

The Journal of Osteopathy

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THE JOURNAL OF OSTEOPATHY

KIRKSVILLE, MO., MAY, 1904.

THE HEART.

Dr. A. T. Still.

THE heart, not the brain, is the center and source of an intelligence that constructs each division of the body, and combines all parts into one common personage or being. There, we find the first movement of life in the embryo, and the questions arise, "What is life? What is the heart?"

As we commonly speak of the heart we mean the organ of life, the fountain of blood, the engine of blood supply, and so on. We know that it supplies the whole system after building the arteries to carry it. Organs appear, all wisely formed and located to suit their different uses, and connected to the heart by arteries, veins and nerves; when finished all parts are working in harmony. We try to reason how and why this lonely being, the heart, has done so much and shown through all its work such perfect wisdom. Is it the source of this constructive wisdom? Is wisdom an attribute of the heart? If not, what makes the plan by which it does the work and sets it out for inspection where it never fails to get the highest award on its exhibit? So far all evidence points to its individual perfection, its oneness in power to take charge and do all that could possibly be asked of a builder, from the first stroke to the perfected structure. It has not only to make the foundation faultless but to prepare the apparatus for the manufacture of the perfectly pure chemicals used and to deliver and adjust all atoms to suit the design of the part under construction; as, some atoms are prepared to form bone, some blood vessels, some nerves, and others the different viscera, each perfect and adapted to the part it helps to form. Thus we reason, that wisdom rules in animal chemistry, otherwise confusion and failure would result. Through all from start to finish we find perfection absolute.

It is not enough to consider the heart a pump or an organ distributing blood to all parts of the body. Let us give the heart credit for all that it does; give it credit for native wisdom, the wisdom it proves by its work to possess. It builds its own workshop and works without assistance seeming to know its needs. If it makes a turtle, it decides a shell is necessary and constructs one for the protection of the being within. It builds and guards according to kind—man, beast, bird, fish and reptile; all by its native mental and physical powers.

If the foetal heart begins as an atom and can build all around and over itself walls of protection, limbs of motion, and all that is of use to its personal demands, why not give it credit for wisdom to govern all its attributes and say, "You are substance refined to the power of union between life and matter."

If the heart is the center of force and constructive intelligence in the body, why not go to it for repair? Let the osteopath follow the course of the blood from the heart to its destination and return, and remove all obstructions, open all doors, for on it we depend for all the joys of perfect form and functioning, which is health. Be the watchman of the tower to cry, "All is well."

THE WORD "OSTEOPATHY."

E. E. Tucker, D. O., Akron, Ohio.

A correct rendering of the meaning of the word "pathy" in osteopathy would not be pain or suffering as it is currently given. In the current definition of the word osteopathy, the explanation is given that it comes from two Greek words, meaning respectively, bone and pain or disease; and that it means therefore, literally, bone disease or bone pain. The responsibility for this definition does not rest with those who framed the definitions of the words allopathy and homeopathy, after which this definition was formed. These men first gave the meaning of *pathos* as pain or disease, influenced no doubt by the meaning of *pathos* in pathology. This meaning of the word is found even in the best dictionaries, as for instance, in the Century Dictionary. The meaning, as we shall show below is hardly accurate. In giving the history of the name that he has given to his science, Dr. Still does not state that this name was framed after the names allopathy and homeopathy; in fact, he gives quite a different history, but whatever its intention, it served this purpose, for in the popular mind it is held contrasted with allopathy and homeopathy, and the names are considered analogous.

Being dissatisfied with this somewhat awkward explanation of the word osteopathy, I recently called upon Prof. Rockwell, who occupies the chair of ancient languages, in Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, and asked for his assistance in looking up the correct definition of *pathos*. From his large Greek lexicon, we learned the following facts: *pathos* is derived from the root *path* whose meaning is "sensitive to", "responding to", and which means pain or suffering only secondarily, in much the same way that the English word sensitive means suffering or pain secondarily. *Pathos* is contrasted in the Greek with the word *ethos*, from which contrast the real meaning may be best grasped. *Pathos* means an incoming impression, and *ethos* an out-going impression; for instance, suppose a man be insulted and get angry, the insult is the *pathos*, and the anger the *ethos*. The insult is the incoming impression, and the anger the out-going expression. We learned, moreover, that *pathos* is frequently used in combination with other words in a favorable signification,

as for instance, in *ta eu peponthota*, "the benefits received." We are resolved it shall have some such meaning in its use in the word osteopathy. So that a correct interpretation of the original Greek of the words composing osteopathy would be bone influence, or sensitive to bones.

A correct definition of the word allopathy according to these facts would be, "influenced by the opposite"—the Greek word *allos* meaning "another" or "the opposite", and *pathos* meaning as before said, "sensitive to," or "responding to". It is possible that the original framers of the word had a better understanding of its value than the subsequent definers, for in this interpretation it correctly describes the practice which it names. In the school known as the allopathic school, the practice is to administer a drug which has been found by experiment to produce a condition the opposite of the one noted, in other words, its practice is to counteract the symptoms as they arise, for instance, given a case of palpitation of the heart, a drug will be prescribed as a remedy whose physiological action would be to slow the heart rhythm. It might be called the counteracting school. The value of its remedies may be understood from this description.

The word homeopathy is derived from original Greek words, meaning, "alike" or "the same", and "sensitive to" or "responding to". With this interpretation, the name correctly describes the school which it names. In homeopathy the procedure is to administer as a remedy, a drug whose physiological action is identical with the symptoms noted. The philosophy of this practice would seem to be this; that a remedy producing identical results with the symptom noted would act upon the same physiological mechanism. Now this drug is administered in infinitesimal doses, the intention evidently being, that it should act as a stimulant to the cells themselves, rather than as a stimulant to their functions, inciting an increase in the purely vegetative activity, thus strengthening them against pathological influences.

The word osteopathy correctly interpreted, correctly describes the practice which it names. It is different from the other words, homeopathy and allopathy, in that it describes, not a procedure, nor a theory of medication, nor point of view in studying diseases, but a fact of diagnosis. The bones are not used to produce health, but bones are effective in producing disease. The bones represent the mechanism and resisting frame-work of the body and bear the brunt of all its shocks. The bony frame-work, the bony structure being in many instances delicate and intricate, is subject to lesions which are not always either easy of detection or correction, but which do occur. And that they do occur, and that they are closely related to the nervous system, and thereby become potent factors in producing diseases, is a fact and not a theory. Facts are matters not subject for debate, but for testimony and investigation, and as such, these facts challenge investigation of the whole field of medical research.

Osteopathic therapeutics proceed logically on such diagnosis, removing mechanical difficulties and straightening out mechanical strains. Of these

mechanical troubles, conditions in the osseous system form the largest part. Thus in osteopathy, the body is treated, not the disease; and in its treatment, a condition and not a theory is confronted. In this it presents a contrast with the other practices, allopathy and homeopathy, in which the practitioner treats the disease and only nurses the body—although in many cases he recognizes the utility of treating the disease, and in that case treats “not pneumonia, but a patient with pneumonia.” In all cases, disease is regarded as entirely foreign to and preying upon the tissues of the body, whose character is entirely unknown—so unknown that the idea of its origin in germs has taken immediate hold, and has been advanced for every disease described.

The word *pathos* implies an influence from without, and with that connotation may be correctly used in the name of the science of osteopathy, in which disease is found to be a condition of the body wherein its normal forces are disturbed by forces from without. It is a matter of actual experience that the trouble can be so traced to its external origin.

No name was ever more accurate or fitting for the thing represented than is osteopathy for the science it represents.

HOW OSTEOPATHY TREATS THE BLOOD.

Dr. Carl P. McConnell, Chicago.

It is not commonly realized that the blood is a tissue, the same as muscles, ligaments or bones are tissues. Using a commercial phrase, the blood may be up to par or it may be below par, as to its real value to the body economy. A person may be anemic when there is a diminished quantity of blood, for example from a hæmorrhage, or the quality of blood may not be normal from impaired digestive organs. It is well known that pure blood is an absolute essential for health. The blood is the medium whereby all organs and parts of the body are supplied with nourishment for repair and growth. The quantity of blood in a man weighing one hundred and seventy pounds is computed to be about fourteen pints, and the amount of lymph from thirty to forty pints.

The layman is fairly well versed in anemia. He knows it generally means a low grade quality of blood. When a physician informs a patient, and he very frequently does, that he is anemic and needs to have his body built up, the patient is usually satisfied with the diagnosis. Then come the iron preparations ad libitum as well as many other so-called “tonics” to enforce a better character of blood, but the much abused blood too often sulks and really pays no attention to the “tonics,” and the courtship of drugs is roughly brushed aside and doctors and all concerned are given up in disgust.

Why is it that iron preparations, for example, are absolutely useless when the blood analysis shows a deficiency of the element iron? For the simple reasons, first, nine times out of ten anemia is not a disease but a symptom of some digestive disorder, as is a pain a symptom of some nerve dis-

order; second, more iron is not required in the digestive tract if the diet is right (examination of the stools reveals plenty of iron), but the ability to assimilate more iron into the system is lacking. Thus, it is at once seen that we must go back of the symptom (an expression of disease), anemia, and seek the cause, although that symptom may be most pronounced and overshadow all others. The various “tonics”, among the profession, are well known to be an empty dream of past decades. The real tonics, outside of osteopathic treatment when indicated, are plenty of wholesome food, pure water, fresh air, and liberal exercise.

There are five ways, at least, how the blood is influenced and treated by osteopathy.

(1) THE GENERAL TREATMENT.

It is a common statement of the prospective osteopathic patient that he see show osteopathy can improve the circulation, but to attempt to cure an organic disease seems ridiculous. From his limited viewpoint, of course, the utterance is a sincere one. The patient realizes that any exercise or activity of the body tissues aids the circulation, and, to him at first, osteopathy appeals as a variety of passive movements. The fact of the matter is, the general osteopathic treatment is less potent and precise than most of the other methods of blood treatment.

The general osteopathic treatment is something more than a modified combination of massage and Swedish movements. Simply something more by virtue of additional manual spinal column stretching and rib separating. It is what might be termed a paradoxical drawback to osteopathic therapeutics, for the simple reason its relative lesser position is rendered outlandishly prominent. It is a legitimate treatment and at times an efficacious one, but it is the treatment used by fakirs on all occasions; and by somewhat simulating various genuine osteopathic treatments it is frequently employed, first, by the charlatan, second, by the honest so-called osteopath who has not grasped osteopathic philosophy, third, by the lazy or indifferent practitioner, and fourth, by the osteopath who is not able to make the diagnosis and as a consequence is not honest with his patient and knows not what else to do.

