths in the State. Opportunities good. Opposition passing away.

Usual fee for treatments \$2.00.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Toxicology, Pathology, Osteopathic Diagnosis, Hygiene, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Surgery, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy.

Must make a general grade of 75% to pass.

No reciprocity.

Examination is all written, no microscopic work.

C. B. Atzen, D. O., Secretary, 412 Omaha Nat'l Bank Bldg., Omaha.

## NEVADA.

Must have a four years high school diploma and diploma from recognized osteopathic school.

Examination fee \$25.00 Examinations are held in May and November in Carson City.

Subjects:—Anatomy, General Medicine, Genito-urinary Chemistry, Toxicology, Bacteriology, Pathology, Physiology, Surgery and Obstetrics.

General average of 75%.

No reciprocity.

S. L. Lee, M. D., Secretary, Carson City.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

No laws regulating Osteopathy in New Hampshire.

Joseph, P. Greeley, M. D., Secretary, Nashua.

## NEW JERSEY.

There are one hundred and fifty D. O.'s in New Jersey. Opportunity good. New Jersey is practicing now under a court decision handed down about 9 years ago.

Fees received for treatments from \$2.00 to \$4.00, average \$3.00.

No reciprocity. State is wide open.

F. Myrell Plummer, D. O., Secretary, Orange.

## NEW MEXICO.

New Mexico has an Osteopathic Board of Examiners.

Must have a high school diploma or teacher's certificate.

Examination fee \$25.00

Osteopathic diploma must be from a school having at least a course of three years with nine months each.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Toxicology, Pathology, Gynecology, Obstetrics, Diagnosis, Hygiene, Dietetics, Surgery, Theory and Practice of Osteopathy and such other subjects as Board may require.

Fee for recording license with County Clerk is \$1.50.

C. A. Wheelon, D. O., Secretary, 123 San Francisco St., Santa Fe.

C. H. Conner, D. O., President, Albuquerque.

## NEW YORK.

After 1910 the applicant for license shall produce evidence that he has studied not less than 4 years, including four satisfactory courses of not less than 7 months each in four different calendar years. Must have had four years high school course or equivalent.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, Sanitation, Chemistry, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Pathology, Bacteriology, and Diagnosis.

Fee of \$25.00 for examination.

Reciprocity with Indiana only

Three hundred and fifty osteopaths in New York. Opportunity good. Opposition very little outside of New York City.

Fees for treatments \$2.00 and up.

Maurice J. Levi, M. D., Secretary, 1133 Broadway, N. Y. City.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

Next examination will be held in Raleigh the latter part of June or July. Must be a high school graduate.

Subjects:—Physiology, Histology, Neurology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Pathology, Gynecology, Diagnosis, Hygiene, Anatomy, Surgery, Obstetrics, Pediatrics, Theory and Practice. Require a passing grade of 75%.

No reciprocity.

Fees for office treatment \$2.00, outside \$2.00 to \$3.00, night call \$2.00 to \$5.00

Twenty-five osteopaths in North Carolina. Opportunity good.

E. J. Carson, D. O. Secretary, Fayetteville.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

Must have a high school diploma. Examination fee \$20.00.

Examinations held first Tuesdays in January and July.

Have all rights of the M. D.'s except in Minor and Major Surgery.

Subjects:—Gynecology, Histology, Anatomy, Principles, Medical Jurisprudence, Surgery, Nervous and Mental Diseases, Hygiene, Practice, Diagnosis, Bacteriology, Obstetrics, Pathology, Chemistry and Physiology.

Very few large towns in the state.

R. A. Bolton, D. O., Secretary, Jamestown.

## OHIO.

One hundred and eighty osteopaths in Ohio. Plenty of opportunities. Standing "A No 1." Several town of 5000 and over without a D. O.

Fee for treatments usually \$2.00. Opposition, none.

Fee for examination \$25.00 Examinations held in June and December. General average 75%.

Must have high school diploma.

Geo. H. Matson, M. D., Secretary, State House, Columbus.

## OKLAHOMA.

The Oklahoma State Medical Board of Examiners reciprocate with any Board from any state whose requirements are equal to the requirements of Oklahoma, provided the applicant has been registered upon diploma, and has had five years

practice, or upon diploma and examination, and is a member in good standing and recommended by the State or County Association.

Examination fee is \$15.00, which includes issuance of certificate and registration. Examinations are held on the second Tuesday of January, April, July and October. An average grade of 75% is required with no grade below 50%. One must practice one year in state from which he comes before obtaining a license by reciprocity. In case of failure to make the required grade in first examination the applicant may take another examination within twelve months without extra cost.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physical Diagnosis, Bacteriology, Pathology, Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology, Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics. John W. Duke, M. D., Secretary, Guthrie.

#### OREGON.

Any person holding a diploma from an established school of Osteopathy, wherein the course is at least twenty months.

Examination Fee \$10.00.

No reciprocity.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Histology, Pathology, Gynecology, Obstetrics, Theory of Osteopathy and Practice of Osteopathy. General average 75%. There are ninety osteopaths in Oregon. Opportunities fine.

Fees received for treatments \$2.00 to \$3.00. Opposition very little.

Examinations are held first Tuesday of January and first day of July of each year.

E. B. McDaniel, M. D., Secretary, New Electric Bldg., Portland.

F. E. Moore, D. O., 908 Selling Bldg., Portland—Osteopathic member of Board.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Examination fee is \$25.00. Applicant must have four years of eight months each, or three years of nine months each and a post graduate course of at least five months in all thirty-two months. Shall have a four years college or university diploma.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Toxicology, Pathology, Diagnosis, Hygiene, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Minor Surgery, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy and such other subjects as the Board may require.

Virgil A. Hook, D. O., Secretary, Second Nat'l Bank Bldg., Wilkes Barre.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Twenty osteopaths in Rhode Island. Opportunity Fair.

Fee for treatments \$2.00. Opposition strong. No reciprocity.

New law now pending.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

D. O.'s. have to appear before the State Medical Board for examination. Examination held middle of June. Must take Medical examination, except Materia Medica.

Fourteen osteopaths in South Carolina.

Fee for treatments \$2.00.

No reciprocity.

Must have a preliminary education equivalent to a teacher's first grade certificate.

Osteopaths do not have to be examined in Therapeutics, Major Surgery, or Practice of Medicine in addition to Materia Medica.

\$10.00 examination fee. Must make a grade of at least 75% in each subject.