The general treatment relaxes the muscles, exercises the arms and legs, and stimulates vaso-motor action which all tends to equalize the blood distribution by aiding the heart action, drawing blood to weakened areas and dispersing blood from congested tissues. This treatment affects principally the circulation of the blood as to its distribution, a quantitative effect, and but little, and that indirectly, in a qualitative manner.

(2) THE LOCAL TREATMENT.

The various local treatments for treating the blood are purely treatments of distribution, that is, lessening congestion or reducing inflammation, and increasing the blood to a weakened area or organ.

To relieve a congestive headache, a congested liver, an inflamed ovary or

a sprained ankle requires a definite, specific treatment as and where indicated.

The same is true to tone up an atonized stomach, a paralyzed muscle or a withered limb.

(3) REFLEX BLOOD INFLUENCES.

A congested brain, an inflamed eyelid, or some poorly nourished organ may be the result of a reflex vaso-motor neurosis. That is, the little nerves (vaso-motor nerves) that control the calibre of the blood vessels may be affected reflexly from some diseased organ or tissue, the same as a pain may be a reflex symptom over a sensory nerve. Cold hands and feet are often reflex vaso-motor neuroses from indigestion. Cure the indigestion and the source of nervous irritation to the vaso-motor nerves of the hands and feet will disappear, allowing the blood vessels to normally dilate and act, consequently a freer blood distribution.

This kind of interference to the blood supply may take place in any tissue or organ of the body.

(4) DIGESTIVE AND ASSIMILATIVE INFLUENCES.

We have now come to one of the most important and every day methods of blood treatment. Here we really have to do with a blood disease. To influence the blood organically, to give the patient a rich, normal blood, has been a medical problem for ages.

Osteopathic treatment, unquestionably, offers more relief to the anemic patient than all other methods combined several times over. One important way the blood is rendered anemic, that is poor and deficient in red blood corpuscles, is from indigestion. The stomach, intestines, pancreas and liver not functioning normally, the intestinal juices not digesting the food completely, the tissues of the stomach and intestines not taking up the digested particles of food wholly and freely, and the blood not assimilating the same as it should, result in non-assimilation, mal-nutrition, in a word, anemia. Then, what must be done?

Tracing back the innervation of these digestive organs to their centers, seeking out the cause of the blockade of normal nerve impulses, and removing the obstruction is what must be done. The osteopath does this every day of the week in his practice. He finds that weaknesses and curvatures of the spinal column, misplaced ribs, and contractured muscles are frequent sources of the blockade to digestive nerves and dependent blood vessels. His work is to relieve and re-adjust the crippled parts—and it is work that he accomplishes most successfully.

Absurd, certainly, to drug and dose the digestive tract proper when the cause is invariable farther back, that is, to the nerves and blood vessels controlling the digestive functions. The digestive organs are below par as an effect, the assimilation is poor as an effect although one point farther removed from the cause, and the anemia is the remote effect that caps the climax. Simply a chain of pathological conditions, each symptom or condition repre-

senting a link, although the different links do not necessarily complete an unbroken circle, is represented. There is an origin, one link acting as a causative factor.

Always give the anemic a liberal supply of good, wholesome, well-cooked food (there is plenty of iron, etc., in the food; it is a question of ability to assimilate it on the part of the digestive tract), pure water, saline solutions if indicated, fresh air in abundance, and exercise galore.

(5) THE BLOOD ELABORATING GLANDS.

There are certain organs in the body as the spleen, adrenals, thyroid gland, thymus gland, pituitary body, etc., whose functions are little known, although it is well known that they influence and elaborate the blood. It is not necessary in this article to go into any detail concerning facts as well as various theories about the functions of these organs. Suffice it to say, that they are organs that have secretions and functions that profoundly affect the health of the blood, and as a consequence other tissues indirectly. Osteopathy treats these organs and their disorders successfully, and thus the blood.

Osteopathy also offers much along the line of treatment of rendering and keeping the blood germicidal. Consideration of the germicidal constituents of the blood, or alexins, is important but hardly comes within scope of this article. (see "Cellular Toxins" by Vaughan and Novy.)

An equivalent to health is pure blood, normal in amount and freely circulating.

THE REPORT OF A CASE OF SYPHILITIC ORCHITIS.

H. W. Carlisle, D. O., Paterson, N. J.

ONE of the most important lessons taught in any osteopathic institution is, I think, the lesson that quick cures under osteopathic treatment are the exception rather than the rule. Far too often, I fear, do we as osteopathic physicians, expect results in our practice when we have no foundation whatever for such expectations, for I believe, in many instances we are wont to become discouraged over certain cases, or conditions, when in reality we have not given nature time enough to remedy the diseased condition by a re-establishment of normal impulses, even after we have been successful in removing what we considered the primary lesions.

I realize possibly as well as my readers, that osteopathic statistics cannot be based upon a single case, yet, so few cases are reported bearing a syphilitic history, and as the case I am about to cite was of so much interest to me, I thought it might perchance be of some interest to at least a few of the profession.

It is my purpose to report a "single" case, and not to write a treatise upon this subject, therefore, I shall eliminate from my remarks the symptoms and etiology of the disease in general, and confine myself to the case in question.

The testicle and epididymis are considered as favorite hiding places for the syphilitic virus, and this condition, where the testicles are involved, is classified under two forms; that of the "Gummatous Growth" and the "Interstitial", the one forming an indurated mass or group of masses in the substance of the organ, and the other a fibroid induration of the gland, which by slow progressive changes gradually leads to atrophy, both conditions being, as a rule, painless.

The case in question was that of the gummatous type, occurring in a man 32 years of age, who had three years previous to the time he came to me for treatment contracted a sore on the prepuce of the penis, which his attending physician diagnosed as a chancre and accordingly gave him the regular course of treatment for syphilis and within a short time he was apparently well, although treatment was continued for several months after all traces of the disease had disappeared.

When patient was first examined osteopathically, the right testicle was found to be symmetrically enlarged to about four or five times its ordinary size and upon palpation was found to be very hard and non-sensitive, with a somewhat edematous appearance. There was no pain whatever accompanying the growth, and the only inconvenience he experienced was, from the extreme weight of the gland and there was no other evidence, whatever, about the body to indicate a syphilitic infection, except a slight enlargement of the inguinal lymphatics.

On examination of the spine, we found a slight deviation from normal existing in the vertebrae from the 8th to the 12th dorsal, inclusive, with a marked lateral twist to the left occurring at the 11th dorsal spine.

A short time before patient began osteopathic treatment, he had been attended by a medical practitioner who confined him to his bed and in addition to the regular internal treatment, applied a mercurial ointment, or plaster, to the diseased glands. Treatment of this character, continued for a month, brought the enlargements down to almost their normal size, but when patient returned to his business, (which was that of a merchant), only two weeks elapsed before the right testicle was as large as before, and rather than return to his bed, and allow his business to suffer on account of his absence, he decided to try osteopathy, with the understanding that he be not restrained from attending regularly to his business.

We began the case under these very unfavorable conditions, and without promising any results, applied our treatment, definitely, to the lesions involved, with some local work along the spermatic vessels; keeping relaxed the tissues about the inguinal canal, in order to correct the impaired circulation and maintain proper drainage from the testicle, but our attention was centered particularly upon the lesion at the 11th dorsal, which we considered primarily responsible for the existing condition by its interference with the normal action of the nervous mechanism of the organ.

During the course of treatment, which comprised a little less than two

months, patient wore a suspensory to prevent the dragging sensation produced by the weight of the enlarged gland. He was treated three times per week, and at the end of the first month only as light improvement was noticeable. In the beginning of the second month, patient become restless and was in a measure, a little dilatory regarding the regularity of his treatment; however, we worked on until nearing the end of the second month, when patient becoming discouraged at the slight change for the better, discontinued treatment, saying he would return to the M. D. who had previously attended him.

During the process of treatment the spinal lesions had been corrected and no appreciable results noticed, consequently we were almost as much discouraged as the patient himself, and when he signified his intention of discontinuing treatment, we felt that we could offer him no inducements to remain with us.

After leaving our office his business was such that he neglected consulting the M. D. as he had intended, and in about ten days he informed me that the enlargement had gradually disappeared, and that he considered himself well again.

A little over a year has elapsed since this case was treated, and while I have not seen the case since that time, I received a letter from him several days ago, saying the condition had never returned and that he was sound and well.

Ordinarily, the lapse of a year is a very short time in which to begin reporting "cures" of conditions where syphilitic infection exists, yet, the many particular phases this case presented, lead me to believe that a positive and permanent cure was effected, which was brought about solely by the correction and adjustment of the spinal lesions above mentioned.

The only point I have to make is this, I believe, as a rule, we allow ourselves to become too enthusiastic and expect too many spontaneous results, when, if we would only restrain our enthusiasm a little and be content to accept the fact that nature is doing her work well and as rapidly as is consistent with her natural laws and the welfare of the patient, we would meet with less discouragements, and have more "cures" and less "failures" to report.

VIBRATORS.

Joseph H. Sullivan, D. O., Chicago.

Up to the present the effect of vibrators per the various patented devices on the practicing osteopath is most interesting.

It first causes him to vibrate almost imperceptibly, next he shows well defined vibrations even as to his standing as a skilled osteopath, and he soon gives evidence of possessing a distinct twist judging from the numerous adjuncts he advocates, each adjunct unfortunately tending to blow his osteopathic craft farther from its harbor until finally he is heard of as a "Physical Culture Osteopath," which to the wise simply means—he lets the poor patients

try to do their own work instead of the osteopath doing his duty. Some are bold enough to accuse him of "ennui", some call him lazy; whichever it may be, the vibratory osteopath would favor his brothers immensely should he drop everything except his vibrator, this indeed he might perchance damage.

What warrant have these vibrator peddlers calling on an osteopath seeking to place their instruments? They do not call on any regular physician.

An osteopath has a perfect right to take umbrage at advances from these people; it of course discloses the teachings of some of our crafty opponents, to wit: "Osteopathy is Simple Massage." That seems to be their slogan just now.

The writer when called on by this gentry invariably refers them to some rubber in the neighborhood. The peddler expresses surprise, he says Dr. So & So, an M. D., endorses the machine. Dr. So & So won't use it himself but has his masseur buy one, and then Dr. So & So recommends the patient to the masseur at so much a recommend.

What need of a vibrator if the life fluids throughout the body flow properly, and if they do not flow perfectly because of a twisted structure, be it osseous, ligamentous, or muscular, how can a patting by machinery remedy the trouble?

It is at times almost discouraging to observe how far from true osteopathy many practitioners appear to have drifted, but the principle must always endure that good health is dependent on perfect mechanical adjustment, if so, ill health must necessarily exist because of wrong adjustment of the human structure, which presupposes strain, luxations, etc., following falls, exposures, fractures, and the like.

Is it possible to adjust a bone by vibration? No one claims it can be done, then what use has an osteopath for a vibrator? Successful practitioners in osteopathy have become such, not by the use of vibrators, nor by x-ray therapeutics, if you please, but by hard work by their hands alone intelligently trying to bring into proper position some part of man's anatomy which being astray because of accident acts much as a thorn in his flesh would, and demands just such intelligent correction, following which good health ensues.

A visit to the Pullman car shops will disclose to your gaze many wonders in all departments, not the least of which is the beautiful fresco painting seen within the elegant private cars and sleeping cars noted the world over.

It is most fascinating to observe the blending of color effects at the hands of these artists, and needless to remark these people are well recompensed for their skill which of course represents years of development of artistic powers. These artistic minds are in great demand, the supply never satisfies the demand.

Across the yards in these car works you reach the department in which the coal cars, freight cars and rougher products are produced, and one of the most wonderful inventions seen there is a contrivance in use by which these box cars are painted with a hose consists of a mechanical spray which is. It

worked by pneumatic pressure. By means of this machine one man whose wages may be one and a half dollars per day can throw paint so fast that the other employees can hardly run in cars fast enough to keep him engaged, he appears able to paint the whole town of Pullman red or blue before dinner.

The thought born on this visit was the one which the reader no doubt has grasped ere this.

The artist by his delicate evolution of colors into beautiful effects in which harmony is sought above all else is typical of the true osteopath, who by skilled painstaking effort seeks to harmonize the human structure one part with another, the result being nature's most wonderful and withal most beautiful thing, a perfect man or woman.

The fellow throwing the paint on by machine in bucket-fulls, struck the writer as bearing a strong resemblance to the individual who claims a vibrator by its rapid patting of the tissues has much to recommend it.

The discerning public may be trusted to soon make distinction between the artistic temperament, he who finds each case a problem in itself, calling for not a blank vibratory procedure but an intelligent osteopathic adjustment of a strained or twisted mechanism; the public will distinguish between the artist and the fellow who like a automaton works his vibrator, resembling the man who throws the paint.

Shakespeare says in Hamlet, "Aye, there's the rub." We might today say, "There's the rubber, hand him your vibrator."

FOUR INTERESTING CASES.

Reported by E. C. LINK, D. O., Kirksville, Mo.

GALL STONES: Early in February, 1903, Mrs. T—, age 30, a student of the A. S. O., was taken suddenly ill and when called to treat the case, found her suffering excruciating paroxysms of pain, radiating from the right hypochondrium to the back and right shoulder. There was nausea, vomiting and fever. A physical examination revealed, on inspection, pigmentation—yellow skin and conjunctivæ—and by palpation and percussion a uniformly enlarged and extremely tender liver extending below the level of the umbilicus.

The patient gave a history of former attacks similar to this and the finding of small concretions in the feces but no stones were found after this attack.

Examination of the spine showed a slight lateral swerve in the lower dorsal region and marked lesion of the 10th rib on the right side. Osteopathy, unadulterated, was directed to the removal of the lesion and a curve was effected. To date there has been no return of the trouble.

LITTLE'S DISEASE: George F—, age 4. History—Premature birth, apparent normal growth and no special evidence of weakness until the time arrived when he should sit alone, begin talking and walking.

When brought here for treatment about a year ago, he was as large and

apparently as perfectly formed as other children and it was only when he attempted to sit up or tried to talk that there was any lack or error of development noticeable. He could scarcely stand up by holding on to a chair. There was some spacticity of the muscles of the arm and marked spacticity of the muscles of the legs, adduction of the thighs and increased patellar reflex. He could not hold up his head properly and could talk but little. There is neither chorea, epilepsy nor mental impairment in this case.

The *Osteopathic Examination* revealed a greatly exaggerated anterior curve of the cervical region, atlas and axis anterior, and a general posterior condition of the dorsal and lumbar regions, also a lateral swerve of the spine between the second and sixth dorsal.

The results obtained so far are very encouraging and may be summed as follows: General bodily nutrition excellent, child talks as well as other children of his age and mental condition is good; reflexes only slightly exaggerated; child can stand alone unsupported by brace of any kind; and can walk several yards without assistance.

The treatment has been directed toward the removal of the lesions in the cervical and dorsal regions, especially the cervical for we believe this lesion to be the cause of the non-development of the pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord.

EPILEPSY: Mr. A—, of Wyoming, age 47, stockman. Patient gave a history of accident, a "bucking broncho" having fallen upon him, injuring the upper ribs on the right side and the upper four cervical vertebrae. The accident occurred about five years before osteopathic treatments were given.

The epilepsy assumed the major form and the aura was a pain in the heart which was followed in a few minutes by pain in the head, unconsciousness, tonic and clonic spasms and coma lasting from two to five hours after which he would appear dazed and weak for a day.

The attacks came on at irregular intervals; sometimes two in a week. Four months' treatment cured the case. Additional features of the case due to the lesions were irregular heart action, cardiac murmur, insomnia, weakness of the eyes; all were relieved by the treatments.

INSOMNIA: Mr. B—, of Illinois, aged 45, editor of newspaper. Patient gave history of runaway accident three years prior to taking osteopathic treatment. He was thrown out of his buggy and alighting on his head and shoulder he was rendered unconscious for several hours. Aside from his bruises he did not at the time seem to be affected in any other way, but insomnia resulted. His family physician advised him to give up his business and go to the country and follow the occupation of a farmer awhile.

Before going to the country three or four hours of troubled sleep was all that he could get in twenty-four hours, and after working hard all day on the farm he would only occasionally get a good night's rest. Lesions of atlas and axis causing a disturbance in the circulation of blood in the head may be considered the primary cause of insomnia in this case. Treatment directed to the removal of these lesions cured the case.

THE ESSENCE OF OSTEOPATHY.

L. Van H. Gerdine, A. M., D. O., Kirksville, Mo.

WHEN one comes in contact with the osteopathic practitioners scattered throughout the land one hears the most diverse ideas regarding osteopathy. Not only, too, does one find this confusion of ideas among the graduates of the different schools but also among those from the same school. I remember distinctly that no two men who graduated in my class from one of the smaller schools thought alike on this vexed question. For several years, therefore, I have been revolving the question in my mind, "Just what is osteopathy?"

According to its founder, Dr. Still, there would seem little doubt about the fundamentals, why then such a divergence of opinions in practice? Why do not all practitioners follow in the footsteps of the founder?

In order to get as clear conception as possible of the characteristics of osteopathy that place it in a class by itself and quite separate it from all other methods of healing, I investigated such works on mechanotherapy as were accessible in the medical library of a large eastern city. I studied the systems of massage and the Swedish gymnastic cure and noted the ideas claimed by them in common with the average osteopathic practitioner. I found that movements for the purposes of stimulation and inhibition were in use long ago. I noted that most of the movements used in connection with the muscles were already quite familiar to the masseurs. Such ideas as equalizing blood flow and nerve energy were well known.

What then was the excuse for the existence of a new art of healing? It lay in the fundamental, always emphasized by Dr. Still, the bony lesion. Here then, was the principle that made osteopathic methods a thing apart from all other mechanical methods of healing. Nowhere could I find distinct reference to bony lesions as being the essential cause of morbid processes. To be sure references are made to dislocations of the spine, due to mere accidents, and causing serious symptoms or possibly outright death. Dislocation of joints too, like the hip and shoulder, are well known. Of bony lesions, however, generally in any part of the body and especially in the vertebral column and ribs as being the prime cause of disease, not a word.

Such a conclusion in regard to the fundamental importance of the bony lesion is quite in accord with the ideas advocated from the beginning by Dr. Still. If then we have here the essence of the younger science, whence arises the confusion? How comes it that one hears of bony lesion osteopaths as if they were a class apart? Can a genuine believer in osteopathy be anything but a bony lesion osteopath? In my opinion most decidedly not, and just as soon as one lays aside such principle and such practice, one lays aside osteopathic principle and becomes a more or less typical "rubber."

I do not mean to say anything against massage. Massage in its place fills a definite need, doubtless, but massage is not osteopathy. Some of our practitioners say, "Why not make use of massage and the other so-called ad-

juncts if they prove helpful and cause no such harm as the administration of a drug does?" And on such grounds many osteopaths defend the use of hydrotherapy, electrical treatment, and the rest. Suppose we admit for the present that such methods are to an extent beneficial in certain conditions, still such are not osteopathic and the moment the osteopathic practitioner resorts to these just at that moment he is confessing to a weakness in osteopathy. If such ends can be brought about osteopathically, why resort to other methods? The truth is that many students have passed through schools without acquiring a proper grasp of the subject and by reason of their ignorance, have become, more or less, good masseurs. Such students, naturally, are unaware of their true position and are also ignorant of what massage is, technically speaking, hence they disclaim the name of masseurs and claim that of osteopaths. Others again by reason of certain preconceived prejudices or of inability to find the lesions in many cases, become skeptical in regard to the principle itself and merely reserve to themselves the name, and consequently the emoluments, while in reality they are nothing more nor less than rubbers. Thus comes about the varied opinions that one meets with in the profession at large. The original conceptions have been misunderstood or discredited, and while the name is still reserved the heart does not go with it.

Are our schools responsible for such a condition? Here the graduates of the various schools in general differ markedly, while those from the same school take in a general way a like attitude. In one school, for example, it is told that one student in particular came out strongly for the bony lesion idea, and he was always known among his fellows as the "bony lesionist." Apparently he was the only one of them that had much faith in such lesions. Some of the students there informed me that the president of the school himself had expressed considerable uncertainty about bony lesions. What, then, could one expect of the average graduate? The school fortunately is a small one.