A. Earle Boozer, M. D., Secretary, Columbia.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA.

Must have three years of nine months each, and one year of clinical practice.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Toxicology, Osteopathic Diagnosis, Osteopathic Pathology, Osteopathic Obstetrics and Gynecology, Minor Surgery, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy and such other subjects as the Board may require. 75% required.

Examination fee \$20.00

Thirty-five osteopaths in South Dakota. Opportunities good.

Fees for treatments \$1.50 to \$2.00.

No reciprocity. "Need D. O.'s to hustle, dig and boost."

Mary Noyes Farr, D. O., Secretary, Pierre.

#### TENNESSEE.

J. Earle Collier, D. O., Secretary, Stahlman Bldg., Nashville.

#### TEXAS.

There are about one hundred and fifty Osteopaths in Texas. Reciprocity with Kentucky and Utah. Fees received for treatments \$2.00 at office, \$3.00 at home.

Must have high school education and show credits for fourteen units of work after 1912.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Chemistry, Hygiene, Toxicology, Bacteriology, Pathology, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Medical Jurisprudence, and Diagnosis. Average grade of 75% required, provided applicant does not fall below 50% in any subject.

Examinations are held twice yearly, starting on the Third Tuesday in June and November. Fee \$15.00.

J. D. Mitchell, M. D., Secretary, Fort Worth.

Paul M. Peck, D. O., Hick's Bldg., San Antonio—Osteopathic member of Board.

#### UTAH.

There are but twelve osteopaths in Utah. Opportunity good. D. O.'s. are licensed to practice Medicine and Surgery.

Fee received for treatments \$2.00 at office, \$3.00 in homes. No bitter opposition.

Examination held first Monday in January, April, July and October.

Must have a certificate from a high school of first grade, or its equivalent, also evidence of two year's work in Latin or German.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Chemistry, Toxicology, Urinalysis, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Bacteriology, Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Pediatrics, Dermatology, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, Rhinology, Laryngology and such other subjects as the Board shall direct. General average of 75% is required.

Examination fee is \$25.00

Reciprocates with Missouri, Maine, Minnesota, Michigan, Indiana, Kansas, Wisconsin, South Carolina, Iowa, Illinois, Colorado, Kentucky, Tennessee, Wyoming.  
G. F. Harding, M. D., Secretary, Templeton Bldg., Salt Lake City.

#### VERMONT.

Vermont has a State Osteopathic Board.

Examination Fee \$25.00

Must be graduate of Osteopathic school having a course of three years of nine months each.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Physiological Chemistry, Toxicology. Pathology, Urinalysis, Histology, Neurology, Physical Diagnosis, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Minor Surgery, Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence, Principles and Practice of Osteopathy and such other subjects as Board may direct. Must make a grade of 75%.

If fail in first examination may take next examination without additional fee.  
L. D. Martin, D. O., Secretary, Barre.

H. K. Sherburne, D. O., President, Rutland.

#### VIRGINIA.

Sixteen osteopaths in Virginia. Opportunities good.

Fees for treatments \$2.00; 13 treatments for \$25.00. Opposition—lots of it. Examinations held on June 18, 1912, and in January. Examination fee \$10.00. Total average of 75% required, no grade below 50%.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Embryology, Chemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology, Toxicology, Hygiene, Obstetrics, Pediatrics, Surgery, Gynecology.

No reciprocity.

R. S. Martin, M. D., Secretary, Stuart.

#### WASHINGTON.

Examinations are held first Tuesday in January and July.

Subjects:—Anatomy, Histology, Gynecology, Pathology, Physiology, Bacteriology, Chemistry, Toxicology, Obstetrics, General Diagnosis, and Hygiene. General average 75%.

Examination fee \$25.00. Must have three years of 9 months each in a legally chartered college of Osteopathy.

No reciprocity.

One hundred and thirty-two osteopaths in Washington. Opportunities good. Can practice anything but internal medicine and that in emergencies.

Fee for treatments \$2.00 and up in office. Opposition very little. Room for fifty more D. O.'s.

F. P. Witter, M. D., Secretary, 207 Traders Blk., Spokane.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

Examinations were held April 8, 9 and 10. Fee for examination \$10.00.

Twenty osteopaths in West Virginia. Opportunity good. Standing good. Opposition very little.

Fee for treatments \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Must sign sworn statement etc. as to moral character etc. together with application blank.

Subjects:—Chemistry, Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Anatomy, Embryology, Obstetrics, Gynecology, Bacteriology, Hygiene, Physiology, Histology, Practice of Medicine and Pediatrics, Surgery and Special Medicine. General average of 80% with not less than 65% on any one subject.

H. A. Barbee, M. D., Secretary, Point Pleasant.

#### WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin law places Osteopaths on equal footing with M. D.'s.

Examination will be held in May at Milwaukee.

Sixty-five Osteopaths in the State. Opportunities very good. Opposition—none.

Fees received for treatments, \$2.00 at office; \$2.50 to \$3.00 at house.

Reciprocity with any state imposing equal requirements to those required by Wisconsin Board and payment of fee.

Fee for examination \$25.00. Applicants must have a four year's high school course and beginning with 1913 must have four years in Osteopathy. Next examination will be held second Tuesday in July, 1912, at Madison. Average grade of 75%. Necessary to practice one year in the state issuing the licenses before you can reciprocate.

John M. Beffel, M. D., Secretary 3200 Clybourn St., Milwaukee.

Wm. L. Thompson, D. O., 508 Matthews Bldg., Milwaukee, is the osteopathic member of the Wisconsin Board.

#### WYOMING.

A. B. Tonkin, M. D., Secretary, Riverton.

#### CANADA.

Frederick Schilling, D. O., Secretary, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

#### HAWAII ISLANDS.

Anton Perry, D. O., Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

## Jonah

They flung poor Jonah in the sea;

The captain, who was cross,

Said, "Tis a case, it seems to me,

Of prophet and of loss."

—Woman's Home Companion

## Legal and Legislative

**Missouri State Board Examination.**—The Missouri Osteopathic Board will meet in Kirksville to examine for licenses on June 3, in the afternoon and on June 4 and 5.

**Address Against Medical Legislation.**—Reynold E. Blight, minister of the Los Angeles Fellowship, member of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, and chairman of the Southern California branch, National League for Medical Freedom, addressed a large audience at the San Diego Club House last evening on "The Perils of Medical Legislation."

In the course of the address, the speaker discussed the Owen bill now before the United States Senate, medical inspection of school children, the menace of monopolistic medical legislation, and the aims of the League for Medical Freedom.