As the very reverse picture to such a state of affairs, one has to talk with Dr. Still only five minutes to know where he stands and where he has always stood. With him it is bony lesion, first and last. The so called adjuncts, rubbing, electricity treatments and the like, he has no use for, because he claims osteopathy is sufficient in itself to handle disease in so far as disease can be influenced by human methods. Under his influence consequently a large part of his students become thoroughly imbued with his spirit and make successful and enthusiastic practitioners. In a measure then our schools are responsible for the present confusion in the osteopathic ranks and we cannot hope for a general enlightenment until all the schools succeed in securing for instructors in the principles and practice of osteopathy men who have become as thoroughly devoted to the essential principles as Dr. Still himself.

OSTEOPATHIC PEBBLES.

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

Cultivate good cheer.

★

Imitate Nature's methods.

★

Osteopathy is Nature's best helper.

★

Nature's laws alone determine life and death.

★

To obey Nature's laws is to preserve health.

★

The purpose of life is to live long and well.

★

Nature always resents violent insults with evil consequences.

★

"Our youthful excesses are drafts on our old age; some payable twenty, some thirty, some fifty years hence."

★

The power of our bodies to resist and recover from disease is being daily demonstrated by skillful osteopaths.

★

What solace does the confirmed invalid find in his wealth? Wealth without health leaves man a poor mortal after all.

★

The potencies of drugs are studied by medical doctors while the potencies of our bodies are studied by osteopaths.

★

It has come to be believed that Nature is a reputable physician and will, if assisted by skillful osteopathic treatment, mend herself.

★

What shall one do when catching a cold? Secure a reaction as quickly as possible by osteopathic treatment, by exercise, hot drinks and baths.

★

Osteopathic treatment aids Nature's processes to combat all forms of disease and has given abundant proof of its ability to withstand the conflict and rout the enemy.

★

Bad digestion leads to nervousness, sleeplessness, irritability, brain-fag, ill-temper, insanity. Osteopathy cures sick stomachs and perfects assimilation which makes pure, rich blood and strong nerves.

★

It is a well known fact that the more you drug for constipation, the more stubborn and aggravated the condition becomes. Osteopathy promotes muscular action of the bowels and cures constipation.

★

The power to get well is found in the organism of the sick person. Com-

petent osteopaths control the throttle that regulates these vital forces and utilizes them to aid Nature to effect a cure.

★
The world's marching orders are: "On to the grave." The last day is hid, therefore watch every day. Look well to the petty ills that you may avoid big ones. It behooves you to act today. See the osteopath.

★
Not friends but enemies advise that treatment is severe, harsh, and indelicate. The fact is, skillful osteopaths adapt the treatment to all conditions of unhealth from infancy to infirm age.

★
To those who have defective throats, a soreness, an itching, hoarseness, ulcerated tonsils or quinsy, osteopathy appeals as a sure and safe remedy; it is the treatment par-excellence for all circulatory disturbances.

★
Colds are one of the most prolific causes of diseases of women. Numerous invalids may trace their troubles to colds contracted by ill-ventilated, poorly heated homes, and imprudence. Osteopathy is an absolute and speedy cure for colds, lagrippe and kindred ailments.

★
Thousands of chronic cases have exhausted the treatment of warring medical schools without success. These drug saturated wrecks, the hardest types in their most wretched aspect appeal to osteopathy as a last resort, and it is upon these desperate cases that osteopathy has won her greatest victories.

★
We are encouraged in God's word to pray for the sick. So are we to pray for daily bread, but we are to work for bread as well. If we are to work for bread we are to doctor for disease. Prayer is important in both cases, but prayer, like faith, without works is dead, hence if the sick would be well, they must be treated physically.

★
Many diseases resist every kind of medical treatment till patience and drug remedies are exhausted. There is a treatment, however, to which you will find your trouble yield and that is genuine osteopathy. Osteopaths apply that which is practical, not merely theoretical. Theory is poor if it will not work results. People are weary of theories; they want results. Osteopathy is founded upon results.

★
Since health means living in harmony with Nature, it follows that an important duty of the osteopath is to teach Nature's laws, the obedience of which means health; also that it is wise, desirable, natural, scientific and pays the best dividends to have your osteopath keep you well with an occasional treatment rather than attempt to make you well when disease comes. See your osteopath before you are bedfast.

★
The human machine is intricate, its adjustments are fine, the possibilities of mal-adjustments are numerous; it is affected by the slightest

changes of weather, impure food, air, water, and every excess; hence it requires more care and skill to rightly employ the restorative agencies within the body to terminate illness and introduce health than to put an ordinary machine in running order when it fails to perform its work.

★
Osteopathic diagnosis is not only a science based upon an accurate knowledge of the minutest details of anatomy, physiology, pathology and symptomatology, but it is an art as well, requiring trained hands and a cultivated, delicate sense of touch, without which diagnosis is little more than crude guessing and it is impossible to make an accurate personal health summary or locate the cause of diseased conditions. Through the proper development of the tactile sense osteopaths are enabled to detect the slightest subluxation or mal-alignment in the bony structure, abnormal densities, fluid accumulations, degrees of temperature, unnatural elevations or depressions, misplaced organs, unnatural contraction or relaxation of muscles, and must know their inter-related significance.

★
To osteopathy there is no end; its horizon is limited only by the world, with no restrictions to hem it in, no creed but that which is embraced in the words common-sense, Nature and humanity. These words are good synonyms for osteopathy. It is intuitive in man to rub a weak, bruised, cold or painful part of the body to restore the natural circulation. Skillful manipulations form the ground-work but it must not be erroneously inferred that it is massage. Osteopathy occupies an advanced plane as dissimilar to massage as modern surgery is to barbering; its methods of procedure are scientific and successful; it is also simple and harmless in the hands of an adept in the art, but it is fraught with much danger in the hands of ignorant pretenders of which there are many; neither can machines possibly do the work of the human hand, which has the educated brain controlling it. If the machine was endowed with delicate touch, could feel and think, it might be safely and effectually employed.

★
Osteopaths view the human body as a piece of superb, vitalized machinery and deal with it mechanically; they properly adjust and regulate it, when out of order, scientifically. Mal-alignment of bones, rigidity of muscles, displacement of cartilages, torpidity of glands, congestion of veins, sluggishness of capillaries, with a variety of impingements on the nerves, present innumerable resistances to the vital energy and free flow of the body fluids and this is the prime cause of most diseases. Skillful osteopaths know how to open the rivers and rivulets of blood, reduce dislocations, liberate the nerves; thus the vital functions of the body are affected in a most powerful and direct manner; the weak stomach is strengthened, the torpid liver and bowels stimulated to quicker action, complexion perfected and the entire system strengthened against further attacks of disease. It is a boon to chronic sufferers, confers blessings that cannot be gotten from powder, potion, pill; leaves no drug habits in its wake and aids Nature to harmonious action.

The St. Louis Meeting and the World's Fair.

Once more we want to urge upon all osteopaths to attend the St. Louis A. O. A. meeting July 11th to 15th, inclusive. No man or woman in our profession can afford to miss this meeting.

First: The strength your presence will give to the cause in swelling the number is needed.

Second: On account of the enthusiasm and individual strength it will give to you.

Third: This will be by far the greatest gathering of osteopaths the world has ever known and you should be one of them.

Fourth: The World's Fair management have by their courtesy made this occasion a distinctive feature of the Fair, which, if but utilized as it should be by our profession, means more from an educational standpoint than all else that has occurred in the history of our growth and development.

Fifth: The rates will be within reach of all osteopaths.

Sixth: The Fair alone will more than pay you for your trip to St. Louis, it being the greatest by far of its kind ever conceived by the minds of men.

Seventh: The accommodations, arranged for your entertainment by the local committee at the Inside Inn, are the best and cheapest that have ever been offered us at any place in the United States.

Eighth: Missouri, the home of osteopathy, bids you come, bids you welcome. In the name of our illustrious discoverer, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, whose presence alone on this occasion should be incentive enough to bring every osteopath, we invite you to come and help swell the throng.

Ninth: Last but not least, the privilege of listening to the splendid papers that will be read by some of our ablest and most successful men and women, and participating in the enthusiastic discussions of the same, will give to you enthusiasm and energy enough to doubly pay you for all expense. You will go home with renewed courage and strength for your work.

A number of osteopaths have written the local St. Louis D. O.'s asking for rates of

outside hotels and boarding houses, thinking to save money by so doing. To these we only wish to say, that one dollar per day for a room anywhere is considered the minimum price here and that is exactly what the cheapest rooms at the Inside Inn will cost you plus the price of admittance; that means two people in a room at \$1.50 per day each, which pays for your rooms, also for your admittance to the Fair. Your accommodations will be first-class as not only the hotel management, but the Fair association is behind that hotel and responsible for the fulfillment of its contracts. You take no chances there of failure to get splendid accommodations, if you only secure your rooms in advance. Your time is now limited, you should secure your reservation at once; do not fail to do this, it means much to you and to those of us who want you cared for right.

Remember you must notify the hotel people ten days before the exact date of your arrival at the Inn; then your rooms will be ready for you. Also remember the Fair management have set aside one day, Tuesday, July 12th, to be known as the American Osteopathic Association Day, and in addition to this have given us for our use that day, Festival Hall, one of the finest theatre buildings on earth, with a seating capacity of nearly four thousand people, the central structure around which this wonderful exposition clusters,

These exercises will be held at 8 p. m. To these exercises we earnestly urge not only the presence of every osteopath in the land, but of as many of your friends as can come. This occasion is to be our jubilee. You should be there and bring your friends.

The music for this occasion will be furnished by the World's Fair organist, on the largest organ on earth. This too comes to us through the courtesy of the World's Fair management. You must be there; you will have to be present to appreciate the magnitude of the occasion to our profession.

A. G. HILDRETH, D. O.,

President Local St. Louis Association.

Be Original.