Mr. Blight disavowed any intention to discredit the medical profession but paid a high tribute to the medical fraternity for the service they have rendered society in their research work and in their consecrated efforts to eradicate disease and educate the people to more rational ways of living.

"There is, however, a nation-wide medical movement seeking to obtain special privilege by legislation," declared the speaker; "legislation that favors the dominant school of medicine and that threatens the liberty of the citizens. All legislation the tendency of which is to establish any school of healing behind the power and prestige of the government, in discrimination against all other schools, is un-American, and should be opposed by every citizen. The right of the individual to choose that system of healing in case of illness that most commends itself to his reason and conscience must be jealously guarded."

With reference to the medical inspection of school children, Mr. Blight said that there was no subject of greater importance to the Board of Education than the health affairs of the children, but declared that the parent's right to control his child must not be invaded. It would be possible, according the speaker, to devise a system of health supervision, which while conserving the well-being of the children would still protect the parent's rights. No child should be examined against the wish of the parent.

Speaking of the League for Medical Freedom, the speaker emphatically protested against the charge, which he said was utterly false, that its work was supported by patent medicine interests. The League favors sanitary and quarantine regulation, he said, and also the rigid enforcement of all pure food laws. The League has no political axes to grind but seeks simply to prevent the passage of medical laws of an obnoxious character, or that would improperly invade the liberties of the citizens. It seeks to turn the light of publicity upon all proposed medical legislation. The League is eighteen months old and has a membership of over a quarter of a million.

**Crusade Against So-Called Doctors.**—Dr. R. W. Martin, president of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and Dr. J. Meek Wolfe, president of the State Osteopathic Society, have jointly issued a "warning to the public" concerning "so-called doctors" practising in the state of Virginia without proper authority so to do.

The circular marks the beginning of a vigorous campaign which is expected to put forty or fifty practitioners on the defensive. Here is the full text of the warning:

"At present there are in the State of Virginia many illegal practitioners of the 'healing art' under various titles, such as the following: Naturopaths, mechano-therapists, drugless healers, mental healers, chiropractors and probably some others, who have not complied with the law of the State requiring all who profess ability to heal, cure or relieve suffering humanity to appear before the Medical Board, show their professional fitness and secure a license to practice; or at least give evidence of a fair understanding of the fundamental essentials of medicine, which are of grave importance to all practitioners of whatever school they profess to follow, as the lives of our good citizens are so often in their hands.

"Those who have not such license are practising illegally, and it is the duty of the Commonwealth's attorney to the respective counties where are located such illegal practitioners to duly prosecute them. The law imposes a fine of from \$50.00 to \$500.00 for each separate offense.

"Commissioners of the revenue over the State cannot, in compliance with the law governing their official duties, issue a State license to anyone practicing any method of healing whatever, unless they first produce a certificate from the State Board of Medical Examiners, or evidence of having practiced in the State before organization of said board.

"For protection of the unsuspecting public these facts are submitted regarding the State laws."

The first legal firing of the campaign was heard in Lynchburg when Jacob F. Schirmer, a "mechano-therapist," was haled to the bar of the Corporation Court, charged with practising without a certificate from the State Board, and pleaded guilty.

As a result of his promise to desist, the minimum fine of \$50.00 was imposed on him. This prosecution was had at the instance of the Virginia Osteopathic Association, which enjoys the backing of the local Board of Health.

Those who feel they are in danger of meeting the same fate as Jacob Schirmer may save themselves by standing the examination of the State Board—that is, if they can. But most of the men complained of cannot do this. And that is the very reason they will be prosecuted.

**Final Results in the Bandel Case.**—The Court of Appeals on March 8 upheld the validity of an ordinance of New York City, prescribing that a death certificate must be signed by a medical practitioner, the legality of which ordinance had been attacked by Charles F. Bandel, an osteopathic physician. The lower courts held that the city Board of Health had acted within its powers in passing the ordinance and the Court of Appeals sustained that decision. The following is a resume of the case:

Dr. Charles F. Bandel lives at 148 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. He was made president of the State Osteopathic Society in 1910 and has been for several years fighting in the courts to obtain legal recognition of the osteopathic doctors as physicians with full power to grant death certificates.

The fight began over a case which had been attended by an "old school" physician and Dr. Bandel. The patient died, and the right of the board was tested by Dr. Bandel, who sent a death certificate to Dr. Sylvester T. Byrne, register of records in the Health Department in Brooklyn.

Dr. Byrne refused to accept it, although Bandel declared he had complied with a law opening the way for official recognition of osteopaths the year before and burial was not permitted until a Coroner's physician had certified that everything was regular. The Corporation Counsel was appealed to and gave an opinion that an osteopath was not a doctor, and, therefore, could not grant a death certificate.

There was a fight in the courts during which Dr. Bandel brought mandamus proceedings against the city and the Board of Health, to compel the recognition of a death certificate given by an osteopath without it being accompanied by a death certificate from an "old school" physician. The osteopaths claimed that under a State law they were recognized as practising physicians, while another view of the law was taken by the city.

Dr. Bandel had compelled the Board of Health to register him as a regular physician in a proceeding which was carried through to the Court of Appeals. The Board of Health passed an amendment to its ordinance afterward which was in effect that no burial permit should be given unless a certificate of death made out on a blank form furnished by the Health Department, was signed by a physician on whom had been conferred the decree of doctor of medicine, to be filed in the Bureau of Record of the department.

Dr. Bandel attack the ordinance on the ground that it was illegal, unconstitutional and void, and intended to favor one class of practitioners against another. The Corporation Counsel demurred to the complaint on the ground that it did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Justice Putnam sustained the demurrer. He took the view that the Board of Health had authority to do what it had done and that there were limitations in the statute itself on the right of an osteopath to practise; that he could not administer drugs or use instruments.

Dr. Bandel appealed to the Appellate Division, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court without opinion.

Colonel James D. Bell argued the case throughout for the Corporation Counsel's office. Up to the time when the decision was rendered by the Appellate Division, Martin W. Littleton was attorney for the plaintiff. Afterward Edwin A. Jones of New York was substituted for Mr. Littleton.

The case was carried to the Court of Appeals on February 21, 1912.

The decision of the highest court in the State affects every practitioner of Osteopathy in New York State, and makes it impossible for them to give a death certificate, although they are not barred from practising.

A physician of the "old school" must now be called in by an osteopath when one of his patients dies to make out the death certificate. Otherwise the case must go to the coroner.  
Associations.

**Toronto Osteopaths Have Second Meeting.**—The Second meeting of the Toronto Osteopathic Association was held on Saturday evening, February 24 in the offices of Dr. Kerr.

A board of directors consisting of three members of the Association were elected, and are Drs. Harriet Crysler, F. P. Millard, and Hubert Pocock.

Dr. Millard's paper on the Vaso-motor System (illustrated) was much appreciated.

Dr. Pocock following with a paper on the treatment of Vaso-motor conditions.—Frederic Schilling, Secretary and Treasurer.

**The Ontario Legal Situation.**—The special committee of the Legislature appointed to consider Dr. Jamieson's bill for the registration and regulation of Osteopaths considered the bill on April 4th, and as a result after a heated discussion the following enactments were passed:

In future all Osteopaths will have to attend at least a three-year course in a school of Osteopathy, approved by the Ontario Medical Council and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and to pass the primary and final examinations of the Ontario Medical Council, with a paper on Osteopathy substituted for the usual paper on materia medica. Those practicing at the present time may be registered as qualified Osteopaths if they have a diploma from an approved school of Osteopathy, and if they have not such a diploma must pass an examination in Osteopathy before a board of examiners to be appointed by the Government.

**Meeting of the Oregon Medical Board.**—The Oregon Medical Board examinations take place July 1, 2 and 3 in Portland in the following subjects: Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Pathology, Chemistry, Gynecology, Obstetrics and Theory and Practice of Osteopathy. Fee for the examination is ten dollars, payable at the time of application, which must be sent at least two weeks before examinations accompanied by photo endorsed with applicant's signature. Must show your diploma from a recognized college. The general average of 75% is necessary for a passing grade. Make application to Doctor E. B. McDaniel, 704 Electric Building, Portland, Oregon.—F. E. Moore, D. O., Osteopathic member of the Board, 908 Selling Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

## A School Boy's Definition

"ANATOMY is the human body, which consists of three parts, the head, the chest and the stummick. The head contains the eyes and brains, if any. The chest contains the lungs and a piece of the liver. The stummick is devoted to the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y."

## Associations

**Meeting of the Seventh District Osteopathic Association of Iowa.**—The Seventh District Osteopathic Association of Iowa held its regular quarterly meeting at the offices of Dr. C. F. Spring and Dr. Kathryn Ridgway in Des Moines, March 16. Over thirty members of the Association, and a number of students from Des Moines Still College attended the afternoon and evening sessions.

The afternoon program consisted of: Invocation, Rev. E. C. Fintel; Paper, "Amenorrhoea," Dr. Bertha M. Gates, Ames; Paper, "Enzymes," Professor D. S. Jackman, Des Moines; "Discussion of Bowel Conditions," Dr. D. E. McAlpin, Boone; "The Osteopathic Concept," Dr. C. E. Thompson, Des Moines.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. D. W. Roberts, of Des Moines; Vice-President, Dr. Nina Wilson-Dewey, of Des Moines; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Bertha M. Gates, of Ames.

At the evening session a Round Table on Pneumonia was heartily entered into, and many profitable suggestions were brought forward.—Bertha M. Gates, Secretary.

**Osteopaths of Duluth, Minnesota, Organize.**—Saturday evening, March 2, 1912, was a red letter day for the Osteopaths of Duluth.

By a called meeting the Osteopaths of the city convened and proceeded to organize "For the mutual benefit of the individual and the advancement of Osteopathy in Duluth, Northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan."

Dr. Merceen C. Hurd was elected President, Dr. Lillian Moffat, Vice-president, and Dr. Clara J. Hutchinson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dr. Richar W. dBowden was appointed by the president to draft a Constitution and Bye-laws.

The name chosen was "The Northwestern Osteopathic Association." Plans are being perfected for the advancement of our science and our need is a greater number of well qualified Osteopaths in this northern country. Meetings will be held on the first Saturday night of each month.

The next meeting will be a banquet with an appropriate program, at the home of Drs. Wm. A. and Sarah L. McClaran in Duluth.—Clara J. Hutchinson, Secretary-Treasurer.

**Semi-Annual Meeting of New York Osteopathic Society.**—The New York Osteopathic Society held its semi-annual meeting at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y., Saturday March 9, 1912.

Dr. Carl P. McConnell of Chicago, one of the principal speakers is an ex-president of the American Osteopathic Association. He has the distinction of being the first to demonstrate, by experiments, the truth of the basic theory of the Osteopathic School of practice, i. e., that spinal lesions do cause the constitutional diseases of the body.

Dr. McConnell is one of the chief experimenters in the A. T. Still Research Institute. The first public presentation of the results of his conclusive experiments were given to the world at a meeting of the New York Osteopathic Society in New

York City in 1909. His address to the Society in Albany, consisted of the results of his later experiments proving the correctness of the Osteopathic principles.

Dr. S. A. Ellis, also an ex-president of the American Osteopathic Association is one of the oldest practitioners in Boston. He was one of the first scientists to demonstrate by radiographic evidence the existence of motion in the sacro-iliac joint, and presented radiographic slides of definite bony lesions covering his more recent experiments which are vitally important to the science of Osteopathy.

The morning session was devoted to a minute consideration of the Heart and Circulation.

Dr. Charles Hazzard of New York City, who for several years occupied the chair of Physical Diagnosis in the American School of Osteopathy, discussed at length organic and valvular defects of the heart, showing clearly the effect of osseous lesions upon valvular conditions.

This was followed by an address on arterio-sclerosis by Dr. E. C. Link, formerly of the faculty of the American School of Osteopathy. The value of Osteopathic treatment in this much discussed axiom "A man is as old as his arteries" was handled in an able manner.

Dr. Claude Bancroft of Penn Yan, N. Y., presented a paper on "Blood Pressure;" Dr. J. A. DeTienne of Brooklyn, N. Y., discussed physical care of cardiac diseases; Dr. L. J. Bingham of Ithaca, N. Y., discussed the Osteopathic treatment of cardiac diseases; and these addresses were followed by an enthusiastic discussion from the floor of the convention, demonstrating the efficiency of Osteopathy.

At the business session of the convention reports were presented of the prosecution of unlicensed practitioners. Several convictions of pseudo-osteopaths were reported and resolutions were passed unanimously vigorously to prosecute all people who were undertaking to practice Osteopathy without having complied with the educational standards established by the Board of Regents of the State of New York. This is the first time that prosecutions under the laws of 1907 have been undertaken by the Osteopathic Profession. The success of these prosecutions, and the earnestness of the Osteopathic Profession insures the protection of the people of the State of New York against unqualified persons.