When the A. S. O. sends forth a graduate with his diploma under his arm, it is

a token of our respect for him and of our confidence in his ability. It is also a commission to explore new fields and report the truth for the advancement of osteopathy. And I wish it emphatically understood to be in order, without an "if" or a "but," that we will be glad to receive his report and give it place in the Journal of Osteopathy as useful literature, provided it be the result of his personal investigation. It must come without the quotation from the books of any medical school. It must be a discovery either from his own experiments, or the experiments of other graduates of this or some other reputable osteopathic school. The time has come when we cannot give space in the Journal for any prosy compilation of old theories that are without a vestige of the principles of osteopathy. Our time is too precious to spend reading quotations from Flint, Donglison, Osler or any other author whose writings are lacking in the first principles of our science. For the future the Journal is open for osteopathic literature only; we have a large waste basket into which old theories must go. I extend a warm, a very warm invitation to all osteopaths to send us the results of their experiments. The human body, if properly understood, anatomically, physiologically, obstetrically, surgically, in the treatment of diseases generally, chronic or acute, in different seasons and localities, offers enough to be discovered and proven to give your pen exercise much and often. Let the reports give results obtained by osteopaths; not a combination of the sacred tenets of osteopathy with the abortive system of drug slushing. Now, wake up! and please remember this: we cannot give space and fill our columns with a lot of old medical theories from which we get nothing of benefit to our school of practice. We need wideawake, up-to-date osteopaths.

A. T. STILL, President A. S. O.

Attempted Freak Legislation in New York.

The present session of the New York legislature is famous for a freak bill, the like of which has never been seen in the history of osteopathic legislation. As the

session was nearing its end, March 21, the faithful were startled to read in their morning papers that a bill "to define and regulate the practice of osteotherapy" had been introduced in the Senate by Senator Fitzgerald of New York.

Copies of the bill showed first, a very good definition of osteopathy, such as might be taken from most any osteopathic publication, with an analysis of the word and the following statement that "the word osteotherapy embraces the science called osteopathy, and the practice of massage and Swedish movement to its fullest extent and any one practicing the latter sciences under those or different names shall come under the jurisdiction of this act." It was certainly broad enough for all to get under its beneficent and protecting wing.

Sec. 2 provided for the appointment of a board of examiners by the governor who should have been in the practice of osteotherapy for at least three years in the state or should be graduates of regularly conducted schools of osteotherapy or massage, and members in good standing of the osteotherapeutic society of the state of New York. The rest of the bill provided for the conducting of examinations and registering of diplomas.

A careful inquiry failed to locate the people behind the bill or to discover any of the schools or the state society mentioned therein. Whoever were pushing the matter kept decidedly out of sight and are not known now.

It was sufficient to set the medical men in motion and they began their usual paying of compliments to the osteopaths who were as much opposed to the bill as possible. They, however, could not be persuaded that it was not some wicked attempt on our part to climb into the grand stand unobserved by these guardians of public welfare and happiness.

Osteopathy is not so friendless as in the day gone by and it did not take long to find out that there was no reason for anxiety, so quiet was restored and we went on practicing under the good old name as we hope to do till the world is healed.

A hearing was asked for by the sponsors of the bill but the time was too short, al-

though several medical men were on hand as was Dr. Hart, of Albany, who was an interested spectator. There are numerous explanations of the motives prompting the attempt but as they would be merely speculation it is not worth while going into them. Anyhow one more attack has failed.

CHAS. C. TEALL, D. O.

More About Our Relations With the M. D.'s.

I want to write "amen" to Dr. Shifflett's article and the editorial on "Our relations to the M. D.'s" that appeared in the April number of the Journal. The policy there advanced I have always pursued in my practice, and have found it much more profitable and pleasant than the "knocking" method. My experience is that it is unwise and generally unsatisfactory to have a case with an M. D., but I am not sure that it would prove satisfactory to have a case with a D. O., for if a physician is to do his best work with a patient, that patient must do as the physician dictates. In other words—have full charge of your patient or advise a change of physicians.

When a patient comes to me from another physician, I always speak well of him if I can, and it's a mighty mean man that you cannot say one good thing about; and if I cannot speak well of the previous physician I say nothing whatever about him.

But usually one can say: "Oh yes, I know Dr. A. and he is certainly a competent man, and I feel sure that if drugs could have reached your case, Dr. A. would have helped you." When some patients consult a D. O. they immediately proceed to criticise their physician, and many D. O.'s make the mistake of helping the work along. A better way is to say that you had always thought the physician in question all right, and that his failure in this particular case was due to his school of medicine, not to the doctor himself. The patients will think much more of the D. O. than they would had he joined them in the criticism of their former physicians.

I have often called surgeons in consultation, and had patients operated on in hospitals, and have, without a single ex-

ception, always been used as courteously as any man could wish, and in the hospital cases have assisted in the operations and had charge of the cases afterwards, the same as any family physician.

These M. D.'s may bitterly oppose osteopathy and say many unpleasant things about it, but if the D. O. acts the gentleman with them, I believe, as a rule, they will meet him, personally, half way. In my six years' experience in practice, I regret to say, the "knockers" against me have been more often jealous D. O.'s than the M. D.'s. But we now have so many associations in our cities and states that the fraternal spirit among D. O.'s is growing. Let us work and study, say pleasant things or keep still where, of course, principles are not involved, and let the other fellow do the "knocking."

WARREN B. DAVIS, D. O.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

Notice to Members of the Indiana Osteopathic Association.

We beg to remind you that the date for the semi-annual meeting of the Indiana Osteopathic association is on Wednesday, May 11th, 1904, at the Hotel "Denison", Indianapolis, Ind. Every one who attended the last meeting was pleased at the success of the occasion and the number in attendance. While the last meeting was good, *very good*, yet we are able to assure you that this one will be much more interesting. Thanks are due the programme committee for arrangements that will make the occasion one that no practitioner can afford to miss. A glance at the following programme will be convincing. You will bear in mind that this is not the regular annual business session. Nevertheless there are several matters of vital importance to all of us which will have to be disposed of at the business session, which will be held in the forenoon. This will give the rest of the day to the educational feature. One of the matters to be brought before the business session in the forenoon is the election of delegates to the American Osteopathic association. Second: The question of the state association drawing

nearer to, and acting more in harmony with the national association, rather than on the independent basis, as heretofore. Third: We would recommend the appointment of a committee to draft a new constitution and by-laws for our guidance, combined with a directory of the membership of the state. Being informed of them beforehand we desire that you give these subjects some thought and be prepared to give the rest of us the benefit of your conclusions. We earnestly desire that you will shape your work so that you can be in attendance and help make this meeting a great success. Dr. Hildreth of St. Louis and Dr. McConnell of Chicago will be with us.

PROGRAMME.

9:00 a. m. Call to order.

Business meeting.

Paper. "Headaches"—Mrs. Emma B. Nugent, D. O.

Paper. "Gall Stones"—John T. Baker, D. O.

Paper. "Heart-troubles"—Jos. B. Kinsinger, D. O.

Paper. "Lung-troubles"—Kyrn T. Vyverberg, D. O.

12:00 m. Lunch.

2:00 p. m. Call to order.

Paper and clinical presentation of cases, "Technique of Treatment"—Carl P. McConnell, D. O., Chicago.

"The Good of the Association"—Discussed by all.

6:00 p. m. Dinner.

7:00 p. m. to 9:00 p. m. Social session.

GEO. TULL, D. O., President.

FRANK H. SMITH, D. O., Sec'y and Treas.

World's Fair the Largest Exposition Ever Held—Largest and Most Enthusiastic Educational Convention of Osteopaths the World has Ever Known.

The program committee has mapped out for our national meeting in July, not only papers covering practical and important subjects, but the clinic department has provided practical demonstrations for ten various diseases, all of which the local osteopaths have provided subjects for. Each clinician has been notified who is to furnish the subject for his clinic. All points

that he desires to know about that individual case he will be informed of, so there will be no mistake or mishap in that department.

St. Louis and the Exposition will be the Mecca to which all osteopaths in July will be coming. Careful arrangement has been made, that you may have a great outing, connecting business with pleasure; spending the forenoon with the daily program, followed in the afternoon by sight-seeing, with a nice home to retire to at night at the Inside Inn's spacious quarters among shade trees galore. To see the Exposition every possible facility for the economy of the visitor's time and the saving of his strength has been provided. Boats will traverse the mile or more of Lagoons, which surround the Electricity and Educational Palaces, and the Intra-mural Railway reaches every part of the grounds. Rolling chairs may be secured for trips through the buildings and elsewhere.

The Osteopathic Day festivities will take place in the evening in Festival Hall. This is 200 feet high and is located in the center of the Cascade Gardens, where there are three Cascades with the largest water-falls ever constructed by man; 90,000 gallons of water per minute flow over the Cascades. That evening we will have special music, given to us by the Exposition management, on the largest organ the world has ever known, it has 146 stops and pipes 5 feet in diameter.

DIRECTIONS FOR VISITING OSTEOPATHS.

To reach the World's Fair grounds from the Union Station, where all trains enter St. Louis to deposit their passengers, the visitors may take the Laclède or Market street cars direct to the Inside Inn, our hotel head-quarters, which is in the south side of the World's Fair grounds; or take any car going north on 18th street, transfer on Pine street or Washington avenue to any car going west having World's Fair sign on. Those coming on special trains which do not go through Union Station but go direct to World's Fair Terminals, should take the Inter-mural Railway direct to the Inside Inn.

Cut out and keep these directions as you

will need them upon arrival. A bureau of information will be established on the first floor, next to the parlors of the Inside Inn, for the visiting osteopaths. Committees have been appointed from the local association to answer every conceivable question upon arrival.

HOMER EDWARD BAILEY, D. O.
Chr'm of General World's Fair Com.

Dr. McConnell Writes About the World's Fair and A. O. A. Convention.

DR. G. M. LAUGHLIN,

Kirkville, Mo.

Dear Sir:—I went down to St. Louis from Kirkville Saturday night and stayed over until Sunday night. I was out to the Exposition grounds and had the pleasure of going over the convention plans pretty thoroughly. I feel, doctor, that the full significance of the A. O. A. plans for the July convention has not been brought forth vividly enough to the field practitioners. Personally, I was astonished at the amount of work the St. Louis osteopaths have accomplished toward making the coming meeting a most decided success. They have evidently worked day and night toward a perfection of plans that will be really epoch making; and not until the osteopaths arrive in St. Louis will they grasp the true importance and magnitude of the coming convention. Then, again, hardly any one unless through personal observation appreciates or even fully knows of the Exposition itself. The Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 does not compare to it in either beauty or size. Our convention is so closely associated and related to the Exposition that the success of the latter simply and markedly assures the largest and most enthusiastic osteopathic meeting as yet, besides giving osteopathy a dignified advertisement that is truly invaluable.

The official recognition of osteopathy (Osteopathy Day) will be a tremendous factor in the success of our future popular work. The significance of the securing of Festival Hall with a special program is something that I believe very few osteopaths so far appreciate.