The meeting was largely attended from all of the Eastern States, and resolutions were passed commending the excellent work of the A. T. Still Research Institute and endorsing the scientific facts so established.

**Annual Convention of Illinois Osteopaths.**—The next annual meeting of the Illinois Osteopaths is to be held in Peoria, Illinois, on Saturday, June 15. The headquarters are to be at the magnificent new Hotel in that city—The Jefferson, and it is hoped that a large attendance will be present. A good program is being prepared, and is to be followed in the evening by a banquet.

It is expected that there will be between 300 and 500 osteopaths in attendance and that it will be the greatest gathering of its character of the year.

Illinois Osteopaths, Attend!

**King County, Washington, Osteopaths Meet.**—Dr. Weaver was hostess to the March meeting of the King County Osteopathic Association. Dr. Claude Snyder presented some interesting case reports and Dr. Walter Jay Ford demonstrated Osteopathic Technique in Cervical, Dorsal and Lumbar Regions. Drs. Nelle Evans and James T. Slaughter were elected Treasurer and Secretary, respectively, to fill vacancies caused by resignations.



**Interesting Meeting of San Diego Osteopaths.**—A meeting of the San Diego City and County Osteopathic Associations was held in the offices of Dr. Allison in the Timken Bldg., on the evening of the 11th of March.

Dr. Allison presented for the clinic a young man patient afflicted with tubercular hip trouble. The case presented many interesting features—the history showing no predisposing cause for tuberculosis and the patient suffering no great pain. The case had been greatly benefited by osteopathic treatment, and after considerable discussing of every detail it was the opinion of the doctors present that osteopathic treatment be continued.

**Meetings of Eastern Michigan Osteopathic Association.**—The Eastern Michigan Osteopathic Association held its December meeting with Dr. O. B. Gates, 299 Crapo Block, Bay City, December 18, 1911, and an excellent paper was read by Dr. B. L. Hayden, on pneumonia—its cause and cure. His handling of the subject showed a great deal of study and care in preparation, and brought forth much interesting discussion entered into and enjoyed by all present. State President Jones of Afraim, was present, and spoke upon the legislative situation and other matters of mutual interest to the profession. Dr. Jones is full of osteopathic enthusiasm and diffuses it wherever he goes.

The March meeting was held March 9, 1912, with Dr. B. L. Hayden, 21 Merrill Block, Saginaw, Mich. Dr. C. E. Williams read an interesting paper on Asthma and Bronchial troubles which he handled in a masterly manner, the discussion which followed showing that we do get results in this most obstinate disease, when all other systems of therapeutics fail. Clinical cases of chronic gastritis, hemiplegia, and hip joint disease were presented.

Next meeting to be held with Dr. K. F. Kinney, at Lapeer in May.—Otto B. Gates, Secretary-Treasurer.

**Organization of New Mexico Osteopathic Society.**—The New Mexico Osteopathic Society came into existence March 11th in the office of Dr. Chas. A. Wheelon, Santa Fe. The general object of the organization is the promotion of the interests of the profession in the new state. Its immediate object is to be prepared for possible legislation affecting the profession at this first session of the New Mexico legislature.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Walter Mayes, Magdalena; Vice-President, Dr. Annette Beckwith, Raton; Secretary, Dr. M. Ione Hulett, Alamogordo; Treasurer, Dr. Leonard Tabor, Silver City.

An executive committee, consisting of Drs. C. H. Conner, Albuquerque, C. L. Parsons, Roswell, and Chas. A. Wheelon, Santa Fe, was appointed with authority to act for the profession in matters legislative, should the need arise.—M. IONE HULETT, D. O., Secretary.

**Announcement of Convention to be held at Kirksville May 24 and 25.**

—The Missouri Osteopathic Association and the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association will meet in joint session May 24 and 25. Each association will be allotted half time each day.

A most excellent program has been prepared and a large attendance is expected.

Let us make it five hundred. Make arrangements now to attend both days.

All osteopaths of Missouri and adjoining states invited and earnestly requested to be present whether members of either association or not.—W. F. Englehart, President M. O. A. E. M. Browne, President M. V. O. A.

**California Osteopaths Have Meeting.**—On December 9 the regular meeting of the Bay Association was held in the offices of Drs. Wakefield and Moon, Oakland. A clinic was presented by Dr. Ernest Sisson showing an interesting rheumatic condition of the neck, and another by Dr. Smith of Alameda, showed her method of treating anterior polio-myelitis. The rest of the evening was given up to a discussion of how the meetings could be made more interesting.

The seventh annual meeting of the Bay Association was held in the Blue Rooms at the St. Francis Hotel on February 10. Dr. Otis Akin of Portland Oregon was the guest of the Association and in the afternoon spoke on "The Mechanical Aids, Other Than Manipulation, in the Treatment of Visceral Ptosis," and after giving a lecture on the various forms of congenital hip operations, gave a successful demonstration on a patient of Dr. Cyrus A. Gaddys. In the evening after the banquet at Hotel Stewart he spoke again on "Structural Scoliosis."

Dr. Akin made a most favorable impression and his work was enthusiastically endorsed. The other features of the program were the President's Address on the State Association, a clinic on myotonia congenita by Dr. D. C. Farnam, a clinic on intra-capsular fracture of the hip also by Dr. Farnham and the transaction of much business. A committee was appointed to consider ways and means of securing the A. O. A. convention in 1915.

The Osteopathic Association of the State of California will meet in Sacramento on May 16, 17 and 18. Dr. M. E. Clark of Indianapolis and Dr. Otis Akin of Portland will appear on the program. Needless to say the program will be unusually good and with the pooling of the fares a large attendance is expected.

**Buffalo Osteopaths Entertain at First Annual Banquet.**—Dr. Francis D. Fronczak, health commissioner, urged co-operation between physicians and the department of health as a means of disease prevention in Buffalo at the first annual dinner of the Western New York Osteopathic Association held at Hotel Satler on March 23.

During the course of the dinner the Rev. H. Lester Smith of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal church spoke on "Osteopathy From the Outside In," while Dr. H. L. Russell, the last of the three dinner speakers, took as his topic "Osteopathy From the Inside Out."