I am afraid those that do not secure ac-

commodations before hand will be disappointed, for the probabilities are St. Louis will be taxed to the utmost in caring for her visitors. The Inside Inn is all that it represents to be and the rates are certainly fair. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the fact that to secure reservation before hand at the Inn will be quite essential. Those who rely upon waiting until they reach St. Louis or expect to get accommodations elsewhere, unless very close to the grounds, will surely be disappointed at the distances to traverse and the conveyances to get to the convention.

I feel that the osteopathic publications should repeatedly bring this matter before the profession. It means so much to one and all.

Yours fraternally,

CARL P. MCCONNELL.

Chicago, April 9, 1904.

The Maine Association.

The first regular meeting of the Maine Osteopathic association convened in the office of Dr. V. D. Howe, The Somerset, Portland, Me., on March 26.

A majority of the members were present to hear a very able paper by Dr. S. T. Rosebrook, on "Some Benefits Derived From a State Association." A paper was also read by Dr. D. W. Coburn on "Constipation." Both papers were duly discussed and commented upon, and the members felt greatly benefited from this meeting.

FLORENCE H. COVEY, D. O.,

Secretary.

Wisconsin Promises Good Delegation to the National Association.

Dr. F. N. Oium, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, reports in the following quotation from a letter recently received from him a good, healthy sentiment for osteopathy in his state and also predicts a good attendance from Wisconsin to our national association meeting to be held in St. Louis in July:

"All aboard for the A. O. A. in July from this section of the country. Wisconsin will have a good representation in proportion to practitioners.

"Osteopathy is booming in this state and I hope we can have a good share of your next graduating class locate in our state."

Osteopathy—A Postscript.

[From the April number of the Chicago Clinic]

Last month we protested against the apathy of the members of the medical profession who, lamenting the growing strength of the osteopaths, sit idly by and watch their progress, or content themselves with passing futile resolutions in the medical societies. The extent of osteopathic recognition by the various States of the Union, as set forth in The Chicago Clinic and Pure Water Journal, in March, came as a surprise to the medical profession and excited comment in many quarters. There was no exaggeration, however. In fact, the story was not all told. There are additional facts which may serve to arouse us to opposition to the growing strength of irregulars. We can not afford to ignore it. A few months ago the Supreme Court of the State of Kentucky declared that osteopathy was not the practice of medicine (Nelson v. State Board of Health, 57 S. W. R. 501). Before that time the secretary of the State Board of Health had proudly held that the State was free from osteopaths. Very recently the Kentucky State Legislature passed a bill recognizing osteopathy, and further, *put an osteopath on the State Board as a member*. Since the March editorial in this journal was written, South Carolina has fallen into the hands of the irregulars and a law has become operative compelling the State Board of Medical Examiners to license osteopaths merely upon presentation of diplomas and without examination. In Mississippi the osteopathic bill failed to pass—but what an empty victory! The Supreme Court of Mississippi has declared (Hayden v. State, 33 S. R. 653) that osteopathy is not medical practice and is not in any way subject to the control of the State Medical Board. This much has been done by osteopaths since the last issue of this journal. Osteopathy is not a weakling which can be safely ignored. It has become legalized in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Vir-

gina and Wisconsin. In the following States osteopaths are exempted from restrictions by law: District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island. And to what is this wonderful progress of an irregular cult due? To the energy of the osteopaths? No more than to the lamentable apathy of the medical profession. Illinois may yet be kept within the pale of regular medical practice. Two Governors, Tanner and Yates, have saved the State on two occasions, and that against vigorous protest of osteopaths and their friends. With the precedent of twenty-four States held up to him, no Governor can afford to veto an osteopathic bill in Illinois unless supported actively by the entire medical profession. The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that the practice of osteopathy is the practice of medicine as defined by the statutes, and we are safe unless the action of the Supreme Court is overridden by the Legislature. The only way for us to be assured that the Legislature will not defeat this excellent court decision and recognize the osteopaths, is for us to work together as harmoniously, energetically and intelligently as do the Kirkville irregulars. We have the majority—let us make it count.

Texas State Meeting.

We have just completed a good meeting of the T. O. A. held in our offices. Had about twenty visiting osteopaths and had a good love feast. Cleared up some of the old sores that have existed for some time and believe we will start out now with a clean and harmonious feeling among us all.

I presented a bill modeled after the Missouri law and improved upon some and suited to our Texas statutes which we discussed some and finally agreed upon as a model for our effort in the next legislature. We had a speech from Editor Baldwin of the Daily Gazette, expressing willingness to help us wherever he could. Gov. Lanham also gave us a talk which we appreciated very much. And we had a speech from Senator Hicks, of our city, who gave assurance before us, of his desire to help

us get the measure to recognize us on the statutes. All looks pretty favorable but we hear the medical men are preparing to make more trouble this session.

Officers elected for next year were: P. M. Peck, president; D. S. Harris, vice president; C. S. Klein, secretary and treasurer; W. E. Noonan, T. L. Ray and M. B. Harris, of Fort Worth, E. E. Edmondson, of Galveston, D. L. Clark of Sherman and J. S. Crawford, of Dallas, trustees.

We appointed Drs. Clark, Ray and Edmondson as legislative committee and propose to make a good campaign of education between now and January for our bill. We will meet again in Dallas next September.

The papers, discussions, clinics and automobile rides were enjoyable features of the session, and as it happened while we were having a week of Battle of the Flowers carnival the visitors had a good time. We have nearly doubled our membership in the past year.

PAUL M. PECK, D. O., President.
San Antonio, April 24th.

Fifth Annual Convention of the Illinois Osteopathic Association to be held at Convention Hall, The Leland Hotel, Springfield, Illinois, Monday, May 30, 1904.

PROGRAMME.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1904—MORNING.

9:00 Address of Welcome

Hon. James M. Graham.

Response - - - Dr. J. J. Schmidt.

President's Address

"The Outlook for Osteopathy"

Dr. J. D. Cunningham.

Business Meeting.

Election of Officers.

Selection of next meeting place.

AFTERNOON.

(OPEN SESSION)

2:00 Music.

Invocation - - Rev. Hugh Morrison.

Paper

"Osteopathic Aids to Digestion"

Dr. Frank D. Bohannon.

Discussion - - Led by Dr. Ida M. Fox.

2:30 Paper "Osteopathy in Acute Diseases?"
Dr. Fred Bischoff.

Discussion - Led by Dr. Loretto L. Lewis.
Music.

3:00 Paper

"The Atlas and The Eye"

Dr. Clara L. Todson.

Discussion - - Led by Dr. W. C. Swartz.
Music.

4:00 Paper

"Neurasthenia"

Dr. Fannie E. Carpenter.

Discussion - - Led by Dr. R. M. White.
Music.

EVENING

8:00 Banquet at the Leland Hotel.

Toastmaster - - Dr. Joseph H. Sullivan.

TOASTS

"Leaving Their Outgrown Shell by Life's Unresting Sea"—Dr. Vinton J. Clark.

The "Old Doctor"—Dr. Ethel Louise Burner.

"The Family Physician"—Dr. L. H. Taylor.

"The Gentlemen"—Dr. Mary E. Noyes.

"The Ladies"—Dr. Elmer L. Longpre.

"The Twentieth Century Physician"—Dr. Veturia E. Boyd.

"Our District Societies"—Dr. Wm. A. Atkins.

"Thunder and Lightning"—Dr. L. D. Hickman.

Osteopathy.

[From the New York Press.]

Osteopathy, the drugless science in medicine, is only about ten years old. The word is not even in the Century Dictionary; edition of 1895. Its practice is going hand in hand with bloodless surgery, so that in time we may expect to be cured without pills and cut without a knife. Some principles are: "Health means physical adjustment;" "Health is natural; disease and death, between the time of birth and old age, are unnatural;" All bodily disorders are the result of mechanical obstruction to the free circulation of vital fluids and forces." The characteristic generalization of osteopathy in a nutshell is, "Most diseases of spinal origin."

The Journal of Osteopathy

PUBLISHED MONTHLY UNDER THE AUSPICES

OF THE

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY

KIRKSVILLE, MISSOURI.

GEO. M. LAUGHLIN, D. O., EDITOR.

Subscription, - 50cts per year in advance.

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JOIN the A. O. A.

**

ATTEND the A. O. A. Convention and see the big World's Fair.

**

ATTEND the Post-Graduate School in St. Louis this summer. It will pay you.

**

DR. Bunting's "O. P." is worth more than its subscription price to any osteopath. Take it.

**

HELP Dr. Edythe Ashmore with her book of case reports. Send her your reports well written. She needs more of that kind. Supplement number two will be issued about June 1.

**

THE usual summer school will be conducted in Kirksville this year during the summer vacation for the accommodation of students who desire to do extra work. A six weeks' course to be concluded about August 1st. Work will be given in Dissection, Chemistry and Osteopathic Clinics.

WE recently sent out statements to our subscribers of their subscription accounts. It is the policy of the JOURNAL to continue all subscriptions until otherwise ordered, so if you wish the JOURNAL discontinued please notify us. A prompt remittance of the amounts called for in the statements will be appreciated by the JOURNAL management. Our subscription price is 50cts per year in advance and we have no complimentary list.

**

Or late the Journal has been the recipient of many expressions of commendation on the part of our subscribers on the continued improvement of the publication. It is our purpose to give the profession a good, readable magazine and we certainly appreciate these encouraging words. As most of these "congratulations on improvement" came in the same letter with a remittance to cover subscription, we suppose "they meant 'em." Thanks.

**

A NUMBER of osteopaths in the field who desire to attend our Post-Graduate School in St. Louis this summer have written us in regard to securing practitioners to take charge of their practices during the time this school is in session. If there are others who desire to make similar arrangements and wish our help, the editor of the JOURNAL will undertake to supply them from among members of the present senior class. It is essential however that arrangements be made early as most of the seniors will have their locations selected before the time of graduation in June.

**

THE executive committee of the Alumni association of the American School of Osteopathy has decided to hold only a business session this year. Heretofore all meetings of the association have been held in Kirksville during commencement week in June, but this year on account of the World's Fair and A. O. A. convention to be held in St. Louis, the committee thought best to hold the Alumni meeting in that city during convention week. The exact date of the meeting will be announced later. The only business to attend to at this meeting

will be the election of officers for next year, but let us have a large and enthusiastic reunion of A. S. O. graduates.