Prior to the dinner the regular business session was held during which Dr. N. A. Johnson of Fredonia spoke and these officers were elected for the year: President, Dr. F. C. Lincoln; first Vice-president, Dr. N. A. Johnson; second Vice-president, Dr. Louisa Deickmann; secretary, Dr. Marion Whittemore; treasurer, Dr. George T. Cook and press committee, Dr. Alice H. Proctor.

**Detroit Osteopaths Ask for Appointments as Examiners.**—Detroit members of the American Osteopathic Association are starting a movement to secure the appointment of osteopathic physicians as examiners in the public schools. The Detroit society will address a letter to the members of the board of education in the near future, pointing out to the inspectors the necessity of frequent physical examinations of the pupils and urging that several practicing osteopaths be appointed to make these examinations.

The osteopaths direct attention to the conditions that produce curvature of the spine and state that osteopaths, being thoroughly versed in the science of anatomy, would prescribe the proper exercise to correct the defect in its incipiency.

**Meeting of Miami Valley Association.**—The Miami Valley Osteopathic Society of Dayton, Ohio, held its regular meeting Thursday, March 7. Dr. H. H. Gravett of Piqua was the speaker, his subject being "The Osteopathic Treatment of Nervous Diseases."

His remarks were full of interest to the physicians present as the speaker drew from his wealth of experience gained in seventeen years of practice at his home in Piqua.

Following his remarks a discussion of the subject was had and several clinic cases were considered from the standpoint of etiology, diagnosis and manipulative work.

In addition to the local osteopaths there were present Dr. Martin, of Xenia; Drs. Gravett and Hoskins of Piqua; Drs. Minear and Sackett, of Springfield; Dr. Caldwell, of Troy; and Dr. W. B. Linville, of Middletown.

**Program for the Annual Washington Meeting.**—An elaborate program was completed for the 12th annual meeting of the Washington Osteopathic Association, which met in Spokane April 5 and 6.

Educational and social features occupied the morning session Friday and the afternoon session Saturday. Business was transacted Saturday morning.

The program was as follows: Friday, April 5, afternoon session, address of welcome, Mayor Hindley; response, Dr. W. J. Ford, of Seattle; paper, "Sciatica, Causes and Treatment," Dr. E. B. Neffeler, Everett; the discussion on this was led by Dr. G. T. Burdette, Centralia; paper, "Pneumonia," Dr. F. C. Jones, Sunnyside; general clinic in charge of Dr. J. E. Hodgeson of Spokane. Friday evening the local osteopaths entertained the out-of-town visitors at a box party at the Orpheum theater.

The Saturday morning program consisted of an address by Dr. T. C. Morris of Spokane, president of the association; rollof of officers, reading of minutes of previous meetings, reports of officers and committees, applications for membership, new business and the hearing of several papers on scientific subjects.

**Members of Third Illinois District Enjoy Interesting Session.**—The Third District Illinois Osteopathic Association met in Dr. Hemstreet's offices on March 13. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Mosier of Kewanee with all officers and nearly all the membership present. After a short business session the program was taken up, the first number being an excellent paper on "Differential Diagnosis in Diseases of the Throat," by Dr. Ada Chapman.

The next paper was on "Osteopathic Treatment of Throat Diseases," by Dr. DeGroot of Rock Island, in which the local, general and prophylactic treatment of all the many diseases of the throat was discussed and the great importance of correct diagnosis and the early treatment of these cases emphasized.

Dr. Bertha Ventress of Monmouth read a splendid paper on "Diet" which well covered the ground, completely bringing out the importance of a knowledge of food, digestion and metabolism, in the treatment of throat conditions. "Hygiene and Care," was the subject of a carefully prepared paper by Dr. Whipple of Galva, which took up in detail this very important part of the treatment of all cases. The doctor gave some interesting personal experiences during his talk.

In the afternoon several interesting clinics were held and many persons took advantage of these and came in for examination.

In the evening an elaborate banquet was served at the Elk's Club, and a number of excellent toasts were proposed.

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**Regular Meeting of the Philadelphia County Osteopathic Society.**

The Philadelphia County Osteopathic society held its regular monthly meeting in the Colunade Hotel, Thursday evening, March 28, with the president, Dr. Wm. S. Nicholl in the chair.

The speakers of the evening were Dr. Chas. J. Muttart, Professor of Anatomy and late dean of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, who clearly, concisely and in a very interesting manner discussed the subject "The Differential Diagnosis of Lesions of the Upper and Lower Motor Neurons."

The other speaker, Dr. Birdsall F. Johnson, by his paper and the food he had prepared for us to sample, showed that he had devoted much time to the consideration of "What is Food."

As this was "Philadelphia Night" both speakers were from the city and several business matters of importance to the society were discussed.—MARY G. COUCH, Secretary.

**Announcement From the New England Osteopathic Association.**

Progress is being made in rounding up arrangements for our next Annual Convention to be held at Hotel Vendome, Boston, May 24 and 25. Everything points to a grand success. The co-operation of every member is only wanted to make this the best meeting in the history of the organization. Every detail will be carried out to the letter and it is hoped that an esprit de corps will exist at this convention and that every member will feel at home. A reception committee of live wires will look after the wants of the members and make it a point that our members become better acquainted with each other. We expect a large attendance outside of New England and it is hoped by the officers that every member of the association will make an effort to be present.

Among the good things to be offered at this Osteopathic feast we might mention the following at this time: Dr. Mark Shrum of Lynn, Typhoid Fever; Dr. Willard D. Emery of Manchester, "Something Further on the Subject of Auto-toxemia;" Dr. Norman D. Mattison, President of the Osteopathic Society of the City of New York, "Flat Feet;" Dr. Clarke F. Fletcher, Ex-president of the New York State Osteopathic Society, "Pelvic Lesions;" Dr. C. Edward Farnum of Newport, "Neurasthenia;" Dr. Lottie C. Barbee of Springfield, "Cervical Lesions;" Dr. Ward C. Bryant of Greenfield, "Children's Diseases;" Dr. A. B. Clark, New York City, "Arthritis;" Dr. J. Ivan Dufur, Philadelphia, "Nerves;" Dr. Eugene C. Link, Stamford, Conn., "Gynecology;" Dr. H. L. Russell, Buffalo, "Scoliosis."

More will be announced later. Yours for a successful meeting.

EVA G. REID, Secretary.

**The Annual Convention of the Texas Osteopathic Association.**—A demonstration by Dr. George M. Laughlin of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Mo., will be a feature of the annual convention of the Texas Osteopathic Association, which meets in Fort Worth April 26 and 27. The convention will be devoted entirely to a consideration of professional matters and will not deal with legislation or with the effort to exempt members of the profession from the state medical law.

The sessions of the convention will be held at the Westbrook Hotel. A night banquet will be one of the important social functions. An auto ride is also being arranged. The program is at present being prepared by Dr. H. B. Mason of Temple, the secretary.

Fort Worth osteopaths who are assisting in the arrangements include Drs. C. O. Hook, T. L. Ray, Maud A. Russell and H. M. Walker. Dr. G. A. Cobb of Port Arthur is president of the association.

"in the treatment of muscular cramps, hot applications according to S. Solis Cohen, lessens the excitability and energy of the voluntary muscles and relieves the excruciating pains accompanying these attacks.

In neuralgias as shown by Du Bois Raymond, where there is compression of the nerve trunk by the over filling of blood vessels in contiguous areas, hot applications relieve the congestion and pain by diversion of the blood to other parts.

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## Personals

**Has Charge of Practice.**—Dr. F. A. Parker has charge of the practice of Dr. Geo. W. Parker, who is taking a vacation in Florida.

**Announce Opening of Consulting Rooms.**—Dr. E. H. Baker and wife announce that they have opened consulting rooms in Albany Chambers, 20 St. Ann's Square, Manchester, England.

**Uses New Ford for Outside Calls.**—Dr. John A. MacDonald of Boston, Mass., is now making his outside calls in a handsome new Ford runabout machine.

**Osteopath Sick.**—Dr. Fannie Stoner, who has been practicing at Huntsville, Mo., was recently very sick at her home in Blythedale.

**Open Office in Atlantic City, N. J.**—Dr. Edward N. Hansen and Dr. Cora C. Hansen announce the opening of an office in Atlantic City, N. J., at 1007 Boardwalk, directly opposite the Steel Pier. Dr. Cora C. Hansen will be in charge with her brother, Dr. Berger, from April 1 to October 1, and the balance of the year Dr. Berger will be in full charge. Dr. Edward N. Hansen will conduct the Pittsburgh practice during the summer and Dr. Cora C. Hansen will return to Pittsburgh about October 1 for the winter.

**Former Editor in Kirksville.**—Dr. W. K. Jacobs, who is now secretary and general business manager of the National Sanitarium and Springs, at Freeport, Ill., was in Kirksville, several days, recently, for the purpose of securing, for the sanitarium, another osteopath, which is demanded by the increasing number of patients.

**Going Abroad.**—Dr. C. G. Sieburg has disposed of his practice to Menominee and Marinette, Mich., to the firm of Drs. Bell and Settle, and will go to Europe, and after visiting relatives in London and Paris will attend the Olympic games at Stockholm, Sweden, where he will also visit relatives. Dr. Sieburg expects to remain in Sweden at least a year.

**An Interesting Case.**—Dr. O. H. Kent of Seward, Nebraska, was called, March 8th, to attend the eight year old son of Mr. Max Hesanaur, living on a farm west of Seward. While the boy was picking up cobs near their house, a bullet, fired by an unknown hand, entered his left breast and passed entirely through the body, missing the heart by but a half inch. As the parents, who were near, heard no report, the conclusion is that the bullet was fired at a great distance and by someone who had no intention of injuring a human being. Dr. Kent has been attending the boy since and thinks that he will recover.

**Visits Friends and School.**—Dr. I. H. Keyte of Clarence, Mo., while in Kirksville, for a several day's visit with friends and the A. S. O., called at the Journal office March 19.

**Locations of January A. S. O. Graduates.**—We have received notice of the following January graduates: Dr. B. S. McMahan, 452 Albert St., Sault Ste Marie, Ontario, Canada; Dr. G. P. Smith, Masonic Temple, Clarksville, Tenn.; Dr. R. L. Park, Neosho, Mo., and Dr. R. L. Miller, Knoxville, Tenn.

**Visit in California.**—Dr. J. M. Beatty and wife of Lewiston, Mont., made a two week's visit to San Diego, California, returning to their home March 7.



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**Will Locate in San Francisco.**—Dr. Steen, who has been practicing in Honolulu, has decided to locate in San Francisco.

**Visits Kirksville.**—Dr. D. A. Mills of Ann Arbor, Mich., was a business visitor in Kirksville, for a few days, recently. Dr. Mills has been connected with the hospital at Ann Arbor for a number of years.

**Resumes Practice.**—Dr. Bernard Strange McMahan, member of the January, 1912 class, A. S. O., has resumed his practice, at 452 Albert St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada, which he left the first of October to finish his school work.

**Brought Patient to Hospital.**—Dr. J. H. Courner, of Oskaloosa, Ia., brought a patient to the hospital at Kirksville, March 31st.

**An Error.**—Dr. Joseph Henry Sullivan of Chicago, Ill., writes us that the news item, regarding the dislocation of his shoulder, in the March issue of the Journal, was incorrect. He did subluxate his shoulder February 11th, but he immediately adjusted it himself and only lost two days from his work.

**Changes Location.**—Dr. J. A. Kerr, who has been practicing at Ashland, Ohio, has removed to Wooster, Ohio, where he formerly lived. He will make trips to Ashland on Monday and Thursday.

**Calls at Journal Office.**—Dr. E. L. Schumacher, who spent two weeks at Kirksville, while on his way East, called at the Journal office April 1.

**Will Practice in Freeport.**—Dr. A. C. Webbe, who three years ago bought the practice of Dr. Fred Bischoff at Waukegan, Ill., and has since maintained his office at that place, has removed to Freeport, Ill., for the practice of his profession. Dr. Bischoff, who is now practicing in Chicago, will visit Waukegan twice a week.

**Treasurer of M. O. A. Spends Vacation in California.**—Dr. Lou Tway Noland, Treasurer of the Missouri Osteopathic Association, recently visited in Los Angeles, California.

**Visits Son in School.**—Dr. Majors of Seymour, Ia., was in Kirksville, April 1, to visit his son who is attending school and for examination at the hospital. Dr. Majors dislocated his arm several months ago and has not been able to treat his patients until recently.

**Spends Vacation in West.**—Dr. G. F. Lathrop, wife and son, of South Haven, Mich., are spending a six week's vacation in the West. Dr. M. E. Bachman of Des Moines, Ia., has charge of his practice.