**

"OSTEOPATHY—A Postscript," reprinted in this issue of the Journal from the Chicago Clinic, with the exception of a few minor errors, gives correctly the legal status of the science. The appeal contained therein for the members of the medical profession to get together and make an attempt to block the rapid progress of the new science is a feeble, narrow, bigoted effort and shows that the editor of the Clinic is laboring under a mental delusion. His statement that the progress of osteopathy is due, to a large degree, to the apathy of the members of the medical profession, who "sit idly by and watch its progress," is without foundation in fact. The truth is, every inch of ground gained by the osteopaths in the way of legal recognition has been secured in spite of the strenuous opposition of an organized medical fraternity. The failure of the medics to stop the progress of osteopathy is not due to their apathy but to the apathy of the people to support their cause. There's where the trouble lies. Osteopathy appeals to the people as a safe and rational method of cure; drugs don't.

**

DR. HARRY M. STILL, of New York City, recently spent several weeks in Kirksville closing up his business matters here preparatory to making New York his future permanent home, where he is engaged in the practice in association with Dr. Chas. Hazard. Dr. Harry is one of the strong men of the profession, having been educated under the immediate supervision of his illustrious father, and having had a large, varied and successful experience in the practice covering a period of fifteen years. He will be missed in Kirksville, the school with which he was identified as a member of the clinical staff for so long a time will miss him, he will be missed by his former associates at the Infirmary. He is a pioneer osteopath, grounded in the first principles of the science—a man whose success has commanded for him the highest professional respect of his fellow practitioners

and the full confidence of his father, the founder, as he has always demonstrated by his work that he possesses those essential elements of success so necessary in advancing the interests of the science. Being thoroughly practical, his success has been due to the good results he has secured.

**

Let a cavalry horse once get inoculated with the smoke of battle and for the remainder of his life the smell of it in his nostrils fires him with the zeal of battle. Let the Easterner taste of the joys of the rush and rattle of a great manufacturing city, or the Westener imbibe the free air of the plains and that section of the country becomes a necessity to his complete life. There is a force in environment that makes for good or ill to every individual. It is true of the osteopath and of the osteopathic student. Let him live in an atmosphere of indifference or of half-hearted interest in the new system and his zeal for the cause will be correspondingly lax. Let him live in a community where the system is believed in and relied upon and he becomes an enthusiast. Osteopaths who have secured their professional training in the parent school are charged by many with fanaticism, with narrowness. They are not particularly loath to plead guilty, knowing that there never yet was inaugurated a reform in which hewing to the line was not a necessary factor. This intensity of belief and consistency in practice is so exploited that "osteopathic atmosphere" is an entirely descriptive term to apply to conditions in Kirksville. It is a topic of conversation on the street corners. It invades the schools and the churches. It is said that so permeated is the air with the osteopathic doctrine that among the provisions in the contract between Kirksville churches and their new pastor is one stipulating that the latter shall not quit his charge to take up the study of the new system. And indeed the churches have need of some watchfulness in this respect, for not a few have thus lost their spiritual guides.

And this osteopathic atmosphere is not a small asset to the student. It is equal in value to him of many a branch of biological

knowledge outlined in the regular curriculum. It is a natural stimulus to the mastery of those branches. It gives him the confidence and the courage that nothing else can give. The enthusiasm thus imbibed during student days probably accounts for his successes later in the field to a degree much greater than is realized. Long may it be an osteopathic atmosphere of one hundred percent purity.

**

St. Louis Post-Graduate School.

Complete arrangements have now been made for everything in connection with our Post-Graduate School to be conducted in St. Louis this summer. All the courses previously announced will be given, including the course in obstetrics, as clinical material for all departments has been provided for. A member of the faculty has gone to St. Louis to remain there and give his full time to the selection of desirable clinics for each and every department. The work in all departments will be thoroughly practical. We have secured the building of the St. Louis Homeopathic Medical College for the summer and will give the entire course at that place. Present indications point to a large attendance and we believe the work will be of such character that no one who takes the course will be disappointed.

Dr. C. P. McConnell of Chicago writes:

"I am pleased to note that you have made final arrangements for the Post-Graduate School at St. Louis this summer. I am making plans for attending the school, and trust the movement will meet with hearty response throughout the states. A yearly 'brushing up' for a few weeks is invaluable to the practitioners".

Dr. D. L. Tasker of Los Angeles, California, in a communication signed by himself and Dr. Cora N. Tasker says: "You may count on us as members of summer school. We anticipate a very pleasant and profitable two months."

Numerous other similar communications insure a good attendance.

Our circular giving detailed information on all points in connection with the school will be ready in a short time and as soon as ready a copy will be sent to every member of the profession.

Athletics.

With the return of spring interest in athletic affairs is again being manifested by a large number of students. The boys of the baseball team are out at practice at Athletic Park every afternoon that the weather will permit, and the girls of the basketball team engage in indoor or outdoor practice almost daily.

During the past month four games of baseball were played with the following results:

April 7—Kirksville State Normal at Kirksville, A. S. O. 3, Normal 2.

April 9—Blees Military Academy at Macon, A. S. O. 5, Blees 9.

April 25—Blees Military Academy at Kirksville, A. S. O. 4, Blees 3.

April 29—Nebraska Indians at Kirksville, A. S. O. 5, Indians 18.

On April 16, the ladies' basketball team of the A. S. O. was defeated in a game at Quincy, Ills. by the girls' team of the Quincy High School by a score of 15 to 7.

The remainder of our base ball schedule is as follows:

May 5—Missouri School of Mines (Rolla) at Kirksville.

May 14—Still College at Kirksville.

May 20—Washburn University at Kirksville.

May 25—Monmouth College at Monmouth, Ill.

May 27—Lombard College at Galesburg, Ill.

May 30—Highland Park at Kirksville.

June 4—Still College at Des Moines.

Ethics Dodging.

Eternal vigilance would seem to be the price of other things besides liberty. In spite of the continual criticism and protest which is offered by all our journals glaring evidences of the lack of a proper appreciation of professional ethics still manifest themselves. This time it comes in the form of a page write-up of an eastern city, given in the New York Journal of Health, with "none of the ear marks of an advertisement," yet to the man of average discernment smacking so strongly of a "\$30 per," that it may as well have been in the adver-

tising columns and standing for what it is. The shame of it is that the parties composing the firm have been leaders in the profession and are sufficiently cultured to know better while the remarkable thing is that they do not do better.

And what is the New York Journal of Health? From the numerous recommendations of special devices, nostrums, instruments and the like which are found in the reading matter, one is led to believe that its prime purpose is to boom the goods or the services of those who make a proper return. It is bad enough from the standpoint of ethics to permit one's remarkable qualities to be aired in the regular magazines of the profession, as has been done in the past and is being done at present to a sickening extent; but when similar uncalled for, fulsome self-adulation is given to papers outside the profession, self-respecting members of that profession must feel doubly humiliated.

We trust that this matter is not as it seems to be. We hope that the objectionable article referred to was unauthorized—that it was published without the knowledge of the parties, as is claimed in the article. Otherwise we feel that the effort for a higher standard of ethics has not borne its proper fruit, and that the cultured are as badly in need of instruction as are the crude and uncouth. We hope a satisfactory explanation of this remarkable circumstance will be forthcoming. Meanwhile we trust that the osteopathic firm will get advertising equal to that of the Buffalo Hygienic Dairy Company's Milk, Hart's Asthma Cure, Mitchella Compound, Tentonia Eye Salve, and Gillett's Safety Razor, with whom it is classed in 'editorial' endorsement. G. D. H.

Announcement From the Secretary of the A. O. A.

It will be remembered that I explained in a former letter the plan of issuing invitations to the exercises held on Osteopathic Day at the World's Fair. These invitations will be issued in the name of the A. O. A. extending a cordial invitation to attend its exercises on July 12th. The program committee has decided to hold these public exercises on the night of July

12th so that the routine work of the convention need not be disturbed. The committee promises us a program which we shall be proud to present to our friends.

These invitations will be ready for distribution May 25th. The A. O. A. assumes all expense of having the plate made so that the invitations can be furnished to osteopaths at the actual cost of paper and press work which will be but a few cents each. The offer is made to all legitimate osteopaths irrespective of membership in the A. O. A.

I regret that I cannot state the exact cost of the invitations but this fact need not necessarily deter osteopaths from sending in their orders. I have a number of orders already. Some ask for a definite number, others say they wish to spend ten dollars or twenty dollars on invitations.

We are particularly anxious to have these invitations generally distributed as we believe it to be a very nice way of bringing osteopathy before our friends. Our plan is that each osteopath should order as many as he desires, then mail them to his friends and patients enclosing his personal card. In this way each one derives both a general and a specific benefit.

Please be impressed with the importance of sending in *at once* an estimate of the number you desire, for the sooner we have this information the more easily can our part of the work be done.

Orders should be sent as soon as possible to Mrs. Irene Harwood Ellis, D. O., 114 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Second Annual Dinner of the Massachusetts Osteopathic Society.

On April 16, the Massachusetts Osteopathic society held its second annual dinner at the Hotel Westminister in Boston. Dr. Ada A. Achorn of Boston, writes that the affair was a complete success and that the occasion was greatly enjoyed by all.

Her account of the dinner follows: "The tables were decorated with scarlet and white carnations and ferns. Dr. Hazzard, guest of honor, was accompanied by Mrs. Hazzard. Dr. Hazzard addressed the students of the M. C. O. in the afternoon

of Friday, the 15th. In the evening The Woman's Osteopathic Club gave a reception to Dr. and Mrs. Hazzard at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Taplin.

"Between eighty and ninety people were present at the dinner on Saturday evening, which was enjoyed by all, but the real business of the evening was the speaking which began at 8:30 p.m. and continued without let or hindrance until 11 p. m. A most enjoyable time was had. Dr. Louise A. Griffin's response to the toast "L'Enfant" considered by many the gem of the evening. Dr. Crawford as toastmaster was most successful in running on schedule time as no one of the five minute speeches consumed more than eighteen minutes."

TOASTS.

Greeting - - - Dr. Frank C. Leavitt
 Toastmaster - Dr. Howard T. Crawford
 Some Problems - Dr. Irene Harwood Ellis
 Shall We Legislate? - Dr. George C. Taplin
 Divine Right of Man - Dr. Julia C. Clarke
 Educational Trend - Dr. Wilfred C. Harris
 Lesions - - - Dr. F. W. Sherburne
 L'Enfant - - - Dr. Louise A. Griffin
 The Eternal Feminine
 Dr. Clinton E. Achorn
 Some Signs of the Times

Dr. Charles Hazzard

New Jersey Osteopaths Meet.