**Returned from Kansas Trip.**—Dr. Florence A. Covey of Portland, Me., has returned to her home from Miltonvale, Kansas, where she went to attend the golden wedding anniversary of her father and mother. Dr. Covey stopped at Kirksville, for a short time.

**Meeting of Women's Faculty Club in Los Angeles.**—The women's Faculty Club of the Pacific College of Osteopathy held the regular annual meeting on March 1 at Christopher's. After dinner the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Helen Cunningham; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Lillian Whiting and Dr. Mary E. Crowell; Secretary, Dr. Barbara Mackinnon; Treasurer, Dr. Grace Shilling; Reporter, Dr. Louisa Burns.

Dr. Barbara Mackinnon read a paper which was received and discussed with much interest.

**Osteopathic Physicians—Attention!**—May 24 and 25, 1912 are the days selected for the joint meeting of the Missouri Osteopathic Association and the Mississippi Valley Osteopathic Association at "Pap" Still's Home of Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Have you made all arrangements to attend this grand Home-coming of

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all Pap's Boys and Girls? If not, get busy and make those arrangements at once. Let us give Dr. Still an ovation equal to that of his 80th birthday, when the National Association met with him. We can do this now. We may not have the opportunity to do so again. You need two days vacation. Besides, the program committee has prepared an Osteopathic feast worthy of a National meeting. The faculty of the A. S. O. has generously offered assistance and accommodations that assure success in every way. Do not neglect this opportunity to be present to pay a fitting tribute to the profession that has made you, and to its Founder, Dr. A. T. Still. **REMEMBER THE DATES.** Friday and Saturday, May 24 and 25. Every Osteopathic Physician and their friends welcome and wanted, whether members of any Osteopathic Society or not.—E. M. BROWN, D. O., President, M. V. O. A.

**The Progress of Ozone Therapy**—There is no doubt at all that the use of ozone in therapeutics is of definite value. The reports of hundreds of physicians on thousands of cases show conclusively that ozone is an oxydizing agent of value, and that its use as a means to increase under-oxydization and raise the bodily resistance is of value. The invention of Mr. W. D. Neel, of Chicago, of a machine whereby the ozone is rendered non-irritating and combined with terpene oils, has made Oxyoline a possibility. Literature regarding this subject, together with the Oxyoline Bulletin (a bi-monthly journal devoted especially to this subject) will be sent to interested readers addressing The Neel-Armstrong Company, Akron, O.

**I. T. S. Fraternity Publishes Magazine.**—The I. T. S. Fraternity at Kirksville has just published "The Gobble Nipper" a magazine for its members and Alumni, any of whom not receiving same may obtain a copy by addressing the Fraternity at Kirksville. The magazine is published three times a year at Kirksville, and contains items from the various local chapters at Des Moines, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Cambridge, Mass., and Chicago contributed by the local editors at these places. The Editor-in-chief is John J. Dunning, the manager Joe K. Goodrich, the assistant manager Geo. Brownback and the artist Dr. Leo Feidler of Seattle.

**A System of Surgery**—Funk & Wagnalls Company have secured the American rights to "A System of Surgery," edited by C. C. Choyce, Dean of, and Teacher of Operative Surgery in, the London School of Clinical Medicine, (Post-Graduate,) etc. J. Martin Beattie, Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Sheffield, is the Pathological Editor of this important new work.

It will be published in three octavo volumes and profusely illustrated with colored, black-and-white and text illustrations. Each branch of surgery is treated by the foremost specialists in that particular branch in Great Britain so that the work will really comprise the whole field of surgery from the viewpoint of the foremost British practitioners. Volume I will be ready about the middle of April and the remaining two volumes will be published about Autumn 1912. The price of the work will be \$21.00 per set.

**Bulletin of Missouri University**—"Every Day at the University" is the title of a picture bulletin just issued by the University of Missouri. The fifty pages of pictures and print tell the story of how our state University is training men for the various professions of Agriculture, Engineering, Teaching, Law, Journalism, and Medicine.

The bulletin gives pictures of University activities and has many views of the buildings. It takes the reader on a trip through the University, which is full of interest. A copy of this bulletin may be obtained by anyone who is thinking of entering the University by writing to the Dean of the University Faculty at Columbia, Missouri.

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**Another A. S. O. Professor Married.**—The students at the A. S. O. were somewhat surprised at the announcement of the engagement of Dr. M. A. Boyes to one of the Freshmen students, Miss Mabel Staver, which was made public on Thursday, April 4th. The students, as a body, decided to give to the engaged couple a ride round the town, and breaking up school during the fourth period, hauled them round in a hand car for about an hour. The two left town that same night and were married at the bride's home in Bluffton, Indiana, on Saturday evening, returning to Kirksville on Monday. We are sure that we are voicing the sentiment of all who know Dr. and Mrs. Boyes when we wish them all possible happiness in their life's journey together.

**Notes From the Boston Osteopaths.**—Blood Diseases was the subject on which Dr. Robert H. Nichols addressed the Boston Osteopathic Society at its March meeting on the 16th. The talk was interspersed with an exhibition of slides, which were shown under the microscope to the members. Dr. William S. Shaffer gave a talk on Eye Disease which included Glaucoma, Iritis and Conjunctivitis.

Dr. Freckerick W. Gottschalk entertained the members of the A. T. Still Osteopathic Association of Massachusetts at his home in Brookline, March 23 and he presented two interesting cases as clinics.

**Southeast Missouri Association Meets at St. Louis.**—An initial meeting of the Southeast Missouri Osteopathic Association was held in St. Louis, on March 23rd, and the following officers were elected: Dr. William C. Wilson of St. Charles, President; Dr. M. C. Burrus, of New Franklin, Vice-President; and Dr. F. G. Meyer, of Clayton, Secretary-Treasurer.

The next meeting will be in St. Louis in September.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Planters'. Those who spoke were: Dr. L. Von H. Gerdine of Kirksville, Mo., Dr. W. F. Englehart, President of the Missouri Osteopathic Association, and others.

**Kentucky Convention to be Held in May.**—The Kentucky State Association of Osteopaths announced through Dr. F. A. Collier lately that its 1912 annual convention would be held in Louisville about the middle of May. The convention is to come to Louisville upon the invitation of Dr. Collier and the Louisville Convention and Publicity League. It met in Louisville last year and the members were so delighted with Louisville as a convention city that they considered adopting a provision to hold their annual conventions in Louisville.

\* \* \*

**The Toronto Bill Killed.**—As we go to press we hear that the Toronto Bill has been killed in committee and that all legislation is off for this year.