Seventeen members of the New Jersey osteopathic society met Saturday night, April 23, in Dr. R. M. Colborn's office, Newark. He has offices at 112 West Grace St.

Regular business was attended to first, not enough being present to form a quorum nothing of much importance could be accomplished. The society put itself on record to adopt and endorse the code of ethics as outlined by the national convention at Cleveland last July, with such changes as might be made at St. Louis this coming July.

The balance of the evening was devoted to the reading of papers by Dr. Chas. E. Fleck, of Orange, subject "Ethics" and Dr. S. H. McElhaney, of Newark, subject "The Skin", both were very ably handled and enjoyed by those present. Discussions followed on the above and other subjects brought up. How to replace an anterior

lower dorsal vertebra was demonstrated by various members and many good points were brought out.

Dr. Colborn next presented a clinic, case of dorsal dislocation of head of femur due to a fall. The patient, a young man, had made rapid improvement under treatment. All examined the spine, which was curved laterally, and all noticed the peculiar condition of the arms—lack of muscular tone and inability to grasp any object with the fingers. A general discussion followed and more useful and helpful points were brought out.

Future meetings were talked over but owing to the coming warm weather and the A. O. A. meeting in July, no date was set for May or June.

CHAS. W. BLISS, D. O.
 Elizabeth, N. J., April 28, 1904.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Dr. Ina F. Barker has changed her location from Libertyville Ia., to Sigourney, Ia.

Dr. W. E. Reid has changed his location from Marion, Ill., to Fitchburg, Mass.

Dr. B. M. Davenport, formerly of Pine Bluff, Ark., is now located in Hiawatha, Kas.

Dr. Cordelia Mooring announces the change of her location from Birmingham, Ala., to Marianna, Fla.

Dr. H. W. Glasscock of the last graduating class has located at Richmond, Va. He has offices at 112 West Grace St.

Drs. H. A. and Grace R. McMains have opened offices at LaPorte, Ind., where they will practice their profession.

Dr. Chas. K. Garring, graduate of the January class, 1904, is located at Durant, I. T. He reports a good practice.

Dr. Flora A. Frederick, until recently of Butler, Mo., is now located at Alameda, Cal., for the practice of osteopathy.

Dr. J. S. Conner, formerly of Springfield, Mo., has recently gone to West Plains, Mo. where he expects to engage in the practice.

Dr. Lloyd S. Irwin announces that he has opened an office for the practice of osteopathy at 205-207 Washington Trust Bldg., Washington, Pa.

Dr. J. H. Hook announces his new location at Fruita, Colo.

Dr. A. D. Morrow formerly of Wapello, Ia., is now located in St. Charles, Mo.

Dr. G. E. Hassmann announces his new location at 3043 Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Florence Wodetzky announces her new location at 1203 N. Center St., Clinton, Ill.

Dr. U. M. Browder has located at Hope, Ark., where he is engaged in the practice of osteopathy.

Dr. Anna G. Reid is now associated with Dr. Geo. W. Reid in the practice at Worcester, Mass.

Dr. H. Haydon has changed his location from Alamogordo, N. M. to 2112 Greenwood St., Pueblo, Colo.

Dr. Geo. A. Pontius of the last graduating class announces his location at 511 Mooney-Brisbane Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Guy Wendell Burns of New York City has changed his office location from 255 Fifth Ave., to 18-20 West 34th St.

Dr. Homer Hickman of Princeton, Ill. spent several days visiting the classes at the A. S. O. during the past month.

Dr. A. C. Graves has gone to Flagstaff, Ariz., to engage in the practice. He was formerly located at Belvidere, Ill.

Drs. Pickler and Willits of Minneapolis, Minn., announce the removal of their offices from the Globe Bldg. to Suite 409 New Dayton Bldg.

Dr. Ella P. Ray of the last graduating class has recently gone to Checotah, I. T., where she has opened an office for the practice of her profession.

Dr. J. M. Pugh of Everett, Wash., is taking a post-graduate course at the A. S. O. His practice in Everett is being looked after by Dr. Robt. Burdette.

Dr. F. E. Gamble formerly of Fremont, Nbr., is now located at Bloomfield, that state. He and Dr. W. H. Cobble have exchanged practices, the latter having gone to Fremont.

Dr. Irving Colby until recently practicing at Syracuse, N. Y. has changed his location to Westerly, R. I. He has offices in the Barber Memorial Bldg.

Drs. J. W. Henderson and W. H. Ivie announce the change of their office location in San Francisco, Calif., from the Emma Spreckles Bldg., to Suite 623 Star-King Bldg.

Dr. Frank S. Snedeker has gone to Alton, Ill., where he has opened an office in the Nesbitt Bldg., to engage in the practice of his profession. He formerly practiced at Salem, Ill.

Dr. A. T. Still recently received a very interesting souvenir of the second annual dinner of the Massachusetts Osteopathic society. It was the menu and toast list of that occasion containing the autographs of all those in attendance. The Old Doctor highly appreciates the remembrance.

Dr. C. P. McConnell of Chicago was recently in Kirksville. While here he lectured before the Atlas and Axis clubs on the "Present Status of Osteopathy." His lecture was highly appreciated and he was tendered a reception by the members of the clubs and the faculty.

In our last issue of the Journal we announced that Dr. F. P. Millard had returned to Worcester, Mass., and had resumed his former practice. We take this opportunity of making a correction. Although Dr. Millard has returned to Worcester to practice he will not resume his former practice as he had disposed of that to Dr. Geo. W. Reid at the time of his leaving Worcester last fall.

The following alumni visited the A. S. O. during the last month: Drs. Thomas Ashlock Williamsport, Pa.; Minnie Potter, Memphis, Mo.; Mrs. Theodosia E. Purdom, Kansas City, Mo.; E. H. Laughlin, Fayette, Mo.; J. S. Baughman, Burlington, Ia.; Gordon Dinsmoor, Gorin, Mo.; Chas. Campbell, Wymore, Nebr.; Dale Craig, Plattsburg, Mo.; Geo. J. Eckert, Cleveland, O.; A. G. Hildreth, St. Louis, Mo.; Carrie Ashlock Cramb, Morgansfield, Ky.; M. E. Corbin, Emerson, Ia.; H. P. Ellis, Canton, Ills., and J. A. Linnell, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. J. C. Herman has closed his winter office at Daytona, Fla., and returned for the summer to his home at Magnetic Springs, O., where he will practice again until the winter season.

Dr. Geo. H. Cromie, Jr., who recently located in Philadelphia, Pa., for the practice of his profession writes the Journal that he is making an effort to organize an A. S. O. Alumni association in that city.

Dr. Frank Hannah of Indianapolis, Ind. was a recent caller at the Journal office. Dr. Hannah reports the Indiana Osteopathic association in a good healthy working condition and predicts that the Indiana osteopaths will secure a satisfactory law regulating their practice at the next session of the legislature.

Drs. Robert I. Walker and Mary Wheeler Walker for three years located in the Merchant's Nat'l. Bank Bldg., New Bedford, Mass., have removed their office and residence to No. 288 Union Street, that city, and after May first may be found at that address.

W. B. Curry of the senior class has decided to spend the World's Fair season in St. Louis and has assumed the management of the "Cordova" a beautiful private hotel, 4050-4060 McPherson Ave., not far from the Fair Grounds. If you desire a home-like place to stop, call him up over Bell Phone or write for terms and datings.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an application blank for membership in the A. O. A. If you desire to make application for membership, tear the page out containing the blank, fill it out as directed and send same to the secretary, whose address is given on the application blank. All those who apply for membership within three months of the St. Louis meeting, or after April 11, 1904, will be credited with dues to the close of the annual meeting next succeeding the St. Louis meeting, or to July 1905. This means that practically all of the benefits of two years' membership may be secured for five dollars. Besides having your subscription to the A. O. A. Journal paid in advance to July

1905, the association will send you the Journals from September, 1903, to August, 1904. These contain the papers read and the reports of the clinics at the Cleveland meeting of the A. O. A. held July 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1903, together with original contributed articles not printed elsewhere. With these Journals will be sent three supplements; one containing reports of the officers of the association for last year, and two containing clinical reports.

We can not urge practitioners too strongly to become affiliated with this association.

WANTED.

A lady osteopath as assistant. Must be accomplished, stout and a good social mixer. Women and children principally to be treated. References required. Give price desired. Address P. O. Box 322, Las Vegas, New Mex co.

Special Editions.

Our supply of the special edition of the Journal for April was not equal to the demand, so we have decided to reprint the excellent article of Dr. Hazzard's in our May special.

CONTENTS OF MAY SPECIAL.

"Osteopathic Pebbles," Dr. J. F. Spaulhurst; "The Heart," Dr. A. T. Still; "The Essence of Osteopathy," Dr. L. Van H. Gerdine; "How Osteopathy Treats the Blood," Dr. C. P. McConnell; The Word "Osteopathy," Dr. E. E. Tucker; "An Explanation of Osteopathy" (Illustrated), Dr. Chas. Hazzard; "Four Interesting Cases," Dr. E. C. Link.

Rates: 100 for one month, \$2.75.

100 regularly for six months, or longer, \$2.50 per hundred per month.

This includes express prepaid, envelopes for mailing purposes and card on inside cover page.

This is a good number for use in the field. If you should desire to order this number, please do so immediately.

Application Blank for Membership in the A. O. A.

DR. IRENE HARWOOD ELLIS, Secretary A. O. A.,
114 Huntington Avenue,
Boston, Mass.

Please present my name to the Trustees for membership in the A. O. A.

I enclose Five Dollars, the membership fee and one year's subscription to the Journal of the A. O. A., with the understanding that it is to be returned in case my application is rejected.

Name.....

Street No.....

Town.....

Graduated From.....

Date of Graduation.....

The above applicant is recommended by

1.

2.

NOTE.—No application will be acted upon by the Trustees unless the membership fee is paid. (See editorial in this issue).

Each candidate for admission to membership must be vouched for in writing by two members of the A. O. A., who are residents of the same state as the applicant.

Approved by Trustees.....

TO MEMBERS OF THE A. O. A. :

In securing applications for membership see that the above blank is properly filled out, signed by applicant, endorsed by two members of the A. O. A. residing in the same state as applicant, enclose the fee (\$5.00), and mail to Secretary, whose address is given above.